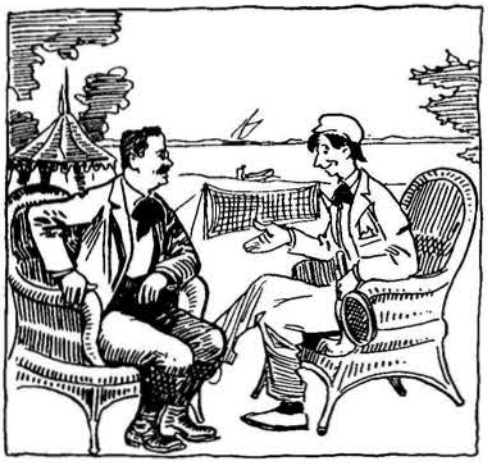
D-10
Vol. 1 of 2

OUR PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS SOME OF HIS FRIENDS AT OYSTER BAY



He first entertains an old fellow tennis-player.



And then shows a few fellow rough riders around town.



After which he is visited by some fellow LL.D.'s.



And then a couple of old hunter friends.

Historic Furnishings Report
Volume 1: Historical Data

SAGAMORE HILL

National Historic Site • New York

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HISTORIC FURNISHINGS REPORT

SAGAMORE HILL

SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Oyster Bay, New York

Volume 1
Historical Data

by
David H. Wallace
Staff Curator

Harpers Ferry Center
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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Volume 2

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OPERATING PLAN
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North Room (Room 103)
Dining Room (Room 104)
Pantry (Room 105)
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Second Floor Hall and Stairs
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Nursery (Room 216)
Gate Room (Room 203)
Mother's Room (Room 204)
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the preparation of this report, I have been encouraged and assisted by many people.

On my several visits to Sagamore Hill the site staff have done all in their power to help me get to know the house and its furnishings, both on display and in storage. My debt is greatest to the present curatorial staff, Curator Christopher Merritt and Museum Aides Jennifer Selzer and Eileen Aylward, but I want to acknowledge also help received from former Curators Jessica Kraft, Peter Steele, and Gary Roth, and former Museum Aides Mary Burhans and Isabelle Strubel. Their combined knowledge of the Sagamore Hill collections has been of immeasurable importance to this project. I also owe thanks to Superintendent Diane Dayson, former Superintendent Lorretta Schmidt, former Chief of Interpretation John Martini, and Park Technicians Willy Stein and Patricia Kennedy for information and technical support.

Dr. John Gable, Executive Director, Theodore Roosevelt Association, has been most generous in his support of my research, providing access to documents I might otherwise have overlooked, as well as helpful insights into life at Sagamore Hill in the Roosevelt era.

Mr. Wallace Finley Dailey, Curator of the Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard College Library, was extremely helpful in opening to me the relatively untapped riches embodied in the papers given by Mrs. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, particularly her mother's letters to her sister Emily Carow and the photographs taken in the nursery rooms in 1917/18. Most of the new information in this report came from this collection.

For help in tracking down artifacts and documents at Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site, I am grateful to Site Manager John Lancost and to former Curator Diane Duszak, Manhattan Sites, National Park Service. Richard Crisson, Historic Architect, North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center (NPS), Boston, provided helpful information on structural aspects of Sagamore Hill.

Closer home, I want to acknowledge help from several of my colleagues in the Harpers Ferry Center: John Brucksch, for help in drawing up acquisition cost estimates; Cheryl Hill, for shepherding an unwieldy manuscript through the seemingly endless typing and editorial process; Norma Smallwood, for typing my correspondence and making travel arrangements; Ruby Burner, for typing the original manuscript; Walton D. Stowell, for preparing the perspective

drawings; and Marilyn Wandrus and Doris Barber, for research assistance and acquisition of photographs. Not least, I thank Sarah M. Olson, Chief, Division of Historic Furnishings, for finding the additional funding needed to do justice to Sagamore Hill's formidable resources, documentary and artifactual.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site was established by Public Law 87-575, an Act of the 87th Congress of the United States (HI 8484, 76-Stat. 217) approved on July 25, 1962. This law authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the site "together with the furnishings and other contents of the structure" to "preserve in public ownership historically significant properties associated with the life of Theodore Roosevelt." On July 8, 1963, Sagamore Hill became the National Park Service's 17th national historic site as President John F. Kennedy accepted the site and contents as a gift from the Theodore Roosevelt Association.

Sagamore Hill is on the north shore of Long Island, an area the young Theodore Roosevelt had known from childhood. He and his first wife, Alice Hathaway Lee, planned a home on his stomping grounds in Oyster Bay, but Mrs. Roosevelt died after their daughter Alice's birth in February 1884, before construction had begun. The house was completed in 1885, but it was not until May 1887 that Theodore Roosevelt moved into the house permanently with his second wife, Edith Kermit Carow. There they raised their family of six children. Roosevelt's interest in public service and his inherent qualities of leadership earned him a swift trip to the top of the political world, and led the family to Albany and Washington at times, but Sagamore Hill always remained their permanent home. As a result, the house saw great historic moments, which later earned it nomination as a national historic site.

PRIOR PLANNING DOCUMENTS

"Master Plan for Preservation and Use, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site." June 1963.

"Historic Structure report—Part I, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," by Helen MacLachlan. September 1964.

"Historic Structure Report—Part I, Architectural Data Section, Sagamore Hill," by Norman M. Souder. July 1964.

"Historic Structure Report, Part II (Portion), Architectural Data Section on Sagamore Hill, Restoration of Porch, Stabilization of Staircase, Masonry Pointing and Painting," by Norman M. Souder. Eastern Office, Design and Construction, Division of Architecture, August 1964.

"Historic Structure Report, Part II (Portion), Architectural Data Section on Restoration of Third Floor Rooms, Sagamore Hill, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," by Norman M. Souder. Eastern Office, Design and Construction, Division of Architecture, January 1966.

"Furnishings Plan, Third Floor, Sagamore Hill, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York," by Robert K. Rheinish. Typescript, May 1966.

"Interpretive Prospectus, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York." Approved August 26, 1970.

"Historic Base Map Documentation: Historic Resource Study, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, N.Y." by Francis Wilshin. Denver, Colorado: Denver Service Center, October 1972.

"Sagamore Hill and the Roosevelt Family; Historic Resource Study, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, N.Y." by Francis Wilshin. Denver, Colorado: Denver Service Center, October 1972.

"Historic Resources Management Plan, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site." December 1975.

ID LCS: 01243. Management Category A, must be preserved. Entered on the National Register January 31, 1980.

"Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data Section," by Frank Matero. Typed draft (incomplete) and manuscript notes of architectural investigation, c.1980. On file at the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center, Boston.

"Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data Section," in preparation (1988) by North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center, Boston.

HISTORICAL DATA

A NOTE ON SOURCES

Sources consulted in this study of how Sagamore Hill's many rooms were used and furnished from 1885 to 1948 are summarized below.

Photographs. Despite Theodore Roosevelt's prominence, photographic resources are limited. Certain first floor rooms, notably the library and north room, are well documented in photographs between 1898 and 1918; the drawing room, hall, and dining room are illustrated less thoroughly. Above the first floor, there is practically no pictorial evidence--two photographs of the gun room taken in 1898, a dozen or so snapshots of the nursery and two south bedrooms in 1918, and evidence on curtains supplied by exterior photographs. At the very end of the historic period, a few months after Mrs. Roosevelt's death in 1948, the Roosevelt Memorial Association had a photographer come in to take photographs before the furniture was distributed to family members or put in storage. These photographs, late though they are, provide some clues to arrangements in most of the second floor bedrooms as well as the main first floor rooms. No photographs were taken of the service rooms in the kitchen wing or of the third floor rooms. There are also many photographs showing how the house looked at various times after it was reopened as a museum in 1953. The known photographs of each room are listed in the "Supporting Documentation" section of this report (pp. 96-186).

Perhaps the most delightful and certainly the least known photographs of Sagamore Hill were taken during 1917-18, when Ethel Roosevelt Derby and her children, Richard and baby Edith, lived at Sagamore while her husband was in the U.S. Army. Unlike most of Sagamore's interior photographs, these are full of people--children, parents, grandparents, and a nursemaid. A few of the photographs are reproduced in this report for the first time (figs. 65, 68-73) by permission of the Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University.

Letters and Diaries. Most of the new information in this study comes from Edith Roosevelt's letters to her sister, Emily Carow, and her sisters-in-law, Anna Roosevelt Cowles and Corinne Roosevelt Robinson (all in the Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University), and her letters to Kermit (Kermit Roosevelt Family Papers, Library of Congress). Edith Roosevelt's diary (Harvard University) was less helpful than Kermit's diary (Library of Congress) and parental letters to Ted and Eleanor A. Roosevelt (Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.,

Papers, Library of Congress). Dating Edith Roosevelt's letters presents problems, since she seldom dated them herself beyond a month and day, and she often inserted a leaf, which in many cases has become separated from the rest of the letter. Internal evidence makes approximate dating possible, however, in most cases.

Theodore Roosevelt's own letters have been tapped for this study only in their published form. Time constraints have made it impossible to search his voluminous original correspondence at the Library of Congress for passing references to household arrangements and objects. This is a pity, as he sometimes commented on such things to friends like Henry Cabot Lodge and Cecil Spring Rice, as well as to family members. The published or unpublished correspondence of his political associates and friends might produce some nuggets, too, particularly in reference to the gifts they tended to exchange; these have not been used in this study.

Business Papers. There are relatively few such documents to consult with reference to Sagamore Hill. There is, for instance, no accumulation of receipts, invoices, and the like. Mrs. Roosevelt's household account book, 1889-1917 (Sagamore Hill Collection), provides general information on what it cost to run the house but few specifics. Stubs in two checkbooks from the late 1890s are more helpful but seem to be the only ones that have survived.

Inventories. Two kinds of inventories provide very detailed information on the furnishings of Sagamore Hill. In two surviving notebooks (one at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, hereafter cited as SAHI; one at Harvard), Mrs. Roosevelt entered at various times between the mid-1890s and early 1920s lists of china, silver, reserve linens, and even the madeira in the wine cellar. Once, sometime before 1922, she and Ethel made a selective list of important furnishings including the source or historical association of each; this list is reproduced in Appendix D. A later list of furniture, dated 1947, contains some of the same kind of information (Appendix E).

There are three formal inventories for Sagamore Hill: that of Theodore Roosevelt's estate, 1919 (updated in 1948); an insurance appraisal inventory, 1945; and Edith Roosevelt's estate inventory, 1948. These inventories are reproduced in Appendixes A, B, and C of this report.

All of the formal inventories are helpful in identifying objects in the collection or in pre-1950 photographs, and the 1919 inventory gives the location of objects at the end of Theodore Roosevelt's life. The 1919 inventory does not, however, list things that came from Edith Roosevelt's side of the family or were acquired by her after her marriage. These objects represented a sizeable portion of Sagamore's contents; their locations in 1919 are not recorded except in a few photographs of the library, hall, and north room.

Contemporary Publications. Sagamore Hill attracted the attention of several periodicals between 1898 and 1919, which provided scattered glimpses (verbal and pictorial) of life there, particularly during Roosevelt's presidency. A few of his contemporaries, including Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., recorded their impressions in books published during Theodore Roosevelt's life or in the following decade. For this report only those were consulted that were readily available at the site and in the Harpers Ferry Center Library.

Interviews. Of particular importance to this report are the many recorded interviews in the site collection as well as those collected by former curator Gary Roth for his master's thesis on the restoration of Sagamore Hill. Interviews consulted include at least three taped interviews with Mrs. Derby; interviews with Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, Mrs. Bertha Rose and Elisha Dyer (of the restoration committee), and Mrs. Jessica Kraft (former curator); and notes made of interviews with four former servants and the son of a farm manager. Regrettably, two 1964 interviews with Ethel Derby and one with Archibald Roosevelt, with special reference to the third floor, have not been found though they were cited frequently in Robert Rheinish's "Furnishings Plan, Third Floor" (1966). Much of the discussion in these interviews related to specific objects on display in the house or unlocated items; this material has generally not been included in the evidence section of the report since it is cited in the applicable furnishing plan section.

Documentary and pictorial evidence on each room's use and furnishings is presented in full on pp. 96-186 of this report and in the accompanying illustrations on pp. 187-320.

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC OCCUPANCY

The Building of Sagamore Hill (1884-1886)

On March 1, 1884, Theodore Roosevelt signed the contract to build his long-dreamed-of house at Oyster Bay, on Long Island's north shore. Only two weeks earlier, the main incentive for building a home seemed to have evaporated with

the sudden death of Alice, his young wife, two days after the birth of their first child and only hours after the death, in the same house, of Theodore's mother. Why, in his deep grief, he went ahead with the project he and Alice had planned together is unclear; the best guess is that he wanted it to go forward for the sake of their child, baby Alice.[1]

Working from plans drawn by the New York architectural firm of Lamb and Rich (figs. 6, 60, and 91), the builders John A. Wood & Son, of Lawrence, Long Island, constructed the house for $16,975. Work began in May 1884 and was completed by the following May. Meanwhile, Roosevelt was preoccupied with his cattle ranch in the Dakota Territory and the big-game hunting that always seemed to help him exorcise the blue devils of grief and nervous exhaustion. It was his unmarried sister Anna ("Bamie" to her friends, "Auntie Bye" to the younger generation of Roosevelts) who took charge of the orphaned baby and kept an eye on the new house rising on Cove Neck, overlooking Long Island Sound. Roosevelt initially called it "Leeholme," but the name was probably too painful a reminder of the Alice Lee he had lost, for in 1885 he began calling his property "Sagamore Hill" after the Sagamore Mohannes who was said to have held his councils there two centuries before.

The new house was not a mansion, but it was large and contained almost 30 rooms, including 12 bedrooms and a single bathroom. The exterior—solid and heavy in spite of its "Queen Anne" ornamentation—was, Roosevelt said, the architects' contribution; the interior was his own.

> I did not know enough to be sure what I wished in outside matters [Roosevelt explained thirty years later]. But I had perfectly definite views what I wished in inside matters, what I desired to live in and with; I arranged all this, so as to get what I desired in so far as my money permitted; and then Rich put on the outside cover with but little help from me. I wished a big piazza, very broad at the n.w. corner where we could sit in rocking chairs and look at the sunset; a library with a shallow bay window opening south; the parlor or drawing room occupying all the western end of the lower floor; as broad a hall as our space would permit; big fireplaces for logs; on the top floor the gun room occupying the western end so that north and west it looks over the sound and bay. I had to live inside and not outside the house; and while I should have liked to "express" myself in both, as I had to choose I chose the former.[2]

---

1 Hermann Hagedorn, *The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1954), p. 11; Edmund Morris, *The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt* (New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1979), pp. 241, 248; U.S. Department of the Interior, "Historic Structure Report, Part I," by MacLachlan, pp. 1-3.

2 Theodore Roosevelt to the editor of *Country Life in America*, October 3, 1915, copy in Sagamore Hill (SAHI) National Historic Site research file.

Alice's influence on the design, if any, was probably reflected in the kitchen-pantry wing and the upper floors.

Urged by her absent brother to entertain her friends at Sagamore, Bamie took him at his word and the just-completed house was filled with guests much of the summer and fall of 1885. The owner himself was in residence part of that time (June-August) and was back in October to preside there at a jolly Hunt Ball, his freshly-broken arm in a sling, an unforeseen trophy of the day's hunt. His guest of honor on this occasion was 24-year-old Edith Kermit Carow, the childhood friend to whom Roosevelt became secretly engaged a few weeks later. That winter he spent in New York under his sister's roof. Sagamore then, as later, was not a cozy place in winter.[3]

The Roosevelts of Sagamore Hill (1887-1901)

Theodore and Edith Kermit Roosevelt. Married in London on December 2, 1886, Theodore and Edith spent fifteen weeks touring in England, France, and Italy before returning to New York at the end of March 1887. It was May before they took up residence at Sagamore Hill, which was to be their home until his death almost 32 years later and her home for another 29 years. In their own writings and in everything written about them, their deep and abiding love for the place is a shining constant. "At Sagamore Hill", as Theodore Roosevelt wrote in 1913, "we love a great many things—birds and trees and books, and all things beautiful, and horses and rifles and children and hard work and the joy of life."[4]

In 1887, when their life at Sagamore began, Theodore Roosevelt was almost 29, the scion of an old New York family of moderate wealth, a published historian whose *Naval War of 1812* had been well received, and already a veteran of several rough-and-tumble years in New York State politics. At the moment, however, he was unemployed and half of his inherited capital of $125,000 had been wiped out by the failure of his Dakota cattle ranch. For the next ten years, while his reputation as a writer and public servant rose, his income did not and on more than one occasion he had to seriously consider selling Sagamore. From 1889 to 1901 he was almost continually in public service (and the public eye), serving as Civil Service commissioner in Washington from 1889 to 1895, as president of the New York City Police Board from 1895 to 1897, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy from 1897 to 1898, as lieutenant colonel of the First U.S.

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3 Morris, *The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt*, pp. 304-305, 312-320.

4 Theodore Roosevelt, "Autobiography," p. 319.

Volunteer Cavalry ("Rough Riders") during the Spanish-American War (May to September 1898), as Governor of New York, 1899-1900, and as Vice President of the United States from March 4 to September 14, 1901. During these same 12 years he also wrote 12 more books and many magazine articles. Even during the summer he spent relatively little time at Sagamore, but when he was there he spent as much time outdoors as he could—chopping down trees, swimming, boating, playing tennis—and always found time to join in the children's activities. He had little to do with running the place, however; that was Mrs. Roosevelt's job.

Edith Kermit Carow was 25 at the time of her marriage and 40 when she became First Lady. The Kermits and Carows were of Huguenot descent, highly respected members of New York's mercantile and social worlds, although Edith's father had lost most of his modest fortune before his death. Forced to economize by living in Europe, Mrs. Carow and her daughters Edith and Emily left the United States in 1886; Edith returned within a year as Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, but her mother and unmarried sister lived out their lives abroad. Edith's weekly letters to them provide many of the household references cited in this report.

In striking contrast to her ebullient husband, Edith Roosevelt was a very private person, whose graciousness and poise as a hostess masked a reserved nature and a firm will. An omnivorous yet discriminating reader, she also loved the out-of-doors as deeply, if not as violently, as her husband. She was a good household manager, which was fortunate since she had to manage two establishments most of the time from 1889 to 1909. Not surprisingly, she suffered "nervous headaches" and often retired to the sofa in her bedroom for the day or the afternoon. The sofa seemed to play the same role in her life as the rocking chair in her husband's. Although she was not an obsessive interior decorator, over the years Mrs. Roosevelt did manage to temper somewhat the masculinity of Sagamore's decor and created in her parlor or drawing room a distinctly feminine haven where there were no animal heads on the walls and only one or two skins on the floor, including that of a polar bear presented to her by Rear Adm. Robert E. Peary after his expedition to the North Pole. It was from this room that she managed the Sagamore estate while her husband managed the world outside.

"The Blessed Bunnies." Sagamore Hill obviously was designed to house a large family and so it did. Edith had insisted on taking over from Bamie the mothering of little Alice (three years old in February 1887), who came to be known as "Sister" to her four half-brothers and one half-sister who came along over the next ten years: Theodore, Jr. ("Ted"), born September 13, 1887; Kermit, October 10, 1889; Ethel Carow, August 13, 1891; Archibald Bulloch ("Archie"), April 9, 1894; and Quentin, November 9, 1897.

All of the Roosevelt children survived to maturity, in spite of exposure to the health hazards of that pre-antibiotic age, from broken limbs and infected cuts through numberless abscesses and boils to near-fatal bouts with typhoid and scarlet fever, pneumonia, and appendicitis. Mrs. Roosevelt's letters provide a sobering reminder that the popular image of life at Sagamore Hill as all fun and games is not the whole truth, full as they are of medical crises, agonizing hours in the dentist's chair, and emotional breakdowns.[5]

By the end of the pre-presidential years, the children's ages ranged from 17 (Alice) to almost 4 (Quentin). Over those 14 years from 1887 to 1901, they appear to have spent almost as much time outside, when they were at Oyster Bay, as inside the house. Their presence, however, was a dominating fact indoors, principally on the second floor where the nurseries and children's bedrooms were located. But no room in the house was exempt from the patter of little feet and the sometimes uproarious interactions between parent and child. The following incident took place in Washington but could just as well have occurred at Sagamore:

> [Kermit, two and a half, had been taken into the dining room in clean clothes] and put on the window seat by the children's table opposite Ted's glass of milk. Meantime Theodore [Edith wrote to her sister] had come in with a fine new leather football for the children, & what must he do but kick it so hard against the opposite wall of the dining room that it rebounded, lit on Ted's mug from which every drop of milk sprang like the jet of a fountain drenching poor Kermit from head to foot [and causing him to be removed, wailing in dismay, for a complete change of clothes].[6]

Not without reason, Edith Roosevelt sometimes spoke of her husband as the biggest of her children.[7]

Comings and Goings. During these early years, as during Roosevelt's presidency, Sagamore was essentially a summer residence, not so much because it

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5 Morris, *The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt,* pp. 381 ff; Hagedorn, *The Roosevelt Family,* Book I; Edith Roosevelt's letters to her sister, sisters-in-law, and children, Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University (hereafter cited as TR-HU) and Kermit Roosevelt Papers, Library of Congress (hereafter cited as KR-LC).

6 Edith K. Roosevelt (EKR) to her sister Emily Carow, May 20 (1892, though filed under 1894), Ethel Derby accession, TR-HU. This story is also written in Mrs. Roosevelt's "Baby's Journal," p. 31 (May 20, 1892), Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Papers, Library of Congress, Box 55 (hereafter cited as TR,Jr-LC).

7 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "Sagamore Hill and the Roosevelt Family, Historic Resource Study" (Denver, Colorado: Denver Service Center, 1972).

was difficult to heat, which it notoriously was, but because Roosevelt's work required him to be in Washington, Albany, or New York most of the year. Only once--from May 1900 to September 1901--was the family in residence at Oyster Bay for a whole year (see Appendix L). The usual procedure was for Edith and the children and servants to return to Sagamore in May or June and stay until October, occasionally into December. Every semiannual move was a major undertaking, not only getting the people and clothes ready, but also "putting up" and "opening up" the house and its furniture, all of which had to be covered with sheets or newspaper. The expense of maintaining two establishments was also burdensome, but neither husband nor wife was willing to accept the alternative of long family separations. As it was, Theodore Roosevelt's work and the strenuous, but relaxing, hunting trips he took nearly every summer, gave him even less time at Sagamore Hill than the rest of the family.

Servants. To help her operate Sagamore Hill in the 1890s, with its multitude of rooms, and take care of its six children and two adults, not to mention visitors, Mrs. Roosevelt employed at least seven full or part-time servants and, toward the end of the decade, a governess. In 1890 the resident staff included a cook, a waitress, a chambermaid and another maid, a nurse, and a laundress; a furnace man came in as needed. Edith Roosevelt's correspondence and diaries through the 1890s contain many references to servants. They are not always named, but there is enough information to give a fairly good idea of the kind of help Mrs. Roosevelt had during this decade and occasionally a personality briefly emerges. Since little of this information has appeared in print, it may be useful to summarize here what is known about the servants of this period and their household duties.

Mrs. Roosevelt brought with her to Sagamore in 1887 as Alice's nurse the same family nurse, Mrs. Mary Ledwith, who had taken care of the Carow girls back in the 1860s and 1870s. Like most of the Roosevelt servants, Mame, as she was always called, was of Irish birth and Catholic faith. Though utterly reliable and generally beloved, Mame could be difficult, especially as she grew older (she stayed on until 1908). "Mame is exhausted by much church going & as cross as two sticks," Mrs. Roosevelt confided once to her sister; "I shall be thankful when Easter is over."[8] Mame was responsible for taking care of the children after they had passed the infant stage. Newborns were temporarily under the care of a "lying-in" nurse, like Miss Guion who tended Edith and baby Ethel in the fall of 1891 and a Miss Murphy whom Mrs. Roosevelt characterized as "a pleasanter companion & sweet with the baby," but lacking Miss Guion's

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8 EKR to Emily Carow, April 16, 1893, TR-HU.

"wonderful thoroughness."[9] A resident nursemaid took over when the baby nurse left. Mrs. Roosevelt's "Baby Journal" and letters mention Delia at Sagamore (about 1889), Louise and Josephine in Washington (1892-93), but it was Margaret McConvey who took care of the youngest child most of the time from 1890 to October 1900, when she was let go, partly because she was not well and partly because, Mrs. Roosevelt said, Archie was by then in school and it would save $300 a year plus board. Quentin was only three, but apparently could be entrusted to Mame's care, although Margaret hated to leave him: "...it is all she can do to keep from crying," Edith told her sister, "when she speaks of Quentin."[10]

In 1891 the Roosevelts' Washington cook was "colored Millie who really cooks very well." The cook at Sagamore Hill in July 1892 was named Ellen; she was still with the Roosevelts in Washington in March 1895 when Edith voiced her fear that her mother would not like "my old Ellen's very plain cooking." A new cook came in June 1895, possibly Annie O'Rourke, who was certainly with the Roosevelts from 1899 through 1910. One of the house maids helped in the kitchen in the afternoon and after dinner. Polly Dann, of Oyster Bay, came in more than once as a substitute cook. The cook's work schedule, written out by Mrs. Roosevelt sometime during the 1890s, was as follows:

Cook

Daily	
Kitchen breakfast	7:30
Dining room	8:30
Kitchen dinner	12:30
Dining r. lunch	1:30
Kitchen tea	5:00
Dining r. dining	7:30

Daily dust stairs, kitchen hall & scullery
Tuesday — clean hall stairs & servants sitting room
Thursday — clean kitchen & scullery

9 EKR to Emily Carow, November 29, 1892(?), TR-HU.

10 "Baby's Journal," August 14, 1890, TR,Jr-LC; EKR to Emily Carow, February 29, 1892, October 2, 1893, and October 21 and 27, 1900.

Whether this was the schedule at Sagamore Hill or in a Washington or New York house, it probably applied anywhere.[11]

Mrs. Roosevelt listed a chambermaid (at $18.00 per month) and a maid ($16.00) in her 1890 accounts for Washington and Sagamore Hill. The earliest maid identified by name was Alice Fraser (1892/93). Her duties were thus spelled out by Mrs. Roosevelt:

> Alice
>
> Daily—be with Baby [Ethel] while Mame breakfasts dines & takes supper. Daily work of two floors.
>
> Monday—after daily work [3d story front hall—crossed out] clean three children's rooms & Mr. R. [dressing] room.
>
> Tuesday—after daily work clean [servants rooms—crossed out] Mrs. Roosevelt's & [Mr. Roosevelt's—crossed out] babe's rooms.
>
> Friday—after daily work clean servants rooms stairs & halls in 2d & 3d floors & bathrooms.
>
> Answer door while waitress dresses. Help when company.

The references to a "3d story front hall" and "bathrooms" (plural) point to a house in Washington rather than to Sagamore Hill in the above set of instructions. The following set, undated but during the tenure of "Katie waitress" (from about 1893 to June 1896), refers to a house in Washington or to Bamie's house, 689 Madison Avenue, where they spent the winter of 1895/96:

> Daily
>
> Brush down stairs & hall & set Mr R's dressing room & bathroom straight before half past seven breakfast.
> Go to baby [Archie?] at eight to let Margaret go to her breakfast.
> Pick up Mr R's dressing room.
> Make up nursery on 3d floor.
> Make up baby's nursery.
> Make up Mrs R's room.
> Make up attic rooms.
> Take baby while Margaret has dinner.
> Lay out Mr R's evening clothes before half past five tea.

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11 Theodore Roosevelt to Anna Roosevelt, June 20, 1891, Anna Roosevelt Cowles, ed., *Letters from Theodore Roosevelt to Anna Roosevelt Cowles, 1870-1918* (New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1924), p. 119; EKR, Diary, June 24, 1895, and January 3, 1899. The cook's schedule is a loose insert in Mrs. Roosevelt's Memorandum Book (Ethel Derby accession, TR-HU).

Bring hot water to Mrs R's room & lay out dress.
Take baby after tea.
After Mr & Mrs R. go to dinner straighten rooms for night, put fresh water in small pitchers, turn bed down &c.
Answer door while Katie dresses.
Help in pantry when required.

Weekly

Tuesday after daily work clean both nurseries.
Wednesday clean Mr & Mrs Roosevelt's rooms.
Friday clean attic rooms stairs & halls & bathrooms.

Yet another set of instructions for a maid is clearly for Sagamore Hill in 1899 or 1900, after Miss Young's arrival as governess in November 1898 and while Quentin was still a baby.

Daily work

Dust halls & stairs.
7:30 Knock at Mrs Roosevelt's door, Miss Young's, Miss Alice's & any guest of the house.
Breakfast.
8. stay with Baby while nurse goes to breakfast & make up his room.
Make up Mrs R's room.
" " Miss Alice's.
" " Miss Young's.
" " servants' rooms.
Dust halls & stairs [crossed out].
Give weekly cleaning to a room.
12:30 Dinner.
1. Stay with Baby.
Assist in Kitchen in afternoon.
5:30 supper.
6. stay with baby.
Go to Kitchen
[As soon as family have gone to dinner—crossed out] prepare rooms for the night
If company, return to kitchen.

Weekly work

Monday Clean Mrs R's & Miss Alice alternate weeks Ethel's every week.
Tuesday Clean children's nursery.
Wednesday " boys' room.
Thursday " halls & stairs & b'room [baby's, Mr R's or Miss Young's—crossed out]
Friday—Clean guests & servants [Miss Young's & sewing room alternate weeks—crossed out]
Saturday Clean schoolroom or gun room [servants and guest rooms and billiard room—crossed out]

These duties are clearly those of a chambermaid, quite possibly Rose McKenna, an Irish girl who came to the Roosevelts in June 1896 to replace "Katie waitress."

Rose stayed with Mrs. Roosevelt until 1909, along with her sister Mary whose ten years as parlor maid began in 1899. No instructions for the parlor maid have been found; although the duties of a waitress (below) from about 1895 to 1897 suggest that the waitress and parlor maid were one person at that time. A "housemaid" named Teresa (September 1900) may have been the Terry Baker who was working at Sagamore from 1906 to 1909.[12]

Although a waitress was among the servants in Mrs. Roosevelt's employ in 1890, the first one named was "Katie waitress" who "beamed" as she brought Emily Carow's letters to Mrs. Roosevelt at Sagamore in September 1893. Katie left to get married in June 1896 and Rose McKenna, who replaced her, got off to a rather shaky start. "Rose gave us steel knives to cut our pineapples with," Edith reported to Emily after one dinner at the end of June. Rose was still the waitress in 1901, however, and she also served at Sagamore as Mrs. Roosevelt's chambermaid. The duties of the waitress at 698 Madison Avenue, New York (1895-1897) were as follows:

> Be down at work at seven.
> Daily work. Dust, air & light fires on parlor floor before breakfast at half past eight.
> After breakfast fill lamps [& clean silver—crossed out] before lunch at half past one. Dress for afternoon as soon as lunch is over, before washing up.
> Dinner at half past seven. Shut up house at ten o'clock when there is no company & carry up silver to Mrs R's room.
> Monday after daily morning work clean silver until lunch time.
> Tuesday after daily morning work clean parlor [dining room— crossed out] & library.
> Wednesday [after daily morning work] clean silver
> Thursday [" " " "] dining room, hall & pantry.
> Friday [" " " "] wash
> Saturday [" " " "] iron[13]

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12 EKR to Emily Carow, November 29, 1892(?), and September 2, 1900, TR-HU; EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles, June 13, 1896, TR-HU; EKR, Diary, June 18, 1899, and November 9, 1900, TR-HU. The schedules are loose in EKR, Memorandum Book, Ethel Derby accession, TR-HU.

13 EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles, June 13, 1896, TR-HU; EKR to Emily Carow, September 25, 1893, June 28, 1896, and January 1901, TR-HU. The instructions for the waitress are in SAHI research file, under "Recipes and Domestics." See also interview with Katie (O'Rourke) Meany.

After making-do with sewing help from Mame and the nursemaids for some years, in October 1893 Mrs. Roosevelt hired Mollie Smith as a full-time seamstress. "Mollie is a queer little odd & end to look at," she wrote at the time, "but just the person I want."[14] Mollie remained with the Roosevelts in Washington and New York and at Sagamore Hill until 1901, but her name is not included in a list of servants taken into the White House in September 1901.

In 1890 Mrs. Roosevelt hoped to persuade Mary Donohoe to come to Sagamore as laundress. "It is a large wash," she wrote Bamie, "& I think it will pay to give the $25.00." Her household accounts for 1890 show the laundress's monthly wage went up from $24.00 in May to $25.00 in June, so Mary Donohoe may have taken the job. The only other references to the laundry were in 1900; on July 31, Mrs. Roosevelt "engaged washerwoman" and on September 2 she was "in treaty for a laundress," and said that Teresa, house-maid, would do "part of the wash." This was probably not a live-in position after 1890.[15]

No resident governess was employed for the Roosevelt children until Miss Young came in November 1898 to take charge of 14-year-old Alice, who had threatened to "humiliate" the family if sent away to boarding school. "In one way she will be an added care," Mrs. Roosevelt told her sister, "but if she can back the little ones' nurses & take charge of Ted when he is unable to go to school, I shall be repaid." Miss Young was with the Roosevelts in Albany and Oyster Bay until they moved into the White House in September 1901.[16]

There was no male butler in charge of the pantry and dining room at Sagamore before 1901. Henry Pinckney, described as the family's "colored factotum," accompanied them to the White House in 1901, but just what his duties had previously been is not known.

Mrs. Roosevelt was by no means exempt from what was universally known as "the servant problem," but she fared better than many employers of that day. "Is it not lucky," she could write, shortly before her husband became president,

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14 EKR to Emily Carow, October 2, 1893, TR-HU. More will be said of Mollie's work in connection with the sewing room (Evidence).

15 EKR to Anna Roosevelt (Bamie), Tuesday (probably June 1890), TR-HU; EKR to Emily Carow, September 2, 1900, TR-HU; EKR, Diary, July 31, 1900, TR-HU.

16 EKR to Emily Carow, September 14 and October 7, 1898, TR-HU. Alice had had a governess in New York in 1895-96, but she apparently did not live in ("Baby's Journal," TR,Jr-LC, p. 17).

"that the servants are so good?"[17] That this was true for her probably owed less to luck than to good management.

Visitors. Although the summers of 1885 and 1886, when Anna Roosevelt presided over her brother Theodore's new house, were never equalled for gaiety at Sagamore, the house had room for guests even after the sixth child arrived. Edith Roosevelt, naturally rather reserved, might have preferred not to keep open house for her husband's friends, but in time she came to terms with her role as hostess to an ever-growing constituency of friends and political associates.

In the early years visitors tended to be mainly relatives—Theodore's two sisters, Edith's mother and sister (only occasionally, since they lived across the Atlantic), and various aunts, uncles and cousins and their children, including both Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt—or personal friends like Bob Ferguson, Cecil Spring-Rice, and the Henry Cabot Lodges.[18] But as Roosevelt became an ever more prominent public figure, politicians began to take the slow accommodation train from New York City to Oyster Bay for a day or a weekend at Sagamore Hill. The full tide of visitation did not hit, however, until Sagamore became the Summer White House in 1902.

Much more frequent and delightfully informal were the daily visits back and forth among the three Roosevelt families in Oyster Bay. The visits were nice for the grownups but even nicer for the children. "Sagamore Hill is one of three neighboring houses in which small cousins spent very happy years of childhood," Theodore Roosevelt wrote in 1913. "In the three houses there were at one time sixteen of these small cousins, all told."[19] Their visits, no less than those of their elders, characterized summer life at Oyster Bay.

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17 EKR to Emily Carow, August 27, 1901, TR-HU.

18 Mrs. Carow and Emily visited the Roosevelts in the summers of 1888 and 1891; Emily alone, after her mother's death, from June to December 1895 and from December 1899 to March 1900.

19 Roosevelt, "Autobiography," p. 327.

Improvements. As a new house, Sagamore required relatively little "improvement" during the 1890s. Mrs. Roosevelt's account book for Sagamore Hill records annual expenditures for plumbing and carpentry or repairs, but no specifics except for an entry of $800 in 1893: "refinish house."[20] This entry probably refers to installing a ventilating shaft from the "slop closet" on the second floor and a fireplace in the "children's bedroom" (northeast bedroom) and plastering and painting or papering several other rooms on the second floor (bathroom, gate room, nursery, Alice's room, and the little room behind it).[21] In 1896 the second and possibly the third floor hall and the little guest room were papered for the first time.[22]

In December 1900 storm or "double" windows were put on the north side of the house, which was notoriously hard to keep warm in winter in spite of its hot air furnaces and seven fireplaces. "I am having double windows put all over the north side of the house today to the tune of $160, but I hope to save something in coal besides keeping approximately warm," Edith Roosevelt wrote to Emily Carow. She had moved temporarily into the old nursery because her own room, with its north and west exposure, was "so cold that I could not have laid in bed there." "I grudge the money I had to put in them," she informed her sister-in-law Mrs. Cowles a few months later, "but we should have frozen without them."[23]

One other major improvement project occurred only months before Theodore Roosevelt's unforeseen accession to the presidency in 1901. In April of that year Mrs. Roosevelt transformed her old-fashioned parlor into a proper drawing room with a decorative tin ceiling and new paper and paint. About the same time, she redecorated the former "schoolroom" on the top floor, which became "Aunt Emily's room," and converted the old nursery in the southwest corner of the second floor into father's dressing room.[24]

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20 Sagamore Hill Account Book, 1889-1910, SAHI collection.

21 EKR to Emily Carow, November 29, 1892(?) and March 3, April ?, May 12, and May 23, 1893, TR-HU.

22 "I have succeeded in papering the halls upstairs which is a vast improvement" (EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles, June 13, 1896, TR-HU). See also Documentary references, Second Floor Hall, reference 5.

23 EKR to Emily Carow, December 1, 1900, TR-HU; EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles, April 24, 1904, TR-HU.

24 See Documentary references, Drawing Room, Schoolroom, and Gate Room.

Theodore Roosevelt's checkbooks for 1899 and 1900 reveal the purchase of "shades" from Julius Blum in September 1899 and July 1900 and an "awning" from Theodore Painter in July 1900. Amos Cheshire collected $29.94 on June 12, 1900, for "paperhanging June," but there is no clue to where he hung it.[25]

Throughout this period the house was lit by gas, coal oil, and candles.

The Summer White House (1902-1909)

Family. From Theodore Roosevelt's accession to the presidency in September 1901 until his retirement in March 1909, the president and his family spent less time at Sagamore Hill but treasured all the more what time they had there.

> Sagamore Hill is the family sanctuary [wrote a friend], whither they come back in June with one long sigh of relief that their holiday is in sight, in which they may have one another. No longer to themselves, it is true. The President is not permitted to be alone even in his own home....I saw that his heart was there....I never go away from Sagamore Hill without a feeling that if I lived there I would never leave it....Not that Sagamore Hill has anything to suggest a palace. On the contrary; it is a very modest home for the President of the United States....The house is comfortable, filled with reminders of the stirring life its owner has led in camp and on the hunting trail....but it is homelike rather than imposing. It is the people themselves who put the stamp on it —the life they live there together.[26]

From mid-June to mid-September during most of these hectic years, Mrs. Roosevelt presided over a house filled with half-grown children, overnight guests, daytime visitors, and servants—all under the unobtrusive surveillance of plain clothes Secret Service men. Although the president could rarely spend more than a few weeks at a time away from Washington, his visits gave him a chance to relax, in his energetic way, with his children. "We were all of us, I am

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25 Theodore Roosevelt, checkbooks, 1899-1900 (SAHI collection), checks numbered 282, 698, 721, and 731.

26 Jacob Riis, *Theodore Roosevelt, the Citizen* (Washington, D.C.: Johnson, Wynne Co., 1904), p. 313.

almost ashamed to say, rather blue at getting back to the White House," he wrote in October 1905, "simply because we missed Sagamore Hill so much."[27] He maintained a temporary office in Oyster Bay, but his secretary, William Loeb, visited Sagamore Hill daily to transact necessary business with the president in the library. "The library is so much used as an office now," Mrs. Roosevelt lamented, "that I hate to put anything new and fresh in it."[28]

As First Lady, Edith Roosevelt acquitted herself with surpassing dignity, at Sagamore as well as in the White House, though she made clear the difference between her home and the executive mansion of which she was temporary hostess. When her husband insisted on bringing the Czar's profligate cousin, the Grand Duke Boris, to lunch at Sagamore in August 1902, Mrs. Roosevelt calmly took herself and Kermit to lunch at a neighboring relative's house. "In Washington it would have been another matter," she explained, "but I could not receive him in my own private house."[29]

Official responsibilities notwithstanding, the Roosevelt children required their mother's nearly constant attention. "A house full of young people complicates matters," she confided to her sister-in-law in 1904, "and though mine are still at an easier age than yours, I have to be 'up & doing.'"[30] At that time, Alice was 20 and spending as little time at Sagamore as she could. As she recalled 70 years later:

> I was not there very much. From about 1902 I was never there ...not if I could help it.... Certainly I didn't want to be there all that dreary time....The family did have a good time together; I suppose they did; we were expected to have a good time and so we did. Only, gracious, it was a pleasure to get away from it. I wasn't very enthusiastic about it, frankly.[31]

Alice's marriage to Congressman Nicholas Longworth in February 1906 removed her from the Sagamore scene except as an occasional visitor.

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27 Joseph Bucklin Bishop, ed., *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, c.1919, 1947), p. 59.

28 EKR to Emily Carow, August 10, 1903, TR-HU.

29 EKR to Emily Carow, September 10, 1902, TR-HU.

30 EKR to Corinne Robinson, August 16, 1904, TR-HU. The president, in a letter of September 23, 1903, to one of his children, wryly remarked, "Mother is as busy as possible putting up the house...and secretly wishes she could wrap us up in a neatly pressed sheet with camphor balls inside." (Bishop, *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters*, p. 59).

31 Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interviewed by Peter Steele, February 1, 1974.

Edith and Theodore Roosevelt's three older children—Ted, Kermit, and Ethel—were adolescents during these years. The boys, away at school or college most of the year, relished the relatively free summers at Sagamore. Kermit's diaries offer a teenager's refreshing view of life in the Summer White House. On August 4, 1902, when he was 13, he recorded: "Father has Prince Boris to lunch. Go to lunch at cousin Laura's....Play under piazza in afternoon." The entry for July 4, 1903, concerns a "generation gap" problem:

> The alarm clock didn't go off. I think that some of the grown ups came in and set it later because it hadn't gone off when I left and when I came back it had gone off and the indicator marked 4:20. (It was a mean skin of them to do it).

Kermit was 17 in 1906 and much interested in a neighbor, Dagmar Wetmore, when he wrote: "July 14. In the evening we had a fancy dress ball in which I was a harlequin & Dagmar a rose." Later entries show Kermit playing his mandolin with Ethel at the piano (June 21, 1908), shooting "with Father with our new African guns" (July 8, 1908), practicing with his "big game camera" (August 11, 1908), and finally, on March 17, 1909, packing his "African duffle bags" for the trip with the ex-president, which ended this period.[32]

Ethel, at 15, found herself briefly in charge of the house and thoroughly enjoyed the experience:

> I have been having a perfectly great time keeping house. It is such fun. I go in and look very dignified and order the meals from Annie and then I whisk away and interview Lee [coachman] and then I see Seaman [farm manager] who has come up about the tennis courts and then I have to go and see...the carpenter....[33]

The two youngest children, Archie and Quentin, usually referred to as "the little boys," were 7 and 4 at the beginning of this period and soon became nationally known for their antics as members of the "White House Gang." They were definitely beyond the nursery stage at Sagamore and participated manfully in the vigorous pastimes and sports enjoyed by their father and older siblings.

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32 Kermit Roosevelt, diaries, KR-LC, container 2.

33 Ethel Roosevelt to Kermit Roosevelt, June 1906, KR-LC, container 2.

By 1907, each of the children had his or her own room. Alice, of course, was already gone and Kermit had her old southeast room. Ted was on the third floor, Ethel in the old nursery ("gate room"), Archie in the northeast room, and Quentin in the "little room" behind Archie's.

Servants. At first, the Summer White House seems to have operated with about the same number of house servants; however, a chambermaid replaced the seamstress and the nursemaid. Occasional references to specific servants indicate that the cook, Annie O'Rourke, remained until June 1909, as did Rose and Mary McKenna, waitress and parlor maid respectively. Mame Ledwith, though no longer needed as "the little boys'" nurse, stayed on as a sort of retired "nanny" until September 1908, when she was pensioned off and sent to live with her sister in New York. All four also served in the White House.[34]

The duties of the waitress at Sagamore were spelled out by Mrs. Roosevelt in the first year or so of the presidential era:[35]

> WAITRESS
>
> Entire charge of dining room and pantry, hall, stairs & toilet room—china, silver, glass, linen.
> Telephone—Either waitress or parlor maid within hearing of telephone in afternoon.
> Meet carriage at door.

At some point during the presidential years a black male butler and assistant butler supplanted the waitress. Brought from the White House, they no doubt handled the official luncheons and dinners that brought public officials and foreign dignitaries to Oyster Bay from time to time. In August/September 1906 the two butlers were Charles Reider and James Amos; Amos later became chief butler, with Allen Dean as his assistant. The butlers occupied quarters in outbuildings on the estate.

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34 Mrs. Roosevelt's account book (SAHI collection) provides a year-by-year listing of servants (without names) and wages from 1889 on. Rose and Mary, Annie and Mame are referred to in many of Mrs. Roosevelt's letters to Emily Carow, including those of October 23, 1904, and March 12 and September 26, 1905 (TR-HU), and in Ethel Roosevelt's letters to Kermit, June 1906, and to her mother, June 1907 (KR-LC, boxes 2 and 10).

35 "Recipes and Domestics" file, SAHI research files.

While Mrs. Roosevelt was evidently a good manager of servants, since there was relatively little turnover at Sagamore during these difficult years, the human interest anecdotes concerning them relate to the president. Alice remembered that her father "thought it was perfectly awful to call servants by their first names—showed a lack of consideration." Mrs. Roosevelt's maids, however, did not like being called Miss Rose or Miss Mary, as if they were daughters of the house, and the president's good intentions only drew upon him his wife's "rather patient jeers."[36] Jacob Riis is the source of a White House story concerning Rose's protest at the president's engaging in pillow fights with Archie and Quentin because "they mussed the beds too much." The result, apparently, was the President of the United States "bowing obediently before the law of the household and retreating before Rose where she was rightfully in command."[37]

Not quite a servant nor yet a family member was the French-Canadian governess, Mlle. Drouillette, who was employed for the benefit of the "little boys" from about 1904 to 1908. Like her predecessor Miss Young, "Mademoiselle" had her own room at Sagamore Hill (possibly the so-called nursery next to the south bedroom). Ted had a tutor in Washington, but Mrs. Roosevelt rebelled against having him at Oyster Bay because it would have meant serving an extra lunch and dinner. Mlle. Drouillette presumably ate with her small charges somewhere other than in the dining room.

For the household staff, as well as the Roosevelt family, an era ended in mid-1909. With the ex-president and Kermit in Africa; Ted, Archie, and Quentin away at school; Mrs. Roosevelt and Ethel off to Europe; and the house about to undergo substantial improvements, all of the house servants were let go. Mame and Mlle. Drouillette had already left in 1908.

Visitors. Visitors were an ever-present feature of life at Sagamore Hill during Roosevelt's presidency. Some came by appointment, some arrived unannounced, some stayed for only an hour or for lunch, and some came for dinner and spent the night. Try as she might, Mrs. Roosevelt could rarely be sure in

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36 Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interview by Peter Steele, February 1, 1974.

37 Riis, *Theodore Roosevelt, the Citizen*, pp. 331-32.

the morning how many guests would be present for lunch or dinner, owing to her husband's propensity for issuing impulsive invitations. Although one admiring visitor in 1908 remarked that Mrs. Roosevelt "is perfectly poised and nothing seems to annoy her," this was not entirely true. She was, however, blessed with good help. "You can believe that I need servants of a placid temperament to deal with such contingencies," she told Kermit once, after four additional people arrived during a lunch for eight.[38]

Not all visitors came on business. To celebrate the completion of the new north room in July 1905, for instance, the children had a costume party; this became an annual affair while there were children at home. At these parties, former butler James Amos recalled, "I have seen the President and his wife dance the Virginia Reel, which he always enjoyed very much."[39]

Leaving Sagamore Hill at the end of the summer always had a rather funereal aspect, as the boys went off to school and "all the house was pinned up in sheets."[40]

> The house is "put up" [wrote the president in September 1907]; everything wrapped in white that can be, and all the rugs off the floors. Quentin is reduced to the Secret Service men for steady companionship.[41]

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38 Archibald W. Butt, *Letters of Archie Butt* (New York: Doubleday, 1924), p. 75; Edith Roosevelt to Kermit, May 24, 1914 (KR-LC, box 11). See also Documentary References, Dining Room, references 16 and 24.

39 James E. Amos, *Theodore Roosevelt, Hero to his Valet* (New York: John Day Co., 1927), p. 109. The fancy dress parties are mentioned in EKR to Kermit, June 18, 1905, and Kermit's diary, July 14, 1906; July 13, 1907; and July 18, 1908, KR-LC, box 10.

40 EKR to Kermit, October 2, 1905, KR-LC, box 10.

41 Theodore Roosevelt to "Archiekins," September 21, 1907, quoted in Bishop, ed., *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters*, p. 198.

Improvements. Sagamore Hill underwent at least two major improvements and a number of lesser ones during these years.

Addition of the north room in 1905 gave the family a real living room at last and a fine setting for many of the president's hunting trophies and other treasures. It also opened out the house, as Mrs. Roosevelt put it, by creating a feeling of spaciousness it had previously lacked. The work cost almost as much as the original house, but all shared the president's enjoyment of it.[42]

Incidental to the north room construction were the lengthening of the first floor hall, thereby shortening the piazza on the north side, and the addition of a balcony outside the dressing room and little guest room.[43]

A major expenditure ($2265.00) in October 1907 for plumbing and carpentry work probably reflects the addition of the "splash closet" in which the president was taking his morning shower as early as September of that year.[44]

The parlor or drawing room was repapered and painted in the fall of 1906.[45]

There were no changes in the heating and lighting, aside from installation of a "new gas machine" in February 1909. The new north room was wired in anticipation of electrification (which did not occur until 1918). Telephones were installed in the pantry and library in 1902, when Sagamore Hill became for the first time the Summer White House.[46]

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42 For details, see Documentary References, North Room.

43 See Documentary References, Hall, Dressing Room, and Little Guest Room.

44 Sagamore Hill account book (SAHI Collection); Charles Somerville, "How Roosevelt Rests," *Broadway Magazine*, September 1907, p. 667. The bathrooms attached to the dressing room and south bedroom appear to have been installed in 1910 (see Documentary References).

45 EKR to Emily Carow, August 19, 1906, TR-HU.

46 Sagamore Hill account book (SAHI Collection), February 1909; Archie to Theodore Roosevelt, June 24, 1902, Theodore Roosevelt Papers, Library of Congress (hereafter cited as TR-LC), Addenda, Series 16, box 1.

Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt at Home (1909-1919)

Family. On March 4, 1909, Theodore Roosevelt retired from the presidency and returned as a private citizen, with his wife and children, to their home on Long Island.

> We could not have had a pleasanter homecoming, [he wrote to his sister Anna five days later.] I wanted to be here in late Winter; and it is late Winter, and at night under the full moon the snow-covered landscape is beautiful beyond description. Good Ethel had the house as comfortable as possible for us, and really it is a lovely house. I am dictating this in the North Room, with the big logs blazing on the hearth. So lovely is it that I am utterly unable to miss the White House, and though I miss very much the friends that I used to see at the White House, I am very glad to be home. Edith is already rested.[47]

Within weeks, the ex-president and son Kermit had left for their long-anticipated African trip, primarily to collect big game specimens for the American Museum of Natural History. By July, everyone else was gone, even the servants; for the first time Sagamore Hill was quiet during the summer.

It was during this time that Ethel Roosevelt, looking homeward from Italy at the age of 18, penned one of the best impressions of life at Sagamore in its "golden age":

> When I was reading "The Golden Age" and "Dream Days" over again this summer I thought how very alike some of our plays were. I can remember some days when we felt exactly as "I" did on the wonderful early fall morning when he ran away from school. Can't you see Smith's field with purple asters and goldenrod against the gray grass, & the Devil's Punch Bowl with the bay clinging to its sides & then on to the Apple Orchard with heaps of apples on the ground and then through the red sumacs to the Fairy Apple Orchard with the pines singing in the breeze and dark against the blue blue sky. I shall be glad to get home and see it all again....We'll have some fine old times there when you get back.[48]

Mrs. Roosevelt came back to Sagamore for a few months during the winter of 1909/10, probably to supervise some major work in the house, including two new bathrooms, but she was soon off again to meet her husband and son in Africa

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47 TR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles, March 9, 1909, quoted in Cowles, *Letters from Theodore Roosevelt*, p. 275.

48 Ethel Roosevelt to Kermit, October 10, 1909, KR-LC, box 2. The books referred to were by Kenneth Grahame, best remembered for *The Wind in the Willows*.

and spend several months in Europe during the spring. It was not until May of 1910 that the family returned to Sagamore Hill.

Things were not the same, however. "This summer," Ted's father wrote him in August, "has marked the definite end of the old Oyster Bay life that all of you children used to lead."[49] Ted's marriage to Eleanor Butler Alexander in June, even more than Alice's wedding in 1906, was a clear signal that the children were children no longer. That summer Ted was almost 23, Kermit 21, Ethel 19, Archie 16, and Quentin just entering his teens. By the end of this last decade of Theodore Roosevelt's life, the rest of the children would marry, except for Quentin, whose death in air combat over France in 1918 foreshadowed his father's death six months later.

The elder Roosevelts were too resilient, however, to dwell on what they were losing.

> What I now most want, [wrote Theodore Roosevelt to his new daughter-in-law in November 1910] is just what is forced on me; to stay here in my own home with your mother-in-law, to walk and ride with her, and in the evening sit with her before the great wood fire in the north room and hear the wind shrieking outside; to chop trees and read books, and feel that I am justified in not working. I don't want to be in Africa, or on the ranch, or in the army, or in the White House; I like to think of them all, now and then, but the place I wish to be is just where I am.[50]

Before long, of course, the delights of idleness in pleasant surroundings palled and the ex-president's restless energy carried him gradually back into writing, politics, and exploration—all of which drew him frequently away from home.

For Mrs. Roosevelt, the permanent return to Sagamore Hill was equally welcome. She took the opportunity to improve the house and to incorporate into its furnishings many of the First Family's acquisitions during the White House years—including such impressive gifts as a tiger skin from the Dowager Empress of China, a magnificent court sword from the Mikado, a huge rug from the Sultan of Turkey, and several pictures from the German Kaiser. To these, after his African and South American trips in 1909-10 and 1913-14, were added exotic trophies of Colonel Roosevelt's prowess such as the Cape buffalo head in the hall and the jaguar skins in the north room.

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49 TR to Ted, August 23, 1910, TR,Jr-LC, box 3.

50 TR to Eleanor Butler Roosevelt (Mrs. Theodore, Jr.), November 27, 1910 (TR,Jr-LC, box 3).

The loss of children through marriage left some rooms empty for a while but was compensated for by the advent of grandchildren, starting with Ted and Eleanor's Gracie in 1911. "Mother is preparing the bassinet and the crib and the little bathtub," the new grandfather reported happily, "and everything else that was used when all of you were babies."[51] It was a wrench, however, when Quentin left for college in 1915. "I am a little sad," his mother wrote to Kermit, "to think that the last of the boys has taken the first step of entrance to the great world." She thought of taking "Father" away somewhere as a distraction, but decided against it because she wrote, "he does like his own Sagamore Hill, poor lamb."[52]

Servants. On May 14, 1910, shortly after the family's return from Europe, the census enumerator visited Sagamore Hill. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and the four children still at home, he listed eight servants living on the property, viz.:

> James Amos, messenger, black, 32, married one year, no children
> Annie Amos, maid, black, 26, married one year, no children
> Charles Lee, messenger, black, 36, married one year, no children
> Clara Lee, chambermaid, black, 35, married one year, no children
> Mary Sweeney, housemaid, 22, single, came from Ireland in 1891
> Meta Bat, cook, 48, widow, one child, came from Germany in 1890
> Catherine Daley, waitress, 35, single, came from Ireland in 1895
> Arthur Williams, butler, black, 18, single[53]

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51 TR to Ted, January 2, 1912, TR,Jr-LC, box 3.

52 EKR to Kermit, September 26, 1915, KR-LC.

53 13 Census of the United States: 1910—Population. New York, Nassau County, Oyster Bay, supervisor's district no. 2, enumerator's district no. 1135, sheet no. 19 A, "supplemental" (copy, SAHI).

Mary Sweeney was the most durable of this new generation of servants; she stayed on as Mrs. Roosevelt's housekeeper and personal maid until her mistress died in 1948. Besides those listed above, the only other maid of record before the 1920s was Sarah MacNamara (1914-1916). James Amos seems to have replaced Arthur Williams as butler before 1913 and later came back to serve as valet to the ailing ex-president when he went on trips and during his final illness.[54]

The kitchen was presided over in 1910 by "good old Meta" Bat; in 1915 Meta or possibly another "old cook" was characterized as cooking "splendidly" but "unco' ill to live wi'," so much so that Mrs. Roosevelt told Ethel she was "perfectly prepared to return to a cookless home!" However, Nora T. Mulroy was cook "during the years immediately preceding" Mr. Roosevelt's death.[55]

The war made it harder to get servants. "The servant question has risen to mountain high difficulties" Mrs. Roosevelt complained in May 1918, adding in an October letter: "I can get no waitress in all of New York who is willing to spend a winter at Oyster Bay, so any extra person [i.e., guest] has narrowed down in my mind to so many more plates & spoons to be washed."[56]

Visitors. Daytime visitors and overnight guests continued as a characteristic feature of life at Sagamore Hill. His wide ranging interests and resurgent political aspirations drew almost as many visitors to Colonel Roosevelt's door as in the White House days, somewhat to Mrs. Roosevelt's dismay. "Father...likes the house full of Tom, Dick and Harry," she mildly complained to Kermit, "and I can't quite keep up with the pace but toil along panting." Like the children, however, with their escape hatch through Kermit's window, Edith

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54 See letters of EKR to Kermit, December 27, 1909; January 7 and November 28, 1910; December 29, 1912; May 24, 1914; March 28 and October 31, 1915; May 5 and June 2, 1918 (KR-LC); also TR to Ted, October 19, 1910 (TR,Jr-LC); TR to Anna R. Cowles, July 28, 1911 in Elting E. Morison and John Blum, eds., *The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt* (Harvard University Press, 1951-54), VII, p. 316). See also Amos, *Theodore Roosevelt, Hero.*

55 Cooks are mentioned in letters of EKR to Kermit, December 27, 1909; November 28, 1910; March 28 and July 18, 1915 (KR-LC); to Eleanor B. Roosevelt, March 4, 1910; and to Ted, April 11, 1910 (TR,Jr-LC); Raymond P. Kenny, Lindenhurst, NY, to TRA, November 28, 1986: "My maternal grandmother Nora T. Mulroy, who passed away in 1933, was employed as a cook for the President's family at Sagamore Hill during the years immediately preceding his death in 1919."

56 EKR to Kermit, May 12 and October 25, 1918 (KR-LC).

Roosevelt avoided unwanted guests in her own way. When a telephone call from New York City alerted her to the impending visit of one of Italy's royal princes during the World War, she reacted promptly. As her amused husband reported:

> Being fairly familiar with Mother, I grinned to myself, knowing that the warning would enable her to make a getaway. Sure enough, when we reached the house, Mother was technically out—having hastily run upstairs and gone to bed with her boots on, so to speak.[57]

When the United States entered the war in 1917, all four of the Roosevelt boys and Ethel's husband, Dr. Richard Derby, enlisted, and all eventually served in France. The vacancy in the elder Roosevelts' lives was partially filled when Ethel closed her own house and moved into Sagamore Hill with her two children, Richard and baby Edith. From the summer of 1917 to the summer of 1918 the three Derbys and a nursemaid occupied the old nursery rooms on the south side of the house.

After Quentin's death in July 1918 the Roosevelts made a point of having 20 enlisted men brought over from nearby Camp Mills once a week to enjoy Sagamore Hill's hospitality.

> Father makes a little talk to them in the North Room about his flags and trophies [Mrs. Roosevelt told Kermit], then I take them to the dining room and give them tea and cake and cigarettes and sometimes we walk to the garden. Probably they would enjoy Mary Sweeney & Co. more, but there is glory in them and besides I could not manage the other way.[58]

Improvements. Between 1909 and 1919 Sagamore underwent two major flurries of improvement.

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57 TR to Eleanor B. Roosevelt, June 27, 1917 (TR,Jr-LC).

58 EKR to Kermit, September 1, 1918 (KR-LC).

While all or most of the family were away in 1909/10, Mrs. Roosevelt had the library repapered; at the same time she had the cracking plaster repaired in the entrance hall and had paper hung there, above the wainscoting and up the stairway as a dado. A few months later more extensive work was done upstairs. This included construction of two new bathrooms next to the south bedroom and father's dressing room and a storage area over the porte cochere.[59]

Early in 1918 Sagamore Hill was wired for electricity and electric lights replaced the old gas lamps.[60] "The electric light has been a convenience," Mrs. Roosevelt told Kermit six months later; "and as yet we are not burned to the ground."[61]

No change was made in the always inadequate heating system.

> Most of the plumbing is out of commission, [wrote Mrs. Roosevelt in December 1917,] and we shut the door of the library to keep cozy. Father had ordered the North Room furnace put out, on account of the necessity of conserving cold [coal], but it had to be lit again for the present, although I cannot see that it makes even a dent in the frigidity.[62]

"Sagamore is just as warm as it ever was in cold weather," she wryly commented to Bamie a couple of months later. "We have plenty of coal but a bird cage is hard to heat."[63]

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59 EKR to Kermit, May 12 and September 30, 1909, KR-LC, box 11. The bathrooms and storage space, identified as post-1900 work by architectural research, almost certainly account for the heavy payments to carpenters and plumbers in January-May 1910 in the Sagamore Hill account book (SAHI collection).

60 Sagamore Hill account book (SAHI collection), under 1918, documents the installation of electricity in January-February, at a cost of $1552.34.

61 EKR to Kermit, June 16, 1918, KR-LC.

62 EKR to Kermit, December 30, 1917, KR-LC.

63 EKR to Anna R. Cowles, February 1918, quoted in Hagedorn, *Roosevelt Family*, p. 392.

Edith Roosevelt's Widowhood (1919-1948)

His health permanently impaired by the over-strenuous Brazilian expedition of 1913/14, the former president literally had worn himself out trying to prepare America for war and to help her win it once she had taken her place with the Allies. Quentin's death and worry over the other boys also took their toll. After spending Christmas 1918 in a New York hospital, Theodore Roosevelt came back to his beloved Sagamore Hill to recuperate. Barely a week later on January 6, 1919, he was dead. "At four a.m.," Edith Roosevelt noted in her diary, "T. stopped breathing. Had had sweet, sound sleep."[64] A few days later, in a letter to Ted, she wrote of his last days at home:

> Father spent his last evening in your old nursery and loved the view of wh. he spoke, and as it got dark he watched the dancing flames and spoke of the happiness of being home, and made little plans for me.[65]

During her long widowhood, Mrs. Roosevelt stayed on at Sagamore Hill to provide, as she said, "a centre for the family." "I am only justified in keeping that house open if I can make it a home for all of you," she told Kermit three months after his father's death.[66] As the years passed, Sagamore often echoed to the old sounds when grandchildren came to stay.

> It has been such a happiness to have the house full of children once more [Mrs. Roosevelt wrote to Ted in June 1935], as Father would have wished. In saying goodbye Gracie's little compliment gave me real satisfaction for she spoke of the children's love for Sagamore and their feeling of being at home when they were here, which she thought might be trying for me. Of course, it is not, for it is what I am always planning for.[67]

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64 EKR, diary, January 6, 1919 (TR-HU).

65 EKR to Ted, January 12, 1919 (TR,Jr-LC, box 4). On the day of Theodore Roosevelt's funeral, prayers were said in the north room. When the funeral cortege left for the Oyster Bay Church and burial ground, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. James West Roosevelt stayed behind and read the service together in the house (EKR, diary, January 8, 1919).

66 EKR to Kermit, March 30 and April 6, 1919, KR-LC.

67 EKR to Ted, June 28, 1935, TR,Jr-LC, box 4.

There were times when Grandmother Roosevelt felt differently about the house and its treasured contents. What she called "an odd feeling of guardianship" prevented her from asking one of the young families to stay at Sagamore in 1928, for fear of the inevitable "breakings and vanishings."[68] More typical, however, was her amused comment in 1929:

> Tonight my Groton contingent arrives, I feel rather as I used to do when I rode Renown. My horse is a little above me. Thirty years since Quentin was born, and I find myself the head of a new nursery![69]

Even though Theodore Roosevelt was gone, admirers of the former president continued to seek out his home to pay their respects to his widow. King Albert of Belgium was one of the first; Mrs. Roosevelt received him in the north room. On the first anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's death, a number of his friends made a "pilgrimage" to Oyster Bay to honor his memory. This became an annual event sponsored by the Roosevelt Memorial Association. After visiting the president's grave, the participants would go up to Sagamore Hill for a memorial program in the north room and lunch with Mrs. Roosevelt. For her it was an occasion that gave both pain and pleasure.

> I worked myself into a state of nerves about the Pilgrimage [Mrs. Roosevelt wrote in 1929]. Partly because it is an anniversary, partly from fatigue and a certain amount of physical pain. The house was dirty & disorderly & entirely lacking the quiet peace I try to give them. Then marvelously all smoothed down. Archie's children were sent to town. Kermit's were sent to your [Ted's] house. I did a noble turn of parlor maid's work & when the pilgrims arrived all was as it should be....We read the speech about Lincoln which Father read at Hodgenville, the article about Quentin "The White House Gang" which is even more about Father, that beautiful description of the mockingbird's song & Mr. Guiterman had written some touching verses. Then several of the company told their little tales. We were very happy together, and I was perfectly content.[70]

The last pilgrimage was held in May 1942, postponed from January at Mrs. Roosevelt's request because the north room was too cold.

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68 EKR to Corinne R. Robinson, May 29, 1928, TR-HU.

69 EKR to Ted, June 19, 1929, TR,Jr-LC, Box 4.

70 EKR to Ted, January 9, 1929 (TR,Jr-LC, box 4). See also references 34 and 41, under Documentary References, North Room.

During the twenties and thirties Mrs. Roosevelt traveled a good deal and from 1927 she also spent part of each summer at "Mortlake Manor," an old house she had bought and renovated in Brooklyn, Connecticut, once the home of her Tyler forebears. Furnishing this house gave ample room for her delight in "snooping" after antiques.[71]

Except for a flurry of plastering, papering, and painting upstairs and downstairs in April 1923, Sagamore Hill received little attention during the years after 1919. As Mrs. Bertha Rose put it, Mrs. Roosevelt "did very little to the house....From the time he died until she died....the curtains fell down, she'd just send one of the maids down to the village to pick up some white material to put up a curtain."[72] By the same token, she added or removed relatively few furnishings during these years. For this reason photographs taken in 1948, shortly after Mrs. Roosevelt's death, are probably fairly reliable indicators of how things were arranged, at least in the bedrooms, thirty years earlier.

The most notable addition to Sagamore's furnishings after 1919 was the portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, by Philip de Laszlo, a 1922 gift from English friends, the Lees of Fareham, who had had it copied for her from the original in their possession. Mrs. Roosevelt hung the painting on the east landing of the north room, where she could see it from her favorite seat by the fireplace.[73]

"Such happy years we had," Edith Roosevelt wrote shortly after her husband's death, "and there cannot be many lonely ones left to me."[74] As it turned out, she was wrong. It was to be almost thirty years before her own death, at the age of 87, on September 30, 1948. Of the five children, only Alice, Ethel, and Archie survived her; Quentin, Ted, and Kermit died in the service of their country in two world wars.

After Mrs. Roosevelt's death, her personal property at Sagamore Hill was inventoried and appraised, and the personal property belonging to the estate of Theodore Roosevelt was re-appraised, using the original 1919 inventory (with items not actually seen in 1948 indicated by an asterisk). These inventories, plus a set of photographs of the principal rooms on the first and second floor

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71 See Sylvia Jukes Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt: Portrait of a First Lady* (New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1980), p. 441 ff.

72 Bertha B. Rose, interviewed by Gary Roth, January 13, 1975.

73 See Documentary References, North Room, reference 35.

74 EKR to Kermit, April 28, 1919, TR-HU.

taken in 1948, provide a useful tool for the identification and placement of Sagamore Hill furnishings.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association Years (1949-1963)

The story of how the Roosevelt Memorial Association saved Sagamore Hill and how the Association restored and adapted the house for exhibition as a public shrine is well told in Gary Roth's unpublished thesis, "The Roosevelt Memorial Association and the Preservation of Sagamore Hill, 1919-1953," based on the Association's files and on interviews with several of the people most directly involved in the restoration and furnishing of the house.[75] What happened during this process need be only briefly summarized here.

In 1949 the Roosevelt Memorial Association bought the house. The work of restoring the principal rooms and adapting other spaces to facilitate visitor circulation went on from 1950 to 1952. The stored furnishings were returned to the house early in 1953, some to remain there on exhibit, others to be taken by family members.

> What happened [recalled Mrs. Derby in 1962] was that when the Theodore Roosevelt Association [then called the Roosevelt Memorial Association] took it over they wanted to have it as much as possible as it was, so we went around and put down things we would like, but we said if they want that they keep them and so a great many things they kept.[76]

A committee headed by Mrs. Bertha Bankard Rose, a family friend, undertook to refurnish Sagamore Hill so that it would more accurately show how the place looked when it was the "Summer White House." After studying the then-available early photographs and family papers and talking with family members and friends who had known the house before 1919, the committee arranged the original furnishings, acquired substitutes for some pieces no longer extant, selected modern wallpapers and fabrics they felt were similar to those the Roosevelts might have had, and had reproductions made of gas light fixtures long since removed. In all of its work, the committee worked closely with Mrs. Ethel Roosevelt Derby and, to a lesser degree with Archibald Roosevelt and Mrs.

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75 Gary Roth, "The Roosevelt Memorial Association and the Preservation of Sagamore Hill, 1919-1953." Unpublished thesis, submitted to the Graduate Faculty of Wake Forest University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, May 1980. Mrs. Rose's own account of the restoration, "The Sagamore Story," appeared in *The Long Island Courant*, October 1965.

76 Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interviewed by William Ingersoll, 1962.

Alice Roosevelt Longworth. Their memories of Sagamore Hill were the principal source of information on those parts of the house that were not photographed in the early years, particularly the bedrooms, the kitchen wing, and the third floor.

The collaborative effort, continuing into the mid-1960s, resulted in a nearly complete refurnishing of the house that captured the spirit and, particularly downstairs, pretty accurately reflected the details of Sagamore Hill's highly individual appearance in the first two decades of the 20th century. By gift or purchase from the family, the committee initially furnished almost all of the first floor and much of the second with furniture and accessories original to the house. In 1956 Alice's room and a generic boy's room were added, the former with its original furnishings donated and arranged by Mrs. Longworth. The third floor, originally developed for exhibits and storage, was not restored and refurnished until 1966-67, after the National Park Service had taken over administration of the site.

Inevitably a good bit of guesswork was involved in furnishing the rooms that had escaped the camera's eye before 1919, which included almost everything above the first floor. Perhaps the most erroneous of the committee's decisions was to bring together in Mrs. Roosevelt's bedroom all of the massive Pabst chamber suite, in spite of evidence that the wardrobe had been in the nursery and that Mrs. Roosevelt had some of her own family pieces in her bedroom. In this case, the committee's decision made good sense visually, but it reflected an approach to decorating more pure than Mrs. Roosevelt's, as well as an uncharacteristic disregard of physical and historical evidence.

In another major departure from strict adherence to the evidence, the committee chose to place the de Laszlo portraits of Theodore and Edith Roosevelt where they could be seen to best advantage rather than where the Roosevelts had hung them. When asked how she justified moving these portraits from their original places, Mrs. Rose forthrightly told the site curator, Gary Roth, in 1975:

> You don't. You just say...those two pictures I always felt were the sort of poetic license that one takes when you open a house to 100,000 people a year instead of a family of eight. I have no other reason for it except that. I think it would be a very silly thing to have a de Laszlo, perfectly beautiful drawing of the President's wife in a place where you couldn't see it and the President's portrait also was in a place where you couldn't see it.

The president's portrait, incidentally, is a copy presented to Mrs. Roosevelt in 1922 and therefore is out of period in the house anyway, although Mrs. Rose may not have known this.

Substantial alterations to the back hall and back stairs and the introduction of a new stairway from the second to the third floor—all in the interest of improved visitor convenience and safety—changed the look of Sagamore Hill's passages

and altered the size and shape of several rooms, particularly the pantry, Ted's room, and the one-time schoolroom. A supplemental heating system also introduced obtrusive radiators in several rooms not intended to be furnished, although they later were.

In spite of these and a few other deliberate lapses from strict historical purism, taken in the interest of better safety or more effective interpretation, the furnishings installed by Mrs. Rose and her committee, with Mrs. Derby's blessing, have over the past 35 years very successfully conveyed to visitors a strong sense of how the Roosevelts lived during and after the presidential years.

The grand opening of Sagamore Hill as a public shrine administered by the Roosevelt Memorial Association took place on June 14, 1953, graced by the presence of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Besides the furnished rooms, visitors enjoyed four exhibit rooms on the third floor where they learned more about the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Quentin Roosevelt. A small souvenir shop occupied what had been Alice's bedroom on the second floor, and the old laundry was turned into an office for the curator, Mrs. Jessica Kraft.

In 1955 Mrs. Kraft persuaded Alice Roosevelt Longworth to send back to Sagamore Hill the furnishings she had used there before her 1906 marriage. These furnishings were installed in the bedroom Alice had occupied (southeast room) and, to interpret the boys' presence, the northeast room was also restored and furnished. Both rooms were opened to the public in 1956; the same year, the original back porch was enclosed to provide a staff kitchen.[77]

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (1963-present)

Although Sagamore Hill was an undoubted success as a shrine to Theodore Roosevelt's memory, maintaining it and operating it for the public benefit proved more costly than the Theodore Roosevelt Association, with few resources beyond what visitors paid to visit the house, could deal with. Reluctantly, they turned to the federal government for help. In January 1963, Congress and President John F. Kennedy approved the transfer of Sagamore Hill to the United States of America, for administration by the National Park Service as Sagamore Hill National Historic Site. Curator Jessica Kraft prepared a complete inventory of the contents at that time.

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77 Details of these changes will be found in the documentary references for each of the rooms mentioned.

The one major interior change made under National Park Service auspices was the restoration of the third floor in 1966. Based largely on interviews with Archie Roosevelt and Ethel Derby, the restoration involved both architectural restoration and the refurnishing of all the third floor rooms except the gun room. The plan called for furnishing four servants' rooms, a schoolroom, Ted's room, a trunk room, and a linen room. Most of the furnishings had to be purchased, the original furnishings having been disposed of in 1953 when the third floor was deemed non-historic. Principally responsible for the acquisition in 1966/67 were Mrs. Bertha Rose and Elisha Dyer, former president of the Cooper Union.[78]

Since 1966 there have been relatively few changes in the way Sagamore Hill is furnished. Under Curators Peter Steele and Gary Roth in the late 1970s and early 1980s, much research was done, particularly through interviews with Mrs. Derby and Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Rose, Mr. Dyer, and Mrs. Kraft, all of whom either remembered the house in its heyday or had helped put it back together between 1953 and 1966. The first fruit of this research was a rethinking of the drawing room, library, and dining room and careful reproduction of presidential period wallpapers and fabrics, as well as some rearrangement of furnishings.[79]

By special arrangement with the Roosevelt Memorial Association and later with the National Park Service, the gun room was the special preserve of the Boone and Crockett Club, the conservation organization of which Theodore Roosevelt was a founder and his son Archie an active member until his death in 1979. Under this arrangement, the room was usually on public view, but occasionally used by the club for its meetings. Roosevelt furnishings and books shared the space with furnishings and books contributed by club members. The club relinquished its use of the room for meetings about 1965, but many of its possessions have remained pending preparation of a formal furnishing plan to restore the room to its original appearance.

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78 See Robert K. Rheinish, "Furnishings Plan, Third Floor, Sagamore Hill" (1966). Purchases for the third floor in 1966/67 are documented in the Sagamore Hill research files, Theodore Roosevelt Association.

79 Copies of these interviews are on deposit at SAHI. For permission to use those he taped in preparation of his thesis, I am indebted to Gary Roth, former curator, SAHI NHS.

EVIDENCE OF ROOM USE AND FURNISHINGS

In the following pages, evidence on room use and furnishings is presented room-by-room from the first floor to the attic and cellar, providing for each room a summary of the use, physical changes, and general patterns of furnishings. Room numbering follows the system established in the Historic Structure Report (in progress).

For supporting documentation on each room, see Illustrations, beginning on p. 187 and Documentary/Photographic References, beginning on p. 96.

For additional evidence on furnishings not associated with particular rooms, see the following appendixes:

F—China, Glass, and Silver
G—Linens and other Fabrics
H—Toys, Games, and Sporting Equipment
I—Pictures and Statuary
J—Miscellaneous Furnishings
M—Books

General Comments on Sagamore Hill

Before presenting the evidence about the individual rooms it is appropriate to quote what some family members and visitors have said about Sagamore Hill and its contents.

Theodore Roosevelt. From a letter to the editor of *Country Life in America*, October 3, 1915:

> I had to live inside and not outside the house; and while I should have liked to "express" myself in both, as I had to choose I chose the former.[1]

1 Quoted in Francis Wilshin, "Historical Base Map Documentation; Historic Resource Study, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, N.Y." (Denver, Colorado: Denver Service Center, October 1972), p. 24.

From his "Autobiography" (1913):

At Sagamore Hill we love a great many things—birds and trees and books, and all things beautiful and horses and rifles and children and hard work and the joy of life. We have great fireplaces, and in them the logs roar and crackle during the long winter evenings. The big piazza is for the hot, still afternoons of summer. As in every house, there are things that appeal to the householder because of their associations, but which would not mean much to others. Naturally, any man who has been President, and filled other positions, accumulates such things, with scant regard to his own personal merits. Perhaps our most cherished possessions are a Remington bronze, "The Bronco-Buster" given me by my men when the regiment was mustered out, and a big Tiffany silver vase given to Mrs. Roosevelt by the enlisted men of the battleship LOUISIANA after we returned from a cruise on her to Panama....There are various bronzes in the house: Saint-Gaudens' "Puritan," a token from my staff officers when I was governor; Proctor's cougar, the gift of the Tennis Cabinet—who also gave us a beautiful silver bowl. There is a horseman by Macmonnies, and a big bronze vase by Kemeys, an adaptation or development of the pottery vases of the southwestern Indians. Mixed with these are gifts from varied sources, ranging from a brazen Buddha sent me by the Dalai Lama and a wonderful psalter from the Emperor Menelik to a priceless ancient Samurai sword, coming from Japan in remembrance of the peace of Portsmouth, and a beautifully inlaid miniature suit of Japanese armor, given me by a favorite hero of mine, Admiral Togo, when he visited Sagamore Hill. There are things from European friends; a mosaic picture of Pope Leo XIII in his garden; a huge, very handsome edition of the "Nibelungenlied"; a striking miniature of John Hampden from Windsor Castle; a Viking cup; the state sword of a Uganda king; the gold box in which the "freedom of the city of London" was given me; a beautiful head of Abraham Lincoln given me by the French authorities after my speech at the Sorbonne; and many other things from sources as diverse as the Sultan of Turkey and the Dowager Empress of China. Then there are things from home friends; a polar-bear skin from Peary; a Sioux buffalo-robe with, on it, painted by some long-dead Sioux artist, the picture story of Custer's fight; a bronze portrait plaque of Joel Chandler Harris; the candlestick used in sealing the Treaty of Portsmouth, sent me by Captain Cameron Winslow; a shoe worn by Dan Patch when he paced a mile in 1:59, sent me by the owner. There is a picture of a bull moose by Carl Rungius, which seems to me as spirited an animal painting as I have ever seen. In the North Room with its tables and mantel-piece and desks and chests made of woods sent from the Philippines by army friends, or by other friends for other reasons; with its bison and wapiti heads; there are three paintings by Marcus Symonds—"Where Light and Shadow Meet," "The Porcelain Towers," and "The Seats of the Mighty"; he is dead now, and he had scant recognition while he lived, yet surely he was a great imaginative artist, a wonderful colorist; and a man with a vision more wonderful still. There is a picture of the Grand Canyon; and one by a Scandinavian artist who could see the fierce picturesqueness of workaday Pittsburgh; and sketches of the White House by Sargent and by Hopkinson Smith.

The books are everywhere. There are as many in the North Room and in the parlor—is drawing-room a more appropriate name than parlor?—as in the library; the gun-room at the top of the house, which incidentally has the loveliest view of all, contains more books than any of the other rooms; and they are particularly delightful books to browse among, just because they have not much relevance to one another, this being one of the reasons why they are relegated

> to the present abode. But the books have overflowed into all the other rooms too.[2]

Theodore Roosevelt clearly was vitally interested in Sagamore's contents and in how they were arranged. "I sometimes wonder," Bertha Rose wrote to Ethel Derby in 1953, "how your Father would feel if he knew I was wandering through his home, rearranging and changing. Perhaps he does and approves," she concluded.[3] One can be sure he would not have been indifferent.

Edith Roosevelt. Although her correspondence contained frequent references to household matters, including furnishings, Mrs. Roosevelt was not given to making general statements about the house or about decorating. Only in her drawing room did she seem to make a real effort to redesign a room, and even there she did so without jettisoning the existing furniture. Her interest was more in making the best use of the things in hand than in achieving aesthetic effects. Redecorating at Sagamore, as in the Roosevelts' temporary homes in Washington and Albany, might mean hanging new wallpaper and pictures, but the old furniture just got rearranged more sensibly.

> [Edith] likes being the Governor's wife [Theodore Roosevelt wrote in 1899], and likes getting pictures...to replace the unspeakable horrors which were the pride of her female predecessors in office...and she is also making changes [in the Governor's Mansion] which are distinctly diminishing the general resemblance of the lower floor of the house to...that kind of elegance which one sees in a swell Chicago hotel or in the board room of the directors of some big railway.[4]

"That kind of elegance" was certainly not to be found at Sagamore. The early photographs and 1919 inventory show that Edith Roosevelt had no qualms about breaking up a set of furniture when it suited her convenience. In the dining room, for instance, she kept the big Italian sideboard even after the matching table and chairs had been replaced by an American Empire set, while in her own bedroom she mixed periods with equal freedom. Usefulness, sentiment, and economy outweighed aesthetics on her scale of values.

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2 Theodore Roosevelt, "Autobiography," in *Works*, Vol. XX.

3 Bertha B. Rose to Ethel R. Derby (June 1, 1953), quoted in Gary G. Roth, "The Roosevelt Memorial Association and the Preservation of Sagamore Hill, 1919-1953" (Master's thesis, Wake Forest University, May 1980), p. 141.

4 TR to Cecil Spring Rice, February 14, 1899, and to Winthrop Chanler, March 23, 1899, quoted in Elting E. Morison and John Blum, eds., *The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt*, 8 vols. (Harvard University Press, 1951-54), pp. 944, 970.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Of all the Roosevelt children, Ted most clearly expressed what Sagamore Hill had meant to its younger occupants. In his autobiographical *All in the Family* he wrote, in the late 1920s:

> To understand a family it is necessary to know what their house is like, for the home where a family grows up is always a part of the background of life for every child. The beauty of the house makes surprisingly little difference to the children. It is what happens there that counts.
>
> It was a distinct shock to me one day not long ago when someone called our old home, Sagamore, ugly. On sober thoughts I suppose it is. I do not know what you would call the architecture—perhaps a bastard Queen Anne. What if it is? It is still Sagamore.
>
> The house has that air of having been lived in which is the requisite of every home. It never was and never will be entirely in repair. There are always boards missing in the lattice under the piazza and there is many a place where a lick of paint would not come amiss. What is more, we would not wish it to be groomed like a war-profiteer's mansion just delivered from the hands of an interior decorator—a "do what you think best and damn the expense" type of house.
>
> Though the exterior of the house may be ugly, no one could call it ugly within. Sagamore is the offspring of the years as surely as is a reef of coral. Wings and rooms, pictures and furniture, have been built or bought "the year your brother Quentin was born," or "when your Father came back from Africa." Each tells a story in the same fashion as the rings in the trunk of a great tree. Here is a footstool "from your great-grandfather's house on 14th Street." There is a rosewood desk that "belonged to your great-aunt Kermit."
>
> * * *
>
> Upstairs around a dark hall hung with family portraits are the bedrooms. They are comfortable, but any decorator would be horrified by them. From the threadbare Brussels carpets to the steel engravings in the best mid-Victorian manner, their furniture is polyglot.
>
> * * *
>
> Then there are the books. No house in our family would be complete without them. They overflow every room. They are piled on the tables. They multiply with the fearful rapidity of guinea pigs.[5]

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5 Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family* (New York: G.P. Putman & Sons, 1929), pp. 5, 6, 10, and 17.

Ethel Roosevelt Derby.

> Somebody asked me the other day...: "How did you children live with all those lovely and interesting things about?" and I said: "Well, we never thought about them." They said: "Well, did it bother your father if you moved a chair and it hit a head," and I said: "No, the poor heads. It hurt us sometimes." But nobody cared if claws fell out and a tooth was knocked out. That was part of the background of life and it had no more importance than a background properly should....[6]

Archibald B. Roosevelt. From the White House, President Roosevelt wrote to Kermit in May 1904:

> Yesterday Mother leaned out of her windows and heard Archie, swinging under a magnolia tree, singing away to himself, "I'm going to Sagamore, to Sagamore, to Sagamore. I'm going to Sagamore, oh, to Sagamore!"[7]

Visitors. Archie Butt, 1908:

> The greatest surprise to me so far has been the utmost simplicity of the home life at Sagamore Hill. I am constantly asking myself if this can really be the home of the President of the United States, and how is it possible for him to enforce such simplicity in his environment. It might be the home of a well-to-do farmer with literary tastes or the house of some college professor....[8]

Count Kentaro Kaneko, 1905:

> ...After I had retired, and the night wind came in from the bay, and I pulled up the blanket thrown casually upon the footboard by the Chief Executive of the United States, I kept thinking of his wife, knitting beside the coal oil lamp, the closing up of the house, the candles by which we found our way to bed and—freedom. This, said I, is the ideal state toward which all mankind should strive, and that government should make possible in this life.[9]

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6 Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interviewed by William Ingersoll, 1962, p. 3.

7 TR to Kermit, May 28, 1904, quoted in Joseph Bucklin Bishop, ed., *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, c.1919, 1947), p. 97.

8 Archie Butt to his mother, July 24, 1908, quoted in Archibald W. Butt, *Letters of Archie Butt* (New York: Doubleday, 1924), p. 62.

9 "Bob Davis' Reveals; Two Harvard Graduates in Session at Sagamore Hill," *Roosevelt House Bulletin*, VI, 4, Fall 1945, p. 5.

PIAZZA

The piazza, as the Roosevelts almost always called Lamb and Rich's "porch," wrapped around the west end of the house providing ample space for a large family to rock and talk, look at sunsets and at ships passing up and down Long Island Sound, read, play games, or just doze in the hammock on hot summer days. Alice particularly remembered how her father's vigorous rocking would sometimes bring him perilously close to the open edge of the piazza. For the younger children, there was additional play space under the piazza.

The piazza also figured prominently in the publicity attendant on Theodore Roosevelt's burgeoning political career, for it made a "bully pulpit" from which Theodore Roosevelt could speak to gatherings and pose for photographs on holidays or other public occasions. The piazza was also an ideal stage for ceremonial occasions such as his official notifications of nomination for vice president in 1900 and for president in 1904.

After the president's retirement in 1909, Sagamore Hill still attracted groups seeking Roosevelt's support, like the fledgling Boy Scouts of America. Two troops of scouts put on a military drill there in 1916, with Colonel Roosevelt reviewing from the piazza. In April 1913, some of the many guests at Ethel and Dick Derby's wedding luncheon sat at tables on the broad piazza.

Physical Evidence. Originally the piazza extended from the front door all the way around the parlor to the dining room with doors opening into the front hall at each end, French doors leading to the parlor and the dining room, and wide steps descending to ground level at the front and back and on the west side. It was a wide porch, nine feet with a much wider bay on the west side. In summer, additional shade was provided by striped awnings.

When the north room was added in 1905, the northeast section of the piazza was enclosed to extend the hall up to the north room. New steps were constructed to give access to the lawn. At the same time or shortly after, the steps on the west side of the piazza were removed along with sections of porch railing, creating a platform-like effect undoubtedly inspired by the piazza's political function. In 1960 the Theodore Roosevelt Association restored the steps and railing for the safety of visitors. These have since been removed by the National Park Service.

Furnishings. Throughout the historic period, the piazza was liberally furnished with heavy, rush-seated, porch rockers and an assortment of "straw" or wicker chaise lounges (1880s), a couple of wooden benches (with backs), a few wood or wicker occasional tables, and a hammock. Baby carriages appear in 1917/18 photographs and presumably would have been seen in the 1880s and

1890s as well, when Theodore and Edith Roosevelt's children were infants. There is no indication of matting on the piazza floor; a cougar skin appears in one 1905 view.

Documentation. Figures 1-5, pp. 188-195. For documentary and pictorial references to the piazza, see pp. 96-98.

HALL (Rooms 101 and 109)

Generally referred to by the family simply as the hall, occasionally front hall or main hall, this area was designed to serve both as a sitting room and an entrance hall and passageway to the first floor rooms and main staircase. The sitting room function, shared with the library, was eliminated with the opening of the north room. As Earle Looker commented in *Colonel Roosevelt, Private Citizen* (p. 32), "The dark entrance hall of Sagamore Hill" was "not arranged for comfort" and seemed to inexorably draw a visitor to one of the several rooms that opened from it. Beside the main staircase the back hall led off to the service wing of the house. Under the stairs was a utility closet, and in the back hall was the dumbwaiter (for firewood) and the back stairs to the second floor.

Physical Evidence. Originally, the north end of the hall opened onto the piazza just north of the drawing room door. When the north room was built in 1905, the hall was extended to connect with the new room. Doors to the right and left in the new section of the hall led to the dining room and the piazza, respectively. In Mrs. Roosevelt's later years the entrance to the north room was filled with a paneled partition and door; portieres, dating from much earlier, also helped keep the main house warmer in the cold weather.

In the original hall, surviving evidence shows that the walls above the oak paneling were plastered and painted dark red. This plaster was badly cracked by 1904 (fig. 7), but it was not until 1909 that it was papered "so Father can no longer make his little jokes about the crumbling plaster," as Mrs. Roosevelt wrote. This paper, according to architect Frank Matero, matched the extant paper on the interior gable ends of the north room and was not removed until the early 1950s; small fragments have survived. This paper also returned up the staircase wall as a dado strip above the paneled wainscoting (Matero). A reproduction of this paper was installed in the hall in 1980. Matero noted that the arch beam over the staircase was "gilded" with bronzing powders in the same manner as the dining room alcove arch and library brackets and shelf. This was later grained to look like oak, probably in 1905 or 1909 when other work was done in the hall.

Matero reports that a label for John J. Abberley, "Dec & Paper Hanger," No. 225 E. 21st Street, New York, was found on a piece of crating used behind the hall wainscoting as a slab supporting a disconnected gas pipe. The slab presumably was placed here in 1918 when electricity replaced gas at Sagamore Hill; the label may relate to wallpaper purchased before that date.

The original stained glass in the front door was replaced with translucent glass before 1904 (Matero).

In 1905 Mrs. Roosevelt insisted on having the oak woodwork in the "vestibule" finished with orange shellac rather than wax, and Matero found this finish still in place in the hall. The wainscoting in the 1905 addition is black walnut, matching the north room rather than the rest of the hall.

Furnishings. The 1904 photographs show the west side of the hall. The only seats visible are a cushioned, straight-backed settee and one low-backed armchair, which suggests that by this date the sitting room function had already been pretty much abandoned. The animal heads in 1904 were of American origin; in the 1918 photograph all the visible trophies were from Africa including the elephant's tusk chimes and elephant's foot gong. Oriental rugs were on the floor in both years, as well as in 1948. By 1948 most of the clutter was gone, though several objects were still there from as far back as 1904.

Documentation. Figures 7-15, pp. 198-208. For documentary and pictorial references to the hall, see pp. 98-101.

LIBRARY (Room 110)

The room immediately to the right of the front door was identified as the "Library" on the original house plan and was so called by the family throughout Theodore Roosevelt's lifetime and after, although outsiders sometimes referred to it as Roosevelt's study. In the early years the library seems to have been a family room, where parents and children could relax together, read, and play games. Hagedorn's description of the scene in the library on election night in 1898 is perhaps typical.

> [A reporter found the Colonel and his daughter Alice] reading by the light of a tall oil lamp with a pleated-silk shade on a table near the fire, and Edith doing "fancy work" beside another table and a second lamp with a shade of fluted glass (*The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill*, p. 75).

When Theodore Roosevelt needed to get away for some serious writing, he had the gun room to retire to or, in 1898-1901, his big dressing room in the southwest bedroom on the second floor.

The family's access to the library, by day at least, suffered after Roosevelt became, in quick succession, governor, vice president, and president. As his correspondence grew and official visitors began to come to Sagamore Hill, the library became, in effect, Roosevelt's office whenever he was in residence. Here he read his incoming correspondence, dictated replies to a stenographer, gave the day's instructions to his confidential secretary William Loeb (whose office during the presidential vacations was in the village of Oyster Bay), and conferred with visitors. The change was reflected in a *Saturday Evening Post* article (October 11, 1902), which mentioned that the library "this summer has been cabinet room, reception room and office." "The library is so much used as an office now," Edith told her sister in 1903, "that I hate to put anything new and fresh in it," and a year later the president admonished ten-year-old Archie, "I hope you are very good... and don't play in the library!" The disruption of the old family room undoubtedly played a part in the decision to build the north room in 1905, although the library was still used to some extent as a sitting room in the evening, especially in cold weather when it was easier to heat than the cavernous north room.

The president's working day, while "resting" at Sagamore Hill was thus described in *Broadway Magazine*, September 1907:

> Back from his morning constitutional, at ten-thirty, he dictates his private correspondence, and sharply on the stroke of eleven Secretary Loeb makes his appearance....From one to three assistants are with him. The official mail is carried in big leather pouches. Two hours of the fastest sort of work goes on then, and Secretary Loeb and his assistants do not look any too fresh when they resume their seats in the white [Secret Service] automobile and are taken back to the Executive offices in the village....At one in the afternoon the President is ready to receive [his visitors]. Usually, however, they have already been received by Mrs. Roosevelt.

After Roosevelt left the presidency, he still used the library as his office, but less intensively, and it once again became a family sitting room, especially on cold days. "Library only comfortable sitting room," Edith noted in her diary, February 12, 1917. "We keep the logs blazing in the library and find it cozy and comfortable," wrote Theodore the following February.

During his last illness, Theodore Roosevelt spent his days on the sofa in the library among his beloved books. It was in the library that Edith Roosevelt "kept vigil" with Dr. Faller the night her husband died. Seven years later she told Kermit, "Still I find father" in the Sagamore library.

Physical Evidence. Frank Matero's architectural investigation showed that the room was constructed as originally planned. The first major change was the enlargement of the central window of the south bay, before 1901, by substituting a large pane of beveled glass in place of the wooden panels in the lower sash frame.

> [From 1885 to 1909 the walls were covered with a] tapestry pattern field paper and *rinceaux* frieze, separated (on all but the fireplace wall) by a broad picture molding.... Above the frieze was a series of plaster moldings (similar in profile to the inglenook lintel) terminating in a plaster cove and ovolo cornice molding on the ceiling. Seams observed on the ceiling in a 1904 photograph indicate that white or light-colored ceiling papers were in use at that time (Matero, draft HSR).

During the summer of 1909, while everybody was away, Mrs. Roosevelt had the library repapered with a bold *art nouveau* pattern field paper without frieze and a light-colored ceiling paper with an "oatmeal" type of finish. A new picture molding and simplified cornice moldings were also installed at this time.

The room was again repapered between 1918 and 1948, probably in 1923 when the drawing room and dining room were done over. The new paper was rather lighter in tone, of a damask-like pattern.

When the house was renovated in 1953, the original 1885 picture molding and cornice moldings were restored and the room was again repapered (over the 1923 paper), with a frieze.

Samples of the two early wallpapers were uncovered during Matero's investigation, and in 1981 reproductions of the earliest field paper and frieze were installed.

The plaster lintel and console brackets of the inglenook were originally, according to Matero, "finished with a green ground and 'gilded' with translucent powders," as in the dining room alcove. Later, they were grained over and shellacked. The brick and terra cotta tile fireplace surround was originally unpainted with red-pigmented mortar in the pointing; later, the whole surround was painted with a blue-green ground, and the tiles were highlighted "with the same bronzing powders found on the lintel above." Since the change can not be dated, the later finish has been retained.

Furnishings. With its most prominent features built-in—the bookcases on the north and west walls and inglenook benches on the east wall—this room changed little in general appearance through the years 1885-1948. The desk seems to have been a constant feature, set at a right angle to the bay window facing the west wall on which hung, after 1909, de Laszlo's sketch portrait of Edith Roosevelt. There were always at least half a dozen chairs in the room, an eclectic mixture of upholstered easy chairs and wooden rockers, with a sofa in the southeast corner and two or three small tables with reading lamps. On the floor were several small Oriental rugs over which were spread two or three animal trophy rugs, including a zebra skin after the African trip.

It was on the tops of the bookcases and mantel and on the walls that Theodore Roosevelt's restless taste was most clearly evident. On the mantel only the

"Ting-Tang" clock seems to have been immovable; to its right and left, each photograph taken between 1901 and 1918 shows a different grouping of pictures and objects of artistic or sentimental interest. The same is true of the north and west walls where the tops of bookcases held a changing array of bronze statuettes of men and animals, while the walls above were crowded with portraits and prints. Even the mounted animal heads over the fireplace and the hall door changed after Theodore Roosevelt's African hunting trip in 1909/10. From first to last, however, the imposing Huntington portrait of the president's father looked down on the room from the center of the north wall.

It was a room rich in family and historical associations, furnished with an eye to comfort rather than style, and vividly illustrating the wide interests and restless energy of Theodore Roosevelt.

Documentation. Figures 16-30, pp. 210-233. For documentary and pictorial references to the library, see pp. 101-109.

DRAWING ROOM (Room 102)

The one room in Sagamore Hill that was clearly Mrs. Roosevelt's, both in function and in appearance, was the drawing room, or parlor, as it was originally called. The earliest known use of the term "drawing room," other than an 1898 newspaper reference, seems to be in a letter from Edith to her sister, May 19, 1901, when the room was being "done over." As late as 1906 Edith was still using both names in family letters. Although her husband at least once in a letter referred to "Edith's drawing room," the term seemed to bother him a little. After mentioning the parlor in his autobiography (1913), he added, parenthetically: "—is drawing-room a more appropriate name than parlor?" However, since the "parlor" became the "drawing room" during the presidential years, there is no need to revive the original name.

Whatever it was called, the room was the feminine equivalent of Theodore's library and gun room, the place where Edith had her desk and her books, and where she entertained her personal friends. Although she briefly enjoyed the luxury of a "morning room" upstairs, that had become a part of the nursery by 1893. Thereafter the parlor was her only sanctum other than the bedroom she retired to when feeling unwell or when she simply wished to be "not at home" to unwelcome visitors.

Edith Roosevelt spent many hours at the desk she had inherited from her Aunt Kermit, writing letters to family and friends and managing the paperwork that an establishment like Sagamore required. In the afternoon she might have friends or family in for tea; sometimes, when they were small, the children took

tea with their mother. Although Mr. Roosevelt probably took part in some of these social events, there is no record of his doing so except on special occasions, like Archie's christening in 1894, the present-opening after breakfast on Christmas Day, and the egg-hunt on Easter morning, the few times these events took place at Sagamore between 1890 and 1905. From 1905 the north room was the more usual place for family get-togethers. However, on Ethel's wedding day in 1913, Edith and Theodore took lunch in the drawing room with a few close friends, away from the crush in the other rooms.

Mrs. Roosevelt's use of the drawing room as her private sitting room continued without change in the years after her husband's death.

Physical Evidence. Built essentially as planned, the room has changed little over the years. A stamped tin ceiling, installed in 1901, was removed sometime before 1948; a similar one was put up in the 1952-53 restoration. Architectural investigation in 1981 disclosed a large surviving piece of the original wallpaper behind the bookcase on the west wall; it was a light blue, with tan and gold; the woodwork at the same time was cream colored. Documentary references speak of kalsomining the ceiling in 1893; painting the new tin ceiling "pale gray" and the walls "blue gray" in 1901; hanging "a nice light paper" and repainting the wood trim in 1906; and papering and painting again in 1923. A few of these changes are reflected in photographs (figs. 31-35).

Furnishings. Photographs document very nicely the north, west, and center portions of the room in 1898 and the north, east, and center in 1904. Despite the 1901 redecoration, there was not a wholesale replacement of furniture, although Mrs. Roosevelt said that she had taken out a lot of pictures and bric-a-brac. Perhaps the most noticeable change was the removal of a room-size gray and pink rug; in its place appeared a small Chinese-style rug by the fireplace, the rest of the floor being left bare except for a few animal skins. Mrs. Roosevelt's letter of June 1, 1901 (ref. 14, p. 109), details other changes and provides good information on colors (predominantly blue with red and black accents). An upright piano visible in the 1904 pictures was moved into the north room in 1905 or soon after.

The 1919 inventory of Theodore Roosevelt's estate indicates that some of the things in his wife's drawing room came from his side of the family, including the upholstered sofas and chairs, the French carpet "in the Chinese style," a secretary-desk, and a few ornaments. The bulk of the furnishings, however, were Edith's and were listed in her 1948 estate inventory. In 1948 the room contained over 500 books, mainly English and French literature, owned by Mrs. Roosevelt and about 85 others that had belonged to her husband. The large rug in the room in 1948 had been purchased by Mrs. Roosevelt from a local estate.

When the room was restored in 1953, with blue paint and a tin ceiling, the upholstered furniture was recovered with a fabric somewhat similar to a piece

of the original fabric found in the attic (no longer extant). The missing bracket lamps were replaced with ones adapted from a period gas chandelier. Over the bookcase on the west wall was hung the de Laszlo portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt, formerly on the wall of the library facing the ex-president's desk. Since the portrait could not be seen by visitors in its original location, it was felt that it would be sensible to place it where it could be seen and where it would emphasize the fact that the drawing room was distinctively Mrs. Roosevelt's room.

On the basis of additional research, the room was redone in 1980 to more closely reproduce its 1904 appearance. This involved particularly new curtains and upholstery fabrics and some rearrangement of furniture.

Documentation. Figures 31-38, pp. 234-245. For documentary and pictorial references to the drawing room, see pp. 109-113.

NORTH ROOM (Room 103)

Probably no room in Sagamore Hill has been more frequently and fully described than "what the family called the North Room and visitors would forever insist on calling the Trophy Room," as Hermann Hagedorn wrote in *The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill*. Built in 1905, in the space of about three months, the north room was designed by the Roosevelts' close friend Grant LaFarge in an eclectic style, combining classical columns with an almost medieval angle-vaulted ceiling and massive fireplace. Its rich Philippine camagon woodwork and high ceiling provided an impressive setting for some of Roosevelt's biggest hunting trophies. The dramatic entrance, a platform four steps higher than the sunken floor, enhanced the baronial hall aspect of the room and made it a natural setting for the reception of visitors. And in spite of its inherently dramatic design, the north room quickly became a favorite family room, where the parents and their now grown and half-grown children could read, play the piano or the victrola, or just sit and talk by the fire. As Edith commented to her sister Emily soon after the room was completed, "it opens out the whole house in a curious way." To celebrate its completion in June 1905, the children and their friends and cousins were allowed to have a fancy dress party in the new room, the beginning of a tradition that continued for several years.

One of the first of a long line of distinguished visitors received in the north room was Baron Komura, senior Japanese representative in the talks arranged by President Roosevelt, which brought to an end the Russo-Japanese War. Baron Komura left behind, as a memento of his visit, an ancient samurai sword, a gift from the Emperor of Japan. The sword still graces the room, as do many other exotic objects given to or collected by President and Mrs. Roosevelt during and after his presidency. These, as well as the animal heads, horns, tusks, and skins,

made it inevitable that visitors would think of this as Roosevelt's "trophy room," for as president and as ex-president he delighted in showing visitors of all ages and nations these souvenirs of travel, diplomacy, and the hunt.

The north room is associated also with a number of important family occasions, particularly Ethel's wedding in 1913 to Dr. Richard Derby. For the wedding luncheon the north room, the dining room, and piazza were filled with guests. After 1909, the family Christmas tree was set up in this room, and it was here that the young Roosevelt children were often read to by their mother as they lay on the lion skin in front of the fire. On January 8, 1919, Edith Roosevelt read prayers in the north room beside her husband's coffin, before it was taken to the church in Oyster Bay and its final resting place in Young's Cemetery.

Mrs. Roosevelt continued to use the north room as a sitting room and as a reception room for notable visitors like King Albert of Belgium (1919) and for groups of Boy Scouts, college students, and others who came to pay their respects to the widow of President Roosevelt and to gaze at the room, which so impressively reflected his achievements and his interests. From 1920 until the early 1940s the anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's death was commemorated in early January by a "pilgrimage" to his grave, followed by a memorial meeting in the north room and lunch in the dining room at Sagamore Hill. The meeting had to be held in the library in 1941, the north room being more than usually cold because its furnace had broken down the night before, and in 1942 the last pilgrimage was held in May at Mrs. Roosevelt's request.

Physical Evidence. Although there has been no formal architectural investigation of the north room, some information was recorded when the room was thoroughly cleaned in 1986. There seem to have been no significant changes since 1905; even the original simulated-leather wallpaper is still in place, though badly worn in some areas.

Furnishings. There is a wealth of contemporary information on the furnishings of the north room: photographs taken in 1905, about 1909, 1914, 1918, and 1948; detailed inventories in 1919 and 1948; a few pre-1919 references in letters; and much oral history material. In the references cited below the emphasis is on documenting how the room was used and its general appearance. Information on individual furnishings will be found in the Furnishing Plan: North Room, vol 2, pp. 44-62.

Documentation. Figures 39-53, pp. 246-269. For documentary and pictorial references to the drawing room, see pp. 113-121.

DINING ROOM (Room 104)

In the life of Sagamore Hill, probably no room was more central than the dining room, where all the family and whatever guests might be on hand sat down together three times a day to eat and talk. Both the food they ate and the character of the conversation are amply documented in the letters and reminiscences of the Roosevelt children and of assorted visitors during the years when Sagamore was the Summer White House. Tempting though it is to include everything they wrote about food and table talk, in the references cited only such statements are quoted that illuminate the use and furnishing of the room. Perhaps a separate study will some day bring together what has been recorded of the table talk of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Roosevelts' normal summer routine during and after the presidential years was to have breakfast at 8:00, lunch at 1:00 or 1:30, and dinner at 8:00, all in the dining room. At breakfast the whole family and its guests ate together; at lunch and dinner the children would also be present unless there were too many guests or the president had official business to transact during the meal. Small children, of course, took their meals upstairs in the nursery until they were old enough to behave acceptably at the table. In Washington, when the children were small, there was a separate table for them in the dining room; this arrangement may have prevailed at Sagamore, too, in the 1890s, but by 1902 all the children were old enough to sit at the family table, the youngest next to their mother at one end, the oldest next to their father at the other. "This, of course, places a premium on that seat," wrote Ted in later years, adding, "Father said, however, that it was carrying this too far when he heard Mother remark, 'No, Archie, you have been bad, you cannot sit by me. You are to be punished. You must sit by your Father.'"

Indoors, as well as outdoors, Theodore Roosevelt was sometimes inclined to get carried away in his efforts to entertain the children. One such incident, involving a football and some spilt milk, has already been described (p. 9). This took place in a rented house in Washington, D.C., in the early 1890s, but the same scene could easily have been enacted at Sagamore.

Normally, of course, the games played in the dining room were conversational and in these, as in all else, Roosevelt was an avid participant and usually the leader, although children and guests were encouraged to join in. Mrs. Roosevelt played umpire, occasionally restraining her husband's more ebullient outbursts and steering the talk away from obvious dangers.

From the time Theodore Roosevelt ran for governor of New York in 1898 until the last year of his life, but especially during the summers of his presidency, Sagamore Hill saw a constant flow of visitors—friends, public officials, foreign

dignitaries. Relatively few stayed overnight but many were invited to take lunch or dinner there, often on the spur of the moment, which put quite a strain on the lady of the house and her kitchen/dining room staff. "I left O.B. Thursday," Mrs. Roosevelt wrote to her sister on October 7, 1899, "having ordered lunch for nine to be ready on Sunday and by the time I got back my lunch had grown to twenty two," including the Governor-General of Canada and his wife and Sir Thomas Lipton of tea and yachting fame. Fifteen years later, it was much the same:

> Today he told me [Edith wrote to Kermit, May 24, 1914] we should be thirteen at lunch, then twelve, then we came home and found we should be but eight. I was still doubtful and had but two seats removed from the table making ten. Before lunch was half over four people arrived so the two seats had to be put back. You can believe that I need servants of a placid temperament to deal with such contingencies.[10]

The dining room naturally was a focal point for special family occasions such as birthdays (presents at breakfast, cake and candles at lunch), Christmas (turkey and roast suckling pig), a wedding reception (Ethel and Richard Derby, April 1913), and annual Fourth of July celebrations. It also was stretched to accommodate for light refreshments, buffet style, such groups as the American Olympic athletes (August 31, 1908), weekly batches of 20 enlisted men from Camp Mills (August-September 1918), and the participants in the annual "pilgrimage" to Theodore Roosevelt's grave and Sagamore Hill (1920-1942).

Physical Evidence. The dining room was apparently built as planned in 1884, with French doors in the northwest corner opening onto the piazza. When the north room was built and the main hall extended in 1905, these exterior doors were replaced by glazed interior doors and the stained glass transom fitted with paneling to match that over the original sliding hall door in the southwest corner. The pantry door was converted to a two-way swinging door about the same time.

The woodwork was stained and shellacked. The arch and brackets in the alcove on the south wall were originally "polychromed with red and green grounds and 'gilded' with bronzing powders" (Matero). They were later grained to simulate the other woodwork in the room.

The original wallpaper (fragments survived under the picture molding) was embossed in imitation of leather, predominantly red and gold, probably much like the paper installed 20 years later in the north room. The ceiling paper (samples of three have been found) appears to have been plain and light in color.

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10 EKR to Kermit, May 24, 1914; KR-LC.

These papers were still in place as late as 1914, judging from photographs taken in 1904 and 1914, and perhaps until April 1923, when Mrs. Roosevelt had the room re-papered. The paper in place in 1948, probably dating from 1923, was removed during the 1950s restoration and replaced with a green-on-white paper considerably lighter than the original red-and-gold leather paper.

Furnishings. There are numerous references in Mrs. Roosevelt's letters to china, glass, silver, and linens for use in her dining room, especially during the 1890s, but few references to other furnishings. She wrote in 1894 of having "the dining room sofa covered" and in 1896 suggested to her sister that she paint tapestry covers for "some chairs from Florence that were never made up," one of which seems to appear in an 1898 photograph of the dining room. In 1901 she moved the "high nursery fender" into the dining room "so I can keep the fire there constantly without fearing for Rose's skirts," referring to the waitress, Rose McKenna.

Photographs taken in 1904 show that the Renaissance table and chairs Edith and Theodore had bought in Florence on their honeymoon in 1887 were no longer in use, having given place to a very plain American Empire style mahogany table and chairs from the Kermit family. At the same time a gray rug, plain except for pink roses around the edges, replaced a rug with an all-over floral design. A year or so later two animal heads—antelope and deer—were moved to the new north room, leaving only the heads of a Rocky Mountain ram, a bull elk or wapiti, and an American bison bull to remind dinner guests of their host's prowess as a hunter.

By the time of Mr. Roosevelt's death the Italian sideboard was gone, replaced by a 19th century American piece that came nowhere near filling the alcove. The old rug was gone too, and the gas bracket lamps had been replaced by electric ones.

After the house was refurbished in 1952-53, Mrs. Derby donated to the Roosevelt Memorial Association the set of Italian furniture, which had been given to her on her marriage in 1913, and she took for her own use the American Empire furniture, which had been used in the dining room since early in her father's presidency. Unfortunately the Italian dining table came back without its extra leaves and can neither be extended to seat more than about eight people nor be shown uncovered, because of a makeshift centerboard. Not knowing that the original wallpaper was red-and-gold imitation leather, the Association selected a similarly-patterned green paper along with green velvet draperies and an Oriental rug chosen to harmonize with the paper, furniture, and original Japanese screen.

Since 1980 the original wallpaper has been reproduced and hung, bringing the room much closer to its appearance during Theodore Roosevelt's lifetime.

Documentation. Figures 54-59, pp. 270-279. For documentary and pictorial references to the dining room, see pp. 121-127.

PANTRY (Room 105)

The pantry had two principal functions: meal service and storage. Here the waitress or, in the presidential years, the butler received the cook's productions through a service hatch from the kitchen, prepared them for delivery to the dining room in appropriate serving dishes, and washed the tableware after each meal. The dishes and glassware used in the dining room were stored here in the large cabinet on the west wall. Food that did not require refrigeration was kept here in a cupboard next to the kitchen door; perishable food was kept in the "refrigerator room" on the back porch. The sugar barrel was also stored in the pantry. Silver, jewelry, and other household valuables were kept in an iron safe opposite the china cabinet.

The pantry was off-limits to all but the waitress or butler and was to be kept locked when not in use, in order to keep children and servants from helping themselves to food stored there. Ted Roosevelt's memoirs testify to the occasional failure of the system.

When Sagamore Hill first became the Summer White House in 1902, a telephone there became a national necessity. A wall telephone was accordingly installed in the pantry, prompting eight-year-old Archie to complain that it made "the place looke afwel [sic]." Normally the butler answered the phone, buzzing the president in the library, if it was for him, so that he could take the call on his desk telephone. The rest of the household apparently took their calls standing up in the pantry. When the butler was not on duty, the president sometimes answered the phone himself in the library and then went off to deliver the message to whomever it concerned, including the maids. After leaving office Mr. Roosevelt tried to get rid of the telephone, regarding it as something of a nuisance, but the urgings of his teen-aged children prevailed and the telephone stayed on the pantry wall.

Physical Evidence. Architect Frank Matero's notes indicate that the pantry was built essentially as shown in the 1884 plan, the principal differences being the addition of the service hatch and a reduction in the size of both the china cabinet and the food cupboard. Changes during the Roosevelt years included converting the kitchen and dining room doors to two-way swinging doors and introducing a second window on the north wall and a small cupboard in the angle of the wall between the window and the dining room door. When the house was renovated in the 1950s, the south end of the pantry was removed to straighten the back hall and a door was constructed in the new south wall to

allow visitors to look into the pantry. The 1884 plan indicates a window at this location, but no door.

The pantry was first painted turquoise blue; this may have been put on in 1894. At later times the room was painted buff, brown and finally dark green. The original blue was restored in 1952.

A fragment of linoleum found under the baseboard on the east wall indicates that the floor was covered at some time during the Roosevelt years. The pattern matches that found under the kitchen sink. This has not been restored.

Furnishings. The sink, cupboards, and safe are all original to the Roosevelt years. The only missing element seems to be a curved shelf to the left (south) of the dining room door for which there is evidence in the 1884 plan and on the wainscoting from which it was later removed. It may be that the introduction of a swinging door eliminated the need for a shelf to set a dish on while opening the door by hand.

Furnishings mentioned in letters, diaries, and memoirs include the telephone, a one-pound tin of guava jelly, a sugar barrel, "morning trays," china, and glassware. In the 1945 inventory the iron safe appears under "Kitchen and Pantry"; silver, porcelain, and glassware were listed without location. The 1948 inventory of Mrs. Roosevelt's estate listed much of the same china and glassware as being in the pantry; notes on the SAHI copy indicate where some of this went in the division of the estate, as well as which pieces have since come back to Sagamore Hill.

Documentation. For documentary references to the pantry, see below, pp. 127-129. There are no pre-1950 photographs.

KITCHEN (Room 106)

Here were prepared all the meals for the Roosevelt household. This was preeminently the cook's domain, although she had to share it at times in the early years with the baby nurse, who was responsible for preparing the infant's meals. A kitchen maid helped the cook regularly during the presidential summers; one was brought in for special occasions at other times.

Mrs. Roosevelt typically visited the kitchen in the morning to go over the menu for luncheon and dinner with the cook and to let her know how many people she *thought* there would be at each meal. This number often changed in the course of the day owing to the president's habit of inviting visitors to stay for lunch or dinner.

The children also visited the kitchen frequently for tea or snacks. When he was about ten, Quentin helped the kitchen maid in the early morning by bringing the pans of cream from the refrigerator room on the back porch and skimming off the cream for her; then he helped himself to a pre-breakfast snack. The children did not take their meals in the kitchen. Kermit, in fact, once refused to eat in the kitchen at neighboring Gracewood, saying tearfully, "I am not accustomed to eating in the kitchen."

The cook and the baby nurse certainly took their meals in the kitchen and other servants may have done so, although it seems more likely that those not involved in cooking ate in the laundry, which by the presidential years seems to have become the "servants' hall."

The kitchen was the setting for the staff Christmas party, consisting of "amicable ice cream & cake in the kitchen" after the "people on the place" received their presents on Christmas afternoon.

When the Roosevelt Memorial Association acquired Sagamore Hill, there was talk of turning the "old kitchen" into an exhibit room for memorabilia of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., but this plan was quickly abandoned and the kitchen was refurnished with a mixture of original furniture and non-original accessories.

Physical Evidence. Architect Frank Matero's investigation of the kitchen revealed that "the kitchen has remained remarkably intact retaining all its original woodwork, flooring, sash and hardware," some of its plumbing, the sink and hot water tank, and several speaking tube terminals. The 1952 widening of the back hall entailed moving the kitchen entrance northward to what had been the cellar door (the cellar stairs were removed). The plaster walls were also covered at this time with plasterboard; the original paint on the walls was determined to have been a creamy yellow. The woodwork was stripped of later paint and varnished. The floor was refinished and left bare, although there was evidence of the use of linoleum here and in the pantry as early as 1924; a large sample of this survived in the sink cupboard, with the name "American Linoleum" on it and a fragment of a 1924 newspaper stuck to it.

Furnishings. The kitchen retained its late-Victorian look to the very end of Mrs. Roosevelt's life. Still in place are two fixtures, which are probably original to the 1884 house:

> hot water tank, made by J.L. Mott Iron Works, New York. This water heater appears to be of galvanized iron. Since Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke, kitchen maid, 1906-09) remembered a copper water tank, the existing one may be a replacement;
>
> sink, of galvanized iron, marked "E.G. Blakslee & Co., 48 in."

The double-oven coal range set in the east wall of the kitchen, long thought to be "original and undisturbed," turns out to be a 1924 replacement of an earlier range (see reference 9).

The only "kitchen things" mentioned in family letters were a molasses jug and two pie plates from the Carow family (before 1894). Katie O'Rourke Meany remembered the "tin-topped" table and a flour barrel kept in the kitchen closet.

The insurance appraisal of Mrs. Roosevelt's property at Sagamore Hill in 1945 lumped kitchen and pantry furnishings: a table with one drawer, a green enamelled table with zinc top and two drawers, two other green enamelled tables, a towel rack, and miscellaneous kitchen and cooking utensils. Only the zinc-topped table has survived.

There seems to be no photograph showing clearly what kind of curtains were in use during the pre-1919 period, although in a 1901 photograph of the south side of the house there appears to be a full-length white tieback curtain in one of the kitchen windows. In the mid-1940s, according to former curator Jessica Kraft, the lower half of the windows had sash curtains of dotted swiss or lawn, on a spring rod, with dark shades to cover the upper part of the window.

Documentation. For documentary and pictorial references to the kitchen, see pp. 129-131.

LAUNDRY (Room 108)

The room beyond the kitchen was designed as a laundry. One corner was supposed to be partitioned off for a drying room, but this was not done, part of the space becoming a corner closet instead. The only clear evidence of a resident laundress is in a letter of 1890. A washerwoman was engaged in July 1900 but may have done the washing somewhere other than at Sagamore Hill. During the presidential years and later most of the household washing was sent out to a commercial laundry in Oyster Bay. The room was still known as the laundry after 1910, and the servants did "small bits of laundry" (presumably their own) there, but it was used mainly as the servants' dining room and sitting room. In the 1950s the room was adapted to serve as the curator's office and in recent years it has been used as a staff office and lunch room.

Physical Evidence. Frank Matero's investigation established that the drying room shown in the 1884 plan was not constructed and that the door to the kitchen at the southwest end was original, though not part of the original plan. One of the east windows was converted to a door when the back porch was constructed, about 1905. Most woodwork is original and was shellacked.

Plaster walls, originally painted cream, have been covered with plasterboard. The brick and stone firebox was unpainted. Matero was unable to examine the floor for evidence of linoleum.

Furnishings. The 1884 plan shows three stationary tubs on the south wall and a counter on the east wall. At least two tubs were still in place after 1910, and Matero found evidence of the original support for the counter along the top of the wainscoting between the window and doorway. The counter must have been removed when the new porch door was added early in the century. The pot-bellied stove that stood in the niche in the west wall was retained in the 1950s restoration but was later taken out and discarded.

Documentation. For documentary references to the laundry, see pp. 131. There are no pre-1950 photographs.

PORCHES

Originally the only porch at the rear of the house, the small area (room 107) in the northeast corner of the east wing functioned as the servants' and tradesmen's entrance, with access to both the kitchen and laundry. On the east side was a "refrigerator closet" or walk-in icebox. The porch was open on the north side, with a brick arch and wooden steps. In 1956 the porch was enclosed and turned into a staff kitchen; it is still so used.

A second porch, across the east end of the house with access from the laundry, was added, probably after 1905, perhaps to give the house servants a place to sit in warm weather.

Furnishings. There are several early references to ice chests and an ice box. These were probably in the "refrigerator closet," which was supplied daily with ice from the nearby ice house. This closet retains its original shelving.

Documentation. For documentary references to the porches, see p. 132. There are no pre-1950 photographs.

SECOND FLOOR HALL AND STAIRS (Room 201)

The upstairs hall provided direct access to all rooms on the second floor except the "little room" in the east wing. The hall was also a storage and service area, with two storage closets at the west end, a broom closet and a linen closet at the

east end, the house servants' bathroom over the back stairs, and a slop closet under the stairs to the third floor.

There were two sets of stairs from the first to the second floor. The broad main stairway, lighted by a decorative skylight, came up in the central block of the house; it was used by the family and their guests. The narrow back stairs twisted up from the back hall in the pantry/kitchen area; they were used primarily by the servants and, undoubtedly, by the children who slept in the east wing. Also at the east end of the second floor hall was the steep, narrow staircase to the third floor. Wood for the four fireplaces and one stove on the second floor was delivered from the cellar by the dumbwaiter or lift, located on the north side of the hall next to the bathroom.

Physical Evidence. The only notable changes from the original 1884 plan were the elimination of a door in the hall outside the master bedroom suite and the elimination of the hall leading directly to the "little room" at the east end.

Documentary evidence suggests that the hall may have been painted, possibly for the first time, in 1891 and that it was papered in 1896. Paint analysis in the 1960s showed that the hall was painted several times; the original color was yellow, followed by cream and then pinkish buff. There is canvas on the lower part of the walls, showing the same color sequence. The ceiling is now white; underlying paint has not been analyzed.

Most of the wood trim is original and retains its original stain and shellac finish.

In the restoration of the 1950s the second floor hall underwent some significant changes to ease visitor circulation. At the west end, a new set of stairs to the third floor was created. This change eliminated the cluster of closets next to the dressing room and small guest room. At the east end, the back stairs were widened and reversed, eliminating the old servants' water closet and the south bedroom closet and reducing the size of the utility closet. Across the hall, the old slop closet under the stairs to the third floor was removed, the stairs given a less steep pitch (for visitors' safety), the opening to the bathroom widened, and the dumbwaiter removed to accommodate a fire hose station. Electrified gas lamps were installed, supplemented by modern spotlighting.

Furnishings. Two pieces of furniture are known to have been in the hall: a mahogany Pembroke table and a mahogany wardrobe, both of which stood against the south wall at the west end, opposite the hall closet. The wardrobe was kept by Mrs. Derby; the table's disposition after 1948 is not known.

Family portraits, the most prominent feature of the hall, included (in 1945-48) portraits of Elizabeth Leighton, Isaac and Lucy Carow, Emily Carow, Archie and Quentin Roosevelt, and two Kermit ancestors. Four large, framed Chinese

embroidered panels also hung in the hall at this time. In 1909 a Remington cowboy photograph hung somewhere in the hall.

From mid-1909 the wall over the main stairway was dominated by a large (almost 8' x 10') French tapestry panel, dating from the 17th century, given to Mrs. Roosevelt while her husband was president. It had hung over the dining room mantel in the White House and accompanied the family back to Sagamore in March 1909. "I am preparing to hang the great tapestry over the stairs," Mrs. Roosevelt wrote in May 1909. "That is the only place for it." There it hung until after Mrs. Roosevelt's death, when Alice Roosevelt Longworth bought it from her estate. It is now owned by Mrs. Longworth's granddaughter, Joanna Sturm.

Mrs. Roosevelt's 1912 Christmas want list included "narrow rugs...dark red in prevailing color" for her second story hall. She may have got her wish, for in 1919 a worn red Wilton hall carpet, 28" wide and about 35 yards long, was listed in Colonel Roosevelt's estate. Hall carpeting of this general type (color unknown) was in place in 1948.

Documentation. Figures 61-64, pp. 282-285. For documentary and pictorial references to the second floor hall, see pp. 133-134.

CHILDREN'S ROOMS: AN OVERVIEW (Rooms 203, 211-214, 216)

The presence of six children in the house meant that the use of rooms on the second and third floors changed often over the years. Originally there was a single nursery in the southwest bedroom (203), next to mother's bedroom. It was occupied first by Alice and then by Ted until Kermit came along in 1889; from then until about 1900 this continued to be the nursery for the youngest child (Kermit, Ethel, Archie, and Quentin, in succession) and the baby nurse, Margaret McConvey. Mrs. Derby remembered it as "the gate room," because of the gate across the hall door, but the name appears in no contemporary references. As each new baby arrived, the occupant of the baby nursery moved into a second nursery, where Mame Ledwith usually had the care of two children: Alice and Ted, Ted and Kermit, Kermit and Ethel, Ethel and Archie, and finally Archie and Quentin. The location of this secondary nursery or "children's bedroom" may have varied but was usually in the south bedroom (214). Archie called this the "big nursery" and the southwest room the "small nursery."

Eventually each child achieved the dignity of having his or her own room. The evidence is not clear on just when this happened for each of the six. Alice had a room of her own by the summer of 1892, when she was eight, and Ted got his in 1894, at the age of seven; these rooms were in the east wing. Seven-year-old

Kermit moved into the "little room" (212) between Alice and Ted in 1898. Ethel was on her own by 1899 at eight. Archie had Ethel's former room in 1900, at the age of six, but was sharing again with Quentin in 1901. By about 1903, all the children had rooms of their own. This does not mean that they stayed put, however. Alice came closest, occupying the southeast room (213) for 12 years, from 1894 to 1906. Ted seems to have had the northeast room (211) from about 1895 until 1902, when he moved up to the third floor. Kermit, after eight years in the "little room" (212), took over Alice's old room (213) in 1906 and stayed there until he left home in 1912. Ethel moved in 1900 from an unidentified room, possibly what is now called the nursery (216), into her father's dressing room (207) on the north side, then in 1906 into the southwest room (203, the gate room or "old nursery"), where she stayed until her marriage in 1913. Archie moved into the northeast room (217) on the second floor in 1907, and after 1910 occupied Ted's third floor room (306). Quentin seems to have slept in all three rooms in the east wing at various times between 1905 and 1917.

To complicate matters, there are references in the 1890s to two nurseries, two children's bedrooms, and a playroom, seldom identified in such a way that one can be sure where they were. A summary of the changing use of the bedrooms from 1887 to 1919 follows.

Room No.	
South Bedroom (214)	1885-c.1893, Bamie's sitting room; 1893, morning room; 1894, playroom and Kermit's sickroom; 1895-c.1903, big or "gregarious nursery" for Mame and two older children; 1903-1919, spare bedroom; 1917-1918, Ethel Derby's bedroom (?)
Nursery (216)	1885-c.1894, Bamie's bedroom; c.1894-1899, day nursery; 1899-1900, Ethel's room; 1900-1907, Archie's room (?); 1907-17, spare bedroom; 1917-18, Derby children's day nursery
Gate Room (203)	1887-1900, baby nursery ("Gate Room"); 1900-1906, TR's dressing room; 1906-1913, Ethel's room; 1913-1917, spare bedroom; 1917-1918, Derby baby nursery; 1919, TR's sickroom
Mother's Room (204)	1887-1919, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt's bedroom ("Mother's room")
Dressing Room (205)	1887-1900, TR's dressing room; 1900-1906, Ethel's bedroom; 1906-1919, TR's dressing room
Guests Rooms (207-208)	1887-1919, "little" and "big" guest rooms

Boy's Room (211)	c.1890-1895, big nursery; 1895-1902, Ted's room; 1902-1907, uncertain, possibly Kermit's room part of the time; 1907-1910, Archie's room; 1910-1917, Quentin's room
Little Room (212)	1892-1893, Alice's room(?); 1894, Ted's room; c.1895-1898, sewing room; 1898-1906, Kermit's room; 1906-1910, Quentin's room; 1910-1919, storage
Alice's Room (213)	1893, playroom; 1894-1906, Alice's room; 1906-1912, Kermit's room; 1912-1919, spare room, possibly used part of the time by Quentin

All documentary references relating to *use* of rooms by the children have been brought together on pp. 134-141, in approximately chronological order, to insure maximum benefit from context, often the only way of dating or relating these confusing references.

SOUTH BEDROOM (Room 214)

When Sagamore was first built, Theodore Roosevelt's unmarried sister Anna, known as "Bamie," had the two center rooms on the south side as her own. The smaller of the two (216, now called the nursery) was her bedroom; the larger (214), with its cozy fireplace and windows facing south and east to catch the morning sun, was her sitting room. This arrangement continued for only a few years after Theodore's second marriage. In August 1891 "Bamie's rooms," as Mrs. Roosevelt called them, were occupied by baby Ethel and her nurse, Miss Guion. In May 1893, the smaller room was still called Bamie's room, but her sitting room had become the "morning room," a term applied usually to a sitting room used during the early part of the day. The implication is that Mrs. Roosevelt used the room when not needed by her sister-in-law.

By May of 1894, however, the "morning room" had become "the playroom," and in November 1894 it became a bedroom shared by Mame and Kermit, who required isolation from the other children while recovering from a leg injury. Before long it had become the "children's bedroom" or "gregarious nursery" (to borrow a phrase used by Edith to describe the older children's nursery in Washington) and so it remained until about 1903. It was presided over by the ageing Mame during these years; her charges were, in succession, Kermit; Kermit and Ethel; Ethel and Archie; Archie and Quentin; and probably Quentin alone until "Quenty-quee threw off the trammels of the nursery" in the summer of 1903. Years later Archie remembered this room as the "big nursery" in contrast with the "small nursery" in the southwest room. Ethel called it in 1962 "the nursery...where they slept," but in 1977 she remembered it as the "day nursery."

After 1903 this room probably was kept as a spare bedroom for the use of house guests. The bathroom was added in 1910. In 1911, Theodore Roosevelt told Ted that his mother was "arranging to reinstate the south room at the head of the stairs in its former position of nursery" for visiting grandchildren. Ethel Derby probably occupied this room from mid-1917 to the fall of 1918, while her husband was with the army in France.

In later years Mrs. Roosevelt herself sometimes slept in the south bedroom, especially in the winter when she preferred it to her own rather dark and chilly room. It was here that she died in September 1948.

In the 1950s restoration the room was refurnished as a spare bedroom and designated the "south bedroom."

Physical Evidence. Architect Frank Matero's field notes on the south bedroom (c.1980):

> Woodwork: all original except for west door and bathroom door and surround. Original east window reused in bathroom. Mantel appears never to have been moved.
>
> Alterations: bathroom added at unknown date; also inner door to adjoining room.
>
> Wall finish: originally the walls seem to have been painted ochre and then blue-green; after re-plastering (c.1923?) the walls were papered; the plaster was renewed and the present wallpaper put on in 1953.

Documentary sources refer to kalsomining the "morning room" ceiling in May 1893. Photographs taken in 1917-18 (fig. 65) show striped wallpaper. The room was replastered and repapered in April 1923; this paper was still in place in 1948 (figs. 66-67), but was replaced during the restoration.

The bathroom (215) off the south bedroom was almost certainly added early in 1910, when a great deal of carpentry and plumbing went on while the family were all away. The wainscoting in this bathroom matches that in the dressing room bathroom, the addition to the old family bathroom, and the addition to the nursery. A ballcock with a 1909 patent date also tends to support the 1910 dating.

Furnishings. Nothing is known of the furnishings in this room when it was Bamie's sitting room, Edith's morning room, or the playroom, although a capped gas pipe in the ceiling suggests the presence of a chandelier. While Mame shared the room with one or two of the older children (1894-1903), the room would have contained a bed for her and probably two cribs or children's beds. The only documented furnishings in the rooms Mame and the children shared are a potty chair; two little rocking chairs; "inexpensive pillow shams"; a photograph of Grandmother Carow with her dog Leo; a child's tea set; a dustpan

(Kermit's favorite Christmas present in 1893); a wonderful arrangement on one wall consisting of a photograph of Aunt Emily Carow surrounded by two of Mame's pictures, an American flag, and a Brownie calendar; and various dolls and toys including tin soldiers, an Eskimo doll, a wind-up white bunny, a brown muslin owl, and a rocking horse. In 1902-07, exterior photographs show white or light-colored tieback curtains.

The 1917-18 photographs of the room when it was being used by Ethel Derby show an Oriental carpet, a child's rush-bottom chair, a chaise longue with spool turnings, and an ornate double bed with large finials that was still there in 1948.

The 1919 inventory of Theodore Roosevelt's property in this "middle room south" included five pictures (hunting scenes and game), a small lift-top desk, washstand, rocking chair, Soumack carpet, and a set of French mantel garniture. In the bathroom there was a five-drawer painted chiffonier, a cane-seat chair, and a large Navajo blanket. In 1948 the desk, washstand, rocker, and carpet were no longer in the bedroom. The ornate bed and dresser were listed in neither Theodore Roosevelt's nor Mrs. Roosevelt's estate inventories.

As furnished since the 1950s restoration, the room approximates its appearance as a spare bedroom after 1923 when it was repapered. The carpet is one that was in the gate room in 1918 but in this room in 1948, as were the upholstered side chair and the bed. A chandelier was installed in 1953, along with gas brackets on either side of the dresser between the south windows.

Documentation. Figures 65-67, pp. 286-289. For documentary and pictorial references to the south bedroom, see pp. 141-142.

NURSERY (Room 216)

The room connecting with the south bedroom was originally one of the two appropriated for the use of Theodore Roosevelt's older sister Anna. Since Alice Longworth remembered the adjoining room (214) as "Auntie Bye's" sitting room, this smaller one was presumably her bedroom from 1885 at least until 1893, when Mrs. Roosevelt had "Bamie's room" kalsomined pink. Until 1944 the room was not again clearly mentioned in letters or diaries, but it is likely that soon after the south bedroom (214) became a nursery for older children in 1894, the adjoining room (216) also became part of the nursery complex. In 1962 Ethel Derby remembered it as a "day nursery" where the children played; fifteen years later she thought it had been the "night nursery" when they had Margaret. Other sources make it clear, however, that Margaret and the current baby always had the southwest corner room (203, Gate Room) and that Mame had one or two of the older children with her in the south bedroom from about 1894

to 1903. Archie Roosevelt just called this the "in-between room," between the big and small nurseries. The most likely interpretation of the evidence is that room 216 was used primarily as a day nursery or playroom from about 1894 to 1899 or 1900.

In 1899 or 1900, Ethel got her own room for the first time. This apparently was the smaller of the two guest rooms on the north side, recently occupied by Emily Carow. Ethel had to give up this room, however, "when the house was full." At the time Alice, Ted, and Kermit occupied the three rooms at the east end of the second floor, five-year-old Archie would have been in the south bedroom with Mame, and Quentin was still in the baby nursery with Margaret. Ethel's temporary move that summer, therefore, almost had to be into this room. In November 1900 Ethel moved again, into her father's dressing room, (205), leaving her room (216) to Archie.

After Archie moved into the northeast room (boy's room) in 1907, room 216 seems to have been just another spare bedroom. A former maid, Katie O'Rourke Meany (1906-09) thought that Mlle. Drouillette, the governess, may have had the room until she left in 1908. In 1917/18 it served as part of the visiting Derby children's nursery. In later years it was simply a guest bedroom. In 1944 Mrs. Roosevelt referred to it as "the nursery," but in the 1919, 1945, and 1948 inventories it was called either "middle west room" or "west middle room." Archie in 1951 called it the "in-between room," between the two nurseries, but Mrs. Derby identified it in 1952 as "the Nursery" and it has been so designated ever since the house has been open to the public.

Physical Evidence. Architect Frank Matero's investigation established that most of the woodwork is original, with original finish, except for the picture molding (c.1953) and the door and door surround of the closet on the south side over the porte cochere (added in 1910 at the same time as the extra bathrooms).

The plaster walls were first painted pink (1893) and then blue (before 1910), both times with kalsomine, a water-based product recommended for children's rooms. After the south bedrooms were replastered in 1923, the room was papered; the old paper now in the north closet probably dates from this time. The present paper in the room dates from the 1950s restoration.

Furnishings. There are no furnishings mentioned that can be even tentatively associated with this room before 1900, when Ethel's wish for a picture of her Aunt Emily was mentioned. In 1901 the "old rosewood sofa" in Archie's room was recovered "with a red figured cotton stuff"; the same sofa (?) was still there as late as 1948. Photographs (1917/18, figs. 68-73) show it with a figured slipcover, probably put on while the room was Richard and Edith Derby's day nursery. The 1919 and 1948 Theodore Roosevelt estate inventories describe it as an "old rosewood and tapestry sofa."

The 1917/18 photographs in Dr. Derby's diary (TR-HU) also show that the walls were painted, not papered. The floor was covered with a carpet on which lay a small animal skin. The windows had dark shades and light-colored tieback curtains with a chintzy pattern matching the sofa slipcover. Against the west wall near the door was a small dresser or washstand with a flowered print splash cover in place of a mirror. On the east side was a single or child's bed and a stand with a kerosene lamp. The southeast corner was occupied by a Victorian whatnot. In some pictures the nurse is seated in a bentwood rocker. One picture shows baby Edith being bathed in a canvas bath with X-crossed legs. In another she is standing in a "Kiddy Koop," a sort of playpen on wheels.

The 1919 estate inventory lists for the "Middle West Room South" four etchings and prints, an ash chamber suite (single bed and bureau), "old rosewood and tapestry sofa," oak cane-seat chair, rattan arm rocker, small walnut side table, a "maple parlor cabinet inlaid with various colored woods," a "large maple wardrobe—elaborate carving," and a worn "Brussels carpet rug" (9 feet by 9 feet). The rug and sofa are probably the ones in the 1917/18 photographs. The elaborately carved wardrobe was really part of the master bedroom suite, probably relegated to this secondary room because there was room for it in the room Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt shared. Its earlier use in a nursery may be indicated by a c.1890 reference to a "nursery wardrobe." The maple wardrobe remained in the "middle west room south" until after Mrs. Roosevelt's death in 1948. It was placed in mother's room in 1953 so that the whole suite would be together although the evidence strongly suggests that it was in the nursery during all or most of the Roosevelt years.

The Theodore Roosevelt Association committee on restoration of Sagamore Hill decided, on Mrs. Derby's recommendation, to call this room the nursery and to furnish it with a mixture of Roosevelt pieces and typical children's toys and furnishings of the period. The original Roosevelt items included "Clara Doll" (a rag doll that had belonged to Edith Roosevelt's father, Charles Carow), another doll called Lily, a little rocking chair, a toy stove, miniature washstand sets, a large wooden crib, children's dresses and a black doll dress, an oak stand, prints, a doll's bed, a ring toy, a wooden moose toy, and an iron horse and wagon, which Mrs. Derby said was kept and played with in her mother's bedroom.

One feature of the restored nursery that has been mildly controversial from the first is the straw matting on the floor. Mrs. Rose and Mrs. John W. Mackay "both felt that straw matting would have been used in a nursery at that period and many people tell me," Mrs. Rose related in 1965, "that even the aromatic smell brings back their childhood. I know it does that to me and I can remember the slippery feeling of the matting on my bare feet." Mrs. Derby also referred in 1962 to "the funny matting they used to have on the floors in those days," but reminded Mrs. Rose in 1977 that it was Mrs. Rose who had said "we must have this on the floor." Both Mrs. Derby and Mrs. Rose in 1977 thought there might have been a rug over the matting in the wintertime.

Recent research has disclosed two documentary references to nursery carpeting. In February 1892 Mrs. Roosevelt wrote of putting down "new carpet" in the nursery in their Washington house, and in July 1892 she, Theodore, and Bamie "laid flat on the nursery carpet" to amuse one-year-old Ethel, probably at Sagamore Hill. The nursery in neither case was the room under discussion here, but the use of carpeting in nurseries is significant. The only direct evidence for the room in question is in the 1917/18 photographs, which show a patterned carpet (and bare floor around it), and the 1919 estate inventory, which lists a worn "old Brussels carpet rug" measuring 9 feet square.

It is probably too late to satisfactorily resolve the apparent conflict between the documentary evidence (from 1892 and from 1917 to 1919) and the memories of Mrs. Derby and others of her generation. Perhaps the answer is that in the 1890s the day nursery floor was indeed covered with matting, with a carpet laid over it during the colder months, while from 1917 through 1919 only a carpet was there while the Derby children were using what had become a guest room.

Documentation. Figures 68-75, pp. 290-295. For documentary and pictorial references to the nursery, see pp. 142-144.

GATE ROOM (Room 203)

The southwest room with its connecting door to mother's room was the original nursery, first used by Alice, shared by Alice and Ted from 1887 to 1889, thereafter shared by the baby nurse Margaret McConvey and her current charge: Kermit (1890-92), Ethel (1892-94), Archie (1894-97), and Quentin (1897-1900).

From November 1900 to June 1906 this room was Theodore Roosevelt's dressing room and, at least before he became president, his private study, because the gun room above had been converted into the children's schoolroom. Room 203 also saw occasional use as a "hospital" room because it was warmer and brighter than mother's room.

In June 1906 Ethel and her father swapped rooms, Mr. Roosevelt moving back to his old dressing room (205) and Ethel moving into the corner room (203), which served as her bedroom until her marriage in 1913.

After Ethel left home, her room may have been used as a dressing room again by Mr. Roosevelt (Mrs. Derby's memory) or simply as a spare bedroom or sitting room. In 1917/18 it was one of the rooms Ethel Derby and her children occupied while Dr. Richard Derby was overseas with the U.S. Army. A few months after they left, it was here, in "the old nursery," after a last evening's quiet enjoyment

of the view and the glowing fire with his wife that Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep in the early morning of January 6, 1919.

The southwest room continued to be used as a spare bedroom, often by visiting grandchildren, until Mrs. Roosevelt's death.

In the 1953 refurnishing the room was furnished as a generic adult's bedroom and was christened the Gate Room, a name Mrs. Derby said the family used because there was always a gate across the hall door to keep the small child or children in the nursery. Curiously, the name Gate Room appears in no pre-1952 source, and Mrs. Longworth in 1974 did not seem to recognize it. When it was explained to her she said, "oh, yes, well, that's the nursery."

Physical Evidence. Architect Frank Matero noted that all woodwork is original, except for the 1950s restoration picture molding. The bookcase next to the hall door was put up for Ethel in 1909.

Sections of original plaster have survived behind undisturbed woodwork, although the room has been replastered at least twice (1923, 1953). Traces of blue kalsomine paint on original plaster and woodwork almost certainly date from 1893 when baby Ethel's room was painted blue. The 1950s wallpaper replaced a paper of uncertain date (possibly 1923) with a nautical motif, probably reflecting its frequent use as a bedroom for visiting grandchildren in the 1920s and 1930s.

Furnishings. There is no photograph or even a description of this room when it was a nursery for the first generation of Roosevelt children. There are, however, numerous references to nursery furnishings, such as a little bathtub and bassinet; a baby's crib, pillow shams, and white afghan; a child's rocking chair and cane-bottomed chairs; the table Ted's "Mamma & Godmamma sat at as children"; "a little skin horse & cow" on the crib rail; an old toothbrush mug with crossed flags dating from Civil War days; a baby's training chair—"the kind that is used every morning"; a nursery grate, andirons, and high fender; a nursery carpet; blocks and amber beads and a dolly; and Margaret's crucifix—"the small black standing kind with a brass figure." There is even a complete list of a "layette" necessary for a new baby.

There is no information on the furnishings of father's dressing room (except for mention of a bed) and very little on what Ethel had in the room when it was "fixed up beautifully" as her teenage bedroom. In April 1909 she had a girlfriend staying with her in the room; they protected themselves against a possible burglar by having a stiletto and a Mexican dagger by their sides, a large dinner bell, and "all our cold cream bottles in front of the door." About the same time Ethel had bookshelves put up "between my door and the wall."

At the time of Theodore Roosevelt's death, the room was furnished as a bedroom, with sleigh bed, dresser, nightstand, and side table; a "Library Suite" consisting of sofa, armchair, and side chair; an upholstered rocker and armchair; a rush-bottom side chair; faded blue woven curtains; a 9' x 12' Brussels "carpet rug" and small rag rug; and a small relic wood bookshelf. Some of these furnishings can be seen in snapshots taken in 1917/18 when the Derby family was using the room (figs. 76-78).

By 1947/48 most of the 1919 furniture had been moved to other rooms although it was still furnished as a bedroom, with a nautical pattern wallpaper suitable for a child's room.

In the 1950s restoration the paper was replaced with a floral pattern and furnishings were selected for a typical adult's bedroom. The earlier use as a nursery was merely suggested by placing the old nursery gate against the fireplace and calling the room the gate room.

Documentation. Figures 76-81, pp. 296-301. For documentary and pictorial references to the gate room, see pp. 144-148.

MOTHER'S ROOM (Room 204)

Although this always was the master bedroom, it seems never to have been called that. Theodore Roosevelt referred to it in letters as "Edie's room," "Mother's room," or "our room"; Edith Roosevelt herself regularly called it "my room"; and the children knew it as "Mamma's room," "Mother's room," or "father's and mother's room." These names reflect the fact that the room was shared as a bedroom but during the day was Edith's dressing room and private sitting room, the place where she could rest in the afternoon on her sofa, away from children, servants, and unwelcome guests. The children were not excluded at other times, of course, for it was here that they had their Bible lessons when small, an evening story, and on Christmas morning the opening of stockings before breakfast.

With its north and west exposure, the room was cold and dark in winter—"not cozy," as Edith once wrote—and she sometimes slept elsewhere when her husband was away or else brought one of the "bunnies" into bed with her. "Ethel," she wrote in 1901, for instance, "makes a nice little warming pan." A new window in the west wall (1912) brightened the room but did little to warm it.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Roosevelt continued to use this room except in cold weather, when she preferred the sunnier south bedroom.

Physical Evidence. The room was built as designed, except that it has its own door to the hall instead of sharing a hall door with the dressing room. Later additions included the west window (1912); an extra, inner door to the connecting southwest bedroom; and the bookshelves by the hall door (before 1918). The original picture molding was replaced in the 1950s restoration by a cornice molding.

The woodwork was originally stained and varnished, but was later painted a succession of light colors, starting with blue and ending (1950s) with green. The plaster was painted ochre to begin with; wallpaper came later. The diaper-pattern paper present in 1948 probably dated from the 1920s; it was removed in the restoration and replaced by a more lively floral patterned paper reminiscent of the turn of the century.

Furnishings. The 1919 inventory of Theodore Roosevelt's estate listed in this room a "large carved maple bedstead" and a "maple and pink brocade boudoir suite" (couch, two side chairs, armchair and small stool). These pieces were part of a suite purchased by his father about 1876, probably from Daniel Pabst, a Philadelphia cabinetmaker influenced by the architect Frank Furness. Theodore received them in the division of his father's estate after his mother's death in 1884 and had them installed in Sagamore on its completion the following year. The towering wardrobe had to be altered by removal of a central cornice ornament before it was shipped to Oyster Bay in May 1885. Although it would seem logical to have the whole suite together in the master bedroom, there is good reason to believe that the wardrobe occupied the north wall of "Bamie's room" (216, now called the nursery). It was certainly there by 1919 and remained there until 1948; Mrs. Derby in one interview (1977) appeared to say that the wardrobe was never in her parents' bedroom at all. The evidence is not conclusive, but it certainly suggests that Mrs. Roosevelt did not keep the set together.

Other furnishings mentioned in correspondence before 1919 included a large upholstered rocking chair in front of a tall mirror, a work table and a little dressing table with mirror, a medicine chest, a china bedroom set, a Dresden bonbonniere, and a brocade pin cushion. Pre-1919 photographs of the exterior show window shades and light-colored, tied-back curtains. In 1919 the floor was covered with a 9' x 12' Wilton carpet rug and a narrow Shiraz runner; in 1948 the rug was an Axminster. Carow and Kermit pieces in the room in the 1940s included a dressing table, marble-topped washstand, child's bureau, small table, and medicine cabinet. It seems likely that Edith Roosevelt would have had these in her own room all along.

The evidence suggests, also, that as early as 1898 the bed was on the south wall. In 1977 Mrs. Derby said that the bed was "on the other side always," meaning that it was on the south wall rather than on the north wall as placed by the restoration committee. Two documentary references support this, at least by

inference: in 1898 snow blew into Mrs. Roosevelt's face through the northeast window and covered her sofa, which may have been at the foot of the bed or under the window, and in 1912 she wrote that she was "writing in bed & thoroughly enjoying my new west window," which would hardly have been the case if she had been sitting between the two north windows. Two capped gas pipes on the north wall between the windows also suggest that the dressing table was always on the north wall and the bed on the south wall, as they were in 1948.

Documentation. Figures 82-84, pp. 302-305. For documentary and pictorial references to mother's room, see pp. 148-152.

FATHER'S DRESSING ROOM AND BATH (Rooms 205 and 206)

Although identified on the house plan as a "chamber," room 205 was Theodore Roosevelt's dressing room from 1885 to 1900 and from 1906 to 1919. He and his wife shared the adjoining bedroom, but in the daytime that was *her* room and this room was *his*. Here he kept his clothes, made his morning ablutions, dressed for the day, changed for dinner, and got ready for bed. When they were young, the children regularly visited him in his dressing room, to look through his "ditty box" full of little treasures or to hear stories. On one memorable occasion, he demonstrated to young Ted the Flaubert rifle he was giving him, firing into the ceiling. Ted had to promise not to tell his mother and apparently she did not find out about it until years later for, as he wrote in the 1920s, "The report was slight, the smoke hardly noticeable, and the hole made in the ceiling so small that our sin was not detected."

The children occasionally used their father's dressing room as a bedroom when he was away or when one of them was sick.

From the fall of 1900 to June 1906, this was Ethel's bedroom, her father using as his dressing room during those years the "old nursery" in the southwest corner of the second floor, now called the gate room. When they switched rooms in 1906, the president had access to the new "piazza" or balcony, which had been built between the dressing room and the new north room; most of this piazza was enclosed and turned into a bathroom in 1910. Although Mrs. Derby much later referred to the bathroom as having been added for the use of her mother and father, at the outset it seems to have been clearly for his use; in 1910 he spoke of "*my* bath tub" and Edith referred to it as "T's bath room."

After 1919, this room became Mrs. Roosevelt's dressing room, used occasionally perhaps as a bedroom by one of her visiting children or grandchildren. In the 1950s both rooms were restored and furnished as the president's dressing room

and bath; at that time it was not known that the bathroom dated from after the presidential years.

Physical Evidence. Frank Matero's architectural investigation revealed that the dressing room was built as originally planned, except that it did not have a recessed sliding door and it did have a connecting door between the closet in that room and the one in mother's room. The hall door has translucent glass in the upper section, probably to let a little daylight into the dark hall.

The dressing room woodwork is original (except the cornice molding added in the 1950s), with original finish. The plaster walls and the flooring are also original. Evidence remains of an early wallpaper behind the south bookshelves; this paper was removed and the walls painted ochre before the shelves in the northeast corner were constructed. The room was later papered again, possibly in the 1920s or 1930s and this paper, faded and stained, was retained in the 1950s restoration.

The bathroom was added later, probably early in 1910. The woodwork contains details similar to those in the south bedroom bathroom, in the nursery closet over the porte cochere, and behind the water closet in the old bathroom. Heavy carpentry and plumbing expenditures in January-May 1910 indicate that most of this work was done while half the family was abroad and the rest away at school. Matero notes that "the stippled glass cabinet door on the rear wall" of the bathroom "merely serves to camouflage the north room gable louvre and to allow ventilation of the north room attic."

Furnishings. A few dressing room accessories were mentioned in correspondence, e.g., shaving brush (c.1892); "jewel box" (1895) and "ditty box" (Theodore Roosevelt, "Autobiography"); a pair of round hair brushes (no handles), with ebony or wood backs and silver "T.R." monogram (1896); bootjack ("Autobiography"); medicine case (1901); and "bureau cover with forget me nots" worked by Emily Carow (1903). There was a sofa in the room in 1917, possibly one of the rosewood Carow pieces since it did not show up in the inventory of Theodore Roosevelt's estate in 1919. The 1919 list did include seven framed prints or photogravures and a "study in black and white," by R. Swain Gifford; a pair of old painted rush-bottom chairs and an oak and willow rocker; an oak washstand; a Fairbanks scale; and two Navajo rugs.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Roosevelt spoke of putting a "little bed" in the dressing room for Alice's use "whenever she chose to come" on a visit. This may have been the "couch" or daybed that was in the room in the 1940s, along with a Sheraton dresser, a dresser mirror, a Beauvais tapestry fire screen, an ebonized bookcase, a tiletop table, a towel rack, a cane-seated side chair, dotted swiss curtains, three paintings, several pieces of decorative porcelain and glass, a Canton washstand set, a jewel box, and about 175 books. Photographs taken in 1948 (figs. 85-86) also show two rugs (one a Navajo), several family

photographs and small accessories, and a print of a lone wolf in the snow. A "dressing room clock" mentioned in a 1933 letter does not appear in the 1945 or 1948 lists or in photographs.

Documentation: Figures 85-86, pp. 306-307. For documentary and pictorial references to the dressing room, see pp. 152-154.

LITTLE GUEST ROOM (Room 207)

Both middle bedrooms on the north side of the second floor (known as the single and double guest rooms since 1953) were identified simply as chambers on the original building plan. As early as 1888 they were being used by Mrs. Roosevelt's mother and sister on their first visit to Sagamore. Theodore Roosevelt referred to them at that time as "the north room and dressing room next mine," which suggests that they were originally designed as a suite of rooms; like "Bamie's rooms" on the south side, the larger room had a fireplace, the smaller room had none. When Edith invited Bamie to come and stay in 1901, while her husband was away, she suggested that "Baby could have the spare room with the fireplace & you the adjoining room." At this time the south bedrooms were nurseries, so it was clearly the north rooms that were being offered to her sister-in-law.

The two north rooms were also used separately, the smaller by single guests, the larger by couples or singles. Eleanor Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt's niece, stayed in the little guest room as a young girl and on the eve of her marriage in 1905 at Sagamore Hill to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Emily Carow probably had this room during her 1895 visit, after her mother's death. "Ethel sleeps in your room," Edith wrote to Emily in June 1899 or 1900, "but of course had to give it up when the house was full." Use of a "spare room" by a child of the family was unusual; these rooms normally were kept ready for overnight guests, of whom there were many, some of international renown, others relatives or friends of the Roosevelt parents and children.

Physical Evidence. The smaller guest room was built as designed in 1884, but in the 1950s restoration of Sagamore the closet was removed, to permit installation of the new west end staircase to the top floor. According to Architect Frank Matero, the room retains most of its original woodwork and hardware and, except on the south wall, its plaster. He found no evidence that the plaster was painted before it was papered. The earliest reference to wallpaper, in 1896, speaks of an "original & dainty" paper rather bluer than intended; no trace of an earlier paper has been found, and the present striped paper dates from the 1950s, when it replaced a 1920-ish foliate paper.

Matero felt that there probably was a picture molding about 9" below the ceiling, as in other bedrooms; the present cornice molding dates from the 1950s.

The door in the north wall, originally a window, was converted in 1906 to provide access to the little balcony added when the north room was constructed. Until the dressing room bathroom was added about 1910, lattice work divided the guest room balcony from the dressing room balcony.

Furnishings. There were old rosewood sofas in the two spare rooms in 1905, but no other furnishings are recorded before 1919, when Theodore Roosevelt's estate was inventoried. At that time the smaller north bedroom contained a bureau, washstand and toilet set, secretary, "dwarf bookcase," waste basket, and four pictures. There was no mention of a bed or chairs; these presumably belonged to Mrs. Roosevelt. Lists of her furnishings in 1947 and 1948 show in this room a spool bed from her mother's family, a glass-fronted oak cupboard, and a rosewood side chair. In 1948 there were also about 355 of Theodore Roosevelt's books and about 80 of Mrs. Roosevelt's.

When the house was refurnished in 1953, some of the 1948 furnishings were put back in the room, notably the flowered carpet, the bureau, the Tyler bed, and a bedspread embroidered with state flowers. Other furnishings were used with these—some from the house, some donated, including a striking marble-and-brass washstand and a red upholstered rocking chair. As Mrs. Rose put it, "the small bedroom next to the dressing room grew in decoration from the delightful flowered carpet and the bedspread of the state flowers. The red rocking chair was an addition and its color seemed to pick up the red roses in the carpet."

Documentation: Figure 87, p. 308. For documentary and pictorial references to the little guest room, see pp. 154-155.

BIG GUEST ROOM (Room 208)

The use of this guest room is described in the material introducing the evidence on the little guest room.

Physical Evidence. According to Architect Frank Matero's notes, the woodwork in this room appears to be original, except for the 1950s cornice molding. Nail holes on the window enframement suggest that there may have been picture molding about 9 inches from the ceiling. There is no evidence of paint on the original plaster and no historic wallpaper has been discovered. The wallpaper in place in 1948, a foliate design in a light color on a slightly darker ground, probably was put up in the 1920s. It was replaced in the 1950s with a

brighter flowered paper Mrs. Rose selected as similar to bedroom paper of the presidential period.

Furnishings. Aside from a rosewood sofa mentioned in 1905, the only furnishings identified in the historic period were those listed in the 1919 inventory of Theodore Roosevelt's estate: a walnut chamber suite (double bed, bureau, nightstand, and fold-top side table), a green enamelled willow armchair, a pair of Brussels rugs, and an Axminster mat. The Brussels carpeting and possibly the bedroom suite were still there in 1948.

Documentation: Figures 88-89, pp. 310-311. For documentary and pictorial references to the big guest room, see pp. 155-156.

FAMILY BATHROOM (Room 209)

The bathroom in the east wing was part of the original Lamb and Rich plan for the house and it was the only one on the second floor (aside from a servants' water closet over the back stairs) from the time the house was built until about 1906, when the adjacent "splash closet" or shower room was created out of the linen closet. The "old bathroom," therefore, was the only one available to parents, children, and guests for more than twenty years, well into the second administration of President Roosevelt. The "new" bathrooms, off father's dressing room and the south bedroom, were not put in until 1910.

For ordinary morning ablutions, probably throughout the pre-1919 years, each bedroom was provided with a washstand set; sponge baths were taken in round, enamelled tin bathtubs brought in by a chambermaid. A more formal bath in the sarcophagus-like bathtub was a memorable experience, which both Ted and Alice lovingly recalled in their memoirs.

Physical Evidence. The woodwork is probably as originally installed, but the date of the tiling behind the bathtub needs to be checked. Mrs. Roosevelt is known to have had the bathroom painted red in 1893. It was later painted gray, but the Pompeian red was restored in the 1950s restoration.

Furnishings. The bathtub and lavatory are probably original 1884 artifacts, the toilet probably later, but they need to be studied to confirm this. A later wooden casing around the bathtub, mentioned by Ted in 1929, has been removed, probably in the 1950s restoration.

The only documentary evidence of bathroom furnishings indicates that in 1919 it contained a small oak shaving stand with swivel mirror, an oak chair and towel rack, along with two small and one large Navajo blanket, presumably used

as rugs. Mrs. Derby remembered that there was a picture of a lion "looking benignly down upon us." These things were not in the room in 1948. The 1953 furnishing committee put back a shaving stand, chair, and towel rack, but placed a piece of stair runner on the floor, on the basis of Mrs. Montgomery Hare's memory that this was what one did in those days. This has since been replaced by a small Navajo rug.

Documentation: For documentary references to the family bathroom, see pp. 156-158. There are no pre-1950 photographs.

SPLASH CLOSET (Room 210)

The narrow space between the family bathroom and the northeast bedroom was designated in the 1884 plan as a linen closet with three drawers and five shelves at the north end, apparently blocking the window. In 1907, however, reserve linens at Sagamore were stored "on top of the hall closet," perhaps indicating that conversion of the linen closet to a shower room had already forced Mrs. Roosevelt to put the linens in the closet at the west end of the second floor hall, where the new stairs are today.

By September 1907 the former linen closet had been converted into a sort of second bathroom where, according to a magazine reporter, the president began each summer day with a "shower bath...as cold as he can get it," and "with a prodigious splashing of water." If the reporter's "splashing" was accurate, this may be the "splash closet" in which Mrs. Roosevelt had a gas jet installed in 1912, to make shaving possible, though it could not, as she told Kermit, "compete with the old bathroom." The toilet seems to have been added about 1914.

Although Mrs. Derby mentioned the "shower bath" in passing in a 1962 interview, neither she nor the Theodore Roosevelt Association thought it necessary to show it to the public, and it has been opened only rarely since the National Park Service came to Sagamore.

Physical Evidence. Architect Frank Matero's field notes indicate that the tongue-and-groove wainscoting and its shellac finish are original, pre-dating the installation of the plumbing. He felt that the window enframement was installed later (wire nails) than the door enframement (cut nails); the patterned glass matches neither that in the front door of the house nor that in the dressing room and south bedroom bathroom (1910). There is a capped gas pipe on the east wall.

Furnishings. The only furnishings are floor- or wall-mounted fixtures that have been in place since before the 1953 restoration, which passed this room by.

The "shower bath" consists of an enamelled cast-iron square basin with rolled rim, sitting on four ball feet. It has a 9-inch shower head within a circular metal curtain rod; there are four control valves: hot, cold, shower, and shampoo. No manufacturer's name is visible. This probably dates from about 1906.

The wash basin of enamelled cast iron, with rolled rim and decorative metal brackets and nickel-plated fixtures, is marked "Milwaukee Brass Manufacturing Co." It also appears to date from about 1906.

The badly-cracked porcelain toilet, with dark wood seat, is stamped "Peerless/Evansville, Ind. / 6 17 14" (June 17, 1914?). The porcelain flush tank is stamped, underneath the cover, "Mar. 15, 1927 / 25."

There is a wooden roller-towel holder on the door and a hanging wooden shelf unit (two shelves) above the lavatory.

Documentation. This room was first photographed in 1986. For documentary references to the splash closet, see p. 158.

ALICE'S ROOM (Room 213)

Designated a "chamber" on the 1884 house plan, this southeast room in the east wing was Alice Roosevelt's from the early 1890s until her marriage in February 1906, Kermit's from 1906 to about 1912, and probably Quentin's from 1912 to 1917.

Alice had her own room as early as the summer of 1892 and the following May it was papered, at the same time as the "playroom." In May 1894 Alice moved to the playroom, and Ted moved into her former room. Most likely the "playroom" mentioned in 1893 and 1894 letters was the southeast room. A painter's mistake in drawing a fireplace on its wall is understandable, since there is a chimney behind one wall. The papering of the playroom along with Alice's room a few months later may have been necessary to cover up this mistake. And Alice's move into the playroom and Ted's into Alice's room in 1894 fits because Alice was in the southeast room most of her time at Sagamore and Ted was in the northeast room at least until 1902. If this interpretation is correct, Alice occupied this room from the age of 10 until her marriage at 22. Most of the time she would have used the room only in the summer and fall; the winter of 1900/01 was the only one the family spent at Sagamore during those years.

After Alice moved out, taking with her the furniture that had belonged to her mother, the room became 16-year-old Kermit's, until he left home for a job in

Brazil in 1912. Quentin's occupancy, mentioned by Mrs. Derby and Hermann Hagedorn, would have been between 1912 and his departure for military service in 1917.

The first of the Roosevelt grandchildren recorded as using this room was Kermit's infant son Kim (Kermit, Jr.) who was put in "your old room," Mrs. Roosevelt wrote Kermit on Kim's first visit to Sagamore Hill in the summer of 1916. The 1919 estate inventory clearly shows that the room was still a bedroom and so it remained until Mrs. Roosevelt's death.

Alice's room, unrestored, served as the Theodore Roosevelt Association's souvenir shop from 1953 to 1956. Mrs. Longworth was persuaded to send back to Sagamore Hill, late in 1955, the furnishings she had taken away with her in 1906. The room was then restored and opened to the public as "Alice's Room" on July 8, 1956.

Physical Evidence. Architect Frank Matero's field notes for the architectural section of the Historic Structure Report indicate that the woodwork is original, with original finish, except for the restored cornice molding (c.1956).

The architect's investigation of undisturbed plaster in the archway area revealed that the wall was first painted white, then a creamy tan. No evidence of early wallpaper was found there, but a more thorough investigation of the room might produce such evidence. The closet at the east end of the room retains its early 20th century paper with a foliate design in black, pink, and silvery gray on a buff ground. The present bedroom paper was acquired sometime between 1953 and 1956 through an Oyster Bay hardware store; it is a stock paper chosen by Mrs. Rose as having appropriate period character.

An unresolved question is whether access to the little back room was always through Alice's room, as it is now and as Alice showed it on her reminiscent sketch of the floor plan (fig. 90) or (in the early years) through a separate corridor leading directly from the second floor hall, as shown on the 1884 Lamb and Rich plan (fig. 60). Frank Matero's architectural investigation in 1980 led him to believe that the original plan was never carried out. Others have thought differently, however, and the matter needs further study. In all likelihood, the door to the back room was kept locked during Alice's and Kermit's day; hence the painted warning "DOOR LOCKED," attributed to Quentin, on Alice's side of the door. The occupant of the back room evidently went into the room through the northeast (boy's) bedroom and closet.

Furnishings. Most of the furnishings in Alice's room are pieces she used there; she took them with her when she married because they had been her mother's and gave them to the Theodore Roosevelt Association in 1955, along with a sketch plan showing how the furniture was placed in her day (fig. 90). These furnishings, all dating from about 1870 to 1890, included a bedroom suite

consisting of a single bed (cut down from a double, according to Mrs. Longworth, although this seems questionable), with matching dresser, washstand, nightstand, two cane-seated chairs, and a wardrobe with mirror door; a large bookcase and a small hanging bookcase; a small desk and chair; and a small table. This table (SAHI 749), which appears in 1904 and 1905 photographs of the library, may have been one of Alice Lee's possessions, as it came back to Sagamore Hill in 1955 with the rest of Mrs. Longworth's Sagamore furnishings. It might be the table Mrs. Longworth remembered in front of the bookcase (sketch plan).

Mrs. Longworth's reaction to the restored room in 1956 was generally favorable, but after seeing photographs of the room in 1974, she told Curator Peter Steele that "it didn't look like this...not a bit." She objected particularly to the "snappy...frightfully clean and brisk" wallpaper. She dimly remembered the paper (probably put up in 1900) as "just all flat" and "grubby." The curtains had a lot of "roses and things"; these curtains were probably the ones her stepmother made for Alice's 17th birthday in 1901. Mrs. Longworth also disapproved of the parasol and straw hat that had been placed in the room to give it more life. She never used a parasol, she said, and rarely wore a hat at Sagamore.

Mrs. Longworth remembered only a large tiger skin on the floor of her room. In 1919 there was a Navajo rug, but this probably dated from the time when one of the boys used the room. Elisha Dyer spoke of a rug received from Mrs. Longworth in 1955, but this is no longer there.

Although most of the second floor bedrooms had a fireplace or a stove, there is no fireplace in Alice's room and no evidence, physical or documentary, for a stove. Since the kitchen/laundry chimney stack runs up beside the room, next to the bed, radiant heat from that may have been enough to warm the room in cool weather. The wall should be checked, however, for any sign of a stovepipe opening, particularly in the wall to the right of the archway leading to the back bedroom.

Evidence for pictures is fragmentary. In 1891 Alice was given something called "The Buffalo Hunt," which she apparently liked; this could well have been a print. For her birthday in 1896, Mrs. Roosevelt framed Alice's photograph of Auntie Bye (Mrs. Cowles), and in March of that year Edith wrote to her sister Emily that "Alice's photos" were most successful and would be hung in her room at Sagamore Hill; she was referring probably to a pair of rather artily posed photographs of Alice that Aunt Emily had taken during her 1895 visit. Mrs. Longworth returned two "big" pictures in 1955, probably the "Blue Boy" and "Infante" hanging over the bed. In 1974, she objected generally to the pictures hanging in the restored room, particularly the photograph of herself.

Smaller objects given to Alice were mentioned occasionally in Mrs. Roosevelt's correspondence. These objects included a "little clock" (October 1893), a "Think

of Me" china cup (February 1894), silver nail scissors and nail polisher (Christmas 1895), nail scissors, and a china dresser tray (February 1896). She also received books at various times, including *Pride and Prejudice*, *English Ballads*, *Sir Roger De Coverly*, *Wagner's Heroines*, *A Flat Iron for a Farthing*, Scott's *Waverly Novels*, Kipling's *Bab Ballads*, and a set of Parkman.

Alice's closet was mentioned only once, in August 1903, when she cleared it out and turned over to Kermit "the little desk."

Documentation: Figure 90, p. 312. For documentary references to Alice's room, see pp. 158-163. There are no pre-1950 photographs.

BOY'S ROOM (Room 211)

When the children were very small they slept and played in one of the "nursery" rooms on the south side of the second floor, but as they grew older they moved to the east end of the second floor, where there were two "good-sized" rooms facing north and south, respectively, and a small, east-facing room between them. From the mid-1890s to 1906 the southeast room was Alice's; the other two were occupied at one time or another by the four boys. The evidence on who was where at any given time is too fragmentary to provide conclusive answers, but it suggests that the northeast room was occupied as early as May 1890, when Mrs. Roosevelt moved Mame "downstairs" to sleep with Ted and Alice whose place in the nursery had been taken by Kermit. By May 1893 a "nice fireplace" had been constructed in "the children's bedroom," then occupied by Mame, Ted, and Kermit. In 1894 the room's occupants were Mame, Kermit, and Ethel, until Kermit and Mame moved to "the playroom" (south bedroom); Ethel presumably stayed in the northeast room, under the care of Mollie, the seamstress.

The northeast room became Ted's room about 1895 and remained his until 1902, when he moved to the third floor. Between then and 1907, when Archie moved in, the use of this room is unclear. Mrs. Roosevelt wrote in September 1906 that she had been "very busy moving books from the room that is to be Archie's next summer," which may indicate that Ted's former room may have been used for a few years as a spare room. Kermit may also have used it before he took Alice's room in 1906, although as late as July 1903 he referred to "my shed" as if he were still in the back room.

Archie seems to have had the northeast room from 1907 to 1910, when he moved up to Ted's third-floor room. Quentin moved in after Archie and seems to have occupied the room until he left for military service in 1917, although he may have used Alice's old room during some of this time. If the above scenario is accurate, between 1895 and 1917 there was usually one boy living in this room,

ranging from eight to twenty years in age. After 1917, it was just a spare bedroom.

The "store room" behind this room presumably doubled as a closet for the boys occupying the two connecting rooms, as well as a passage from the northeast room to the little back room, since the door from Alice's room was kept locked. On one occasion Ted and Kermit "made a mus [sic] in the closet" by mixing various edible ingredients into a dish, which "turned out to be nasty."

When the house was restored by the Theodore Roosevelt Association in the 1950s, the northeast room became a sort of stock room for the souvenir shop in Alice's old room.

Restoration of the northeast room and its furnishing as a typical Roosevelt boy's room was undertaken at the same time as the restoration of Alice's room, because it was felt that a boy's room was needed to interpret an important element of life at Sagamore. Since all the boys had occupied the northeast room at one time or another, it was decided to treat it as a generic boy's room rather than to identify it with any one of the four boys. It was opened to the public about the same time as Alice's room, in July 1956.

Physical Evidence. Architect Frank Matero's notes indicate that this room has been "reworked." The molding and bookshelves are "original" but later than the other woodwork. Original wallpaper was found behind the shelves and picture molding, and there was no evidence of paint on the plaster. The woodwork was varnished, not painted until the 1950s. The present paper dates from the mid-1950s.

Furnishings. Information is scant on furnishings used specifically in the northeast room, but in correspondence, diaries, and reminiscences there are quite a few references to objects the various boys had in their rooms. Most of these references are presented in the documentary reference section. Objects associated with Ted, however, are documented in the section on Ted's room. Additional references to children's toys, games, and sports equipment appear in Appendix H.

Kermit's known possessions (1903-1914) included an alarm clock, "camping set," "little desk" (formerly Alice's), and "some Danish axes" (1903); two different bookcases (1905 and 1907, the latter with lock); an 18th century Turkish long pipe (1906); a dressing table (1907); a camera (1907) and "big game camera" (1908); a mandolin (1908); duffle bags (1909); a color print of African scenes (1908); a room full of collected "trash" (1912); and a lockable bureau and "heavy afghan" (1914). Objects associated with Archie and Quentin (1905-1906) included up to 14 "china animals" (1905, 1907) and some play armor (1906).

There are also several books specifically associated with Ted and Kermit between 1896 and 1909: Cooper's *Leatherstocking Tales*, Remington's *Crooked Trails, Children of the New Forest, Three Men on Wheels, The Gentleman from Indiana, The Secret of Black Butte, The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come*, Rider Haggard's *She* and *King Solomon's Mines*, Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, Jack London's *The Sea Wolf, Over the Ship Rails*, Borrow's *The Bible in Spain*, Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*, Dumas' *Trois Mousquetaires*, two Bibles, Hawthorne's *House of Seven Gables*, a set of Trollope's novels, another set of Cooper's novels, and a first edition of Kipling's *Kim*. In 1905 Archie was given *Masterman Ready* and Quentin a new Peter Rabbit book.

Documentation. No photographs were taken of the boy's room before 1956. For documentary references to the boy's room, see pp. 163-166.

LITTLE ROOM (Room 212)

Lamb and Rich designed a small bedroom between and behind the two larger bedrooms in the east wing. The available evidence suggests that this was Alice's room in 1892 and 1893, Ted's in 1894. Mollie and her sewing machine were in the "little room" in July 1898, when she was displaced by Kermit who probably stayed until 1906. Quentin was there from about 1906 to 1910. During these years the room, with the back porch roof just under its window, also provided the Roosevelt children with a convenient escape hatch for hasty exits to the outdoors whenever unwelcome duties or visitors threatened them indoors.

The name "Quentin's Hideaway," applied to this room since the 1950s, may have been used by the family but this is undocumented. Ted, Archie, and Ethel, in the references quoted below (p. 167), called it simply "the little room."

After 1910 the room probably was used as a storeroom rather than as a spare bedroom, since it could be reached only by going through another bedroom. For the same reason, the room was not restored in the 1950s and it is still used as a storeroom, not seen by visitors.

Physical Evidence. The room has not been subjected to a thorough architectural investigation, although part of the wood trim has been removed, exposing fragments of wallpaper of unknown date. The room is known to have been papered in 1893, but it may have been repapered later.

The room's configuration does not conform to the Lamb and Rich 1884 plan. The diagonal walls at the west side are different from the plan, there is no closet on the south side, and the existing connection with the storeroom/closet on the north side was not called for in the original plan. The most significant change,

however, was the elimination of the planned passage providing direct access from the second-floor hall. Family memories and Architect Frank Matero's research indicate that this passage was never constructed and the space was always part of the southeast room. Access to the little back room was either through the southeast room or through the northeast room and storeroom/closet. The words "DOOR LOCKED" crudely painted on the door from the southeast room are said to date from when Quentin had the little room and Kermit the southeast room, although the door could well have been kept locked earlier when Kermit and Alice had the two rooms. In any case, the locked door indicates that one got to the back room ordinarily through the northeast room and storeroom.

Furnishings. Things Kermit may have had while he was in this room included "a brown muslin owl" called "Bogey Boy" (1896); "an enormous knife containing a whole tool chest," which he called a Bowie knife (1896); an alarm clock, Alice's "little desk," and some "Danish axes" (1903); and a bookcase (1905). A large glass-fronted bookcase now in the room (1986) was loaned to Sagamore Hill in 1954 by Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt; it presumably was Kermit's, either the one he had in 1905 in this room or a "new bookcase" with lock and key that he was given in 1907 when he was in the southeast room.

Quentin's consuming interest as a boy was in things mechanical and his room presumably contained toys and tools reflecting this interest. The only item of furnishing specifically mentioned in documents, however, was a pair of curtains made of "pretty cotton stuff," reaching just below the sill of his window (1908).

Documentation: For documentary references to the little room, see pp. 166-167. There are no pre-1950 photographs.

THIRD FLOOR HALL (Room 301)

This area was purely a passageway, giving access to the third floor rooms.

Physical Evidence. Not surprisingly, there is little documentary and no photographic record of how the third floor hall looked during Theodore Roosevelt's lifetime. The 1884 Lamb and Rich plan shows that the only access to the third floor was a narrow staircase at the east end. These stairs are less steep than originally, though the same width; they were rebuilt during the 1950s restoration. Midway along the hall there was a light shaft, which provided daylight for the halls below and, through side windows, for the third floor hall as well. The light shaft was later removed, possibly before Mrs. Roosevelt's death. Beyond the light shaft a side hall led south to the two maids' rooms; this was done away with in 1952 and restored in 1966. The western end of the hall,

leading to the gun room, is as wide as it was originally but a little more open, because of the new stairway to the second floor, created in 1952/53 to improve visitor circulation. The general effect of all these changes, plus modern lighting and carpeting, has been to make the hallway less dark and tunnel-like than it was historically.

Paint analysis by Penelope Hartshorne in 1964 revealed that at first the hall was painted a buff color, with dark varnished woodwork. It was papered, then painted cream (over the paper and the woodwork) and this color has been retained.

Furnishings. In 1919 the limited furnishings included a walnut side table and three strips of rag and moquette (velvet) carpet, the framed original deed to the Sagamore Hill property, three oil paintings, one pastel, and four prints. Mrs. Derby remembered the Kaiser's 1902 drawing of a number of American naval vessels hanging outside the sewing room at the east end. In 1907 there was a Remington cowboy photograph in the third story hall. Contradictory evidence was offered by Mrs. Catherine (O'Rourke) Meany, who recalled in 1969 that this hall was "bare," with no pictures, during her time as a kitchen helper about 1906-09. Since the contemporary evidence shows otherwise, Mrs. Meany's memory on this point is taken to be unreliable.

Documentation: No photographs were taken of the third floor hall before the restoration. For documentary references to the hall, see p. 168.

TANK ROOM (Room 308)

Located on the north side of the third floor, just at the head of the back stairs, this space originally housed the water storage tank. The tank was removed in 1952 and the doorway adapted to house a fire-hose cabinet. Lamb and Rich's 1884 plan shows a dumbwaiter to the left of the tank room door. This too was removed and the wall opening covered in 1952.

Documentation. For documentary references to the tank room, see pp. 168-169. There are no photographs.

COOK'S ROOM (Room 309)

Labelled simply "chamber" on the 1884 plan, this room was occupied by the cook as far back as Mrs. Derby could remember—by "old Ellen" in the early 1890s,

Annie O'Rourke from the late 1890s through the presidential years, Meta Bat, Nora Mulroy, and others unnamed between 1910 and 1924, and Brigit Turbidy from 1924 until Mrs. Roosevelt's death in 1948.

From 1949 to 1966 the room was called the "northeast storage room" and was used for storing museum artifacts. Under Mrs. Derby's guidance, the National Park Service restored and refurnished it as the cook's room in 1966.

Physical Evidence. Like the sewing room, the cook's room survived almost intact; plaster was patched in the 1960s, but no other changes are recorded. It is not clear whether there was wallpaper; if so, it was replaced at that time.

Furnishings. In 1919 the room contained a painted iron bedstead, bureau, washstand, rocker, upholstered chair, towel rack, bedside table, and a small piece of carpet. Since none of the original furnishings were extant in 1966, similar pieces were acquired by gift or purchase. Subsequent visits by Brigit Turbidy, Sarah MacNamara, and by Annie O'Rourke's niece, Katie O'Rourke Meany, elicited favorable comments and some additional details, such as white curtains and spread and a couch along the north wall. Opinions were divided on the floor covering; Brigit Turbidy and Mary Sweeney did not recall matting; Katie Meany and Mrs. Derby did. All the servants agreed that they had Catholic religious articles in their rooms.

Documentation. No photographs of the cook's room were taken before the restoration. For documentary references to the cook's room, see p. 169.

SEWING ROOM (Room 310)

As far back as Ethel Derby could remember, this little chamber was "the sewing room," where Mollie Smith made clothes for the children (and their dolls) and "made over" dresses for Mrs. Roosevelt. Since Mollie doubled as seamstress and assistant nursemaid (c.1893-1901), she normally slept elsewhere, but she was moved "upstairs" from the "little room" into the sewing room, in 1898, three years before she left Mrs. Roosevelt's service. During the presidential years, there was less sewing to be done in-house and no resident seamstress, so the sewing room became a maid's bedroom (Katie O'Rourke, 1906-09), perhaps with the sewing machine and other equipment still in it. From about 1952 to 1966 the room (then known as the southeast storage room, third floor) was used to store museum artifacts. With Mrs. Derby's help, it was restored and refurnished as the sewing room in 1966.

Physical Evidence. None recorded.

Furnishings. In 1919 the only furnishings in this room listed as part of Theodore Roosevelt's estate were a nightstand, rocker and side table, two pastels, and about 310 books. If the sewing machine and other sewing things were there, they would presumably have belonged to Mrs. Roosevelt. Her estate appraisal, however, listed only books in this room in 1948. The furnishings placed here in 1966 are not original to the house.

Documentation. No photographs were taken before the restoration. See pp. 169-171 for documentary references to the sewing room.

TRUNK ROOMS (Rooms 311 and 312)

If the 1884 Lamb and Rich plan is to be believed, there were two trunk rooms in the "attic" [third floor], the one now called the trunk room and the adjoining room, which contains the stairs to the garret. Both were altered to some extent in the 1952 adaptation of the third floor for an exhibit area and then restored in 1966.

The trunk room, so identified since 1953, is a long, narrow space, with a very low, sloping ceiling, obviously designed only for storage. Mrs. Derby identified it as one of the places where trunks were stored between the family's semi-annual moves to and from Sagamore Hill and their various winter quarters. It appears to have been partitioned into two storage rooms from 1952 to 1966, but now looks as it did originally.

The other room, immediately to the west, contains the "ship's ladder stairs" to the garret, which are not original though possibly in their original location. It also is smaller than shown on the 1884 plan, the western end serving as a closet to the southeast maids' room (as restored in 1966). The use of this room is undocumented, aside from its identification on the original plan as "Trunks" and a story that a young boy visitor once slept there when the house was crowded with guests. Since there has been no architectural study of this room, its original appearance and dimensions are as little documented as its use.

Documentation. No photographs were taken before the restoration. For documentary references to the trunk rooms, see p. 171.

MAIDS' ROOMS (Rooms 302 and 303)

These two "chambers" (1884) on the south side of the third floor, a little smaller than the corresponding bedrooms on the north side and undoubtedly hotter in the summer, seem to have been assigned to maids throughout the life of the house. Although they may have been the ones Mrs. Roosevelt in 1890 thought "too small to put two servants in," there is good evidence (references 5, 6, 9 and 14) that at least in the later presidential years the east room was subdivided into two rooms with an angled partition the length of the room allowing each mini-room half of the double window. Access to the inner room was through the outer one, as Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke) remembered it from 1906 to 1909. Mary Sweeney and Sarah (MacNamara) Murphy, who were maids from 1910 to 1948 and from 1914 to 1916, respectively, seemed to remember the east maids' room so divided but not the west room, where Mary Sweeney slept. Mrs. Derby remembered two beds in one of the maids' rooms, but no partition; perhaps this was when the sisters Rose and Mary McKenna occupied the west room, c.1900-1909. Photographic evidence from 1966 is ambiguous, although it confirms the existence of a thin partition in the east room as shown on a 1950 restoration drawing by Chapman, Evans & Delahanty (see fig. 92).

Mrs. Roosevelt's housekeeping staff through most of the 1890s consisted of a waitress, a chambermaid, and another maid; a parlor maid was added in 1899. These three or four servants presumably occupied the maids' rooms; the cook was in her own room; Mame and the other nurses slept with the children on the second floor. Mollie, the seamstress, appears to have been with the children usually, but moved upstairs in 1898 and into the sewing room in 1900. The maids during this decade included Alice Fraser (1890-94); "Katie waitress" (c.1892-96); Rose McKenna, waitress and chambermaid (1896-1909); Mary McKenna, "Mrs. Roosevelt's lady's maid" (c.1899-1909); and a few others unnamed.

During the presidential and post-presidential years, when the Roosevelts had many house guests each summer, the resident household staff was little, if any, larger. Rose and Mary McKenna stayed on until 1909 and were replaced in 1910 by two "Irish girls" and a personal maid for Mrs. Roosevelt (Mary Sweeney). The seamstress was gone, but there was a kitchen maid (Katie O'Rourke, from 1906 to 1909); Sarah MacNamara served as a house maid from 1914 to 1916. Carrie Baker, maid, was a local woman and presumably did not sleep in. The best guess is that, as in the 1890s, there were usually at least four maids sleeping on the third floor. One (Katie O'Rourke) had the former sewing room. The other three must have been in the two maids' rooms, which supports the story of the east room's partition, which was removed later, probably in 1952.

In the 1950s the maids' rooms were altered and converted into exhibit rooms, the west room commemorating Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and the other displaying some of the gifts received by President Roosevelt. During the third floor restoration of 1966, the maids' rooms were restored and refurnished on the basis of Mrs. Derby's recollection of them, subsequently confirmed in general by three of their former occupants (references 5 and 6), with some significant additional information, particularly concerning the partitioning of the rooms.

Furnishings. The little evidence available suggests that each servant had her own private space, furnished with iron bed, night table, washstand and fittings, dresser, chairs and a small rug, supplemented by her own personal things, including religious articles and pictures. Each room seems also to have had a closet and a shelf with hooks for hanging clothes, covered with a cretonne curtain. Straw matting was remembered by Mrs. Derby and by one of the three maids interviewed in 1967. The original furnishings were disposed of after Mrs. Roosevelt's death.

Documentation. Figure 92, pp. 316. For documentary and pictorial references to the maids' rooms, see pp. 171-174. There are no pre-1950 photographs.

LINEN CLOSET (Room 304)

The third-floor room now designated the linen closet was labelled "storage" on the 1884 Lamb and Rich plan. It was removed in 1952 when the exhibit rooms were created by the Theodore Roosevelt Association and restored in 1966, "complete with drawers and shelving," as the "linen room."

There is no clear reference to this room in the Roosevelt papers before the 1948 inventory of Mrs. Roosevelt's estate, which indicated that the third-floor linen closet contained "bed and table linens, etc." valued at $100.00. The original house plan called for a linen closet on the second floor, between the bathroom and northeast chamber; about 1906/07 this closet became the shower room. In 1907 reserve linens were stored "on top of hall closet" and towels "in camphor chest," but there is no indication on which floor.

Furnishings. Mrs. Derby remembered the third-floor linen closet as containing shelves, with trunks under them, and a cedar chest. Mrs. Roosevelt's papers refer to a "curtain chest" in 1900 and a "camphor chest" for towels in 1907. The 1966 restoration by the National Park Service included built-in shelving and simulated drawers under them; the evidence for this arrangement is not apparent, although it may have been based on the surviving shelf-and-drawer closet next to the original bathroom. The ornate cedar cupboard now in the room is an original Sagamore piece, which was in the "southeast storage room, third

floor" (sewing room) in 1963. Its placement in the linen room in 1966, as well as the shelf-and-drawer arrangement, apparently were approved by Mrs. Derby, although this left no room for the trunks she remembered in the room.

Documentation. No photographs of the linen closet were taken before 1952 (see reference 8). For documentary references to the linen closet, see p. 174.

SCHOOL ROOM (Room 307)

This "chamber" (1884 plan) was evidently a spare bedroom in the early years, used by visitors or servants; on one of her visits, probably in 1895, Emily Carow used it as a painting studio. When Miss Young came to Sagamore as governess in October 1898, Mrs. Roosevelt fixed up the room as "a school room for the children," only to have it "taken possession of" in December 1898 by Theodore's stenographer, Miss Cheney, who found the gun room too cold in winter for typing. The school room probably saw little use the following winter, as the Roosevelts were in Albany, but during the winter of 1900/01 they were in residence at Sagamore and the children who were home studied at Cove School or in this room with Miss Young. Between 1898 and 1901, it appears, all the children except Quentin took at least some of their lessons here. In April 1901, Mrs. Roosevelt moved the school room into the gun room (no longer used by her husband for writing) and fixed the old school room up as a spare bedroom again, with new flowered wallpaper and chintz-covered furniture. Calling it "Aunt Emily's room," she invited her sister to use it on her next visit. There is no mention of the room during the presidential years, but at the time of Theodore Roosevelt's death it was furnished as a bedroom and in 1948 it was listed as a guest room. In the 1950s, the southwest quarter of the room was lopped off (including the closet) to make room for the new staircase. From 1957 to 1966, the old school room held an exhibit of Quentin Roosevelt memorabilia. Restoration as a school room was carried out in 1966 and furnishings were acquired and placed with assistance from Mrs. Derby and Archie Roosevelt.

Furnishings. When Edith Roosevelt converted the former school room into "Aunt Emily's room" in 1901, she mentioned its new paper ("tiny pink roses tied with blue ribbons") and a "sofa & a big chair" to be given matching chintz slipcovers. In 1919, the furnishings included an ash chamber suite (bed, bureau, washstand, and wardrobe), walnut bookcase and side table, mission oak rocker, Navajo blanket, two Oriental rugs and a 9' x 9' Brussels "carpet rug." Only the wardrobe and bookcase were still in the room in 1948, along with about 260 miscellaneous books. Most of the furnishings now in the room were acquired by gift or purchase for the 1966 restoration.

Documentation. No photographs were taken before the restoration. For documentary references to the school room, see pp. 175-176.

TED'S ROOM (Room 306)

The northwest "chamber" on the third floor appears to have been used as a spare bedroom during the 1890s, as the governess's room from October 1898 to September 1901, as Ted's bedroom during the summers from 1902 until his marriage in 1910, as Archie's room until he was married in 1917, and as a spare bedroom again. After the house was opened to the public in 1953, the room was set up as a Boone and Crockett Club reading room, but it saw little use and was turned into an exhibit room devoted to Edith Roosevelt memorabilia (1955-66). In 1966 it was refurnished as Ted's room on the basis of information from Ethel Derby and Archie Roosevelt.

The room is not as long as it was during the Roosevelt occupancy, the south end and closet having been removed in 1952 to accommodate the new stairway from the second floor. The door originally opened directly on to the main hall, rather than on a side hall, as it has since the remodeling. The closet was in the angle of the south and west walls.

Furnishings. Besides a few references to books, pictures, taxidermy supplies, a camera, and a bureau cover, there is little information on how Ted's room was furnished. The 1919 inventory, almost ten years after he left home, mentions only an ash wardrobe and towel rack; Mrs. Derby believed that the rest of the ash bedroom suite was listed under the school room by mistake. Archie remembered a wooden bench under the window, with animal skins on it, and a three-shelf bookcase on the west wall. Ethel Derby remembered that the bedspread and curtains were India prints and that there were such things as tennis racquets, lacrosse sticks, and probably school banners, as well as many books and "treasures." As restored in 1966, the room contains both Roosevelt pieces and purchased things.

Documentation. No photographs were taken before the restoration. For documentary references to Ted's room, see pp. 176-178.

GUN ROOM (Room 305)

Designated as "Den or Billiard Room" on the Lamb and Rich plan, this spacious third floor room, with its views out over the bay and sound, was adopted by

Theodore Roosevelt as his "study," a place where he could retreat from children and visitors to study and write. Here he wrote his biography of Gouverneur Morris in 1887; as late as the fall of 1898 he was using the room to dictate letters and the first installments of *The Rough Riders*. Although it was supposed to be a "sanctum," open to visitors only by invitation, the children spent many an hour playing there, especially in the little closet under the eaves in the southeast corner of the room. Ted is credited with naming it the gun room, because his father's guns were stored there; the name appears in correspondence as early as 1896. At Christmas in 1896 and in 1900 the children's "big presents" were set out on tables in the gun room, to be opened after breakfast. In the winter of 1898 Roosevelt's secretary had to be moved into the warmer school room and the children took their lessons in the gun room until they moved into the Executive Mansion in Albany. Again in 1901, Edith turned the gun room into a combination school room/sitting room for the children; by this time Theodore was writing in his "big dressing room" on the second floor (gate room). There is no direct evidence on use of the gun room during the presidential years aside from gun storage and visits by the children and occasional guests, brought up to see the "antiques and trophies."

After 1909, Ethel seems to have enjoyed using the gun room as a place to retire to, alone or with friends; to play games; or just to read and think by the fire. It was here, too, that her wedding presents were set out in April 1913, and on her wedding day several members of the Porcellian Club gathered up here to reminisce about Harvard and "the girls of '61" and later. In 1919 Mrs. Roosevelt thought of putting a bed in, so that she could accommodate all her children and grandchildren at once. It served as a playroom for two visiting grandchildren in 1929, and before and after as well, in all probability.

The restoration of the 1950s had relatively little impact on the gun room. It was turned over to the Boone and Crockett Club, a sportsmen's club founded by Theodore Roosevelt in the 1880s to promote conservation of American game. The club held its annual meeting alternately in New York City and at Sagamore Hill. The gun room, largely furnished with objects donated by members, contained their library along with a portion of the Roosevelt library. The public viewed the room behind a low barrier, which had to be raised twice to thwart visitors who put children over the railing to collect small objects for them. The Boone and Crockett Club relinquished its right to use the room about 1965. The room's furnishing and maintenance are now the responsibility of the National Park Service, although some club belongings are still (1986) in the room.

Physical Evidence. Structural investigation by Frank Matero in the early 1980s indicated that the room has undergone virtually no change since 1884; the only substantial alteration was the adaptation of two closets to display guns during the Boone and Crockett Club occupancy; one of the closets has been converted back, the other not (1986). The built-in bookshelves and fireplace

bench are original, as are the plaster walls, which appear to have been always painted white, and the wood trim and floor, which were stained and shellacked.

Furnishings. The only historical photographs of the gun room date from the fall of 1898, when the room was Theodore Roosevelt's study. One shows the gun case given to Roosevelt by his sister Bamie before 1887; the other shows most of the east and north half of the room and provides good evidence of the original gas chandelier (a more elaborate one was acquired in the 1950s restoration); chairs; a table and a desk; the secretary's work area; and wall decorations, notably four or five mounted animal heads. These trophies are gone except for the head of a musk ox. There was a pair of old snowshoes in the room in 1900 and family members later recalled such things as Arab scimitars on the wall, a photograph of the Porcellian Club when TR was a student at Harvard, a cabinet with some of his stuffed birds under glass covers, a pair of duelling pistols in a mahogany box, and, of course, the gun case and its contents, which in the early days, according to Ted, included three shotguns, a Sharps' rifle, and several Winchester rifles.

The 1919 inventory of Theodore Roosevelt's estate provides additional information on how the gun room was furnished at the end of his life: a desk, two revolving chairs (one caned, the other made of steer horns), an upholstered easy chair and a porch rocker, a couple of tables, a music cabinet, the gun case, one moth-eaten Navajo rug, several animal skins and two heads, two flags, three pieces of statuary, jars made from an elephant foot and a hippopotamus foot, three collapsing telescopes, four sabres or swords, and four ivory tusks. Not mentioned is the "gun-room sofa" that Edith Roosevelt gave to Ethel Derby in 1921.

The gun room also served as an "overflow library," rather miscellaneous in character and constantly changing. Notable in their long rows of uniform bindings were Edith Roosevelt's sets of old magazines—*Littell's Living Age*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, and *Edinburgh Review*. In 1948 it was estimated that there were about 1,000 books there from Theodore's library and about 350 from Edith's, besides the "Hunting Collection" that had been left to Kermit.

Documentation. Figures 93-94, pp. 318-321. For documentary and pictorial references to the gun room, see pp. 178-185.

ATTIC

The unfinished attic or garret over the maids' rooms, Ted's room, and the school room is reached by a "ship's ladder stair" in the closet just west of the trunk room. In the space formerly occupied by the skylight shaft, a large ventilating

fan was installed about 1949-52. Louvres on the north and south sides of the attic were installed about the same time to facilitate air handling.

The few references to the attic or garret in the Roosevelt correspondence indicate that it was used for storage of such things as books, papers, and Christmas things. Trunks with old fabrics were stored there in 1952, and, until recently, a few trunks and two dilapidated chairs, all believed to have Roosevelt associations.

Documentation. For documentary references to the attic, see p. 185. There are no pre-1950 photographs.

CELLAR

There is very little evidence on the use or appearance of the various rooms in the cellar of Sagamore Hill. Since it is not planned to show them to visitors, no attempt has been made in this study to show how each area was used, what physical changes took place over the years, or what was in the rooms. What evidence did turn up is presented on pp. 186-186 for its possible usefulness to interpreters and future researchers.

Documentation. For documentary references to the cellar, see p. 186. There are no pre-1950 photographs.

Documentary and Photographic References for each Room

Piazza References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, first floor. The architects called it a porch, but the family usually called it the piazza. In his 1915 letter to the editor of *Country Life in America*, Theodore Roosevelt wrote: "I wished a big piazza, very broad at the n.w. corner where we could sit in rocking chairs and look at the sunset."

2. c.1885. Photograph of the south side of Sagamore Hill; the piazza is crowded with people watching the hunt assemble. At the extreme left can be seen a wooden settee with open arms and spindled back. SAHI 1074, not illustrated.

3. 1888, June. Theodore Roosevelt (TR) to Anna Roosevelt (Theodore Roosevelt, *Letters*, I, 140, 141). On June 17, Theodore Roosevelt wrote that a visitor, Nellie Tyler, was "as fond of the long sofa chairs on the piazza as ever." On June 24, he again mentioned the "long chairs on the piazza," where Nellie and Edith sang duets in the evening.

4. 1894, August 4, Sagamore Hill. Edith Roosevelt (EKR), diary (TR-HU). "On piazza all day. Made up check book."

5. 1894, December 14, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (TR-HU). "Uncle Jimmie has sent me such a nice chaise longue exactly what I needed & so comfortable to this very big lady." On December 26, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Mr. Gracie sent me a most comfortable straw chaise lounge which serves for a sofa here & will come in for the piazza in the country."

6. c.1895. Snapshot, from Mrs. Roosevelt's album, of Ethel standing on the arms of a rush-seat porch rocker on the south piazza. TR-HU, not illustrated.

7. 1900, July 13. *New York Herald*. Sketch of Roosevelt on the piazza, addressing the committee of notification of his nomination for the vice-presidency. Nearby are a rather Victorian-looking round table and a piece of wicker furniture. Not illustrated.

8. 1900, July 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#231, TR-HU). After a busy weekend, "I shall have a long quiet day, rocking on the piazza and mending the family stockings."

9. 1901. Photographs of Mrs. Roosevelt and Jack (dog) sitting on a simple bench by the front door of Sagamore Hill. The bench has a board seat, two slats for a back, and X-crossed legs. TR-HU; figure 3.

10. 1901, July 14, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU) mentions "the thermometer on the piazza."

11. 1902, June 11, Sagamore Hill. Kermit Roosevelt, diary (KR-LC, box 1). On the day of the famous lunch for Prince Boris of Russia, Kermit noted that he played "under the piazza in afternoon" after lunch at Cousin Laura's. On August 9, Kermit noted that he played "under piazza with boats and water."

12. 1902, September 17, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU). On Nassau Day at Sagamore Hill Theodore stood for three hours on the piazza shaking hands "& behind Theodore I had the big cloisonn)e jar filled with red gladiolas & white dahlias against a background of huge dogwood boughs."

13. c.1902. Newspaper or magazine sketch of Theodore Roosevelt "in his favorite chair on the piazza," one of the heavy porch rockers with a woven rush seat and back. Reproduced in Hagedorn, "A Guide to Sagamore Hill" (1953), p. 67; the source is not identified.

14. 1902, November 10, Washington. EKR to Corinne Roosevelt Robinson (TR-HU) asks her for "a settle for the piazza to match my table there."

15. c.1903. Photograph of Archie with his badger, Josiah, on the lawn, seated in a large porch rocker with woven seat and slat back. SAHI, not illustrated.

16. 1904, June or July. Photograph of Sagamore Hill, showing the north side of the house before the north room was added. From the piazza roof are draped several large American flags. Probably taken at the time of Roosevelt's nomination to the presidency. SAHI 1076, not illustrated.

17. 1904, July 7, Thursday, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): The photographer Edward Curtis "made a group of the children...sitting on that long red piazza bench...."

18. 1905. Helen MacLachlan, "Historic Structure Report [HSR], Part 1" (1964), pp. 7-8. MacLachlan dates the removal of the steps and section of railing as well as the redesign of the back steps of the piazza, to the same time as the construction of the

Piazza References (cont.)

north room. She adds that the west steps and railing were put back in 1960 for visitor safety, because visitors liked "to sit a while on the porch."

19. c.1905, late summer. Photograph of Sagamore Hill, north side, showing the recently constructed north room, with striped awnings on the piazza, balcony, and north room fully extended. Probably copied from *The Country Calendar*, October 1905; SAHI, not illustrated.

20. c.1905. Photograph showing the original west-side steps, striped awnings, and a group of porch rockers around a round table on the piazza. SAHI 9497, not illustrated.

21. 1905, July. Photograph by J. Horace MacFarland Co., showing the northwest corner of the piazza. Furnishings include six rocking chairs around a Mission-style round table; nearby are a Windsor armchair and a mountain lion skin rug; against the wall is a pew-like settee with a couple of matching cushions. SAHI 1121; figure 1.

    A second MacFarland photograph shows a small wicker table and a less bulky porch rocker with a loose pillow on the north side of the piazza. SAHI 1072; figure 2.

22. c.1905. Photograph of the entrance to Sagamore Hill. On the porch in front of the front door sits the "elkhorn chair" used by the president's secret service men. SAHI 9498; not illustrated.

23. 1906, July 22, Sagamore Hill. Kermit, diary (KR-LC, box 1). Kermit and Ted, both ailing, "sat on the piazza...all day and read and played parchesi."

24. c.1910-13. Theodore Roosevelt, "Autobiography," in *Works*, Vol. XX, p. 326, 329: "I sat in my rocking chair on the broad veranda, looking across the Sound towards the glory of the sunset.... The big piazza is for the hot, still afternoons of summer."

25. 1913, April. Guests lunching on the piazza after Ethel Roosevelt's marriage to Dr. Richard Derby. Mlle. Drouillette is in the left foreground. Family album, SAHI; not illustrated.

26. 1913, April 6, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11). At Ethel's wedding luncheon at Sagamore Hill on April 4, some of the guests ate "off of small tables" on the piazza.

27. 1916, May 13. "When Colonel Roosevelt Reviews Boy Scouts at Famous Sagamore Hill," from unidentified periodical. Theodore Roosevelt stands on the piazza watching the boy scouts drill on the lawn. Shown in the photograph are one rocker and, behind Theodore Roosevelt, the pew-like bench, which appears to sit directly in front of the French windows of the drawing room. SAHI 103; not illustrated.

28. c.1917. Underwood and Underwood photograph of Theodore Roosevelt sitting in a rush-seated porch chair on the lawn in front of the piazza. Published in Earle Looker's *Colonel Roosevelt, Private Citizen*, captioned simply "1917." Not illustrated.

29. 1917-18. There are a number of snapshots of the Derby children, alone or with other family members, on the piazza at Sagamore Hill during the year Ethel Derby lived there while her husband was with the army in France. Some are in Dick Derby's diary and Ethel Derby's photograph album (both TR-HU); others are in a family photograph album at SAHI. Among the furnishings visible are a baby carriage, a small table with three crossed legs, a hammock, and a chaise. The solid pew-like bench is shown directly in front of the French doors of the drawing room with the hammock attached to the right side of the door frame and to one of the piazza pillars. Figures 4 and 5.

30. c.1929. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family* (1929), p. 13-14:

> Outside of the house on three sides runs a broad veranda. At one end it is bowered in honeysuckle vines, which in summer give a drowsy sweet scent, and among whose blossoms bees and humming birds drone. The northwest looks towards the Sound, beyond which rise the blue hills of Connecticut. Big battered armchairs stand in groups. In the evening we gather there in the restful dark and talk to the creak of the rockers. "The tall Fall steamer lights tear blazing up the Sound" before us. When the lights of the boat from New York had passed out of sight behind Lloyd's Neck it was the rule that the younger ones should go to bed.

31. Hermann Hagedorn, *Guide to Sagamore Hill* (1953), pp. 65-67:

> The wide piazza, south and west of the house, played a large part in the Sagamore Hill life. "The big piazza is for the still, hot afternoons of summer," Mr. Roosevelt writes in his Autobiography, and tells of sitting on it nights and seeing "the lights of the tall Fall River boats as they steam steadily by." The piazza was the scene of many political palavers, one, lasting all one hot August day, when Henry Cabot Lodge welcomed the returning national hero from Cuba and the political pot was boiling over.
>
> Three times, the piazza figured conspicuously in history. It was on the piazza that Mr. Roosevelt was officially notified of his nomination as governor of New York, with the urbane and mellifluous Chauncey M. Depew making the notification speech. It was on the piazza, less than two years later, that some fifty national notables gathered to notify him that he had been nominated for the Vice Presidency. Four years later, all Oyster Bay's surreys and buckboards, phaetons and

Piazza References (cont.)

buggies wound up the dusty road again, bearing another two score-and-ten perspiring politicos to let him know that the "President-by-accident" was to have the opportunity (if he could make the grade) to be President-by-election. The house was festooned with flags that day to the peaks of its many gables. Crafty old Joe Cannon of Illinois made the notification speech, predicting victory, and victory was in the President's reply, and victory in the air, and boiling over the horizon.

There are those living who remember later days when the fighting ex-President stood on the porch addressing delegations who came to tell him that they were with him in his insistence on an America armed to defend herself in the face of a world at war. One visitor at Sagamore those days would remember the Colonel striding around the corner of the piazza from the front door one day and, spying his youngest grandchild in her "kiddykoop," picking her up and tossing her in the air. "Now, Theodore," protested Mrs. Roosevelt, sewing nearby, "do you know what you've done. That child was perfectly happy there, and now someone will have to hold her, the rest of the afternoon." "All right!" said the Colonel. "I'll hold her." And he did, all afternoon, rocking back and forth with the little girl in his arms while he held his political conferences.

32. Roosevelt family. "Minor Corrections & Additions, February 29, 1964: Comments on List and Map:"

    1. We know that many people have asked where the Elkhorn chair was. To the best of our recollection, after weathering many winters it was so twisted and snarled up that it was consigned to the dump heap, and disappeared. The Elkhorn chair was used by the Secret Service men, when Theodore Roosevelt was President.

    Note: This chair shows clearly in a photograph taken about 1905 (SAHI 9498); it is sitting on the front porch, a little to the right of the front door. In another photograph, undated (SAHI), Mrs. Roosevelt is sitting in the elkhorn chair, holding a parasol; trees in the background indicate that the chair had been moved out on the lawn for the picture.

    The moosehorn chair now in the back hall (1986) is not the elkhorn chair used by the secret service men.

33. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interviewed by Peter Steele, February 1, 1974.

    My father rocked all over the place. He rocked, and then he'd have to shove it back and rock again, out on the piazza particularly. Miles across the piazza, and then push it back.... I remember clearly that he was rocking like mad.

Hall References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, first floor. Figure 6 is identified as "hall" in the plan, with notation, "strongly marked quartered oak." In his October 3, 1915, letter to the editor of *Country Life in America,* Theodore Roosevelt wrote that he had wanted "as broad a hall as our space would permit."

2. 1884. Anna Roosevelt Cowles, ed., *Letters from Theodore Roosevelt to Anna Roosevelt Cowles, 1870-1918* (1924), pp. 57, 59, 66, 70. In letters from Dakota and Wyoming, Theodore Roosevelt wrote of various trophies of the hunt intended for the new house. On June 17 he wrote that he had got an antelope, "another good head for our famous hall at Leeholm." On June 23 he mentioned getting a couple of antelope and deer. On September 20, he reported from Wyoming Territory: "I killed three grizzly bears, six elk (three of them have magnificent heads and will look well in the 'house on the hill')." He also got a deer with unusual antlers. "I have now a dozen good heads for the hall." Finally, on December 14 he wrote Bamie that in the Bad Lands he had "shot a young ram with a fine head."

3. c.1889. Edith Roosevelt, "Baby's Journal" (TR, Jr.-LC, box 55). "The minute he [Ted] sees his father he dances about clapping his hands and calling 'Papa buppee tairs' meaning take him down stairs to see the Buffalo's head in the hall."

4. 1896, March 15, New York City. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU). "Hall...has finished the upstairs hall [at Sagamore Hill] and the room next [to] Theodore's and is now doing the main hall." In another letter to Emily, May 22, Edith said that Theodore "actually noticed the paper in the hall and liked it greatly. You cannot think what an improvement it is." Note: It is not clear whether she was referring to the second and third floor halls or the first and second floor halls, although the context suggests that the upper floors were involved. No paper shows on the walls above the wainscoting in the hall downstairs in 1904 photographs.

5. 1896, May 22, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU). "Many many thanks for the table cover which is so effective. I tried it in the hall but it killed the blue pitcher."

6. 1898. Cromwell Childe, "Theodore Roosevelt, the Man," *New York Times Illustrated Magazine,* October 9, 1898:

    ...the walls of hall and dining room bore yet finer tributes to his prowess in the superb heads with which they were adorned, that of a big buffalo and a wapiti being the masterpieces of his art with bullet

Hall References (cont.)

and trigger.... The army pervades the hall. One catches the scent of arms from the first. Once the place of trophies, the great heads of "big game" are now overshadowed by relics from the front. Over the mantel here, on the lifelike heads of three deer rests the standard of the Rough Riders. Brilliant yellow, it bears an eagle with a shield slightly raised, vivid in its red, white and blue. There are these words on it: E Pluribus Unum. First Regiment, Volunteer Calvary, U.S.A.

Under the standard hangs the Colonel's Rough Rider hat. On a table near the front door is "The Broncho Buster," and over the door leading into the dining room...is festooned a Spanish flag.

7. 1901, April-May, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU). While her parlor was being done over, Edith Roosevelt wrote on April 16, "all the parlor furniture is piled in the hall and we are looking rather upset in consequence." "I write in the hall," she noted on April 29, "for while the parlor is being done over I have to move my desk." And on May 15, she complained that she had "to entertain in a hall covered with plaster dust which sifts in from the parlor."

8. 1902. A. Maurice Low, "The President's Home," *Saturday Evening Post*, October 11, 1902:

   The wide reception hall is full of trophies of the chase that have fallen before the President's rifle. There is a skin of a mountain lion that the President shot on his celebrated Colorado trip a year ago; there is the head of a magnificent antelope, there are the branching antlers of a noble elk. The slouch hat that the President wore in the Cuban campaign as the colonel of the Rough Riders, his revolver and his sword hang on the horns of a deer.

9. 1904. The west side of the hall, from the fireplace to the front door, was photographed in 1904 by Underwood & Underwood. There seem to have been at least two shots from slightly different angles, one vertical, the other horizontal. Figure 7 (Harvard University) is the best of these for detail; SAHI 1315 is a cropped version of this. SAHI 1423, though vertical, provides no additional information, but SAHI 9156, apparently a blowup from the same negative, shows the open front door with a view of the door and window curtains.

10. 1904, September 18, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU). "I am packing up here as rapidly as possible so the house has a gloomy appearance. The parlor is closed and we sit in the hall, where we have had a fire."

11. c.1904. Jacob A. Riis, *Theodore Roosevelt, the Citizen* (1904), p. 85. Riis tells about Theodore Roosevelt shooting a bull buffalo on the Wisdom River in the 1880s, concluding, "The great head of the mighty beast hangs over the fireplace at Sagamore Hill, an object of shuddering awe to the little." Hagedorn *(The Roosevelts of Sagamore Hill*, p. 232) says that the buffalo head in the front hall was moved into the north room.

12. 1905. A little of the southeast corner of the hall is partially visible in figure 39, a photograph of the north room.

13. 1905, October 12, EKR to Grant LaFarge (quoted in Francis Wilshin, "Historical Base Map Documentation; Historic Resource Study, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, N.Y." (October 1972), p. 45). In connection with the work on the north room and changes in the hall, Edith Roosevelt wrote, "When the paneling of the hall is being changed, be sure not to take away my little cupboard there. I couldn't keep house without it."

14. 1906, April 21, Washington. EKR to Mrs. Noah Seaman, wife of the estate manager at Sagamore Hill (quoted in Francis Wilshin, "Sagamore Hill and the Roosevelt Family; Historic Resource Study, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, N.Y." (October 1972), p. 100): "I will attend to the hall paper as soon as Seaman send[s] estimates." Note: The hall paper was not put up until 1909 (see reference 14).

15. 1906-09. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interviewed by J. Arnold, 1969. She remembered a "runner" on the first floor hall. Note: Since 1904 and 1914 photographs show small Oriental rugs in the front hall, Mrs. Meany may have been thinking of the back hall, leading to the service wing. In Edith Roosevelt's "Notebook" (SAHI, uncataloged), there is an undated note on the inside of the back cover: "Carpet 25 yds front hall 7 or 9 yds back"; this may refer to an upper hall, where hall carpeting is known to have been used. To further confuse things, Edith Roosevelt told Kermit (June 2, 1909, KR-LC) that she had hurt her knee "about six weeks ago by catching my foot in the hall matting and falling rather hard." In this case, an upper hall or the back hall on the first floor is almost certainly indicated. The term "hall" was used as loosely as "nursery."

16. 1909, September 30, Venice. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11). "Seaman writes that the library paper is all on and so is the hall, so Father can no longer make his little jokes about the crumbling plaster." Note: This seems to indicate that there was no paper on the unpaneled part of the front hall before this time. Mrs. Roosevelt's plan in 1905 (letter to Grant LaFarge, October 12) was to have the new paneling at the north end of the hall reach to the ceiling. "Then, when the plaster has to be renewed in the rest of the hall, I will replace it by wood." By 1909, she had apparently decided to put up wallpaper instead. (See also reference 12.)

17. 1912, February 22. Hans Rude Jacobsen to EKR, undated letter, c.1927 (quoted in Wilshin, "Historical Base Map Documentation," p. 18). Jacobsen wrote of his visit to Sagamore the day after Theodore Roosevelt's Columbus, Ohio, speech of February 21. He was greeted at the front door by Theodore Roosevelt himself, who helped him remove his coat, hung it on the coatrack, and then took him into his study.

Hall References (cont.)

18. 1912, summer. Eleanor B. Roosevelt, quoted in Hermann Hagedorn, *Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill* (1954), p. 313. Describing her first visit as Ted's wife, Mrs. Roosevelt recalled the "wide, uncarpeted oak staircase."

19. 1914. A photograph published in the *New York Times*, June 7, 1914, shows the east side of the hall, north end, looking through the French doors into the dining room (fig. 8).

20. c.1916. Howard Covey, "A Visit to Sagamore Hill," taped interview by Dr. Marvin Rapp, July 30, 1966. Mr. Covey visited Theodore Roosevelt about 1916 on boy scout business. In the hall, there was an "old-fashioned umbrella stand" with pegs to hang clothes on (not the umbrella stand there at the time of the interview). When Theodore Roosevelt came in a little later, he "came in the front door and put his axe in the umbrella stand," where Covey saw it when he left.

21. 1918. A photograph by Paul Thompson, looking north (Harvard University). SAHI 1432 is a less sharp print of this. This photograph shows many of the pieces listed in the inventory of Theodore Roosevelt's estate in 1919 (fig. 9).

22. 1919. Theodore Roosevelt Estate, inventory and appraisal, folios 43-51: Entrance Hall; see Appendix A.

23. 1928, December 26, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 4). On Christmas she had eleven grandchildren for dinner. "At this moment some of them are performing marvels with tooting instruments in the hall."

24. c.1929. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family*, p. 6-7:

> A fair-sized hall is in the center of the house. In it are hung horns and heads of animals from many lands. In front of the fireplace stands a great elephant-tusk gong, whose sonorous notes call the family to meals. Over a threadbare brown cloth sofa hangs a buffalo hide, with a contemporaneous Indian picture of the Custer massacre. The artist was not very good, for the little blue figures of the soldiers and the brown Indians are as wooden as in a child's drawing. What he lacked in technique he made up in ferocity, for practically every soldier is spouting blood like a fountain. At one side of the hall stands a very handsome bronze rhinoceros. Mother always hangs her hat on its front horn, which gives it a slightly dissipated look.

25. 1945. William K. Drewes, "Inventory and Appraisal Report:" Reception Hall; see Appendix B.

26. 1947. Edith Roosevelt, "List of furnishings at Sagamore Hill" (Appendix E). The only item listed for the hall was a "stuffed sofa."

27. 1948. Edith Roosevelt Estate, inventory and appraisal: reception hall; see Appendixes C and D.

28. 1948. Six photographs of the hall from various angles were taken by the Roosevelt Memorial Association before the house was dismantled after Mrs. Roosevelt's death. They show a number of things that were in the house in 1918-19, along with a few later additions that did not come back to the house when it was opened to the public. These photographs are in the SAHI files; figs. 10-15.

29. Post-1948 photographs, showing the hall as restored by the Roosevelt Memorial Association, are in the SAHI files.

30. 1952-53. Maclachlan, "HSR, Part I" (1964). The only changes during the restoration that affected the first floor hall were the removal of the old dumbwaiter next to the pantry and the straightening of the back hall.

31. Hagedorn, *Guide to Sagamore Hill* (1953), pp. 48-51. After giving the history of several of the objects in the restored hall, Hagedorn relates his and other people's memories associated with the hall:

> For visitors who can remember the hall ten years ago, will come memories of Mrs. Roosevelt's faithful colored maid, Clara Lee, round-faced, kindly, intelligent, opening the door in answer to their ring and making them instantly welcome.
>
> Other visitors will remember Mrs. Roosevelt herself, on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage to Mr. Roosevelt's grave and thence to Sagamore Hill, standing at the door, welcoming her husband's friends, and most warmly those who had been with him in the Bull Moose campaign. A few visitors will think of occasions still farther back—forty, fifty years—when Colonel Roosevelt, hearing their voices, would boil out of the library to shake their hands and draw them into his sanctum, while the air seemed to vibrate with his "Delighted!" or "By Jove, I am glad to see you!" or perhaps, "This is bully! Now tell me the news!"
>
> The hall was the scene of an episode that tells as much about Mrs. Roosevelt as about her husband. It goes back to the early Eighteen Nineties. The Sagamore water supply, those days was pumped by a windmill. One day the windwheel stuck. Mr. Roosevelt climbed up the tower and was trying to find what was wrong when the wheel started unexpectedly and cut him a clip on the scalp. He had a way

Hall References (cont.)

of bleeding profusely when he bled, and could scarcely see as he entered the house. At that moment, Mrs. Roosevelt came down the stairs. Another woman, seeing her husband in that gory state might have fainted or gone into hysterics. Not she. "Theodore," she remarked in what Mr. Roosevelt subsequently described as a "distinctly bored" tone of voice, "I wish you would do your bleeding in the bathroom. You'll ruin every rug in the house." [Note: A terse note in Edith Roosevelt's diary—"Theodore badly cut on windmill"—fixes the date of this incident as July 31, 1892.]

Some visitor may recall another episode in that front hall, remembering Mrs. Roosevelt one May Sunday in 1916, reading an editorial to Mr. William Loeb, Mr. Roosevelt's former secretary. The Colonel came striding up the hall from the north room and started to interrupt. Did he interrupt? Not at all. Mrs. Roosevelt went right on reading, merely tapping him on the shoulder as she read, and he evaporated, he wasn't there.

32. Robert Gillespie, interviewed by Paul Okey and Jessica Kraft, July 17, 1973.

    [Mr. Gillespie remembered from about 1914-18 that Theodore Roosevelt had an ax for each day of the week] and he kept them in a big elephant's foot basket at the front door.... And my father [the estate manager] would go up every Saturday morning and collect those axes and bring them down to the tool shed and on the old whetstone sharpen those axes and he wouldn't let anyone sharpen the axes but my father.

    Mr. Gillespie explained that there were two elephant's foot receptacles, one for umbrellas and one for Theodore Roosevelt's axes, "right at the front door." He also stated that there was a small gong supported by elephant tusks in addition to the chimes mounted on elephant tusks and the small round gong mounted on an elephant's foot. The latter two appear in the 1918 photograph, figure 9.

33. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interviewed by Gary Roth, May 3, 1977. Mrs. Rose voiced her strong objection to the modern carpeting the National Park Service had put down in the hall.

    This was one of the great fights, you know, this rug.... I hate it.... We all hated it.... I would have had Oriental rugs and I know they would go and then I'd buy some others.... I think maybe put strips down over them; I'm not sure. But I certainly never would have done this.... To me this thing destroys the feel of the house completely, and I hate every inch of it and I fought it tooth and nail...."

    She also objected to the reception desk by the door and Mrs. Derby agreed, saying, "We always had a little table here and I always miss that." Mrs. Rose said that the wallpaper in the hall was very similar to that found under the picture molding in the library, and that the hall paper went all the way up the stairs.

34. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interview, 1974. Mrs. Longworth said that she didn't think *she ever rode the dumbwaiter, although she thought the other children did.*

    She said that she had the elephant's foot gong, but was not going to give it "because they use it all the time," adding, "in the dim, dim past, we used to ring a bell and they came, and now they ring a gong and we come." She referred to the elephant gong as "that lovely one in dancing school position."

35. Jessica Kraft, interviewed by Peter Steele, June 23, 1974. Mrs. Kraft pointed out in the dining room a silver salver that would have been out in the hall, as a card tray, but could not be shown here because of the danger of its being stolen. "We had a bowl out there in the hall which I didn't think would ever disappear and it did disappear." She also said that the rhinoceros statue by James Clarke was moved into the north room because its horn seemed dangerous. "Now the tick birds on the back of the rhino," she added, "the Roosevelt family used to put the telephone messages on the birds and Mrs. Roosevelt always hung her hat on the horn."

36. Jessica Kraft, interviewed by Gary Roth, February 13, 1975. Mrs. Kraft identified a small table in front of the south drawing room door, in a 1963 photograph, as the one used for selling tickets to visitors. In a 1948 photograph (fig. 10) this same table was on the opposite side of the hall, to the right of the front door as you come in. The present counter was installed by the National Park Service, as was an alarm device on the fireplace, later removed.

Library References

1. 1885. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, first floor, Library: figure 6.

2. 1885, May 17, Dakota Territory. TR to Anna Roosevelt (Theodore Roosevelt Association). "...now please don't bother your dear, over-bothered head over your harum-scarum brother's goods; I can fix the library and all as soon as I get back...."

3. 1887, February 12, Milan, Italy. TR to Anna Roosevelt (Morison and Blum, eds., *Letters*, I, p. 122). "I shall fit up the top room as my study; the library is too disturbed...."

Library References (cont.)

4. 1889, October. EKR, "Baby's Journal" (TR, Jr.-LC, box 55). At Kermit's christening at Sagamore Hill, Ted grew restless. "Finally Mrs. Cowden took him into the library where he showed her the tiger book...."

5. c.1890-95. EKR to Emily Carow (?), undated fragment #483 (TR-HU). "As to presents...Theodore wants a large blotter with silver corners to lay on the Library table."

6. 1892, May 3, Washington. TR to Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice (Morison and Blum, eds., *Letters*, I, p. 276).

> Very nice, but very bad, Springy, what will become of you if you waste your substance [on] gorgeous gifts to riotous American friends? Seriously, we think your present one of the handsomest we have ever received; it is beautiful; I like it even more than the Lodges cranes. It will hold the place of honor at Sagamore Hill.... Of course, the children are enthralled with it. Last evening Ted, after gazing silently at it, suddenly remarked of his own accord that he wanted to send you a kiss....

Note: Although Theodore Roosevelt doesn't mention what the present was, the children's fascination with it suggests that it "did" something. Possibly it was the so-called "Ting-Tang clock," which occupied the "place of honor" on the library mantel throughout the years.

7. 1892, July 19, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU). "We left Sagamore yesterday morning.... Ted laid on the library sofa pretending to read a book, really struggling to suppress his tears."

8. c.1892, October, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#33, TR-HU). Theodore is going to Oyster Bay to vote, but "it would be no use for him to go to Sagamore. The book cases are all covered!"

9. 1893, January 18, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (TR-HU). Weis is to kalsomine the library ceiling.

10. [1893] April, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow, undated fragment (TR-HU). "All the rifts in the plaster have been stopped at Sagamore and the baby's nursery and bathroom and the artistic library ceiling painted."

11. 1893, August 19, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU).

> The pitcher portrait of Washington in a new gilt frame hangs where Capt. K. [Kermit] did in the library. Tell Mamma I had Seaman paint the straw chair we had at Tripps and bring it into the library. I suddenly awoke to the fact that most of the chairs there were uncomfortable. I had put them in at a time when only very high chairs were comfortable for me, so had not considered other people. I have also brought down Theodore's old leather college chair which with a cushion is very comfortable.

12. [1893 ?,] October 20, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU). "We like your photo so much. It stands at present on the library book case near the door leaning against the small bronze vase. I found Alice had put a daisy in front of it this morning."

13. [1893] December 26, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow, undated fragment #61, part of #52 (TR-HU). "Mrs. James Roosevelt gave me a handsome iron lamp with a very gorgeous yellow shade, for the library at Sagamore...." Note: this may be the lamp in figures 18 (1898), 34 (1904), and 24 (1918); not located.

14. 1894, December 26, Washington. TR to Anna Roosevelt (Morison and Blum, eds., *Letters*, I, p. 417). "...the stand for the vase was of course the very thing I wished." Note: this probably refers to a stand for the Kemeys vase Theodore Roosevelt had in the library until the north room was built. Fig. 19 (1904).

15. c.1895. Photograph of Theodore Roosevelt sitting in the library, near the northeast corner (from Edith Roosevelt's photograph album, TR-HU, not illustrated). Although the arrangement of objects on and around the table is very similar to that in figure 16 (1898), this photograph may have been taken by Emily Carow when she visited Sagamore in the summer and fall of 1895.

16. 1895, August 20, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#420, TR-HU). "I have changed my little shepherdess into the library and get a great deal of consolation from her, though I am not quite satisfied with the light." Note: this refers to a painting, a copy of one she had admired in Dresden years before.

17. c.1895-96, New York. EKR to Emily Carow (#666, TR-HU). "I have never half told you how much I admire the plaque you sent me. The coloring is so rich. At present it stands on the little plush table in the library but I shall bring it here next winter."

18. 1896, May 22, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU). "Many, many thanks for the table cover which is so effective. I tried it in the hall but it killed the blue pitcher. Now I have it on the small table in the library where I think it looks very well, and if Theodore is satisfied will keep it there."

19. Childe, "Theodore Roosevelt, the Man," *New York Times Illustrated Magazine*, October 9, 1898:

Library References (cont.)

The one important room of the Roosevelt home is the study, though the wide hallway is a close second in point of interest. It is a man's house throughout. The master dominates it in every corner. The study and the hall, however, show, chiefly, the influence of his temperament.

The very best room in the house is this study, a wide roomy apartment, with a slightly bowed window, to the right of the hallway. Two sides of it are lined with books, "the books I am always reading," says their owner. These are but a fraction of the library, however. It fills the huge bookcases in the drawing room, it overflows into the "gun room" upstairs, where there are hundreds of volumes.

"I like to read better than anything else," says Theodore Roosevelt. "I am forever reading. It is history, history with action to it, that most attracts me. You can see my tastes from these shelves. And then anything that relates to military matters. And poetry, especially poetry of action, like *Lyra Heroica* here. Again, all the standard novels, Dickens and Scott. And books on big game hunting."

He was gone—for the moment—and I studied the shelves to see what manner of literature had formed and kept on forming this man. There were Lecky, Parkman and Motley; Napier's Peninsular War, John Fiske, Cooper and Gibbon, Mahaffy, Macaulay, all in brave array. Not a few French and German books stood by the side of these. (Mr. Roosevelt reads both these languages very readily.) And near at hand I saw Herodotus and Polybius (favorites he had spoken of just a moment before), Archibald Forbes' *Memories of War and Peace,* the works of Alexander Hamilton, De La Graviere's *Guerres Maritimes,* Hildreth's *History of the United States,* Forbes Mitchell, and Light Horse Harry Lee.

The big bookcase across the room contained many a work of interest. Books of adventure and travel jostled with each other. Sport, in every corner of the world was represented. His own books—Hunting Trips of a Ranchman, The Wilderness Hunter, and Ranch Life and Hunting Trails were there, just as the other bookcase had contained his essays and politico-historical volumes. East Africa and Its Big Game was a title that stood out prominently. Selous's name stared at one.

Outside the books, the room had manifold attractions. Bronzes depicting hunting life were strewn over the tops of the case. Rugs, in the fur of which one's feet sank, rich, glossy, perfect skins, were everywhere.... A quaint fireplace in which logs were burning further set off the study. The master's desk, plain and flat topped, was alongside the window. It was free from the litter of authors and furnished simply with little more than a huge crystal ink stand and a lamp.

20. 1898. Three photographs taken in 1898 for the *New York Times Illustrated Magazine,* October 9, shortly before Roosevelt became governor, show the northwest corner of the library including the fireplace and part of the north bookcase (fig. 16 and SAHI 1428 and 9475). These photographs show little variation in the placement of furnishings, except for some juggling of chairs and the absence of the fire screen in two of the three. The one reproduced in the 1898 *Times Magazine* article (fig. 16) also appeared in *Harper's Weekly,* September 21, 1901.

21. 1898. Photograph, the *New York Times Illustrated Magazine,* October 9, captioned "Col. Roosevelt's Study and Library" (fig. 17). This is the earliest view showing the west end of the room. Note particularly the antelope head over the door and the painting of a mother and child over the west bookcase, where Mrs. Roosevelt's portrait by de Laszlo hung later. This photograph, recaptioned, was used again in *Town and Country,* June 7, 1902, and *Broadway Magazine,* September 1907.

22. 1898, November 28, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU). "I hope you will tell Mrs. Logan that her little does live on my library mantel piece."

23. 1899, July 1, Sagamore Hill. TR to Bellamy Storer (Morison and Blum, eds., *Letters,* II, p. 1028). "You could not have pleased me more than by giving me just those two pictures. I prize them extremely. They are most appropriate. I have given them the place of honor in my library." Note: these were probably the two Holbein prints on the east wall.

24. 1900, July 22, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#230, TR-HU). "I shall also ask to have curtains for the library with your embroidered bands on them for since we are to spend the winter here they will be very necessary."

25. 1900, November 28, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#160, TR-HU). Theodore's Christmas list includes an iron lamp, which Aunt Lizzie will probably get for him, and a tall glass lamp for the parlor. "Why do you send him anything as you can never equal the tongs and I shall tell him my table cloth is to take the place of the striped one that he loved so."

26. 1900, December 7. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU). With Emily's money she has bought for Theodore "an iron Fireguard for the library."

27. 1900, December 30. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU). "Theodore's fire fender is used in the library." She also writes about the tall bronze lamp Aunt Lizzie got for Theodore, which turned out to be one intended to go on a newel post and needed to be weighted

Library References (cont.)

for use on a table. Note: this was probably the now unlocated lamp in figure 18 (1903).

28. c.1900. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family* (1929), p. 174: "In the corner of the library stands a shabby brown sofa which suggests Ivanhoe, for I sat on it and endeavored to choke back my grief over the horrible difficulties of poor old Isaac of York."

    On page 68 of the same book, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., recalled that on his Christmas visit from boarding school in 1900 he found that his dog Jack was no longer limited to sleeping on "one battered uncomfortable haircloth chair in the library," but "would crawl into Mother's particular chair while she was sitting there." Cf. figure 3.

29. Winter, 1900/01. Photograph of Archie (uncataloged album, SAHI) showing the south side of the house. The lower part of the library bay window is glass, not wood panels. Not illustrated.

30. 1901, April 29, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#260, TR-HU). She mentions that Bob Ferguson and John Elliot are "playing piqu) in the library."

31. 1901. "The President in his Library at Oyster Bay," SAHI 9475, from *Harper's Weekly,* September 21, 1901 (not illustrated). This view of the northeast corner shows no basic change since 1898, although chairs have been switched around.

32. 1902. Article in *The Washington Times*, July 6, 1902 (quoted in Wilshin, "Sagamore Hill and the Roosevelt Family," p. 46):

    > The handsomest apartment is the library, which contains 5,000 choice volumes and has an open fireplace extending entirely across one end of the room. Above this is seen a wonderful display of heads of horned animals—deer, rams, antelopes, mountain sheep. The floor is covered with rugs made from the skins of lions, bears, buffaloes, and panthers. In fact the whole interior of the house is a sort of mute testimony to Mr. Roosevelt's prowess in chase.

33. 1902. Low, "The President's Home," *Saturday Evening Post,* October 11, 1902 (quoted in Wilshin, "Sagamore Hill and the Roosevelt Family," p. 51):

    > You pass into the library, which this summer has been cabinet room, reception room and office, and here again you notice the individuality of its master.
    >
    > "Mightiest among the mighty dead loom the three great figures of Washington, Lincoln and Grant," were the words the President used in a speech on Grant delivered a couple years ago, and therefore one is not surprised to see the faces of these mighty dead on the wall or have the President call your attention to them. Nor are you surprised to see a Mauser from San Juan Hill; a trophy sent to him from some of his Rough Riders in the Phillipines; a curious carved stick presented him by some of the Boer Generals, a dozen other striking and quaint things, each of which is valuable because of its association.

34. 1902, December 27, Washington. EKR to Corinne Roosevelt Robinson (TR-HU). "My yellow lamp shade for the library no one has given me, and that really is an absolute necessity, so if you care to send one to Sagamore I shall be sincerely grateful."

35. On August 10, 1903, Edith wrote to Emily Carow (TR-HU), mentioning that Aunt Lizzie had given her "a yellow shade for the library lamp. It had been on my list at Christmas and was sadly needed, but the library is so much used as an office now that I hate to put anything new and fresh in it." Note: this may explain why Aunt Lizzie's iron lamp was in the drawing room in 1904 (fig. 34).

36. c.1903. Photograph by Frank P. Jewett, Orange, New Jersey (SAHI 1430, fig. 18). The furniture arrangement is close to that in the 1904 pictures, but the ornaments on the mantel and bookcase are somewhat differently distributed. This picture gives the first view of the south side with its sofa and the president's desk and swivel chair.

37. 1904. Three photographs of the northeast corner of the library, two by Underwood & Underwood (SAHI 1306 and 9152) and one by Pach Brothers (SAHI 1306a, fig. 19). The only difference between the Pach and Underwood photographs is the presence in Underwoods' photographs of a windsor rocker in the middle of the floor. They were almost certainly taken at the same time, probably about the time of Roosevelt's nomination in June 1904. SAHI 1306 is not illustrated since it shows less than 1306a, though some details are clearer in 1306. These photographs provide an excellent record of the north and east walls at the mid-point of the presidential years.

38. 1904, June 12, Sagamore Hill. TR to Archie (quoted in Joseph Bucklin Bishop, ed., *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children* (c.1919, 1947), p. 99): "Give my love to Mademoiselle; I hope you and Quenty are very good with her — and don't play in the library!"

39. 1904, September 10, Oyster Bay. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU). "We usually have a fire after dinner in the library."

40. 1905. Three photographs by the J. Horace McFarland Company (SAHI 1431, SAHI 86, and Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University, uncataloged). SAHI 1431 (fig. 21) shows the southwest corner of the room with a good view of the president's desk and the two-light gas bracket. SAHI 86 (fig. 20), though not bearing

Library References (cont.)

McFarland's copyright inscription, appears to have been taken at the same time as 1431; it is a close-up of the president at his desk with the same flowers in the silver cup. The photograph in the Harvard collection (fig. 22) shows the east end of the room; the Kemeys vase is gone (to the north room) and the tall glass lamp has a new shade, matching one at the west end of the room.

41. 1905, July. "'Bob Davis' Reveals; Two Harvard Graduates in Session at Sagamore Hill," *Roosevelt House Bulletin*, VI, No. 4, Fall 1945, p. 5. The author recounts a conversation with Count Kentaro Kaneko during which the Japanese statesman recalled his visit to Sagamore Hill on July 7, 1905. In Kaneko's words:

> After dinner...the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and I sat in the library, surrounded by the Colonel's books and trophies. We discussed the forthcoming Russo-Japanese conference...with frequent references to Harvard days.
>
> The household servants had all retired. At nine-thirty, the First Lady of the land folded up her knitting, turned down the lamp and bade us good night, with injunction not to retire until we straightened out the affairs of the world. Her final act was to produce two tin candlesticks. Each contained a tallow dip and a box of matches. "Light yourselves to bed, gentlemen, and good night," she said, vanishing from the room....
>
> About eleven o'clock, as if ordered by the sandman, we traded yawns and got out of our easy chairs. "Just a moment, Baron," said the Colonel "until I close up." While he was moving about the room adjusting the windows, snuffing the lamps and putting a dog outside, I lighted the candles that Mrs. Roosevelt had left for beacons on the way to bed. Where else in the world could a similar situation have occurred; a President leading his foreign visitor upstairs by the light of a tallow dip.
>
> ...after I had retired...I kept thinking of his wife, knitting beside the coal oil lamp, the closing up of the house, the candles by which we found our way to bed—and freedom. This said I, is the ideal state toward which all mankind should strive, and that government should make possible in this life....

42. 1906, September 23, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10). "...have been... fussing over the books in the Library, wiping off mould and dust and putting bookplates in."

43. 1906-09. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interview, 1969. From her days as Katie O'Rourke, kitchen helper at Sagamore Hill, Mrs. Meany recalled that when the butler was off duty in the afternoon or evening, the president sometimes would answer the telephone in his office instead of waiting for someone to pick up the house phone in the pantry. Sometimes, she said, the call would be an invitation for the servants to go to a party on a neighboring estate, and the president would go out to the kitchen to "tell the servants to hurry and serve dinner early so they could attend."

43. 1907. A very dark photograph of Theodore Roosevelt at his desk (*Broadway Magazine*, September 1907) which may have been taken at Sagamore Hill, although the objects on the desk are different from those in the 1905 photographs. Not illustrated. Also published in *Hampton Magazine*, 1907/08.

44. c.1907. John Burroughs, *Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt* (1907), pp. 95-96:

> *In his study he set before me a small bronze elephant in action, made* by the famous French sculptor Barye. He asked me if I saw anything wrong with it. I looked it over carefully, and was obliged to confess that, so far as I could see, it was all right. Then he placed before me another, by a Japanese artist. Instantly I saw what was wrong with the Frenchman's elephant. Its action was like that of a horse or a cow, or any trotting animal—a hind and a front foot on opposite sides moving together. The Japanese had caught the real movement of the animal, which is that of a pacer—both legs on the same side at a time.

45. 1909, March 14, Sagamore Hill. TR to Archie (TR-LC Addenda, Series 16, box 1).

> ...we spend the evenings in the library with occasional excursions into the north room. This evening Mother and Ethel are working at a puzzle, Scamp is asleep, curled up before the fire, Ace asleep on the sofa, while I am grappling with my mail, which is of fearful size.

46. 1909, May 12, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC). "I have chosen a brown paper as much like the old one as possible for the library. I have decided to wait until next spring before painting the house, but the library will be done while I am away this summer."

47. 1909, September 30, Venice. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11). "Seaman writes that the library paper is all on...."

48. 1910, October 19, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 3). Ethel and Mother "are both *in the room listening to me as I dictate.... Ethel is in a corner of the room* making a list of the Pigskin Library."

Library References (cont.)

49. [1910] EKR, diary, 1907-11. On an undated Christmas list appears "Rocking chair for library."

    [1910] Fall, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (TR-HU). "The chair he wants all of wood, no cushion of any kind. It is to take the place of the small one in the library which after years of strife he has finally succeeded in wrenching apart so it can't be securely mended."

    [1910] "Monday after Christmas," Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (#456, TR-HU). "Our chair is the success of the day and Theodore settled into it as if he had been using it for twenty years and he says he would not have liked it at all with a cushion! The predecessor in a crushed [?] condition has gone to Seaman."

    Note: Though undated, these letters were written before an election in which Theodore Roosevelt was heavily involved, before the death of Mrs. James Roosevelt in the spring of 1912, and while Quentin was at Groton. All these circumstances point to the fall of 1910.

50. c.1911? Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family* (1929), p. 7: "In front of the library fire there used to be a rug of beaver skins taken near my father's ranch in North Dakota. When it became dilapidated it was cut into baby-carriage rugs for the grandchildren." Note: this might be the rectangular skin-like rug in front of the fireplace in photographs dating from 1898-c.1903 (figs. 16 and 18), but not in later photographs. The first grandchild arrived in 1911.

51. 1914. Photograph by Robert W. Tebb (SAHI 1405, fig. 23). Yet another view of the east end of the room, this is the first to show the new wallpaper put up in 1909. There are other changes, as well. The old sofa has been replaced by one of the old Carow rosewood sofas; there is a different table in the northeast corner; and in the center of the floor sits a very solid-looking wooden rocking chair, probably Theodore Roosevelt's 1910 Christmas gift. The animal heads over the mantel have changed also.

52. 1915, March 28, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11). She mentions that Quentin is home, with a bad back, "so today he is basking on the library sofa and I have just been reading Robin Hood to him."

53. 1916-17. Theodore Roosevelt correspondence with Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, re: disposition of his papers (Theodore Roosevelt Association vault, Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site). In a letter to Putnam, December 5, 1916, Theodore Roosevelt offered his "great mass of papers" to the Library of Congress. On January 15, 1917, Putnam informed Roosevelt: "The six cases of your papers from Oyster Bay have arrived.... I understand that they are locked. When the keys shall have reached us, Mr. Hunt can proceed to the classification and arrangement of them." To this Theodore Roosevelt replied on January 18: "The Lord only knows where the key is. Break the cases open, and start to work on them!"

54. 1917, February 12, Sagamore Hill. EKR, diary (TR-HU). "Library only comfortable sitting room."

    1917, December 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC). "Most of the plumbing is out of commission, and we shut the door of the library to keep cozy."

55. c.1917-18. Covey, "A Visit to Sagamore Hill," taped interview , 1966, at Sagamore Hill. Mr. Covey visited Theodore Roosevelt and talked with him in his "study." He thought that the desk was in reverse position, with Theodore Roosevelt facing the fireplace, and that there were no animal skin rugs on the floor or furniture. He said Mrs. Derby was just coming out of the room with one of her children over her shoulder and Mr. Roosevelt following close behind, kissing the baby. "He turned to me and said, 'Mr. Covey, you go right in the study and make yourself at home. I've just got to put this baby to bed.'"

    Mr. Covey also recalled that there was a table on the bookcase side of the room on which "there was quite a stack of the old-fashioned pulp magazines—western stories." Theodore told him he had read them all, adding: "You know they're a great relaxation; just like the movies."

56. 1917/18. Two snapshots of Theodore Roosevelt in the library by his desk, holding baby Edith Derby (from the diary of Dr. Richard Derby, 1917-19, TR-HU). These rather blurred photographs show no significant differences in desk furnishings with the possible exception of the oil lamp. Not illustrated.

57. 1918. Three photographs by Paul Thompson (Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University (figs. 24-26); also SAHI 1305, 1344, and 9204). These excellent photographs show the east end of the room, the north wall, and the southwest corner during Theodore Roosevelt's last summer at Sagamore Hill. Signs of late changes include Mrs. Roosevelt's portrait above the west bookcase, an electrified oil lamp on the table in the northeast corner, new floral-print curtains, Rungius' painting of a bull moose on the north wall, and another western painting to the right of the elder Theodore Roosevelt's portrait. The gas bracket lamps in the southwest corner are gone.

58. 1918. Photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt in the library with Ethel Derby and her two children and Grace (Mrs. Archie) Roosevelt and infant Archie, Jr. (SAHI 442). Richard Derby holds a three-star service flag. Few furnishings are visible. The portieres in the door are half-drawn, suggesting that the photograph was taken during the winter or early spring. Not illustrated.

Library References (cont.)

59. 1918, April 21, Sagamore Hill. TR to Eleanor B. Roosevelt, Ted's wife (TR, Jr.-LC, box 3). "I love your little photo; it is standing before me on the desk as I write, propped against the photo of Mother that I like so much."

60. 1918, December 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC). "Father has to have breakfast in bed and spends much of his day on the sofa in the library."

61. 1919, January 6. EKR to Kermit, March 25, 1923 (KR-LC). "Dr. Faller has died. I can never forget his silent sympathy the night Father died. He kept vigil with me in the library. I can't remember either of us speaking."

62. 1919. TR Estate, *inventory, folios 53-73: Library; see Appendix A.*

63. 1920, January 29, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC). "I am spending the day painfully [with lumbago] in the library. I shall now occupy myself by pasting book plates."

64. 1923, April 8, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC). "The painters and paperers are 'doing their darndest.' The dining room walls are bare. The drawing room is ready for the onslaught. I shall hold the fort in the library. It is too cold to open the north room." Note: it is not clear whether this indicates that the library was repainted and papered at this time, though it seems likely that this was when the paper in place in 1948 was put up.

65. 1926, January, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC). "I have enjoyed especially walking to Ethel's for lunch, then back to the Sagamore library where still I find father."

66. 1930, December 18, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 4). "Today you are getting a life of Suvorof from the gun room. Perhaps you remember it in the library. On rainy days Father used to run up and down stairs with arms full of books, just changing their places, and this was one of them."

67. 1941, January 6, Roosevelt Memorial Association, "Pilgrimage Minutes" (Theodore Roosevelt Association vault, Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site). "Because the furnace had broken during the night before the meeting, the Trophy Room was too cold, and the meeting therefore was held in the study."

68. 1947. EKR, "List of furnishings" (Appendix E). The list indicates that the rosewood sofa, armchair, and four side chairs came from "Aunt Kermit's house 20 East 14th St." and a later note shows that they went to Archie Roosevelt after his mother's death and later to Margot Roosevelt Hornblower (?). A small carved bench had come from "Auntie Bye" (Mrs. Cowles), and the embroidered screen had been made by Edith Roosevelt. An armchair from the dining room set, once Aunt Kermit's, was also in the room. All of these pieces, except the last, can be seen in the 1948 photographs (figs. 27-30).

69. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory: Library; see Appendix C. The only item listed was a Philco table radio (fig. 28). For books belonging to the Estate of Theodore Roosevelt in 1948, see Appendix A.

70. 1948. Four photographs by T. Rohan for the Roosevelt Memorial Association, documenting the furnishings before they were put in storage; all four sides of the room were covered (figs. 27 and 30).

71. 1953. Bertha B. Rose, "The Sagamore Story," *Long Island Courant,* I (October 1965), p. 26:

> The photograph of the Library showed a small pattern paper with a deep wallpaper border, the only color guide being a soft green in the fireplace facing. Borders are hard to find and I was very lucky that Thomas Strahan has one that closely resembled the original. The narrow cornice molding below the border had been removed and was put back so that the pictures might be hung as they were in the 1900s. In the files of the Theodore Roosevelt Association was an excellent picture of the President seated at his desk—a picture that established a number of facts. It showed the thin curtains, the desk ornaments, and the nickel plated telephone. The chairs and tables were placed in their original positions except for the two which now flank the fireplace. Covered in green velvet, again to conform with the green fireplace facing, these take the place of the former chairs of the same type and were purchased at a shop in Sea Cliff. The pictures on the wall, the bronzes, and the ornaments on the mantel are all placed according to the early photograph.

72. 1953. Bertha Rose, interviewed by Gary Roth, January 13, 1975. "Mrs. Derby told us that originally there was only the one telephone in the house, which was the one in the Pantry, and then the President felt he had to have a second telephone...." The telephone company gave both telephones for the restoration.

Mr. Roth mentioned a photograph that shows gas brackets where there are none now (over the mantel, 1898 photograph, fig. 16). Mrs. Rose replied:

> There were pictures taken of different periods. So maybe the picture I saw with brackets was not the period that we were working with. You have to...pick one period. Otherwise, you go mad, if you're trying to cover...from 1884 to 1945. So, reducing it to the 1901 to 1906, maybe I saw a picture with brackets later or before.

Library References (cont.)

Mrs. Rose explained that the portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt was not put back in the library because "it would be a very silly thing to have a de Laszlo, perfectly beautiful drawing of the President's wife in a place where you couldn't see it."

Mr. Roth quoted Mrs. Rose as saying in a letter to Mr. Smith in 1952: "They put in a plaster cornice and I don't know why, because it's supposed to be wood and they're just going to have to make it look like wood."

Mrs. Rose recalled a conversation with Mrs. Derby about the badger:

> I said to Mrs. Derby, "did any small animal sit under the table in the library?" And she said, "Why, of course, the badger." I said, "What badger?" And she said, "Didn't I tell you about the badger? We had a stuffed badger in the library, on the floor." And, of course, being a Roosevelt, you know, didn't everybody have a stuffed badger? So I took the picture to somebody...at the Natural History Museum and he gave us the stuffed badger and it's there right now.

73. Hagedorn, *Guide to Sagamore Hill* (1953), pp. 52-55, contains a good description of the library, its historical associations, and some of the objects in it.

74. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interviewed by William Ingersoll, 1962. Mrs. Derby pointed out that her mother's portrait by de Laszlo was "always here because my father always liked to look at it from his desk." The library, she said, functioned as a family room before the north room was built. It was here that her father "coached" any of the children who had "trouble at school...just if somebody needed some special thing which he could tell us about."

    Concerning the telephone, she told this story:

    > The way we all lived, you know, in those days you had butlers and maids and people who took care of everything, but occasionally the telephone would ring and no one would answer it and my father, when he was President, picked up the telephone—he heard it ring one day—and it was a little voice on the telephone and it said, "Do you know where Quentin is?" and he said, "I'm afraid Quentin is out, but this is Quentin's father" and the little boy said, "Well, you'll do." My father always thought it was so nice that the little boy thought the President of the United States would do, you know, as a transmitter of messages.

    Mrs. Derby's comments on various items in the room are noted in the furnishings plan section of this report.

75. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interviewed by Peter Steele and Jessica Kraft, December 7, 1973. Steele mentioned that the ornate metal lamp in the drawing room in 1904 (fig. 18) was also in the library at one time. Mrs. Rose agreed. Mrs. Derby had no idea what had happened to it, but did not think anyone in the family had it. Note: see reference 13.

    Many objects in the room in 1973 were discussed, as well as some that appear in the early photographs but have not been located. These are all treated in the furnishing plan section of this report.

76. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interview, 1974. Mrs. Longworth remembered sitting on the floor in front of the bookcase "reading like mad, having a lovely time."

    Mrs. Longworth, on seeing a c.1903 photograph (fig. 18) of the room, said that the upholstered chair in the northeast corner was her stepmother's.

    > That was her chair and she sat in it a great deal. That's where she sat over there...and did knitting and little odd things.... I associate her sitting in that corner, with her sitting in that chair, doing work and things—needlework. And sort of a nice china lamp there, yes, and it had ridiculous fringes, lacy fringes around it.

    She was referring to the tall blue glass lamp in the corner, which she identified as Balaclava glass. She expressed a liking for these lamps, and said she had several in her house, though she was not sure whether they came from Sagamore or not.

    Referring to Theodore Roosevelt's last speech, written in the library at Sagamore Hill on his sixtieth birthday, she said:

    > He sat there at the desk writing, page by page, and passed them to me to read it. As he wrote his speech that he was going to do the next night [at Carnegie Hall]—he had a very good memory—whether he used all the papers or not, I suppose he had them in front of him, writing his speech.... I was busily reading them, everything in them I would read with him, cussing Wilson I suppose.... That was just [how] he wrote his speeches; he didn't do very much dictating; he actually wrote them. Very rapidly in a very legible handwriting. We used to laugh and tease him about it and say it was handwriting of a small, uneducated child, because it was so easy to read, you know, out of a book where you write handwriting.

77. Elisha Dyer, interviewed by Gary Roth, February 11, 1975. He spoke of Mrs. Derby as the prime source in restoring the rooms. "One of the things that bothered her was the Library. For years, she said: 'It's not right, there's something wrong with it; Father would do this and Mother would have this.' We finally got it to where she said: 'Yes,

Library References (cont.)

now this is right, moving the furniture around?" He also mentioned that the shades were specially made, from photographs.

Drawing Room References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, first floor: "Parlor"; see figure 6.

2. 1898. Photograph of the parlor at Sagamore Hill in *The Mail and Express Illustrated Saturday Magazine*, October 1, 1898: figure 31. This photograph shows the northwest corner of the room before the redecoration of 1901. Note particularly the wallpaper frieze, plaster ceiling, large rug. A photograph taken at about the same time, showing the northeast corner of the room, was published in *Town and Country*, June 7, 1902: figure 32. This photograph shows the fireplace before the decorative tiles were replaced in 1901, a better view of the rug, and a full view of the mantel and its garniture.

3. c.1892. EKR to Emily Carow (?), n.d. (#483, TR-HU): "As to presents I want a piece of embroidered muslin for curtains for the parlor, as I do not think mine will last another season.

   [1892], December 28, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Corinne & Mrs. Gracie gave me the muslin curtains for the parlor at Sagamore.

4. 1893, January 18, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (TR-HU): Weis is to kalsomine the parlor ceiling.

5. 1894, June 10. EKR, "Baby's Journal" (TR, Jr.-LC), p. 37: Archie "was christened in the parlour at Sagamore Hill."

6. 1896, May 22, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "the foundling I shall contrive some sort of clamp for and hang in my room from the gas fixture. It is just the right colored blue and so pretty...."

7. 1898, Summer, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#686, TR-HU): "I have such a pretty bunch of sweet peas on the table before me in Auntie's old white vase and some tiny white chester roses in the Rookwood vase with silver over it."

8. 1898, fall. Childe, "Theodore Roosevelt: the Man," *New York Times Illustrated Magazine*, October 9, 1898:

   > [The drawing room] is exceedingly tasteful. There is little in it for a room of its size — bookcases, a few comfortable chairs and sofas, a cabinet or two. Ornaments are conspicuous by their absence, and the pictures are simply little etchings or prints of soft tone. The trophy rugs lend the room unique distinction. One of white thrown over a sofa is especially magnificent. The carpet is a gray tint with pink roses, the walls blue flowered, the heavy window curtains cream. The mantle has a Gallic set of ornaments in gold and blue, clock, candlesticks, and vases.

   Note: for photographs of the room at this time, see figures 31 and 32.

9. 1900. TR, checkbook (SAHI): check number 743, dated July 9, 1900, for $26.00 paid to Iron City Metal Ceiling Co., for a "ceiling." Note: the metal ceiling was not installed until the following April.

10. 1900, November 28, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#160, TR-HU): Theodore would like "a rather high glass lamp for this room when it is done over. It must not have brass on it as I mean this room to be blue, red & black. The lamp is to stand on a table."

11. 1900, December 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#248, TR-HU): "Theodore gave me a most beautiful Christmas present. He brought back from the state the La Farge of which I am so fond and it now hangs over the long bookcase in the parlour."

12. c.1900 (?). Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family* (1929), p. 131: Ted recalls the time he brought a string of eighty-five snapping mackerel "into the drawing room to show Mother, when the string broke and they fell in a shining silver shower on the carpet."

13. 1901, April 7, Easter Sunday, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 3): "...we had a lovely hunt for the eggs & toys after breakfast.... Even Quentin took part in the hunt, mother and I having 'hidden' his toys on the parlor bookshelves with such elaborate ostentation that he could not help finding them." In a letter to Emily the same day (#257, TR-HU), Edith wrote: "We hunted eggs in the parlor."

14. 1901, April 16, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#158, TR-HU): "Hall is busy tearing down the parlor ceiling & putting up a tin one which is to be painted pale grey. All the parlor furniture is piled in the hall & we are looking rather upset in consequence."

    April 17, EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (TR-HU): "My parlour is now in process of reconstruction & all the furniture in the hall. Tell me if the grey & pink rug would suit the Storer big room in color." Note: the Roosevelts had rented the Bellamy Storers' house in Washington for the following winter.

    April 29. EKR to Emily Carow (#260, TR-HU): "...I write in the hall for while the parlor is being done over I have to move my desk...."

May 15. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "...no workmen would consent to do my parlour so Hall turned in & has been working at it for the last month...."

May 19. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "The drawing room is nearing completion & will be fresh & far more pratique than before."

June 1, Sunday. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU):

> My re-decorated drawing room is a great success. You would scarcely know the room. The paint is blue grey, the floor bare with a few rugs & skins. The curtains blue & the tiles of the fireplace red. I have several red cushions & lamp shades, a blue table cover & red one, & your brocade with the worked silver background on the third table. The other tables I have moved out, & almost all the bric-a-brac, & a great many pictures. Theodore is delighted with the room & I think it will be well used this summer.

Note: June 1, 1901, was a Saturday, so this letter was probably written on the 2d. The letter has previously been misdated June 1899, but the letters previously quoted clearly indicate that it was written in 1901.

June 3. EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (TR-HU): "I am back in my parlor or rather living room and find it very comfortable & much more what I need than the other was."

15. 1901, August 14, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I have changed my parlor pictures to great advantage I think. The Palmer hangs opposite the fireplace with the porcelains on each side & the La Farge where the Palmer was & the two Westminster etchings have moved upstairs."

16. 1904. Two photographs, one by Pach Brothers, the other by Underwood & Underwood (figs. 33 and 34). Taken probably on the same day, but from slightly different angles, both photographs show the east side of the room and part of the north side. Although most of the furniture is the same as in 1898, there are many differences in accessories, the most noticeable being the partially bare floor, the brick-faced fireplace, and the pressed tin ceiling.

17. c.1904. Riis, *Theodore Roosevelt, the Citizen* (1904), pp. 85-86: On a recent visit Riis looked from the hall at Sagamore "into...the room where the piano stands...and saw two of them there, Ethel giving Archie...his music lesson. One groping foot...dangled within reach of the ugliest grizzly's head a distorted fancy could conceive of. I know it, for I stumble over it regularly when I come there, until I have got it charted for that particular trip. The skin to which it is attached is one Mr. Roosevelt sets great store by. It is a memento of the most thrilling moment of his life, when he was hunting alone in the foothills of the Rockies."

18. 1906, August 19, Sunday, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#384, TR-HU): "I am...arranging to have the parlor re-painted &papered as soon as we leave....The Washington's Birthday vase stands always on my desk with a few roses in it—Killarneys if there are any in bloom."

    1906, September 23, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): "I have chosen a nice light paper for the parlor which will be a cool, dainty room when it is all done."

19. c.1907-11. EKR, diary, 1907-11, Memorandum: An undated Christmas list includes "small chair for drawing room."

20. 1911, March 8, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "The monkey sits upon my desk & is a great consolation."

21. 1913, January 4, Sagamore Hill. TR to Emily Carow (quoted in Morison and Blum, eds., *Letters,* VIII, 689): On Christmas morning all the children "acted as if it were fifteen years ago." After breakfast they "trooped in to see their presents in Edith's drawing room."

22. 1913, April. Owen Wister, *Roosevelt: The Story of a Friendship, 1880-1919* (1930), p. 320: On the day of Ethel and Richard Derby's wedding, "Ethel's father and mother created a chance for certain friends to see a little more of them on that day of many guests. They summoned us at the propitious time to a corner of the drawing room where a small table had been laid by the window. There we few sat and lunched and talked with them at leisure. That is a precious memory: the beautiful day, the concourse of old friends, friends from youth, the host and hostess...."

23. c.1913. Theodore Roosevelt, "Autobiography," p. 332: "The books are everywhere. There are as many in the north room and in the parlor—is drawing room a more appropriate name than parlor?—as in the library."

24. 1915, October 3. TR to editor of *Country Life in America* (quoted in Wilshin, "Historical Base Map Documentation"): "I wished...the parlor or drawing room occupying all the western end of the lower floor."

25. 1917, August 5 (?), Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): The Sargent sketch of Kermit "is framed and is a constant pleasure. It stands upon the table in my room — my drawing room I mean."

26. 1917, September 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "...new Jack dog Shady...has established himself as a house dog and he's on the white bear rug beside me."

27. 1917, Christmas, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (TR,Jr.-LC, box 3): After breakfast, little Richard Derby "received his tree and his big presents in the parlor. Little Edie, smiling

Drawing Room References (cont.)

and crowing, in a little white dress with pink ribbons, was brought down to the latter ceremony."

28. 1917/18. A snapshot of Flora Whitney holding little Edith Derby (album, SAHI) shows that the French doors were blocked by a piazza bench. Windows shades are visible on the doors.

29. 1918, December 24, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "Ted's portrait I know I shall like, for I am delighted with the photo which Eleanor brought me. I am having it framed to match the Sargeant sketch...."

30. 1919. TR Estate, inventory: Mrs. Roosevelt's Drawing Room; see Appendix A. The things belonging to TR included the suite of upholstered furniture, a pair of Dresden vases, a famille verte temple jar, a French carpet "in the Chinese style," and a secretary desk.

31. 1921, December 10, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "On the desk beside me is the old 'practvoll' bowl which Mamma bought at St. Moritz full of lillies of the valley, growing ones I mean. I planted them about three weeks ago."

32. 1923, April-July. EKR, diary (TR-HU): On April 5 she noted that the painters had begun work; by April 26 the parlor was "in order" and the following day she was "busy arranging books." On July 7 she "arranged drawing room with Ethel."

    April 8, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): "The painters & paperers are 'doing their darndest.' The dining room walls are bare. The drawing room is ready for the onslaught...."

33. 1923, July 2. A.E. Ives to Theodate Pope Riddle (TRA files, Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site): Mrs. Ives, of the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association, writes that she had lunch at Mrs. Roosevelt's home "and saw the ornaments that she spoke of, two vases, a clock, and two candelabra, all of the same design. They are blue Sevres porcelain vases. There is also some porcelain work on the clock and on the candelabra. I think that they would be nice in the parlor of Roosevelt House." Note: On May 11, 1923, Mrs. Ellen Lambert's "Report on decoration and Furnishing of Roosevelt House" (TRA files), mentioned that Mrs. Roosevelt had given "the beautiful clock and mantle ornaments...originally in this room," the parlor of Theodore Roosevelt's reconstructed birthplace in New York City. They are still (1986) in the collection of Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site. At Sagamore Hill they were on the parlor mantelpiece in 1898 and (minus the candelabra) in 1904.

34. 1931, November 8. Undated note (c.1975) to Gary Roth, Curator, SAHI, from ? : "EKR moved sofa in front of fire in her drawing room to face the other sofa beside the window. Also put an armchair on each side of the table in its place. Wonder why she didn't think of it before." This note is probably based on an entry in Edith Roosevelt's diary on this date.

35. Before 1943. Sylvia Jukes Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt: Portrait of a First Lady* (1980), p. 506: among Kermit's gifts to his mother through the years was "a pink rabbit in the drawing room."

36. 1945. Drewes, "Inventory": Drawing Room; see Appendix B.

37. 1947. EKR, "List of furnishings," Appendix E, Drawing Room.

38. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory: Drawing Room; see Appendix C.

39. 1948. TR Estate, inventory: Mrs. Roosevelt's Drawing Room and Report on Books...Drawing Room; see Appendix A.

40. 1948. Four views of the room were taken by T. Rohan for the Roosevelt Memorial Association before the home was dismantled after Mrs. Roosevelt's death. Despite many obvious changes (rug, ceiling, wallpaper, slipcovers, etc.) the room still contained many of the same furnishings after 50 years.

41. 1952-53. Rose, "The Sagamore Story," *Long Island Courant*, I (October 1965), pp. 26, 29-30:

    > In some ways the drawing room was the most difficult and yet the most rewarding room in the house with which to work. The photograph indicated that it resembled a New York drawing room rather than one in a country house although a sense of less formality appeared in the picture. The room was dressy and charming, but neither heavy nor ornate. [Mrs. Rose goes on to discuss how the colors for the woodwork and wallpaper were arrived at, as well as the replacement of the tin ceiling.] Now the walls and ceiling were done, the Aubusson rug was laid, the bear and other skins put back and the furniture was placed.
    >
    > Virtually all the furniture in this room is original and in its former place. One table was added, a close companion to the one formerly next to the sofa. From the photograph I could see the type of material used for upholstery and curtains and knew from Mrs. Roosevelt's letter that the over-curtains were blue and the sofa cushions red. Then when I found a scrap of the original upholstery material in a trunk upstairs everything began to fall in its proper place.

J. Thorp and Company most generously donated all the material used in the house and their tremendous help in working to achieve the proper feeling of the time cannot be overemphasized. The sofas and chairs were returned to their original tufted and buttoned state of upholstering, the lace curtains were generously loaned by the Museum of the City of New York and the Sevres ornaments and lamp replaced as before. As a last touch the serene and lovely picture of Mrs. Roosevelt was hung over the bookcase to show that this was her room and reflected her taste. The portrait originally hung in the library where it could not have been seen by the public, and the new place for it seemed a logical and correct move."

42. Bertha Rose, interview, 1975.

[Upholstery:] I went through trunks in the attic and I found various pieces of upholstery material and I had a piece that I hoped was going to be the Drawing Room upholstery because, as you know, the Drawing Room is completely different. It's interesting, in that house everything was geared really to him, until you came to the Drawing Room, and that was really uniquely Mrs. Roosevelt's and I had hoped this material was that which had been used in the Drawing Room. There it was in the photograph. You could pick it right out, the design.

[Gas lamp brackets:] The Grand Hotel in Saratoga Springs had an auction and we did use the arm from the chandelier for the ones in the Drawing Room and perhaps the Dining Room because I couldn't get dressy ones, you see. They don't exist.

[Metal ceiling: This was found in New York by Ralph Howell, of E.B. Howell.]

[Placement of Mrs. Roosevelt's portrait:] ...this is ...the sort of poetic license that one takes when you open a house to 100,000 people a year instead of a family of eight. I have no other reason for it except that I think it would be a very silly thing to have a De Laszlo, perfectly beautiful drawing of the President's wife in a place where you couldn't see it....

43. Hagedorn, *Guide to Sagamore Hill* (1953), pp. 58-59: Written in 1953 by one who had known the house well since before Theodore Roosevelt's death, Hagedorn's description draws attention to the way the drawing room reflects Mrs. Roosevelt's personality as the library does her husband's. "Each," he says, "contributes an essential element to the personality of the house and speaks eloquently of 'the marriage of true minds' that this home represents."

44. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962: Mrs. Derby referred to this as "My mother's room" and "my mother's sitting room downstairs." As children they sometimes gathered in this room, though more often in the library, before the north room became the family sitting room. On Christmas Day, "after breakfast we would always gather in my mother's room downstairs. There would always be a chair or table for each child with all their presents on it and then we would have the most lovely time running trains and doing all that kind of thing, playing with the things down there in her room. That was always where we had our presents."

45. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1973: discussion of items missing from the room after 1948:

Clock: Location not known; Mrs. Archie Roosevelt did not mention it to Steele.

Two small Victorian side chairs with upholstered seats: Mrs. Derby said her mother always sat on one "when she looked at things." These chairs were given to Margot Roosevelt Hornblower by her mother at the time of her marriage in 1973.

Footstool, painted light blue: Mrs. Derby had no idea where it got to.

Regarding the north end of the room, Mrs. Derby said, "Of course, that's all different. Jessica, as you know, Mrs. Roosevelt's desk was out from the window there and it didn't look as well." Mrs. Kraft reminded her that at one time it was in its present location and Mrs. Derby agreed that either would be correct.

Mrs. Derby recalled that the Victorian rosewood secretary- bookcase was in the southeast corner and the etagere in the northeast corner, but that in restoring the room their positions were reversed "because you can't have anything open where people can reach over and take things out."

Regarding the arrangement of the parlor suite, Mrs. Derby said: "...sometimes, as Jessica will remember, both of those sofas were pulled out and put on either side of the south window there." Mrs. Kraft thought that Mrs. Roosevelt did this in the summer, but Mrs. Derby thought she "just got tired of them this way, because we had chairs over there for the summer, and there was a table here and this sofa backed up to it, but this is the way it was most often." Mrs. Kraft pointed out that this was also the way it was in early photographs.

Mrs. Derby agreed with Mrs. Kraft that "it would be nice" to put the Brazilian table back in the library.

Drawing Room References (cont.)

Mrs. Kraft could not remember what was in the southwest corner. "As many times as I was in this room with Mrs. Roosevelt, I never remember what was in this corner." Mrs. Derby was sure it wasn't a bookcase; Mrs. Kraft felt a chair would have been lost; they agreed that it "must have been a table of some kind."

The Aubusson rug was bought at a sale of the effects of Commodore William Swann, a resident of Cove Road, Oyster Bay.

Mrs. Derby thought that her aunt, Miss Emily Carow, "had something to do" with the two upholstered side chairs.

Pointing out her father's coffee cup, Mrs. Derby said: "He always had to have a great big one. It was very sad that that was broken." She also spoke of the Chinese box in which her mother kept "my brother Quentin's things" after he was killed in the First World War. She thought Dr. Sturgis Bigelow might have given her mother the box.

Mrs. Derby mentioned that she had taken out of "Mrs. Roosevelt's room" her silver magnifying glass and "the White House picture...which I love and I hope you'll never get back again, because I hope one of my children will keep it."

Mrs. Derby thought the three-fold screen that was in the drawing room was a Carow piece, but she had no idea where it had gone after 1948. Nor did she know what happened to the metal table lamp in the 1904 photographs. She thought the small rug in the same photograph, which she remembered as having the initials H and D for Henri and Dienne, might have been taken by Archie or given away when her mother bought the large Aubusson from the Swann estate.

46. Elisha Dyer, interviewed by Gary Roth, May 13, 1977:

> Now that table there, as you know, is the shrine to Quentin, that his mother preserved. There are several trophies there of him. They may have been taken away, but they used to be. [Roth mentioned a box of letters and a photograph. Mr. Dyer continued,] There were other things which I think have been moved around. But she had that special table with all his things on it.
>
> That lampshade is one of the things that we had great fun over, because just a plain lampshade would have been too plain. We finally fussed around about getting the fringe on it to make it look more of the period. There were no plain lampshades at all then. [He thought the shade they got came from B. Altman.]
>
> Mention was made of something near the door that was stolen, or the cover of it; the matching piece was removed for safety's sake.

47. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interview, 1974: Mrs. Longworth knew nothing about items no longer in the drawing room, but said that her stepmother had given her the Sargent sketch of the White House portico and her granddaughter now had it. She also said that she had several tall blue glass lamps like those that were in the library and drawing room at Sagamore, though she was not certain that hers actually came from there.

48. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974:

> Upholstery: Mrs. Kraft felt the upholstery was very close to the original, based on a "very small piece of material" she found, which probably was lost when they took it to New York to try to find a good match. In later years, Mrs. Kraft said, "Mrs. Roosevelt had this furniture done in a sort of tapestry material," heavier and not tufted.
>
> Southwest corner: Both felt the Brazilian table really belonged in the library, but were at a loss to know what to use in its place in the southwest corner, which was not shown in any early photographs.
>
> Non-original pieces: These included, according to Mrs. Kraft, the table in the southwest window and the table between the sofa and chair. Steele pointed out that the oval tea table and small chair in front of the fireplace were family pieces on loan from Mrs. Derby, as was the silver tray and silver strainer. The silver tea set was a gift from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., but not a Sagamore Hill set. Mrs. Kraft confirmed that Mrs. Derby recalled her mother serving tea in the drawing room in the afternoon and inviting the children.

North Room References

1. 1905. For information on the construction of the north room, see Wilshin, "Historical Base Map Documentation, Sagamore Hill," pp. 28-47, 135-144; Hagedorn, *Roosevelt Family*, pp. 232-234; and Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt*, pp. 294-296.

2. 1905. View "looking from the Main Hall into the New Library," clipped from unidentified periodical (SAHI). No furnishings are visible; the bookshelves on the north side of the alcove are empty. Not illustrated.

3. 1905. Five photographs taken by J. Horace MacFarland Co., as follows:

   (1) view of fireplace from landing (SAHI 1416 and TR-HU; not illustrated);

   (2) view of east wall from fireplace south to landing (SAHI 1426 and TR-HU; fig. 39);

North Room References (cont.)

(3) view of east wall, centered on fireplace (SAHI 1418 and TR-HU; fig. 40);

(4) view of east wall from fireplace north to window (SAHI 9205 and TR-HU; fig. 41);

(5) view of southwest corner and south side of alcove (fig. 42).

4. 1905, February 26, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I shall collect all our old Rosewood drawing room furniture from the bed rooms, have it put in order & use it for the furnishing [of the north room]. I shall not need to replace any except the sofa in Archie's room, as the other two sofas were in the upstairs spare rooms where they are not needed and the chairs stood about all over the house in serried ranks as you will remember."

   In another letter to Emily, March 17 (TR-HU), Edith wrote: "They have broken ground for our new north room at Sagamore. I shall take no steps toward furnishing it until I get to the country."

5. 1905, June 6, Washington. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): "Cousin Laura writes that the new room is getting on finely and will be a vast improvement. I have promised the children a fancy party to open it on the 15th of July."

6. 1905, June 18, Washington. TR to Ethel, from the White House (copy, SAHI): "I am delighted that the new room looks so comfortable, and looks so well inside; although it is a pity that it should give the impression of just being tacked on the house. Perhaps, as you say, when the vines are all on, this impression will be partly corrected."

7. 1905, July 2, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU):

   > We are all delighted with the new north room. There are things to be altered but, fundamentally, it is all right, and is not only big in itself but opens out the whole house in a curious way that I had not expected. I have been able to move big pieces of furniture into it from various parts of the house so we do not need a single new piece. I am having a sofa & some chairs of Auntie's old drawing room furniture done over for it & a big cushion made for the window seat. The covering is a sort of plush of an orange brown.

   Note: In the back of her 1905 diary (TR-HU) Mrs. Roosevelt listed some of the things to be changed.

8. 1905, September 27, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (TR,Jr.-LC, box 3): "The nights have been cool and we sat by the fire in the north room, each reading."

9. 1906, June 13, Washington. TR to Ethel (copy, SAHI): "I am just longing to get back to Sagamore to see everything, and especially the north room and the library, which somehow or other always seem to me to have a peculiar attraction."

10. c.1906-09. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interview, 1969: Mrs. Meany thought the north room looked about the same as in her day. She recalled that the children and their governess, Mademoiselle Drouillette, played the piano.

11. 1906, July 14. Kermit, diary (KR-LC, box 1): "In the evening we had a fancy dress ball in which I was a harlequin & Dagmar [Wetmore] a rose."

    August 1: "In the evening played cards with Mother."

    1907, July 13: "In the evening we had a fancy dress...."

    1908, June 21: "Played my mandolin with Ethel at the piano in the a.m."

    1909, June 16. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): "At the moment the two little boys are playing 'The Bird in Nellie's Hat,' Quentin accompanying Archie's mandolin with the piano."

12. 1908, August 7 and September 2. TR to Arthur Lee (copies, SAHI):

    > [After thanking Lee for his gift of the painting "The Seats of the Mighty" by P. Marcius Simonds, he says the family has ever since] "been convulsed in a by no means entirely successful effort to get the house fixt so as to live up to it! Seriously, that picture has not only been the source of greater delight to me than any present I ever remember receiving, but it has been a real anxiety because we have not been able to devise just the right place, a place really worthy of it.... We have another Simonds, a very beautiful and striking picture ["Where Light and Shadow Meet"], altho not to me quite as wonderful a picture as "The Seats of the Mighty," for which we practically in part built the North Room, building the picture into the wall over the mantelpiece.... Now we have not been able to get quite as good a place for "The Seats of the Mighty." I should like to have put it in a room by itself, but the only other room that was suitable was the hall, over the fireplace, and that was too dark. I could put it in the library, but the library isn't nearly as handsome a room as the North Room; and moreover, we would be brought up very close to the picture. Accordingly, we have kept it in the North Room, putting it in a big panel to the left of the door as you enter from the hall. This is all right in one way, but if the picture is seen from full in front there is a curtain which has to be pulled down so as to avoid a reflection from the glass; and then it really isn't quite as distinguished a position as

North Room References (cont.)

> the picture ought to have. I don't suppose I shall ever build another addition to the house, but if I do it shall be built primarily with a view to this picture. Meanwhile, it is where I see it whenever I sit in the North Room and the North Room is my favorite and special room...."

In another letter to Lee, March 16, 1909 (TR, *Letters,* VII, p. 2), TR wrote: "At this moment I am sitting in the North Room where of all things that I care for—and I care for many—the one I care for most is the picture that you gave me."

13. c.1909. Two views by Pach Brothers, datable to about 1909 by the presence of the White House bookcases (1909) and the absence of the Chinese lion and leopard skins (1910):

    (1) view of southeast quadrant of the room (TRA and SAHI; fig. 43);

    (2) view of southwest quadrant (SAHI 1409; fig. 44). Note the Turkish carpet and Encke portrait of Theodore Roosevelt on landing.

14. 1909, March 9, Sagamore Hill. TR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (quoted in Cowles, ed., *Letters from Theodore Roosevelt*, p. 275): "I am dictating this in the North Room, with the big logs blazing on the hearth. So lovely is it that I am utterly unable to miss the White House."

15. 1909, May 12, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): "Tell Father a new chair for the North Room has come,—from Auntie Bye, I think, as the tag seems to be addressed in Hopkinson's writing." Edith wrote to her sister-in-law (undated, #370, TR-HU): "A chair has arrived addressed to me.... Is it a gift for the North Room or is there some mistake? It is an inlaid frame & leather seat & back, very pretty & odd & evidently old." Note: this chair appears in photographs from about 1909 through 1918 but is no longer in the collection.

16. 1910, October 31, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "We have put the big tiger & leopard skins sent us from China in the North Room and the effect is very fine."

17. 1910, November 27, Sagamore Hill. TR to Eleanor A. Roosevelt (TR,Jr.-LC, box 3): "What I now most want is just what is forced on me; to stay here in my own home with your mother in law, to walk and ride with her, and in the evening sit with her before the great wood fire in the north room and hear the wind shrieking outside...."

18. 1911, August 13, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Eleanor B. Roosevelt (TR,Jr.-LC, box 4): "After lunch Father showed [Admiral Togo] the sword Komura presented at the time of the Treaty of Portsmouth & I shall never forget the picture of the Admiral so carefully & dexterously cleaning the blades & oiling them. The samurai class are trained to the care of their swords & when Komura gave your father this he would not allow Takahira to touch it, because he was of lower birth. The Admiral brought us a tiny dolls suit of Japanese armor very complete & perfect."

19. 1911, December 23, Sagamore Hill. TR to Archie (quoted in Bishop, *TR's Letters to His Children*, p. 240): "Quentin turned up last night.... I was amused to have him sit down and play the piano pretty well."

20. 1912, December 1, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): She mentions that Ethel and Clarence Hay had tea in the Gun Room, "clearly avoiding Bill Phillips & myself who were having it in the North Room."

21. c.1913. Theodore Roosevelt, "Autobiography," p. :

    > In the North Room, with its tables and mantel-piece and desks and chests made of woods sent from the Philippines by army friends, or by other friends for other reasons: with its bison and wapiti heads; there are three paintings by Marcus Symonds—"Where Light and Shadow Meet," "The Porcelain Towers," and "The Seats of the Mighty"; he is dead now, and he had scant recognition while he lived, yet surely he was a great imaginative artist, a wonderful colorist; and a man with a vision more wonderful still. There is a picture of the Grand Canyon; and one by a Scandinavian artist who could see the fierce picturesqueness of workaday Pittsburgh; and sketches of the White House by Sargent and by Hopkinson Smith.
    >
    > The books are everywhere. There are as many in the North Room and in the parlor... as in the library....

22. c.1913. Overall view of the room from the south landing (SAHI 1347; fig. 45).

23. 1913, April 4, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit, April 6 (KR-LC, box 11). Ethel's wedding: "Crowds & crowds of people came, & I had them all seated to eat their lunch off of small tables. The north room was full of them...."

24. 1914. Two nearly identical views from the northwest corner of the room, one published in the *New York Times,* June 7, 1914 (SAHI 9153; not illustrated), the other source unknown (SAHI 1384; fig. 46).

25. 1914, December 28, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "We had a fine Xmas, the usual course of events, & Father loving the three grandchildren.... In the late afternoon they all laid on the lion skin in front of the north room fire & I read to them a new Irish R.M. story in an English paper." Note: The story undoubtedly was read to the children, rather than to the grandchildren, who were still infants.

North Room References (cont.)

26. c.1914-19. Robert Gillespie, interview, 1973: Mr. Gillespie, son of the Roosevelts' farm manager, recalled that the Christmas tree was "in the trophy room."

27. 1915, March 14, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): Father bought a bronze of Kit Carson at Tiffany's "for an un-birthday present to himself from me. He has put it on one end of the mantle piece in the North Room balanced by Remington's Rough rider & the effect is excellent & gives him great satisfaction."

28. 1915, April 5, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): When Ethel and Dick's car stalled in the snow, "Father was the first to fly to its assistance armed with a big iron shovel from the North Room fireplace."

29. 1915, July 6, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): Archie and Quentin have had a Fancy Party.

30. 1915. Earle Looker, *Colonel Roosevelt, Private Citizen*, pp. 15, 19-20, 38-40: TR in the north room hears James Amos coming down the steps "beside which hung the gold-encrusted swords presented by the Emperior of Japan."

    Roosevelt calls to the attention of his visitor, Admiral Winslow, "a crimson standard which hung at the end of the room...against the dark panelling of the room which stretched upward to the high ceiling...the gold-fringed, blood-crimson silken Presidential standard...."

    Winslow notices "a naked sabre that hung directly over Roosevelt's head. In the shadow of the high-ceilinged room, it appeared to be suspended like the ancient sword of Damocles, by a mere thread." Roosevelt assures him that it is securely fastened by "its sword-knot to that bull-moose antler-point." Winslow then sees that "it was attached to the huge bull-moose head which peered out into the room. Carelessly tossed on the opposite antler was Roosevelt's famous campaign hat, with brim upturned and caught back at the side by crossed sabre cavalry insignia." The sabre was one given to him by the employees of the Navy Department when he left for the war in 1898. Note: photographs taken about 1914 and 1918 show the sabre lying across the antlers of the wapiti head to the left of the alcove; the campaign hat is not visible in either photograph. The only moose head was in the dining room.

31. 1916, May 13. Extract from *Scouting*, May 15, 1916, entitled "Col. Roosevelt Calls Boy Scout Exhibition 'Fine! Inspiring!'": The article describes an exhibition drill by two troops of Boy Scouts on the lawn at Sagamore Hill, after which "back to the trophy room marched the Colonel, and the boy scouts were treated to one of his inimitable talks." The talk was punctuated by cheers from the boys, the loudest when he pointed out the chair he had used as president at meetings of his cabinet.

32. c.1916. Covey, "A Visit to Sagamore Hill," taped interview, 1966: Recalling a visit with Bob Seaman to see Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Covey thought that they sat on a "circular-backed" settee "right in front of the fireplace" and that there was no rug on the floor and no skins on the chairs and floor. Generally, the room in 1966 looked about the same, perhaps "a little more stuffy than when he was here. The room was really quite cozy and it doesn't look that way now." Mr. Covey went on to describe Theodore Roosevelt's "party with the boys":

    > I remember he was talking about some animal...some trophy that he got in Africa or South America; something that he had quite a battle with. These youngsters, about 26 or 30, gathered around him and he stood right about here talking to them. They surrounded him completely, and he told them about his adventure of getting this trophy and when he got through with that he had the boys ask him some questions. Then he said, "I'll tell you about that fellow over there." I'm quite sure the buffalo was over there so he started to go across here and these boys were surrounding him in a circle and they all moved over like one person, right across the room. They stood that way and then he talked to them about the buffalo and how it was, and he told about this particular animal that he killed. They went around the room to different heads of trophies, I remember.

33. 1917, May. Hagedorn, *Roosevelt Family*, pp. 365-66:

    > Two days after the President's rejection of the Division, some twenty of the men who had been most active, recruiting kindred spirits all over the country, gathered in the Trophy Room at Sagamore Hill to witness the act of disbanding....
    >
    > The New York Sun correspondent noted the sunshine, the serene beauty outside, and the gloom in the Trophy Room, where, among "the priceless souvenirs of world venturing," the elephant tusks, the gongs, the skins of wild beasts, "a company of gentlemen all forlorn, gentlemen of the Colonel's own Old Guard," sat "dismally" in a circle, with the Colonel himself in the center. "Through the open window came the haunting chorus of the robins," the reporter noted, "the liquid calls of the little birds whose names the Colonel might have called offhand, the bright chatter of children. But these evidences of nature, awake and gay, fell blunted against the gloomy company. Only the Colonel spoke—rapid, emphatic sentences that beat hard upon every ear and still held silent every tongue"....
    >
    > The scene he pictured for Belle the next day showed how resilient his spirit was. Ethel and Dick were at Sagamore with Richard. "Late this afternoon I found them in the North Room; the victrola was playing 'Garry Owen,' while Ethel, Richard and Dick, hand in hand,

North Room References (cont.)

executed a dance-step march to the tune; whereupon I joined in and executed pigeon-wings in time, opposite them, while the enthralled Richard gazed at my feet."

34. 1918. Two photographs by Paul Thompson:

    (1) view of the east side of the room (SAHI 1424 and TR-HU; fig. 47);

    (2) view of south half of the room (SAHI 1335, 1415 and TR-HU; fig. 48).

35. 1918, February, Sagamore Hill. TR to Quentin (quoted in Hagedorn, *Roosevelt Family*, p. 392: "The North Room is closed by gaudy portieres." Note: the portieres are visible in 1918 Thompson photographs (figs. 9, 48).

36. 1918, September 1, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): "I now telephone & have twenty enlisted men [from Camp Upton] sent once a week. Father makes a little talk in the North Room about his flags & trophies...."

37. 1919, January 8. EKR, diary (TR-HU): "Prayers in North Room. Christine & I read service, after they went to church & burial ground." Note: Christine was Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt. Sylvia Morris, in her biography of Edith Roosevelt (p. 436), mentions that Rough Rider flags were draped over the coffin.

38. 1919. Newspaper clipping, undated, in Ethel Derby scrapbook (TR-HU): King Albert of Belgium was the first reigning monarch to visit Sagamore Hill. After viewing Theodore Roosevelt's grave, he was received by Mrs. Roosevelt "in the famous trophy room." She was seated on a settee, the king next to her on a "small chair," while they chatted informally in French and English.

39. 1919. TR estate, inventory: Living Room, folios 74-105; see Appendix A.

40. 1920 and after. Stanley M. Isaacs, interviewed by Mary Hagedorn, May 1, 1956 (copy at Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS): On the annual January Pilgrimage, after laying a wreath on Roosevelt's grave, the participants would go up to Sagamore Hill. "They would gather in the trophy room, where someone would talk about his connections with Roosevelt and tell interesting and inspiring details. Usually Mrs. Roosevelt would bring out some letter or some memorandum or tell some story that was usually off the record and quite secret but illustrated the kind of man that Theodore Roosevelt was. That, and just walking around the room, seeing the trophies and the books that belonged to him and all that sort of thing was tremendously inspiring."

41. 1922. Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt,* p. 453: Sometime in 1922 Edith Roosevelt received as a gift from the Arthur Lees a copy of Philip de Laszlo's portrait of Theodore Roosevelt. She hung it "over the little platform" in the north room, on the east side, to balance "The Seats of the Mighty" on the west. Morris quotes Mrs. Roosevelt as writing to the Lees (August 22, 1922) that the copy was "in every way equal to the original," adding: "The likeness is so vivid, so alive, that I am forced to turn off the burners when I am alone in the room." In a later letter (July 14, 1923), she told the Lees that she often ran in, before going to bed, "to say goodnight to it." Note: the portrait remained in the same position until 1948. When the house was opened to the public in 1953, it was hung on the north wall, facing the entrance, for better visibility.

42. 1922, June 3, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): On Decoration Day, Mrs. Roosevelt received a group of boy cadets from Roosevelt School in New York and about 200 college students from 40 nations, members of the Cosmopolitan club. "We fenced off a lane in the North Room & they passed thro' & out of the window.... I would have gladly kept [the cadets] & exhibited the trophies of the North Room a la aimable Dean, as Theodore would say, but the pace was too good & they were swept out on the incoming wave of collegians."

43. 1923, April 8, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): "It is too cold to open the north room."

    July 8: "The children [Kermit's] know that the jaguars in the North Room are your trophies."

44. 1925, May. *Roosevelt House Bulletin*, II, 7, Fall 1925, p. 7: In May Mrs. Roosevelt opened Sagamore Hill to a group of Chinese and Japanese ladies. She described to them "many of the wonderful pieces in the trophy room," especially the sword presented by the Emperor of Japan after the Treaty of Portsmouth.

45. 1929, November 27, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 4): "You each [Ted and his wife] brought me an heirloom from the East. Your lovely vase has given me the greatest pleasure. I miss its harmonious lines now that the North Room is closed."

46. c.1929. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family* (1929), pp. 7-9:

    By far the handsomest part of the house is the North Room. It is as large as all the other rooms on the ground floor put together. Father had it built when he was President. Every bit of wood or piece of stone which went into its construction came from the United States or her possessions.

    The walls are paneled, the ceiling is high. From it hang the flags carried by my Father in the Spanish-American War and his standard when he was President. Their flashing colors are set off by the somber brown of the woodwork.

North Room References (cont.)

> On one side is a great fireplace large enough to contain a good-sized fire and a child or two sitting on each side as well. It is flanked by the heads of two buffalo, shot when the last of those animals were roaming the "Bad Lands." Facing them from across the room are the heads of two magnificent elk. From the horns of one hang the hat and sword that my Father had when he was a Rough Rider. On the floor is a big rug, a present from the Shah of Persia [Sultan of Turkey]. A pair of gigantic elephant tusks given Father by King Menelik of Abyssinia stand on either side of the door. Brilliant paintings by Simonds hang on the walls. A portrait of Father in his riding clothes hangs near a window.
>
> Every corner of the room has its treasures. On a cabinet stands a suit of miniature Japanese armor, given Father by Admiral Togo. Two splendid Japanese swords hang in a case on the wall, relics of the old Samurai days when knighthood was in flower in Japan. There is a ponderous leather-covered volume of the Psalms of David that belonged to Menelik. Its parchment sheets are brilliantly illumined. A gorgeous yellow case embroidered with a dragon contains a letter from that lady of doubtful character but undoubted ability, the Dowager Empress of China. Perhaps the most interesting of all are some photographs that are kept in a polished wood box. They were taken by the official German photographer when Father was reviewing the Imperial troops as guest of the Kaiser. The German Emperor wrote annotations on the backs and sent them to Father. One of these runs, "Carnegie is an old peace bore. Send him to D'Estournelles." A number of others are in much the same strain.
>
> Shortly after Father received them, the German Emperor sent Von Bethmann Hollweg with a polite request that they be returned to him, which my Father equally politely refused.
>
> The North Room to me always means evening, a great fire blazing on the hearth, its flickering light dancing on the flags in the gloom of the ceiling, Father, a book under one arm, poking it with a long iron trident, Mother sitting sewing in a corner of the sofa by a lamp.

47. 1941-42. Roosevelt Memorial Association, "Pilgrimage Minutes" (TRA): On January 6, 1941, "because the furnace had broken during the night before the meeting, the Trophy Room was too cold, and the meeting therefore was held in the study." The 1942 meeting was held on May 15, at Mrs. Roosevelt's request; this was the last of the "pilgrimages" held annually since 1920.

48. 1945. Drewes, "Inventory," Living Room: Appendix B. These were items owned by Mrs. Roosevelt.

49. 1947. Rose, "The Sagamore Story," *Long Island Courant*, I (October 1965), p. 25:

> I only saw the house twice before Mrs. Roosevelt's death. I went there in 1947 with Mrs. Richard Derby, T.R.'s daughter, and walked around the ground floor with no idea that in time I would come to know the house as well as my own. Like all people who see Sagamore for the first time, my most vivid impression was of the North Room and its great historic impact; and, not knowing what would happen to Sagamore, I asked to take my two sons to see the house. I wanted them to see the Samurai swords, the Laszlo portrait, the elk and bison heads, the state chairs, among other things, so that they might sense in some way how a man lived who was to them a fabulous figure in history. The next time I was to see the house it was quite bare of all its furnishings.

50. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory: north room; see Appendix C.

51. 1948. Ten photographs by T. Rohan for Roosevelt Memorial Association, before the furnishings were placed in storage (figs. 49-53); the other five photographs (not illustrated) are close-ups of areas visible in the overall views.

52. 1952-53. Rose, "The Sagamore Story," *Long Island Courant*, I (October 1965), pp. 30-31:

> Moving through the hall we now come to the famous North Room and here very little was changed and no additions were needed. The only major change was with respect to the position of the President's portrait. It formerly hung to the right of the steps and since it would have been impossible for the public to have a proper view of it in that spot, the end of the room seemed the ideal placing—and many favorable comments of visitors have justified this decision. The wallpaper in the panels was repaired and saved, the furniture was put back in its original place, the bronzes, books, and heads all were returned to their former positions. The Rough Rider hat, sword, binoculars and gun were hung once again on the antler of the elkhead, as the President had originally placed them.
>
> The North Room presented little difficulty until we came to the flags. There are three flags in the room, the American Flag, the Rough Rider Flag and, to my uninitiated eyes, what I assumed to be the Presidential Flag. Age had taken its toll and the first two had to be remade, though the original regimental flag now hangs in a frame in one of the exhibition rooms.

North Room References (cont.)

What I thought to be the President's flag went to New York and after a discouraging trip to a cleaner, I called Annin and Company and asked their President, Mr. Digby Chandler, if I might bring it to him with a view to having it repaired.... Fortunately, Annin and Company were able to preserve the original center emblem and apply it to a new red silk background.

53. 1953 and later. Bertha Rose, interview, 1975: Asked by Roth about the Laszlo portrait, Mrs. Rose recognized that it had come into the house after Theodore Roosevelt's death and had hung until 1948 by the entrance to the north room, but maintained that it "would be a very silly thing...to have the President's portrait...in a place where you couldn't see it."

    Regarding the flags, Mrs. Rose spoke of the interest in finding out why the presidential standard was red rather than blue and of the need to replace the red taffeta ground, which was disintegrating. The Rough Rider flag was reproduced to hang in the north room, while the original was put in a glass case for display elsewhere. She said the presidential standard was hung as it always had hung at the north end and the Rough Rider flag was hung over the entrance at the south end, with a pulley.

    Mrs. Rose thought the furnishings were as they were originally, except for the black and gold chest.

    She told about having the samurai swords cleaned by an English expert, Sir Frederick Festing, whom Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt had invited over to speak at West Point.

54. Hagedorn, *Guide to Sagamore Hill* (1953), published by the Theodore Roosevelt Association, contains one of the best descriptions of the north room and its contents, as well as a vivid picture of Theodore Roosevelt entertaining visitors in his favorite room. His 1954 book, *The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill* also contains a good description of the room (pp. 232-34).

55. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962:

    > ...this room, after we built it, I never could imagine how the family fit into the other rooms because just look at the two great elk heads and the two great buffalo heads, and I don't know where they even managed to put them....
    >
    > And the other change...was that the Laszlo portrait of my father ...used to be here, because my mother, who used to always sit in that corner of the sofa, could look at it.
    >
    > ...one day I was sitting on that sofa in there. I heard my brother come in, one of the brothers, taking a visitor around and I said to my mother: "You know, it is extraordinary, we really must write things down because we tell quite different stories." So after that we did and it was fortunate we did, indeed, because when Sagamore was taken over by the Theodore Roosevelt Association we had this to check on. But even so we made mistakes, because we were told that this huge, beautiful carpet was from the Shah of Persia, and to our surprise one of the staff of the... Turkish Embassy came up and said, not at all, it wasn't Persian, it was Abdul Hamid II, and he knew just the place where it had been woven. So we had to change that.

    Mrs. Derby spoke about the model of a samurai warrior, the skins on the floor ("the one in the middle my father was most interested in" — a lion skin), something from the Empress of China with dragons on it, the bronze rhino with tick birds, the camagon wood round table.

    "This, I think, would interest you. This is *Nibelungenlied*, and my father...was very much interested and delighted with this and Baron von Sternberg, who was Ambassador in Washington in 1905, presented it to my father from William, the Emperor of Germany, and my father used to sit in that chair over there...and my mother would sit on the sofa, and he would have a little tea table before him and put the book on it and then he'd read by the hour."

    Mrs. Derby then spoke of the China figures given her by the Rochambeau Commission, and the Kaiser's notes.

    Mr. Ingersoll said that the north room seemed a more formal room than the library or drawing room, but Mrs. Derby responded: "Well, no, you see there was that wonderful thing and there were always children lying on the sofa, on that window seat, because it was such a convenient place to read, and we came here after lunch. We used this room a great deal. No, I am sorry it looks very formal; it really shouldn't.... We used to all perch on the bench there and get warm and then move out as we got too warm."

    Referring to the Simonds paintings, she said that her father had picked them out himself in Washington and that they "had that color and pageantry which he particularly enjoyed...."

    "Then we always had a piano here and we had a victrola here too, and, you see, in this room, it was cleared and when we had dances for all the children, we always had them here so that it was a perfect place for that. We always used to have one on the Fourth of July and generally another one. We did the Virginia reel and all sorts of things like that—two-step, polkas and waltzes."

    Mrs. Derby talked about the Martin Frobisher chair, the two bookcases from the White House, the Bronco Buster and Kit Carson bronzes, the Cabinet chair, the campaign

hat and glasses and sword, the Rough Riders flag and presidential standard, the samurai swords.

Regarding music, Mrs. Derby said that Quentin was the "most musical one of us all. My sister played, we all played in those days, but we didn't sing. None of us sang. My father used to say he only knew two tunes and one of them was 'Hail to the Chief.' I think the other was 'A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight.'"

56. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1973: this interview goes into detail about quite a few of the objects in the north room at that time; that information is included in the Furnishings Plan section of this report. The extracts which follow deal with objects formerly in the room and with more general aspects of the room's use and restoration.

Furnishings list: Mrs. Derby said that the list was made with her mother about 1910, certainly before her marriage in 1913, in an effort to ensure that they all told the same stories to visitors. Note: this list has not been located.

Armchair with spiral-turned legs to the left of the fireplace in 1909-14 photographs (figs. 43-46): Mrs. Derby remembered it, but not what happened to it; "...it must have gone long, long ago, and the ones we [have] here my family evidently liked better."

Small embossed-leather chair, south end, 1909-18 (figs. 44, 45, and 48): "That was just a little thing my mother brought home from South America with her. It's just a little red leather chair, not a folding chair, but it has embossed leather...." She agreed with Mrs. Rose that either the leather fell out and it was thrown away or "she may have given it to somebody because it wasn't a very important or treasured chair. I think we had one upstairs."

Moorish chest, south end, 1914-18 (figs. 46 and 48): Mrs. Derby thought Archie or "the Teds" might have it. "First it was in the hall...in front of the dining room door," with the rhino statue on it, "and then it was before the North Room," on the southwest side of the entrance platform. See also figure 15 (1948) and the following paragraph.

Calico wood chest: Mrs. Derby: "The calico wood chest, is that gone? It is gone! It was a great big one that stood by the entrance to the dining room, and the rhinocerous was on it." Mrs. Kraft: "Oh, yes, that is gone...a higher chest." Mrs. Derby: "Yes, much higher. It was on the list. You've scratched it out." Note: this is the same as the Moorish chest, above.

Upholstered armchair, with velvet upholstery on both sides of back and on arms: Mr. Steele asked if Mrs. Derby had it and she said, "Yes, that's it. That was part of the dining room furniture which I have all of and which was in my mother's family...." Note: this was probably a drawing room, rather than dining room, chair, perhaps the one in the north window in 1948 (fig. 50).

Music stand or cabinet: referring to the east wall, Mrs. Derby said, "But you see this was all entirely different because there was a big stand there—I don't know where that ever went to—that had music in it...." Mrs. Kraft: "Yes, we have that...upstairs [under the stairs to the attic]."

Bronze statue, "Crowded Hour at San Juan," by James Kelly: Mrs. Derby did not think this was in the north room; "...that really wasn't there [on the piano]. But you know Mrs. Roosevelt may have moved it some morning because she thought it was nicer there."

Statue, "The Spirit of America," by Ralph Beach: when asked by Mr. Steele about the statue on the cabinet beside the piano (1918, fig. 47), Mrs. Kraft confirmed that it was not in the house in 1948. Mrs. Derby added that all the family disliked it.

Mantel: Mrs. Rose, looking at a 1918 photograph (fig. 47): "The bronze statues were against the light wood. They weren't pushed in this way. Which would make them stand out." Mrs. Derby: "Good for you, Bertha. There's where Mrs. Rose is so marvelous." Mrs. Rose: "Well, you see that's what I mean by poetic license. You've just got to do some of these things."

Lamps: Mrs. Rose: "It's interesting that the lamps are reversed in this picture," referring to figure 47; the lamps stand on either side of the oak settee. Mr. Steele: "Yes, there are a lot of little differences like that. I figured that they usually were the other way, switched from what they are now. But the visitors have to stand here on the landing, and with that tall lamp there, it would be in front of the portrait" of TR. Mrs. Rose: "Maybe that's why we moved it." Mrs. Derby: "I'm sure that's why."

Clock: Mrs. Rose remarked that men seemed to have a special fondness for the kind of "square, silver clock" from Tiffany's that was on the small round table in the 1918 photograph. Mrs. Derby said that it always stood on the round table next to the oak settee and that Archie took it.

Cabinet, next to piano (1918): Mrs. Derby remembered it, but not where it came from or what happened to it. (This was probably a phonograph.)

Table, with shelf and back; in southeast corner (1909-18): empty in 1909, later used to display the Louisiana loving cup, Mrs. Derby thought it "probably fell apart and was put in the fireplace."

57.

Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1977:

Window shades (photographs, 1909-14): Mrs. Derby and Mrs. Rose thought the shades looked more like curtains and Mrs. Derby did not remember them. Mrs. Rose

North Room References (cont.)

suggested that the photographer might have put them up to reduce the glare from the windows.

Samurai warrior: Mrs. Derby said that the glass case was added by the TRA after they found someone "had fiddled with the fan," or, as Mrs. Rose suggested, "had swiped something." Mrs. Rose thought the TRA had put the swords in a case also, but this was done before 1918 (fig. 48).

58. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interview, 1974: Mrs. Longworth did not remember anything about the various missing pieces, mentioned in references 49 and 50. Mr. Steele mentioned that Mrs. Derby thought their brother Archie might have the Moorish chest and that Archie had told him he had the "little bronze statuette of a faun" identified earlier as "The Spirit of America."

    Mrs. Longworth did not particularly remember the ornate rocking chair Mrs. Derby had said was Alice's favorite, but was "perfectly willing to believe" that she rocked in it; she did remember the chair she used "was not a very comfortable one."

    Regarding the Dutch-style roundabout chairs, she supposed her father wanted them because "he made a great emphasis on being Dutch."

    Mrs. Longworth did not remember any costume parties in the north room in her time: "I think that perhaps Ethel, Ted, Kermit had parties but I haven't the faintest idea."

59. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1977: Mr. Dyer said that Mrs. Derby bought at Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.'s estate auction "two silver things which are in the North Room now; she bought them with her own money because they'd always been there...."

60. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974: Mrs. Kraft began coming to Sagamore Hill about 1928 for meetings of the Needlework Guild of America. Each year Mrs. Roosevelt gave a tea for the workers in the north room.

    Books: when the contents of the house were put in storage, "these books were marked as having come from the North Room, so when they were brought back they were then returned to the North Room.... I think we have more books here in the alcove now than we had before because up here in old photographs you would see objects of art" on the south side. The books on the south side relate to natural history and on the north side to history. "Unfortunately, some of the volumes are not complete, because Mr. Roosevelt apparently gave one or two volumes away if he felt so inclined."

    Many individual pieces in the room were mentioned; this information is incorporated into the Furnishing Plan section, north room.

61. List of furnishings in north room, probably by Mrs. Derby, based on information from her mother, undated: see Appendix D.

Dining Room References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, first floor (fig. 6): note door opening on piazza, later replaced by an interior door when that part of the piazza became an extension of the hall leading into the North Room (1905).

2. 1887. Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt*, p. 102: refers to the Roosevelts' purchase of a sideboard, table, and chairs in Florence while they were honeymooning in Italy.

3. c.1890, after Christmas, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow, undated (TR-HU): "Cousin George sent me a most fascinating invention. Four china candles with reservoirs of oil inside & tiny lamps at the top & pretty pink shades, so when I put them in my silver candlesticks they burn all through several dinners, never melt, or burn the shades & yet no one would know they were not real candles." From Bamie, she received "a beautiful epergne for the center of the table of the new gold glass & four tiny vases to match. It is really gorgeous." Other gifts included a dozen each of dinner and breakfast knives and drawn work doilies (the James Roosevelts), doilies (Mrs. Gracie), "a really handsome pair of glass olive dishes, strawberry cutting" (Mrs. Cornelius Roosevelt). Note: subsequent gifts probably used in the dining room will be found in Appendix F: China, Glass, and Silver; and Appendix G: Linens and other Fabrics.

4. 1892, May 20, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (#377, TR-HU): in this letter Edith recounts the tale of Theodore and the football in the dining room and adds that Mame still feeds Kermit his granicum upstairs "but he comes & sits with the children while she goes to her tea."

5. 1894, November 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (TR-HU): With her Christmas money, she plans to "have the dining room sofa covered. It needs it more now than even two years ago when you know it needed it so badly."

6. c.1895. Photograph of Theodore Roosevelt standing in front of the dining room fireplace, by "one of the family" (from Mrs. Roosevelt's album, TR-HU, Oversize/R 500/R67): though dated in the album c.1885, amended by Mrs. Derby (?) to 1894, it seems likely that this was taken by Emily Carow during her June-December 1895 visit. The picture shows the same andirons and statuette of a deer that appear in the 1904 photos in the same location; two candelabra on the mantel that were on the sideboard in 1904; and four small vases that might be the gold glass ones mentioned in Edith's c.1890 Christmas letter (ref. 3). See figure 54.

Dining Room References (cont.)

Two other photographs (not illustrated) probably taken at the same time by Emily Carow show Alice in front of an Oriental screen, holding an art-glass vase in one hand and looking at it rather soulfully, and Ted, aged seven, asleep (or pretending to be) on a bearskin rug in front of the same screen. The screen appears in 1904 pictures of the dining room.

7. 1895, June 16, Sagamore Hill. TR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (Cowles, ed., *Letters from Theodore Roosevelt,* p. 157): "...Alice takes dinner with us."

8. 1896, June 28, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "The feast went off very well though Rose [the new waitress] gave us steel knives to cut our pineapples with. The table was very pretty with Brabant roses."

9. 1896, August 3, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#126, TR-HU): Edith suggests that Emily might experiment with painting tapestry covers. "I have some chairs from Florence that were never made up which you might experiment with." Note: one of these side chairs appears in an 1898 photograph of the dining room and two in a 1904 photograph of the drawing room (figs. 55 and 33). In another letter to Emily, January 13, 1901, Edith enclosed a sketch of two more chairs for which she wanted covers; these may be the two in figure 33.

10. 1897, May 10, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#138, TR-HU): "You will be amused to hear that the art muslin & blue chintz which you brought home for bed spreads are being used as curtains most successfully. The other spread I shall take to W. for a table cover." Note: this may be related to two undated fragments of letters from Edith. EKR to Emily (#655, TR-HU): "The blue bedspread I am using for a dining room table cloth. It looks very well with the chintz curtains." EKR to her mother (#676, TR-HU): "When I came in town [New York] I found the blue bed quilt here. It is really very handsome & I think I shall use it as a tablecloth this winter. The pattern is beautiful & very effective." Since the Roosevelts spent the winter of 1896 in New York, it is not clear whether the curtains and table cloth were used there or at Sagamore Hill.

11. 1898. Childe, "Theodore Roosevelt, the Man," *New York Times Illustrated Magazine,* October 9, 1898: "...the walls in hall and dining room bore yet finer tributes to his prowess in the superb heads with which they were adorned, those of a big buffalo and a wapiti being the masterpieces of his art with bullet and trigger."

12. 1898, October. *New York Times Illustrated Magazine*, October 9, 1898: This photograph of the dining room at Sagamore Hill, looking toward the south and west, shows the Florentine table without its leaves and bare, two of the matching armchairs and three or four of the sidechairs, an intricately patterned carpet, a bison head on the west wall, an antelope head over the hall door, two prints, portieres in the hall doorway, a dark drape, and a patterned (?) window shade on the French door. This photograph was re-used in an article in the *Broadway Magazine,* September 1907, by which time it was incorrect in almost every detail. See figure 55 and compare with 1904 photograph, figure 56.

13. 1899, October 7, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#215, TR-HU): "I left O.B. Thursday having ordered lunch for nine to be ready on Sunday & by the time I got back my lunch had grown to twenty two!"

14. 1899, December 27, Albany. TR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (quoted in Cowles, ed., *Letters from Theodore Roosevelt,* p. 227): "As regards the table, I have had two life long convictions. First, that when I wanted to eat a soft boiled egg, I wanted to eat it out of a cup, and not to peck at it inside its shell as if I was a magpie robbing a nest. Second, and vastly more important, that when I was eating a fish, especially if it was a smelt, or something of the kind, there was no earthly reason why I should be forbidden a knife, and forced to make ineffective jabs at the fish with my fork, while it scattered free around the plate. So the fish knives really represent a very material addition to my comfort, and also to that of Alice, who has the same feeling that I have on the subject."

15. 1901, January, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#253, TR-HU): "I have put the high nursery fender in the dining room so I can keep the fire there constantly without fearing for Rose's skirts."

16. 1902, September 4. EKR, diary (TR-HU): "Grd Duke Boris lunched with Theodore. I went to Aunt Lizzie's with Harry White." In a letter to sister Emily, September 10, 1902, Edith wrote: "I lunched with Aunt Lizzie to avoid meeting the Grd Duke Boris. In Washington it would have been another matter, but I could not receive him in my own private house."

17. 1903, August 6, Sagamore Hill. TR to Emily Carow (quoted in Bishop, *TR's Letters to His Children,* p. 50):

> To-day is Edith's birthday, and the children have been too cunning in celebrating it. Ethel...had taken her gift and the gifts of all the other children into her room and neatly wrapped them up in white paper and tied with ribbons. They were for the most part taken down-stairs and put at her plate at breakfast time. Then at lunch in march Kermit and Ethel with a cake, burning forty-two candles, and each candle with a piece of paper tied to it purporting to show the animal or inanimate object from which the candle came. All the dogs and horses—Renown, Bleistein, Yagenka, Algonquin, Sailor Boy, Brier, Hector, etc., as well as Tom Quartz, the cat, the extraordinarily named hens—such as Baron Speckle and Fierce, and finally even the boats and that pomegranate which Edith gave Kermit and which has always been known as Santiago, had each his or her or its tag on a special candle.

Dining Room References (cont.)

18. 1904. Photographs of the dining room by Underwood & Underwood (SAHI 1396, fig. 56) and by Pach Brothers (SAHI 1396A, not illustrated) must have been taken at almost the same time, probably on the same day, since they are alike in almost every detail. They show the American classical table and chairs, the Italian sideboard, a very plain rug with decorative border, a covered serving table, an Oriental screen but not the one now in the collection, and a moose head mounted differently from the one installed after TR shot it in 1911.

19. c.1905. Barclay H. Farr, "The Reminiscences of Barclay H. Farr," transcript of a May 5, 1953, interview (Columbia University Oral History Project, Columbia University, New York):

> She was always a perfect hostess under difficult conditions. I remember one occasion when we were just about to sit down for lunch and the telephone rang. Six or eight congressmen had just arrived in Oyster Bay. They asked when they could see the President, and he said, "Oh, come right on up for lunch." The table had to be taken all apart. She asked James, the butler, if there was enough food to go around. James shook his head and said, "Well, I guess there is, but it's a little late to let me know." He had to add two or three more leaves to the table. We all sat shoulder to shoulder, our elbows practically in the other person's plate. That was a fairly typical occurrence here....

20. 1905. Hagedorn, *Roosevelt Family*, p. 232: The antelope and deer heads in the dining room were moved to the new North Room.

21. 1905, Summer. Ibid., p. 219: The Russian diplomat Sergei Witte, speaking of his visit to Sagamore Hill before the treaty negotiations at Portsmouth, wrote: "The luncheon was more than simple and, for a European, almost indigestible. There was no tablecloth, and there was ice-water instead of wine." Note: the Roosevelt wine cellar was exceptionally well supplied, but wine apparently was served only with dinner.

22. 1906, April 27, Washington. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): she sees problems in having a tutor for Kermit at Oyster Bay, since he would require lunch and probably dinner, too. "I cannot undertake to have two separate meals served habitually there, as there is only one dining-room, and you know yourself how often I have had to dispose of the children as best I could when Father has had company...."

23. 1908, July 24. Archibald Butt, *Letters of Archie Butt* (1924), pp. 63-65, 70-71: Butt, the president's military aide, wrote to his mother about his first dinner and breakfast at Sagamore Hill, describing food, dress, and general atmosphere. He was particularly interested to find that at breakfast they had hominy, served southern style "with salt and butter and nothing more." He noted that the president had "his own coffee pot and slop bowl and cream pitcher and sugar...a complete set in itself." Mrs. Roosevelt explained that "it is next to impossible to get his coffee to suit him, and as he is a great coffee drinker she provided him with a service of his own, and if the coffee is not right he has no one to blame but himself."

24. 1908, August 31, Sagamore Hill. Kermit, diary (KR-LC): "...all the Olympic athletes came and had a kind of stand up lunch."

25. 1911, August, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Eleanor B. Roosevelt, August 13 (TR,Jr.-LC, box 4): Ethel and her friends went on a picnic on her birthday, "because we had Admiral Togo & his suite wh. filled the dining room entirely. There were eight of them...."

26. 1913, April 4, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit, April 6 (KR-LC, box 11): Speaking of Ethel's wedding to Richard Derby, at Sagamore Hill: "Crowds & crowds of people came, & I had them all seated to eat their lunch off of small tables.... Ethel's table was in the dining room."

27. 1914. Photograph in *New York Times*, June 7, 1914 (fig. 8); taken through the open French doors, this shows the east wall, with Aunt Kermit's sideboard, the moose head, the Japanese screen, and the center of the room with table (covered), chairs, and rug as in 1904. The clock and candle-lamps on the sideboard appear to be the same also as in 1904.

28. 1914, May 24, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "Today he told me we should be thirteen at lunch, then twelve, then we came home and found we should be but eight. I was still doubtful & had but two seats removed from the table making ten. Before lunch was half over four people arrived so the two seats had to be put back. You can believe that I need servants of a placid temperament to deal with such contingencies."

29. 1915, February 23, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): She mentions that Ethel's dining room is "furnished with the carved Italian furniture."

30. 1915, July 2, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#449, TR-HU): "I also got the Fourth of July adornments for the table. Candies tied up in fire cracker shapes, red white & blue paper baskets and mottoes."

31. 1918, September 1, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "I now telephone & have twenty enlisted men sent once a week [from Camp Mills]. Father makes a little talk to them in the North Room about his flags & trophies, then I take them to the dining room & give them tea & cake & cigarettes & sometimes we walk to the garden. Probably they would enjoy Mary Sweeney & co., but there is glory in them & besides I could not manage the other way."

Dining Room References (cont.)

32. 1918, August. "Un Apres-midi chez le colonel Roosevelt," *L'Illustration*, October 12, 1918: after lunch Colonel Roosevelt showed his visitor, in the dimly lit dining room, a print (*un eau-forte dissimul))* of Frederick the Great presenting standards to his troops and explained that it was given to him by the Kaiser at a time when they were exchanging gifts instead of insults (*injures*). The table was strewn (*jonch)e*) with flowers. The visitor could not take his eyes off the window in which was hung a little service flag with four stars, three blue, one silver. Quentin's death in action was not mentioned. In the late afternoon, the French visitor saw, through the half-open door of the dining room, that the table had been freshly set with glasses and light refreshments (*friandises*). Colonel Roosevelt explained that this was for his "boys" for whom he was waiting. When some soldiers arrived from camp, singing and whistling, the visitor realized that these were the "boys" he was waiting to snack with (*pour gouter*).

33. 1919. TR Estate, inventory: Dining Room, folios 106-107; see Appendix A.

34. After 1919, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow, September 26 (#451, TR-HU): "Your X-stitch doilies are in constant use, & the pretty designs & colors show so well through the white glass of the finger bowls."

35. 1923, April 8, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "The painters & paperers are 'doing their darndest.' The dining room walls are bare...."

36. 1924, December 25, Sagamore Hill. EKR, diary (TR-HU): "20 lunched here. Children & grandchildren. Tree in p.m. Quiet dinner."

37. 1922-1942. Roosevelt Memorial Association, "Pilgrimage minutes" (TRA): From 1922 on, the pilgrimage included a visit to Sagamore Hill for a meeting in the north room, followed by lunch in the dining room. In 1930, for instance, it was reported: "After the meeting, the pilgrims once more enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon and found occasion once more to tell themselves and each other that Sagamore Hill had not lost its old compelling magic."

38. 1945. Drewes, "Inventory," Dining Room: Appendix B.

39. 1947. EKR, "List of furnishings," Dining Room: Appendix E.

40. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory: Dining Room; see Appendix C.

41. 1948. Photographs taken for Roosevelt Memorial Association before Sagamore Hill was dismantled; there are three views of the dining room, showing most of the furnishings listed in the 1945-48 inventories as well as in the 1919 and 1948 inventories of TR's estate. See figures 57-59. The wallpaper in these photographs probably dates from 1923 (ref. 31).

42. Hagedorn, *Guide to Sagamore Hill* (1953), p. 56: Hagedorn tells "the story behind the moose-head" on the east wall, stating that Roosevelt shot it in self-defense when it charged him during a 1911 hunt in Maine. Note: this apparently replaced the moose head visible in the 1904 photographs, which was mounted differently, on a large, shield-shaped mounting board.

    Hagedorn writes at some length (pp. 56-58) about the nature of conversation at the lunch and dinner table. Some of this is repeated in Hermann Hagedorn and Gary G. Roth, *Sagamore Hill, an Historical Guide* (1977).

43. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family* (1929):

    > [pp. 22-23:] A generation ago my cousins' family used to have breakfast at seven. My family had breakfast at eight. Both families had old-fashioned American meals—cereal, waffles, corn-beef hash, beefsteak, potatoes. We boys were accustomed during the summer to breakfast regularly at both houses. The half hour in between and the half a mile walk was all that we needed to whet our appetites again.
    >
    > [pp. 33:] But we were at the family dining table. We must not forget its time-honored customs. First in importance among these comes where each member shall sit. Of course the father and mother are at opposite ends. Traditionally, the father's end is supposed to be the head—practically I think this is very often far from the case.
    >
    > The children are grouped on each side. We always have had the two youngest by their mother. The eldest sit by their father. As the family increases, those by the mother are normally displaced by later arrivals.
    >
    > This of course places a premium on that seat. Father said, however, that it was carrying this too far when he heard Mother remark, "No, Archie, you have been bad. You cannot sit by me. You are to be punished. You must sit by your Father."
    >
    > [pp. 34-35:] Both Father and Mother were good disciplinarians as far as we were concerned. I am sorry to say that when the grandchildren arrived it was very different. To begin with, the ruling as to places was entirely voided. Father was allowed to have the grandchildren sit by him.

It was at this time that we, the older children, noticed this astonishing breakdown in moral fiber on the part of both Father and Mother. They let our children do things they never would have permitted us to do.

Our little Teddy was sitting one morning in a highchair by Father. Now Father was very fond of coffee and always had a special cup. It was so large it was more in the nature of a bathtub. Mother had given it to him for a present. This particular day Teddy, sitting in his highchair, a bib tied neatly around his neck, was watching with interest his grandfather's coffee being placed on the table. He had a salt spoon in his hand and a salt cellar nearby. Remarking in a sepulchral voice, "Put salt in Grandfather's soup," he dumped a whole spoonful into the coffee. If we had done that when we were little, the least we could have expected was banishment from the table. Was Teddy banished? He was not. Father merely remarked mildly, "Please don't, Teddy. That is not soup, it is coffee," and had another cup brought to the other side where it would be out of the little boy's reach.

At Sagamore there were other matters of debate at the table besides the places. The bread and butter plates we used came from Italy and were the gift of my Mother's sister who lived there. They were decorated with swans feeding among rushes. One of them was unlike the others, having on it near a swan a small golden beetle. Naturally we all wanted that plate. Each of us would try to sneak into the dining room before dinner and change it from where it might be to our place, exclaiming triumphantly and innocently when the rest arrive, "I've got the golden beetle!" Finally the contest became so keen that Mother ruled the plate must stay where the waitress put it. When we had all grown up, Kermit got Mother in a weak moment to give it to him. He has it at his house now, and is envied of all.

[p. 36:] Of course we all had our silver mugs, christening presents, which we valued highly. We have never given them up. To this day, and I am forty, I always drink out of my silver christening mug. It has been with me everywhere from San Francisco to Washington.

Father hated large centerpieces. He used to maintain that he had married Mother because he liked to look at her, and did not see why at table she should be concealed behind a mass of foliage. Once he confided to my wife, "Eleanor, these large table decorations are ridiculous. If we go on a picnic we do not select a bush and then sit around it in a circle to have lunch!"

44. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962:

DERBY: Would you like to look at the dining room now?... This furniture my father and mother bought in Florence when they were on their honeymoon. And this table stretched indefinitely. And family meal time was a wonderful time for all of us. We all loved it. It began in the morning with breakfast—say breakfast was at 8 o'clock—and you were given ten minutes leeway, but if you were later than ten minutes, then you had to wait for an hour so that there were the most frightful scurryings to get down just in time.

INGERSOLL: What was the hour, time enough for everybody else to finish eating?

DERBY: Yes, because it was so difficult for the household, the butler and the maid and the cook to provide successive breakfasts right straight through and they didn't think that was thoughtful or nice.

INGERSOLL: Did that apply to guests also?

DERBY: No, guests could do whatever they liked, but guests always took care to be prompt because, as I say, it was always such fun at breakfast because my father was in great spirits and he told all kinds of tales and we were all so interested in what was going on.

INGERSOLL: You mentioned that the tiny children did not eat here in the dining room.

DERBY: No, of course, because there was the nursery upstairs and their nurses took their food up there and they didn't come down until they were well able to take care of themselves. The younger children always sat next to my mother at this end and the older ones next to my father at that end. And what was so wonderful about him, I think, was that we never felt intruders. If it was a time that we were not to be here, he just told us that, but otherwise we shared life with him. He never seemed to find us a nuisance or trouble.

INGERSOLL: So you would eat right here with whatever distinguished guests that were here.

DERBY: Yes, with whoever he had here. And you see what happened was that when the Theodore Roosevelt Association took it over they wanted to have it as much as possible as it was, so we went around and put down things we would like, but we said if they want them they keep them and so a great many things they kept. For instance, like these lovely crystal dishes which have our family monogram in them and that is the coat of arms with the plumes and all that. But I think it is wonderful to have them here. Then this great bowl was the bowl that the members of his tennis cabinet gave him....

Dining Room References (cont.)

And this is a wonderful screen...all hand embroidered, and that was another one which we had great difficulties about, trying to decide upon its origin because there was a great discussion about whether it was Japanese or Chinese. And these are my Grandmother Bulloch's tea service.... And these are the lovely silver dishes which the ladies of the cabinet gave my mother one year. We often had those on the table; she delighted in them. And then you see here children could sit here when they finished their breakfast and wanted to come in and talk or wanted to hear what was going on. We often did that.

INGERSOLL: I gather from the timing you had that breakfast usually took just about an hour.

DERBY: Yes, we didn't hurry through it I don't think in any way at all.

INGERSOLL: What did you usually have for breakfast, or was there no standard breakfast menu?

DERBY: Well, there was always coffee, you know.

INGERSOLL: Did the children drink coffee?

DERBY: No, milk I think. And then there were eggs and bacon, and sausages, toast. More of that I think than cereals.... Yes, we did have hominy, oatmeal and those things too—fruit, prunes, oranges, that kind of thing. I think we had a neighbor down here who used to have clams for breakfast every morning—clams or beef steak, but we didn't have that....

[At Thanksgiving they had both a pig and a turkey.] The little pig always looked so very handsome on the sideboard with his apple in his mouth.

45. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1973:

STEELE: [Referred to an upholstered armchair] with velvet upholstery on both sides of the back and on the arms [which Mrs. Kraft told him Mrs. Derby had].

DERBY: Yes, that's it. That was part of the dining room [drawing room?] furniture which I have all of and which was in my mother's family; and my mother gave me all this dining room furniture which is now in the Sagamore Hill dining room when I was married, and she took the other furniture down. When Sagamore opened, I gave this [original Italian honeymoon set] back.

46. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1977: After considerable discussion of the two sets of dining room furniture (table and chairs), without resolving the question when and why the Italian pieces were replaced with the early American ones, Roth raised the question: "how did they all sit around that table? Mrs. Derby said that it had extra leaves, but when they lifted the cloth to look at it, they found that the central portion of the top was obviously a crude substitution, "like a bread board," as Mrs. Rose put it. Mrs. Derby could not explain this, but said she would look at home for possible leaves. She insisted that when fully extended the Italian table could seat as many people as the American one, now in her home.

47. Mrs. Derby pointed out that there was also a "table in the window...where the children all ate, right in that corner there, and even when we had people here sometimes the younger ones came down and had lunch over there.... We often had our dinner over there when we had too many here, you see, or ones where they didn't want the children." They did all eat together at breakfast, she added, and at lunch and dinner when they were older.

The table as exhibited is set for dinner, not for lunch. There would have been no tablecloth and no candles at lunch, Mrs. Derby and Mrs. Rose agreed. The plates are simply service plates on which other plates would be set.

Roth asked about the different screen in the 1904 photograph, but Mrs. Derby only identified the later one as "from the Empress of China," which led Mrs. Rose to comment: "...this is the screen that we put up and irate Chinese come and say it can't possibly be Japanese and irate Japanese come and say it can't possibly be Chinese."

48. Rose, "The Sagamore Story," *Long Island Courant*, I (October 1965), p. 31:

> The 1903 [1898] photograph of the dining room [fig. 55] showed clearly that the furniture was the set bought in Florence by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt on their wedding trip. This was returned to Sagamore by a member of the family to whom it had been given and the dining room today is exactly as it was originally. Close inspection with a magnifying glass indicated that the wallpaper had a small design and Strahan and Company were able to find the paper now on the walls which closely resembles the former paper. I had no guide to go by for curtains so I used the coloring of the paper and screen in selecting the velvet draperies.

49. Bertha Rose, interview, 1975: Mrs. Rose said that the arms for the gas bracket lamps in the drawing room and "perhaps the dining room" were copied from the arms of a chandelier from the Grand Hotel in Saratoga Springs, which they bought at auction.

50. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1977: Dyer pointed out that the rug was not original, that some of the table service came from Mrs. Derby, and that Mrs. Derby "never liked" the salts.

Dining Room References (cont.)

51. Hermann Hagedorn, "Good Living at Teddy Roosevelt's," *McCall's*, June 1956, pp. 38-43: Hagedorn quotes from Ethel Derby and Alice Longworth in this account of life at Sagamore Hill, accompanied by a number of recipes "from Roosevelt cookbooks." Mrs. Longworth is quoted as saying that there was always wine at dinner and that her father loved to crumple in his fingers the leaves of verbena or rose geranium in the finger bowl after dinner.

52. "Thanksgiving at Sagamore Hill," *New York Folklore Quarterly* (1964), pp. 196-197: gives the menu for the day and a few comments from contemporary sources on Theodore Roosevelt's appetite and love of sweets.

53. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974: this interview identifies the sources of many objects in the restored dining room. This information is incorporated in the Furnishing Plan: Dining Room.

Pantry References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, first floor (fig. 6): note particularly the angled southwest wall, since removed; the larger cupboards; window on the hall (removed, if ever constructed) and single window on the north wall.

2. 1894, June 5, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Hall painted the butler's pantry...."

3. 1896, May 17. EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (Morison and Blum, eds., *Letters*, I, p. 542): "I have taken the silver out of Sagamore, and given the jewels in charge to Mrs. Lee; but the big red leather box was not in the safe; can you tell me where it is?"

4. c.1900. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family*, p. 23:

> The pantry at Sagamore, of course, had to be kept locked, or we would have gorged there continually. Archie, then aged six, was asked by his nurse who had been calling him repeatedly without getting a response, where he was and what he had been doing. He replied, "In the pantry, watching Sissy-Wissy (Alice) eating!"
>
> Once Kermit and I forced our way into this sanctum sanctorum and purloined a pound tin of guava jelly. We took it to a favorite retreat behind the icehouse and there proceeded to eat it all. I cannot remember that we were ever found out, or that we suffered any ill effects—not even a "cherry pain" as we used to call that most common of childhood ills.

5. 1902, June 24, Sagamore Hill. Archie to his father (TR-LC, Addenda, Series 16, box 1): "There is a Telephone put up and it makes the place looke afwel [sic]."

6. c.1902. EKR, instructions to waitress (SAHI, Recipes and Domestics file): The waitress had entire charge of the dining room, pantry, hall, stairs, and toilet room, as well as the china, silver, glass and table linen. Either the waitress or the parlor maid was to be within hearing of the telephone in the afternoon.

7. 1906-09. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interviews, 1968 and 1969: she remembered the large sugar barrel and that the butler used to fix the morning trays in the pantry. In her time James Amos was chief butler and Allen Dean was his assistant. She did not remember tins of food in the pantry; they were unnecessary because groceries and meat were delivered daily from the village. There was no icebox in the pantry, only the one on the back porch. The telephone was in the pantry so that the butler could answer it, buzzing the President in the library if it was for him.

8. 1907, June, Sagamore Hill. Ethel to her mother: she has "started the china closet list." Note: This list does not seem to be extant, but there are lists of china, glass, and silver dating from 1897, 1908, 1913, 1919, 1924, 1945, and 1948, as well as incidental references to individual pieces and sets in correspondence. All of this is presented in Appendix F.

9. c.1909. Eleanor B. Roosevelt, *Day Before Yesterday: The Reminiscences of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.* (1959), p. 56: "my father-in-law hated the telephone and thought it a modern gadget that could well be done without. After leaving the White house he had ordered the telephone removed from Sagamore Hill, saying it was nothing but a nuisance.... It was only because of protests by the children that it was allowed to remain."

10. 1919. TR Estate, inventory; see Appendix A.

11. 1945. Drewes, "Inventory": under Kitchen and Pantry, the only item of furnishing that clearly was in the pantry was an iron safe, 34" x 27" x 52". See Appendix B.

12. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory; see Appendix C.

13. 1951. Chapman, Evans & Delahanty, floor plans showing proposed changes to Sagamore Hill: these working drawings, dated May 22 and October 4, 1951 (SAHI files), reveal proposed and actual changes in the pantry, but do not clearly indicate conditions existing when the Roosevelt Memorial Association acquired the house.

14. Rose, "The Sagamore Story," *Long Island Courant*, I (October 1965), p. 31:

Pantry References (cont.)

> The unusual and lovely color of the pantry was found, again by scraping the walls; it was the first coat over the natural plaster and was a surprising find. The pantry telephone was the gift of the New York Telephone Company since the original one had been removed, but the family remembered that the only telephone in the house was on that pantry panel until the President felt the pressure of business and had one installed in the library.

In a subsequent interview (with Gary Roth, January 13, 1975) Mrs. Rose cited Mrs. Derby as the source for the statement that the library telephone was installed after the pantry instrument. The instruments in the restored house were both donated by the New York Telephone Company.

15. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interview, 1974; during the interview Mrs. Longworth showed Mr. Steele the set of TR-monogrammed, blue-bordered dinner china in her possession, two pieces of which he was able to photograph. This set is now owned by Mrs. Longworth's granddaughter.

16. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1977: Mr. Dyer volunteered the information that the tin boxes in the pantry cupboard, marked almonds, gelatin, and wheat, came from the estate of an Oyster Bay friend of Mrs. Roosevelt, not from Sagamore Hill.

17. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974:

KRAFT: We're standing by the little wooden ice box which is original. Now on top of the wooden ice box there is a wicker basket which is not original and Mrs. Derby and I do not believe it's anything the Roosevelt family would have used. We had it open as a picnic set for a while; it was given to us by Mrs. T.R. Jr. We just closed it.... I don't think they used anything formal.... You see this is really quite elaborate. It's quite beautiful china really, eggshell china...with gold cups and all. I don't think it's the sort of thing TR would take to the woods, you know.

Now the china in the cupboard here is all original, every piece. The oyster plates I got back when Mr. Roosevelt returned them and these chocolate cups were returned by Mr. Roosevelt, these Chinese bowls were returned—the yellow ones—and they are in the inventory. All of this has the Roosevelt crest on it.

STEELE: Those are the little sherry glasses.

KRAFT: And the liqueur glasses. This is more Heisey glass down here, the same type of glass that's on the dining room table.

STEELE: Are those wine glasses, the green glass?

KRAFT: Yes, and you see this with the red letter C is for Carow. I must correct myself—this is not an original piece.

STEELE: There's one—what is it?

KRAFT: I think it's a jam jar. It's a covered dish with a cover, very ornate and painted.

STEELE: With two handles—gold with flowers and a bird on it.

KRAFT: Scalloped edge. These are not original.

STEELE: These are the tin containers for peaches and currants, the ones that are painted red.... Mrs. Derby got them, didn't she?

KRAFT: At an auction.

STEELE: So she thought they were—

KRAFT: Something they would have had.... Of course, the telephone was put in when Mr. Roosevelt became President and this is it...the same, original telephone [see reference 15].... The barrels were put there to indicate that they bought flour and sugar by the barrel. They're not original barrels. Over here by the sink, which hasn't been touched at all...there's a silver tray here and it has a coffeepot and there's a silver strainer, which Mr. Archibald Roosevelt gave back, gave to Mrs. Derby when he was breaking up his home in Cold Spring Harbor, and Mrs. Derby brought it up here. And it is the strainer that TR used for this cup. He always liked hot milk in his coffee and this strainer was in this cup to catch the skim off the milk...and Richard Derby always loved to hold that strainer for the hot milk for his grandfather.... The silver strainer doesn't belong to the Park Service....

STEELE: Are these other little things here next to the sink original?

KRAFT: This is all original. This was all here.

STEELE: Little creamer.

KRAFT: Little butter paddle was here. This is not an original tray.

STEELE: That's the large tray with the—

KRAFT: Tole tray.... The others are [a round brass one and a smaller red one].

STEELE: Now the things in this other glass-enclosed cupboard—

Pantry References (cont.)

KRAFT: They're all original, just...more wine glasses, just surplus. [Also a heavy glass water pitcher and a blue bowl for flowers.]

Kitchen References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, first floor (fig. 6): the main floor plan of the kitchen is essentially as it is now, except that a door to the laundry replaced a closet in the southeast corner. The stairs to the cellar are shown (removed in 1952 to allow the straightening of the back hall).

2. 1891, January 5, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#16, TR-HU): "I shall have Fain do the kitchen floor." Note: possibly a reference to laying linoleum.

3. Before 1894. EKR to Emily Carow (#620, TR-HU): "One box contained the ice cream plates & some kitchen things instead of books. It was funny to see old Ellen's joy over a molasses jug & 'two good pie dishes Mrs. Roosevelt.' One would think that I kept her upon short commons as to earthenware."

4. 1894, c.August, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Corinne Roosevelt Robinson (#7, TR-HU): Kermit, staying at Gracewood for a while, does not want to take his meals in the "servants' hall." "At the very first he shed a few silent tears and requested they should be served elsewhere, explaining 'I am not accustomed to eating in the kitchen.'"

5. 1900, September, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (3158, TR-HU): Quentin "has granicum or wheatena for breakfast, which Margaret cooks in the kitchen while she is eating her own breakfast."

6. 1901. Photograph of Archie and his wagon, with the kitchen/laundry wing behind him. In one of the kitchen windows can be seen, faintly, what appears to be a tieback curtain of a white material, tied back about in the middle. Uncataloged photograph album, SAHI; not illustrated.

7. 1906-09. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interviews, 1968 and 1969: In 1968, Mrs. Meany "did not remember a pump near the kitchen sink. She did remember the spigots that are there. She said the hot water tank was copper. The servants ate in the room (laundry) off the kitchen. The table we have set was used by Mrs. Roosevelt and 'Aunt Annie' [O'Rourke, the cook] to make up the day's menu.... She remembered that the flour barrel and groceries were kept in the kitchen closet [now for cleaning supplies] which she thought was much larger than it is now."

   On her 1969 visit:

   Looking around the kitchen, Mrs. M. recalled the tin-topped table, the hot water heater, which she said was copper, and the bread pan. She said that bread dough was made each night and put in pans on the stove to rise. Hot bread was made every day for breakfast, corn bread, muffins or biscuits. She said there was no need for a butter churn as butter and eggs were delivered from Cold Spring Harbor.... Mrs. M. reaffirmed there was no kitchen pump. The kitchen stove gleamed, as it was polished every day with stove polish.... The speaking tube system was used only by the children, for play.

   She remembered the stove in the kitchen with both fondness and admiration. She said that she and Quentin rose every morning at quarter-to-six or six o'clock and came down to the kitchen. While she fired the stove and put the bread in to bake, Quentin would fetch the pans of milk from the walk-in ice box on the back porch and skim the cream off. After skimming, Quentin would help himself to a huge "highball" glass full of milk, chocolate, buttered bread and fruit (orange or banana) and return to his room.

   The kitchen hallway she remembered as much narrower, the kitchen closet (now for cleaning supplies, but then for food storage) as much larger. Both sugar and flour barrels were kept within, as well as other foods.

8. 1912, December 29, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "After lunch [on Christmas day] I had a tree for the people on the place which was really a success.... The Seamans came & Bill Bailey's family.... & the colored people. They all had amicable ice cream & cake in the kitchen afterwards."

   1912, December 26, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "...in afternoon the tree with presents & ice cream &c in the kitchen for all that part of the family, including Seamans & Gillespies."

9. 1924, June 7, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Corrine Roosevelt Robinson (TR-HU): "I am about to grapple with the problem of a new range. Gillespie waits at my elbow." Note: the present stove, Perfect 112E, by Richardson & Boynton, matches the one depicted in *The Richardson Manual,* Richardson & Boynton's 1925 catalog. It differs in many details from the Perfect 12, pictured in the same company's catalog about 1890. Both catalogs are in the Harpers Ferry Center Library.

10. 1945. Drewes, "Inventory," Kitchen and Pantry: see Appendix B.

Kitchen References (cont.)

11. Mid-1940s. Jessica Kraft, interviewed by David H. Wallace, June 5, 1986: Mrs. Kraft's recollection was that the kitchen windows had dark shades above and sash curtains in the lower half, of lawn or dotted Swiss, on a spring rod.

12. Ethel Roosevelt Derby to Hermann Hagedorn, December 1, 1951 (Roosevelt Memorial Association files, Mrs. Richard Derby): "There was an idea at one time that the kitchen & pantry should be kept so that if meals—Banquets! were desired they could be served."

    Same to same, December 9, 1951 (Roosevelt Memorial Association files, Mrs. Richard Derby): "Mrs. Rose will have reported the plan which we recommend, which is to put Ted's records...in the old kitchen, and...if there is space, Quentin's things might go in the kitchen...."

    Eleanor B. Roosevelt to Frank McCoy, December 8, 1951 (Roosevelt Memorial Association files, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.): Mrs. Roosevelt offers to pay to adapt "the old kitchen" and pantry for display of her husband's records.

    Hermann Hagedorn to Eleanor B. Roosevelt, December 19, 1951 (Roosevelt Memorial Association files, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.): The Association is interested in her idea for an exhibit on Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., "except for the suggestion of using the kitchen and pantry for the exhibit, which they do not favor and which they understand has now been abandoned."

13. 1951. Chapman, Evans & Delahanty, floor plans showing proposed changes at Sagamore Hill; the May 22, 1951, drawings identify the kitchen as a "living room" with the entrance already moved and the kitchen closet enlarged to form an office. The October 4, 1951, drawing shows the same entrance arrangement, but the "office" has become a small "utility closet" with slop sink. In both cases the old cellar stairs have disappeared to allow for the new entrance from the back hall.

14. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962:

    > ...this is our lovely kitchen which was always full of sun and light and delicious odors of things cooking, with our nice cooks Annie and Sallie. When we were very little we used to be brought in in the middle of the morning and have a cup of strong tea, and as we grew older we used to always come in here. We were always hungry when we came in and our cook used to give us home baked bread. We always had home made bread with wonderful home made butter on it.... My brothers used to go down to the creek and catch eels there and they were served at the table and then a great deal of fishing went on in the waters of the bay so that we always had fish. Otherwise we had things from the farm. In those days, you know, there was no grocer. And ice from this great big ice house out here. And we lived mostly from the garden. Whatever vegetables we had in the garden you ate. You ate beets, you ate carrots, you ate potatoes and sometimes spinach. But other things you didn't even have. And we had our chickens, we had our own pigs. And at Thanksgiving we always used to have a little pig cooked all whole with an apple in his mouth.

15. Roosevelt Family. "Minor Corrections & Additions, February 29, 1964: Comments on List and Map," possibly by Ethel Derby: "When there was a long period of insufficient wind to stir the windmill, it was necessary to pump water from the two tanks in the ice house up to the top of the house. This was pumped by a long-handled water pump located near the kitchen sink. It was on the east side of the kitchen sink."

16. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interview, 1974:

    STEELE: Oh, here's a thing that interests people — there in the kitchen there are those little speaking tubes....

    LONGWORTH: Oh yes, funny little things, you whistle down them.

    STEELE: Yes. Would you whistle down to get something from the kitchen?...

    LONGWORTH: I can't remember. I would have thought that we perhaps used it to be funny with them—I don't remember.... I think they were there when the house must have been built. But I don't think, by the time I was old enough to notice things, that they were used. I don't know. I don't think we used them. I think we rang bells or a bellow—a loud shout, down the back stairs or something produced action....

17. Rose, "The Sagamore Story," *Long Island Courant*, I (October 1965), p. 31:

    > The kitchen woodwork had been painted green in recent years and was returned to its varnished glory. Those were the days when the painters wished they had never seen me; removing two coats of paint from woodwork was a long and tiresome job. It seems hard to believe that the stove in Sagamore was never changed but it was used for cooking until 1948. The tables and chairs are the same, in fact all that was added was the sugar barrel and the wall brackets.

18. Bertha Rose, interview, 1975: Mrs. Rose said that the kitchen woodwork was painted a pale green in later years. She had this paint scraped off and the woodwork varnished on the strength of her research into period practice.

Kitchen References (cont.)

ROTH: There's a letter that I found that you wrote to someone where it was kind of a "nobody can remember what the kitchen is like. I don't have a photograph for it at this time. It's painted now." Was it varnished or was it painted? And as you see today, it's varnished, and what I'm getting at is why varnished?

ROSE: Yes, how did we do it?... I suppose I must have looked at every picture I could lay my hands on and finally come to the conclusion that a kitchen at that period would not have been painted. I'm not quite old enough to remember myself, you see. I lived in a house in New York. I was brought up in a house in New York and we had a dungeon kitchen down on the basement floor which I feel sure was not painted. Paint was a thing at that sort of general period that I think they regarded got too dirty and varnished wood was easier to keep clean. Then I did at one point go to the Museum of the City of New York and I got out all the photographs I could find. Well, as you well know, people didn't photograph their kitchen or their bathrooms but I got everything I could and I guess it was finally just everybody's general opinion.

Regarding the speaking tubes, Mrs. Rose said: "That's nothing but a pipe. It was one of the great sports even when I was a child. I remember that. We had that in my house in New York. You put your ear against it. You practically get your eardrum blown out by somebody upstairs."

19. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1977: Mr. Dyer said that the stove was "the original stove that was always used," and he thought the zinc-top table, coffee grinder, bunny mold, beef juicer, and bowls were Roosevelt pieces. The sausage stuffer, meat grinder, and butter churn he thought had been brought in, as well as the barrel of sugar. The calendar Mrs. Rose "had made up." Mr. Roth pointed out that the end of one month did not necessarily coincide with the beginning of the next one. He said that the meat grinder had been "returned" to Sagamore Hill, but there was no information on the butter churn and knife sharpener/polisher.

20. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974: Mrs. Kraft recalled that she gradually added things to the kitchen table to make it look "as if someone's going to prepare a meal," also introducing some artificial food (ham, eggs, turkey, bread) to give the room some life. She overheard one visitor say that she could smell the bread rising. She felt that the full-length curtains with valance were not correct; at that period she thought there would have been half-length sash curtains across the lower half of the window, of a light material like lawn or dotted Swiss, with a dark shade above.

    Of the table and two side chairs on the south wall, Mrs. Kraft recalled that they were original and were placed there because "it was felt that this was used here in this corner and I have a feeling, too, that Quentin came here once in a while for a cup of coffee." Among the original things in the room she mentioned the zinc-top table, a "little fruit dish" on the other table, a lamp, the tall cupboard, the Seth Thomas clock, and the stove and its accoutrements (except the enamel coffeepot). The gas fixtures are not original.

21. Robert Gillespie, interview, 1973: Mr. Gillespie remembered grinding sausage meat in the machine now at Sagamore Hill and Mrs. Kraft said that it had been given by Bob Gillespie's father to Herb Hale, who later gave it to Sagamore Hill. Its history suggests that it was used in the Gillespie's house rather than in the big house kitchen. Bob Gillespie also recalled that ice cream was made in a big (about three-gallon) wooden freezer with a wooden paddle, but did not say where this was done.

Laundry References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, first floor (fig. 6): Note drying room, outlines of counter and wash tubs, absence of door to kitchen, absence of back porch and door to it.

2. 1890, c. June, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#547, TR-HU): "I am depending on Mary Donohoe going to the country on the 4th.... Just send me a postal...& add 'M goes' if Mary Donohoe is coming to me as laundress." Note: Mrs. Roosevelt's household accounts show wages of $32 to 37.50 a month for a laundress, so Mary probably did go to Sagamore.

3. 1900, Sagamore Hill. EKR, diary (TR-HU):

    July 19: "Drove to see about wash at Mrs. Dann's in a.m."

    July 31: "Alice & I made calls & engaged a washerwoman."

    Note: Mrs. Polly Dann was an Oyster Bay resident who occasionally helped at Sagamore as cook and housemaid, as well as laundress.

4. 1906-09. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interview, 1969: "The servants ate in the room off the kitchen."

5. 1910-48. Mary Sweeney, Brigit Turbidy and Sarah Murphy, interviewed by Jessica Kraft, May 8, 1967: "This was called the laundry, although the family laundry was sent to the village. There were two tubs in this room and a pot belly stove. It was here the maids would sit in the evenings, some would eat here as well as do small bits of laundry."

6. 1945. Drewes, "Inventory": Service Dining Room; see Appendix B.

7. 1951. Chapman, Evans, & Delahanty, floor plans showing proposed changes to Sagamore Hill (SAHI): On the May 22 floor plan, when a resident caretaker was being considered, the plan shows the former kitchen as a living room and the laundry as a

Laundry References (cont.)

kitchen and dinette. The revised plan of October 4, 1951, showed the kitchen as a kitchen, the laundry as the superintendent's office, with the old porch enlarged and enclosed as a "service porch," and the old walk-in ice box as a closet opening into the office instead of the porch.

8. *Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974:* Mrs. Kraft repeated what Mary Sweeney et al had said in 1967 (Ref. 5) and added that the Roosevelts sent their laundry to a big laundry in Oyster Bay.

> And there was a potbellied stove in there which I remember seeing.... I'm not very happy to tell you what happened to that. I went away on vacation one time and it was decided that the back room would be done over and potbellied stove was thrown out.... Early in the time of Sagamore Hill being open, my office was in the back in the laundry room.

9. Norman M. Souder, "Historic Structure Report, Part II (Portion), Architectural Data Section on Sagamore Hill, Restoration of Porch, Stabilization of Staircase, Masonry Pointing and Painting, August 1964," p. 3: "the old servants' living room-dining room was adapted for use as an office for the Curator."

Porches: References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural drawing, first floor (fig. 6): Note "porch" and "refrigerator closet" and absence of back porch across the east end of the house.

2. 1894, June 5, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Hall painted...the Refrigerator room...."

3. 1896. TR to Eleanor B. Roosevelt, June 20, 1911 (TR, Jr.-LC, box 3): "I remember when in the first Bryan campaign, 15 years ago, Ted, on the back porch, made a political speech to the assembled nurses and other children; as I had been using a loaf in my speeches, he had one too, and at the end of his speech he ate it; whereupon Kermit, who had hoped for an invitation to the feast, burst into tears."

4. c.1898, July 23, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#375, TR-HU): "I cannot well imagine housekeeping without an ice box."

5. 1899, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#150, TR-HU): "The ice chests do not appear upon any list" of furniture coming from Washington.

6. 1906-09. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interview, 1969: Mrs. Meany remembered that Quentin would fetch the pans of milk from the walk-in ice box on the back porch, which was filled with ice every day from the ice house. The ice box was used by the butlers.

7. 1951. Chapman, Evans & Delahanty, floor plans showing proposed changes to Sagamore Hill (SAHI): The May 22 plans show no changes in the porch area, but the October 4 revised plans show the "service porch" enlarged and enclosed, with an enclosed entry and steps leading off to the side. The former "ice box" is shown as a closet, opening into the "superintendent's office" (laundry). The back porch is shown as an enclosed "souvenir shop."

8. 1951-52. MacLachlan, "Historic Structure Report, Part I" (1964): "The small porch off the kitchen on the north was enclosed and made into a service kitchen; steps from this to the outside face east. There was a porch on the east side of the former laundry which had been added by the Roosevelt family sometime about or soon after 1905. Mr. Archibald Roosevelt thinks this change was made because of changes in the driveway when the north room was added."

9. 1956. Theodore Roosevelt Association accounts, Sagamore Hill (TRA files): On February 29, 1956, the association paid $181.43 for "staff kitchen," because as Mrs. Kraft explained in her February 13, 1975, interview with Gary Roth:

> The kitchen on the north side there was a porch and after we started operating—as you know, it's a good three miles from the village, and we also had many teas, so many occasions, that I felt the need for a kitchen was necessary and brought it to the attention of the Sagamore Hill Committee and they agreed. So that back porch was then enclosed and what I always refer to as the staff kitchen was set up there.

Second Floor Hall and Stairs: References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich architectural plan, second floor; see figure 60. Note hall to little room at east end, different door arrangement for mother's room and father's dressing room, and back stairs.

2. 1891, January 5, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (TR-HU); "Do write me if you think I ought to have the halls &c painted at Sagamore this year. I know they must not run too long yet of course do not wish to do anything that is not necessary."

3. 1893, May 12, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (#58, TR-HU): "...the greatest comfort is the ventilating shaft I have had put from the slop closet...."

4. 1893, August 19, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "The 'ancestors' no longer decorate the hall but have gone to Mr. Saltonstall & the round Kermit pictures hang in their places." Note: The displaced ancestor portraits probably were of common ancestors of Theodore Roosevelt's friend Dick Saltonstall and the first Mrs. Roosevelt, his cousin. The "round Kermit pictures" were still in the second floor hall in 1948.

5. 1896, March 15, New York City. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Hall...has finished the upstairs hall & the room next Theodore's & is now doing the main hall. He says the papers look very pretty...." In another letter to Emily, May 22, EKR said that Theodore "actually noticed the paper in the hall & liked it greatly. You cannot think what an improvement it is." Note: It is not clear whether she was referring to the second and third floor halls or the first and second floor halls, although the context suggests that the upper floors were involved. The downstairs hall had no paper above the paneling before 1909, as far as we know.

6. 1905, July. Davis, "'Bob Davis' Reveals," p. 5: The author quotes Count Kentaro Kaneko's recollection of his overnight visit with the Roosevelts, July 7-8, 1905. As the two men sat talking in the library, Mrs. Roosevelt knitted.

   > Her final act was to produce two tin candlesticks. Each held a tallow dip and a box of matches. "Light yourselves to bed, gentlemen, and good night," she said.... Where else in the world could a similar situation have occurred; a President leading a...visitor upstairs by the light of a tallow dip.
   >
   > Down a long hallway we walked through dim shadows, wavering...horns of elk and deer, antelope and bear, that had fallen to a...gun, in his ranching days out West. Opening a door at the end of the passage, he held his candle aloft. "This is your room."

   Note: Count Kaneko appears to have blended the lower and upper halls in his memory. There is no record of animal heads on the second floor.

7. 1906-09. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interview, 1969: As Katie O'Rourke, she worked in the kitchen at Sagamore Hill. She remembered the back stairway "vividly" and recalled that Quentin had once dropped a banana peel and that she had slipped on it, tumbling down the stairs and cracking her head. She said there was no need for kerosene lamps on the stairs, as there was some sort of lamp on the second floor (perhaps a ceiling lamp), which illuminated the stairs. She thought the second floor hall was bare, without pictures and without the large mirror.

8. 1907, October 21, Washington. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): "Would you care for the two Remington photos at Sagamore, that the Rough Riders—Mr. Goodrich & Mr. Fergie, I think—brought to Father once. They hang in the second and third story halls and are cowboys not Indians...."

9. 1909, May 12, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): "I am preparing to hang the great tapestry over the stairs. That is the only place for it."

10. 1909, June 2, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): "I hurt my knee about six weeks ago by catching my foot in the hall matting & falling rather hard." Note: This could refer to the second or third floor hall or to the back hall downstairs.

11. 1911, January 29, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (TR,Jr.-LC, box 3): In anticipation of Ted and Eleanor's baby, "Mother is already arranging...to replace the gate at the head of the stairs," next to the south bedroom, which will again be a nursery.

12. 1912, October (?). EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (TR-HU): "Will you...add narrow rugs any serviceable make dark red in prevailing color, for upstairs (2nd story) hall." Perhaps related to this is an undated memorandum on the inside back cover of EKR's notebook (SAHI, uncataloged): "Carpet 25 yds. front hall 7 or 9 yds. back" and approximately 35 yards of worn red Wilton carpeting in the second floor hall in 1919 (Appendix A).

13. 1919. TR Estate, inventory; see Appendix A.

14. 1938 or 1944, September, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Mrs. Howard Caswell Smith: "When you so kindly brought me the lamp I took a fancy to it at once & regarded it as a pretty toy. Since then it has become the staff of the household and lights the upstairs hall from one end to the other.... No one knows when our electricity will return." Note: Although this appears to refer to the great September hurricane of 1938, it is filed with an envelope dated September 21, 1944, and may refer to a later hurricane.

15. 1945. Drewes, "Inventory": Second Floor Stairs and Hall; see Appendix B.

Second Floor Hall and Stairs: References (cont.)

16. 1947. EKR, "List of furnishings," Appendix E.

17. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory: "Second Floor—Landing"; see Appendix C.

18. 1948. Photographs (5) of the hall taken for the Roosevelt Memorial Association (figs. 61-64). Furnishings listed in 1945 and 1947 were still in place, except for the Pembroke table, which had been replaced by a side table possibly related to mother's room's furniture. The only lighting visible is a naked electric light bulb in a ceiling-mounted, keyless porcelain lampholder above the stairs at the southwest corner of the skylight, and a wall-mounted fixture with an upright, milk glass globe (possibly a converted gas fixture) to the right of the big guest room door. The floor of the hall is covered with strips of Wilton-type hall carpeting; there is no carpeting on the stairs.

19. 1951. Chapman, Evans & Delahanty, floor plans showing proposed changes to Sagamore Hill (SAHI): There are three sets of drawings dated May 22, June 13, and October 4, 1951. The earliest show existing conditions; the latter two show proposed changes, particularly around the back stairs. The May 22 plan shows a "closet" to the right (east of the back stairs, which may be the servants' water closet; a different arrangement of closet space to the left (west) of the back stairs landing; and a slop closet under the third floor stairs. Later drawings indicate at least two designs for the new back stairs. The October plan still shows no additional stairs to the third floor. There may be a later plan, not seen by the author of this report.

20. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1973:

    DERBY: When Sagamore opened...I took at that time for one of my daughters the tall chest which used to be in the second floor hall at Sagamore. That's in my house now.... I feel perfectly sure that when I die Sarah Alden won't want that. Make a note on that. She knows that it belonged to Sagamore. It wouldn't fit in her house.

    Note: Mrs. Jessica Kraft informed the author, June 5, 1986, that this chest was purchased by Mrs. Bertha Rose after Mrs. Derby's death; its present location is not known.

21. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interview, 1974: Speaking of the tapestry, Mrs. Longworth said that it was given to her father by Charles McKim "as a sort of tip for doing over the White House, I think." It hung over the mantelpiece in the White House dining room, later over the stairs at Sagamore Hill. Mrs. Longworth bought it after her father's (actually her stepmother's) death for a "vil prix" of about $1,700.00. "I bought it for nothing at all by Archie or whoever it belonged to. And why they didn't want to keep it there, I don't know.... Why, when they got it at all, they didn't charge something big for it—thank goodness they didn't. Because I like it very much, and I haven't the vaguest idea what will happen to my possessions in the future."

22. Jessica Kraft's notes of interview with Mary Sweeney, Brigit Turbidy and Sarah (MacNamara) Murphy, May 8, 1967: The servants' bathroom was on the second floor. Mrs. Kraft thought it must have been over the rear stairway since all three former servants agreed that it was to the right after coming up the back stairs.

23. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1975: The two electrified gas bracket lamps in the second floor hall, installed during the restoration of the early 1950s, had to be removed later because visitors kept knocking into them.

24. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974: Mrs. Kraft mentioned a painting of a bull moose by Carl Rungius (similar to the one in the library) that was given to the Boone and Crockett Club by a Mr. Webb and hung on the wall of the back stairs until recently. The stairs were widened to handle visitors and to meet insurance requirements. She remembered that there were several kerosene lamps on the back stairs during Mrs. Roosevelt's time; since the house opened, two have been stolen. The print of Colonel Crockett at the head of the stairs came from the library, where it couldn't be seen. The photograph of an elephant is original but not necessarily in the same place. For the large cupboard on the south side of the hall, which Mrs. Derby took after her mother's death, has been substituted a bookcase original to the house. The portrait of Speaker Cannon and President Roosevelt and the Encke portrait of Theodore Roosevelt were not in the upstairs hall, nor was the large mirror.

Children's Rooms: References

1. c.1889-90. James Brough, *Princess Alice: A Biography of Alice Roosevelt Longworth*, pp. 44, 46: As a small child she was bathed in a round tin tub in "her room at the head of the stairs."

2. 1889, October 7, Sagamore Hill. EKR, "Baby's Journal": Ted "hammers at my door which connects with the nursery."

3. c.1890, May, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#551, TR-HU): moving Mame downstairs at Sagamore, presumably to sleep with Alice and Ted, the "nursery" now being occupied by Kermit and his nurse.

4. 1890, August 14, Sagamore Hill. EKR, "Baby's Journal," pp. 12-13: while Mame was away with Alice visiting the Lees in Massachusetts, Ted slept with his mother.

5. 1891, August, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#19, TR-HU): writing shortly after Ethel's birth on August 14, EKR says that Miss Guion, the baby nurse, is in "your rooms" so the rooms won't be ready for her until the 29th of August when Miss Guion leaves. Note: Bamie's rooms were the two on the south side now known as the nursery and south bedroom (216 and 214).

Children's Rooms: References (cont.)

6. 1892, January 11. EKR, "Baby's Journal," p. 20: Ethel's baby nurse left when she was six weeks old (cf. ref. 5); Ethel then slept "in her Mamma's room."

7. 1892, January 12, Washington. EKR, "Baby's journal," p. 31: "Kermit is now promoted to the nursery & Margaret cares for Ethel."

8. 1892, August 25, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I hear Ethel complaining in the next room. She is beginning to teeth again."

9. 1893, January, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (TR-HU): asks Bamie to have Weis paint the "nursery (Ethel's)," Bamie's room, the ceiling of the morning room, and some other rooms. "He stupidly marked a fireplace with pencil on wall of playroom & must wash that over. It was his own mistake & I do not want to pay twenty dollars to have the whole room done." Note: the playroom was papered a few months later; see ref. 11.

10. 1893, March 3, Washington. Ted and EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): Alice "was turned out of the nursery by Mame & sent into her own room as punishment for fighting over the blocks. When Ted did not have her to play with he attended to business...."

11. 1893, April, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow, undated fragment (TR-HU): "All the rifts in the plaster have been stopped at Sagamore & the baby's nursery...painted."

    May 12, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (#58, TR-HU): "...Ethel's room is painted blue & Bamie's room kalsomined pink. Alice's bedroom & the playroom are to be papered. But the greatest comfort is the nice fireplace in the children's bedroom."

    May 23, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I wish you could see how pretty & fresh the house looks. I had Alice's room & the playroom papered, Ethel's painted blue, the bathroom painted red & Bamie's room kalsomined pink."

12. 1893, July 10, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#80, TR-HU): "Mame sleeps in the same room with Ted & Kermit & Alice has the room she had last summer. I could not arrange it in any other way this year & as the summer has been unusually cool, so far it has answered well. Ethel & Margaret sleep in the nursery...."

13. 1893, September 22, Sagamore Hill. EKR to her mother (TR-HU): "Mame came home last night & brought Ted soldiers to cut out which stand in tin clamps. He is so happy over them. I hear Theodore making them—the children jump overhead in the morning room."

14. 1893(?), October 28, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I have just had quite a shock on going to the playroom where I discovered my two yellow headed boys on smelly (there is no otherword except a worse) George's knees playing Diamond & Pickle." Note: Diamond and Pickle were the Sagamore riding horses; George was probably a stable hand.

15. 1894, February 9, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "It will be good when Ethel goes into the nursery & [Kermit] is deposed from the position of baby."

16. 1894, May 17, Washington. EKR, "Baby's Journal," p. 35: "Ethel has now moved to the 'gregarious nursery' & fights her own way there, ruling Kermit with a rod of iron." Note: this was just after Archie's birth.

17. 1894, May 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): Mame sprained her ankle the day before they moved out to Sagamore Hill. "Since then she has not been downstairs but is able to move from bedroom to the morning room, which is now the playroom. Of course, I have been very busy moving furniture. Ethel & Kermit are with Mame, Ted has Alice's room & Alice the playroom, & they are now nicely settled & very happy."

18. 1894, June 17, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Ted & Kermit both requested Margaret to take back Ethel & give them Archie instead. Ethel is such a bustling person, a born manager, & orders them about constantly."

19. 1894, July 29, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (TR-HU): asks Bamie, who is in London, to get her two or three "inexpensive pillow shams for the nurseries."

20. 1894, August 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "You cannot think how the child [Kermit] has gained since he is away from the hurly burly of the nursery. I am thinking quite seriously of giving the playroom to Mame & himself for a bedroom & letting Mollie continue with Ethel, when he comes home." Note: Kermit's leg had been put in a brace and he was resting at Gracewood, the adjoining Gracie property at Oyster Bay.

21. 1894, September, Sagamore Hill. EKR, "Baby's Journal," p. 21: while Kermit was at Gracewood with Mame, EKR would rest in the children's room with Ethel, who had croup. Sometimes EKR rested on the floor, sometimes she curled up in Kermit's crib with Ethel.

22. 1894, October 26. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Mame is all right now, but she has grown much older since last spring. She is only able to take care of Kermit now & take the children out in the pony cart. Mollie does all the rest but fortunately Alice is very helpful & only needs her hair done & Ted dresses himself quite alone in the morning, & Ethel is a good deal with Margaret, so the sewing gets ahead."

23. c.1894, Fall. EKR to Emily Carow, undated fragment (TR-HU): "Did I tell you [Mame] & Kermit sleep in the morning room?"

Children's Rooms: References (cont.)

24. 1894, December, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow, fragment #90 (TR-HU): "Now that Alice [Fraser] is away Mollie goes to help Mame watch them, but when Alice is here she can get to her sewing machine."

25. 1896, April 16, New York. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): asks Emily to send a photograph of their mother with her dog Leo "to hang in the children's room."

26. 1896, May. EKR, "Baby's Journal," p. 37: [Archie] is fond of Margaret & when she leaves the room calls "Maggie, my Maggie, Maggie dear."

27. 1898, May 23, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Ethel sleeps with Mame and Archie and at present Ted still sleeps down at the cottage with Miss Wrede [his nurse]. Later I think I shall have him sleep in Theodore's dressing room but continue to use his own room."

28. 1898, July 13, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#163, TR-HU): "Kermit has at last won his point & I have sent Mollie upstairs & given him the little room to sleep in. So far he has kept it as neat as a pin."

29. c.1898, Summer. Ted to TR (TR, Jr.-LC, Box 5): "Yesterday morning Kermit and I rolled stones down the shed of Kermit's window the object was to make them ketch in the gutter nobody decovered it so we will play it again after that we made a mus in the closet on Kermit's plates with water cabage jinger snaps bred muffins and prune and sugar first we thought it would be nice to eat but it turned out to be nasty."

    Note: 1898 seems more likely than the 1894 date assigned this letter, since Kermit got the "little room" in June 1898 and the letter sounds (and looks) more like that of a fifth than a first grader. Kermit's room was the little back room in the east wing and the closet was the one between that room and Ted's.

30. 1898, summer, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow, fragment #159 (TR-HU): "I can hear Margaret reproving Quentin who is evidently sitting on his chair & not attending to business."

    Summer, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow, fragment #184 (TR-HU): "Ted has gone to his own room to sleep which is a good thing for me for he was rather a restless bedfellow."

31. 1898, November. Hagedorn, *Roosevelt Family*, p. 75: Ted and Kermit, "sleeping over the kitchen," were awakened by the others when news came of their father's election as governor.

32. 1898, December 3, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I think I wrote that I had arranged the room you used to paint in as a school room for the children. Now Miss Cheney the stenographer...has taken possession of it so the children have to use the gun room which is most inconvenient as their feet pattering overhead wake poor Quentin."

33. [1899?] June 18, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#204 TR-HU): "Ethel sleeps in your room but of course had to give it up when the house was full.

34. [1899?] August 6, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow, undated fragment (TR-HU): "You can't imagine how wild Quentin is. He leads Margaret a life & there is no such thing as a peaceful visit to his nursery. The room is too small, even the house is—& sometimes the world seems to be."

35. 1900, September 2, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I don't know what Mame means about Ethel. I dare say when she was arranging her room she wished for your picture, but I did not hear her."

36. 1900, November 4, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Quentin is cunning with Archie & Mame gets along perfectly. Ethel has moved into Theodore's dressing room, giving Archie the room she had, while Theodore takes the old nursery."

37. 1900, December 6, Sagamore Hill. TR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): tells of overhearing from his dressing room Edith scolding Kermit. "It began by his coming into her room just before the time in the afternoon when she usually gives him and Ethel and Archie their Bible lesson, and repeating an already refused unpalatable request that he should be allowed to change his room because he thought it too small for a person of his size and social importance in the family.... Edith (with impassioned earnestness) 'Change your room! Of course not. It's a very nice room....'" Note: at this time Kermit was sleeping in the little room between Ted's and Alice's rooms.

38. 1900, December 14, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "While Ted's room is vacant I can always manage to put up necessary visitors.... The change of rooms is such a comfort. I am in the bed in what used to be Margaret's nursery at this minute. My own room is so cold that I could not have laid in bed there & besides the lack of sun makes it gloomy in winter."

39. 1901, January, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I have put the high nursery fender in the dining room.... Ethel sleeps with me now Theodore is away & makes a nice little warming pan."

40. 1901, February 10, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#378, TR-HU): "Today I am stowed away in bed in the old nursery which is used as a hospital."

41. 1901, April 9, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (quoted in Bishop, ed., *TR's Letters to His Children*, p. 29): "Recently I have gone in to play with Archie and Quentin after they have gone to bed...."

Children's Rooms: References (cont.)

42. 1901, April 17, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (TR-HU): "I shall have plenty of room as Miss Young is to be abroad & I am giving the children [the] gun room for their sitting room & turning the present school room back into a bedroom."

    April 19. EKR, diary (TR-HU): "Busy with Alice all P.M. moving school room."

    April 21. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Alice & I had a busy Friday moving the school room into the gun room. It makes all the difference having concentrated the nurseries & given Theodore the big dressing room, for he does all his writing there & the children get a big school room & I another spare room which I sadly needed."

43. 1901, April 29, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): Jack Roosevelt had to go to town which left Ted's room free for another visitor, Bob Ferguson.

44. 1901, June 18, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "We have been taking advantage of Miss Young's & Alice's absence by filling all the rooms with people whom Theodore has wanted to have. It is a pity that the house has not expanded with the family."

45. 1901, July 14, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): Ethel "is very particular about her room now. [Archie] is just now delighted because I had the old rosewood sofa in his room re-covered with a red figured cotton stuff."

46. 1903, July, Sagamore Hill. Kermit, diary (KR-HU, box 1): "My but the mosquitoes were awful last night. After a while I and George Martin sat on my shed." Note: the "shed" was the shed roof outside the window of the "hideaway" or "little room" in the east wing, second floor.

    July 11: "Fix room with Ethel in the afternoon."

47. 1903, August 6, Sagamore Hill. TR to Emily Carow (quoted in Bishop, ed., *TR's Letters to His Children,* p. 52): "Quenty-quee has cast off the trammels of the nursery...."

48. 1905, February 26, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): refers to the old rosewood sofa in "Archie's room" at Sagamore.

49. 1905, August 28, Sagamore Hill. TR to Kermit, (quoted in Bishop, ed., *TR's Letters to His Children,* p. 135): after listening to Mother read to the little boys, he "went into Archie's room, where they both showed all their china animals...read them Laura E. Richards' poems, including 'How does the President take his tea?'...and immediately afterwards...played with them on Archie's bed."

50. 1906-09. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interview, 1969: Mrs. Meany said that the Nursery was not in use as a nursery in her time. She thought perhaps the governess, Miss Drewlette (Drouillette), may have occupied it. She recalled that Ted slept on the top floor, Archie and Quentin slept in the northeast room (boy's room), and Kermit slept in Alice's old room.

51. 1906, June, Sagamore Hill. Ethel to Kermit (KR-LC, box 2): "I have Father's old dressing room now and it is fixed up beautifully."

52. 1906, June 13, White House. TR to Ethel (copy at SAHI): "I am so pleased that you like your room. You need not sympathize a bit with me about the swap, for your former room will be exactly as good for me, for I only use it as a dressing-room, and I am sure I shall greatly enjoy the little piazza."

53. 1906, June 29, Sagamore Hill. Kermit, diary (KR-LC): "Came ashore [from the *Sylph]* and had breakfast and fixed my room."

54. 1906, September 23, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, Box 10): "I have been very busy moving books from the room that is to be Archie's next summer...."

55. 1907, June, Sagamore Hill. Ethel to EKR (KR-LC, box 10): "We've hung the pictures in Archie's old room.... Yesterday, Archie spent hours fixing his room. It's very cunning, but it's going to be impossible to keep in order, as he has his mantelpiece covered with little china animals and things, which will be Rosie's despair when she is dusting...."

56. 1908. EKR to Kermit at Cambridge (KR-LC, box 10): "I got such pretty cotton stuff for Quentin's window...."

57. 1911, January 29, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 3): "Mother is already arranging to reinstate the south room at the head of the stairs in its former position of nursery, and to replace the gate at the head of the stairs!" Note: Ted and Eleanor were expecting their first child, the first Roosevelt grandchild.

58. 1912, August 10, Sagamore Hill. Ethel Roosevelt, diary (TR-HU): "M. & I cleared out K's room—a sad & endless task. I never knew such a one for collecting trash."

59. 1914, October 5, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ethel (copy in Theodore Roosevelt Administration files: Mrs. Richard Derby 1951): "...in the morning I hear [little Richard Derby's] cunning, cooing little 'hymn to the light' in the next room, your old room."

60. 1916, May 20, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "Kim is to have your old room." Note: Kim was Kermit, Jr.

61. 1918, January 1, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 3): In spite of the cold and coal shortage, "here of course we are all right, as the library, and the rooms Ethel's children are in, are perfectly comfortable." Note: Ethel and her two children stayed

Children's Rooms: References (cont.)

at Sagamore while her husband, Dr. Richard Derby, was in France in 1917-18. Photographs taken at Sagamore during that time, show that the Derby menage occupied the south bedroom, nursery and gate room; see fig. 65-73.

62. 1919, January 12, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 4): Father died "in your old nursery...."

    January 12. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "Father was lying on the sofa in the old nursery (next our room)...."

    James Amos, in his *Theodore Roosevelt, Hero to His Valet* (1927), p. 154, calls the room "Miss Ethel's old room," reflecting its use when he was the Roosevelts' butler.

63. 1932, March 20, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 4): "Your three boys came yesterday....Quentin is next me in the old nursery & the others in the north bedrooms, convenient to the family bathroom."

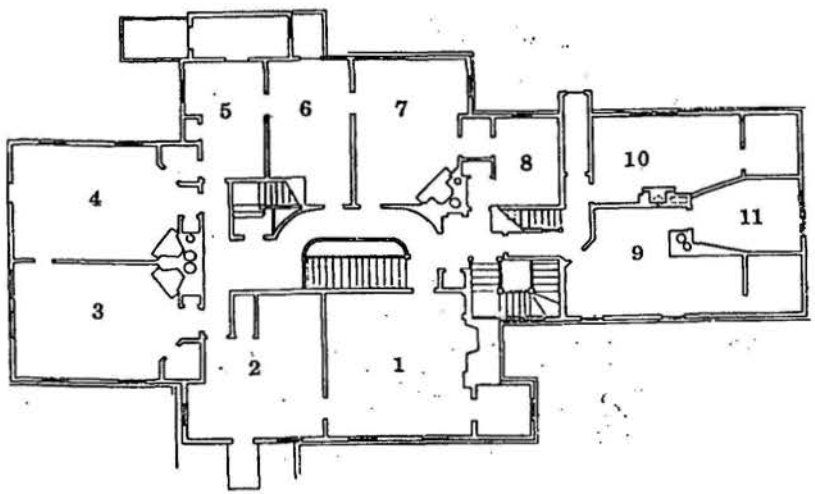
64. 1944, May 25, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC): "I am sitting in the nursery & through its south window comes a chorus of evening song from the wood thrush down in Turnip Patch Woods...."

65. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family* (1929), pp. 11-12, 144: "The east end of the second floor was set aside for the children. As time passed and the numbers grew they overflowed into other parts of the house, but that wing was always their undisputed stronghold. It consisted of two good-sized rooms with a third small one between. The little room had no legitimate exit except through the two larger. It had its compensations, because its windows opened on a sloping roof, from which a water pipe gave easy access to the ground."

66. Archibald Roosevelt to Ethel Roosevelt Derby, December 11, 1951 (copy, SAHI):

    > ...some small exhibit could be made to show what happened to the six children.
    >
    > For example, there are two "nurseries," the room between the two "nurseries," and the two back rooms (one with the Franklin Stove). I leave out the little room. It would be too unhandy, I suppose, to open to the public. All these on the second floor. Why not have a corner in the big nursery for any exhibit (photographs, etc.) for Quentin & me, who were, so to speak, the last to occupy it. A similar thing for you in the small nursery. For Alice, in the "in-between room," Ted & Kermit in the two back rooms. Ted in the "stove" room, & Kermit in the other. Thus, the rooms would be furnished & decorated as they had been used at a certain period, & the small exhibits need not interfere in any way with that scheme.

67. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, plan of second floor, 1901-1909 (May 14, 1952):



(1) a nursery; then a guest room, circa 1905

(2) a nursery; then a guest room, circa 1905

(3) Ethel's room, circa 1901 [actually 1906-1912]

(4) Theodore and Edith's room

(5) TR's dressing room [1885-1901, 1906-1919; Ethel's room 1901-1906]

(6) guest room

(7) guest room

(8) bath room

(9) Alice's room [till 1906]; then Kermit's room

Children's Rooms: References (cont.)

(10) Ted's room [to 1902]; then Archie's room [to 1910]; then Quentin's room

(11) Kermit's room [c.1895-1906]

68. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962:

DERBY: ...there was the nursery upstairs and their nurses took their food up there and they didn't come down until they were able to take care of themselves. Once [the southwest bedroom] was a nursery and then it was my room until I was married, and the brothers lived at the other end of the household upstairs. And then this room next, it is the nursery. At least it generally was the nursery for the younger children or older children.... Then that was always a wonderful closet for us in there. It was dark and mysterious. We could be sure of finding something interesting.

INGERSOLL: Now is this nursery where the small children did most of their playing and living?

DERBY: No. Generally you had a nursery where they slept, you see, perhaps that room there. Then this was the one where they played. They generally had a day nursery and a night nursery because the night nursery got so cold in those far off days that it was always good to have another one. That was the way it worked anyway, one nursery for them all....

INGERSOLL: Now, this [south bedroom] became your mother's room, didn't it?

DERBY: No, she only used it in the winter; she used to come and sleep here, but never otherwise. This really was the nursery and it had a wonderful big [poster] behind the door here, great things, what to do and how to do it in emergencies.

INGERSOLL: Now what would happen, a child would go to the nursery and when he graduated from the nursery, then he acquired his own room?

DERBY: His own room, yes.

INGERSOLL: And he generally kept that for the rest of his life while he was here?

DERBY: Yes; then you see the boys went away to school, my sister got married, you know; then everybody moved up.

INGERSOLL: Then they all became guest rooms?

DERBY: Yes, or you might move into one if it was more desirable for some reason for you than the one you were in, but I think I never remember my sister being in any other room but this.... Nice little room, isn't it? Gay room. And then this is one of the boy's rooms, and this again, you know, we had so little room at Sagamore Hill that we have had to compress and so this is just a boy's room. It might be any one of the brothers, you see. And this little room, I remember, I think my brother Archie lived in it and my brother Quentin in that one during the First World War. 69.

Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interviewed by Gary Roth, February 6, 1975:

DERBY: You know Mrs. Longworth's room, and you know there is a room beyond it, the little one with the door closed. Well, that was where my brother Quentin had his little place at one time. My brother Archie had the other one.

70. Ethel Roosevelt Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1977:

ROTH: Did Quentin use the room behind as a bedroom?

DERBY: Yes, he had that as a bedroom, I think.

ROSE: And he came through—was there a hallway in there, I wonder? He just came through the room?

DERBY: No, he came through Archie's room, you see. That room.

ROTH: You call this Archie's room?

DERBY: Yes.

ROTH: What about the other boys? Did any of them use this room?

DERBY: Not that I remember.

ROTH: See, we call it the Boys' Room.

DERBY: Well, but I don't remember. I'll ask Archie...because he's good at remembering things. That was my brother Quentin's [room] and that was an object of great pleasure because, you see, there was a ladder outside and he could always escape. We all did that....

ROTH: This room [south bedroom] always confuses me, because it was a nursery, it was a guest room, and then it was Mrs. Roosevelt's bedroom....

DERBY: Yes, it was part of the nursery. I would say the day nursery, you know. The night nursery was in there.

ROTH: How did the Gate Room fit in?

Children's Rooms: References (cont.)

DERBY: The Gate Room—that was again a different child...when the children were older.

ROSE: Did someone sleep in this room as a nursery?

DERBY: Yes, Mame slept here...but not in that bed. And the child's crib, as I remember it, was beside the bed. You see, when we had Margaret, it moved in there....

ROTH: This is what I meant is that someone did sleep in this room, but it's hard to say to a visitor, this is where the nurse slept, and it doesn't look like it's the nurse.

ROSE: Well, it depends on what period you're trying to tell them.

DERBY: Exactly. Because there was never a wallpaper like this when it was a nursery, and what it had over there—and I don't suppose we have it here...a wonderful great thing about what to do and how to do it...if the children fell and bled and things like that, and they'd always have it up on that wall over there....

ROTH: And then when you were too old for a nursery, this was a guest room?

DERBY: Yes, I suppose it was.... I was just thinking about Quentin and when he was—when there were the little boys who were down there, yes, in those two rooms.

ROSE: But who was in here?

DERBY: Nobody, you see. It must have been a guest room then, because I was in the room at the end.

ROTH: You were in the Gate Room?

DERBY: Yes.

ROTH: Did anyone ever use the dressing room as a bedroom?

DERBY: No, that was always an extra room, you know. It had a bed in it, that sort of bed thing in it, and then if a child was ill, it could go in there.

ROTH: But this was never used as a bedroom for a family member?

DERBY: Well, except for old Mame, the nurse.

ROTH: But none of you had this?

DERBY: No, none of us. [Later, discussing the gate room, Mrs. Derby mentions that the room became her father's dressing room after she was married in 1912.]

ROTH: That's very interesting, because I've seen a letter in which your father wrote to Mrs. Derby saying "Do you mind if we make a switch" between dressing rooms, and I could never figure out what it was about.

DERBY: That's interesting, isn't it.

ROTH: But you don't remember sleeping in the dressing room?

DERBY: No, I don't, except—no, I don't remember ever—never....

71. Robert K. Rheinish, "Furnishing Plan, Third Floor, Sagamore Hill, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York" (May 1966), p. 2: Speaking of Ted's room on the third floor, Archie recalled in a 1964 interview that "this was Ted's bedroom during the White House days, right after Father became President, about 1901." Before that Ted had the "Boy's Room" on the second floor and Miss Young, the governess, had the third floor room. Mrs. Derby (October 1964 interview) said that Archie had the third floor room after Ted moved out in 1910.

72. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interview, 1974: Mrs. Longworth remembered the nursery next to her parents' bedroom. The south bedroom she remembered as Auntie Bye's sitting room, later a bedroom. "And then in the 'L' of the house there were two rooms—two fairly good-sized rooms and a small room. And unattractive rooms. That's where we all were, the children. Two boys there and myself, in one of those rooms."

73. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974:

STEELE: [The south bedroom] served as a guest room?

KRAFT: Yes. Now this also served as a room for an older child and, say, Mame.... As they outgrew the baby nursery, they came in here. You see, there's a connection—

STEELE: Between the nursery and this room, the south bedroom. It's amazing how the rooms—you know, the family went through the rooms in such succession—the nursery and then the south bedroom and then they'd sort of branch out into their own rooms.... The business about the rooms is fascinating, I think, for children today, especially many children aren't from such large families today. You don't have this experience...and I think moving around from room to room in a house and having your brothers and your sisters coming—

KRAFT: It must have been fun.

Children's Rooms: References (cont.)

[Speaking of Alice's room:] I know Kermit used it [after Alice] because Mrs. Kermit told me.

[Speaking of the boy's room:] A typical boy's room. It hasn't been set up as to be any particular boy.

STEELE: And they all stayed there, at least each of the four boys stayed in this room at some time, and it's believed that Archie probably stayed here the longest.

KRAFT: I think that's quite true.

74. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1975: "You see, as Mrs. Derby kept telling us, every room in the house kept changing because the boys would grow and they'd move around and she moved around, but Mrs. Longworth always had this room...."

South Bedroom References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, second floor (fig. 60).

2. c.1885-87. Photograph of fox-hunting party in front of Sagamore Hill (copyrighted 1906 by J. David, SAHI 1159). The south bedroom windows appear to have light-colored window shades and white tieback curtains. Not illustrated.

3. 1891, August, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#19, TR-HU): "Miss Guion is in your rooms, so I shall not have them prepared for you until the 29th Aug., when she leaves but after that time they will be ready for you to move into...."

4. 1893-94. See Children's Rooms, references 9, 13, 17, 20, and 23 for mentions of the "morning room" and "playroom," which appear to refer to this south bedroom.

5. c.1892-96. For toys and other "children's room" furnishings, see Appendix H.

6. [1898 ?], December, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#179, TR-HU): "We had a tea party in the nursery this evening prompted by the fact that I had promised to lend Ethel my tiny silver spoons for such occasions."

7. 1900, October-November, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU):

   October 27: "The little boys will be delighted with the towels. They are for bureau or wash stand covers, I suppose." Margaret has left, so Mame now has charge of Archie and Quentin.

   November 4: Archie now has his own room, but Mame is still taking care of both Archie and Quentin.

8. c.1901, Sagamore Hill(?) EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): plans to keep Mame "with the children," although doctor thinks she has Bright's disease, "but Mollie will have to take much of the care."

9. 1901, April 9, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (quoted in Bishop, ed., *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children*, p. 29):

   > Recently I have gone in to play with Archie and Quentin after they have gone to bed, and they have grown to expect me, jumping up, very soft and warm in their tommies, expecting me to roll them over on the bed and tickle and "grabble" in them. However, it has proved rather too exciting, and an edict has gone forth that hereafter I must play bear with them before supper, and give up the play when they have gone to bed.

   Note: the original letter in TR, Jr.-LC, box 3, is dated April 9, 1901; Bishop dated it May 7, 1901.

10. 1902. A photograph of Edith Roosevelt on Yagenka in front of Sagamore Hill shows light-colored, tieback curtains in the south window of the south bedroom. Illustrated in Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt*, p. 211.

11. 1903, August 6, Sagamore Hill. TR to Emily Carow (quoted in Bishop, ed., *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children*, p. 52): "Quenty-quee has cast off the trammels of the nursery...."

12. c.1904. Stereograph view of "Sagamore, the cozy and hospitable summer home of President Roosevelt," probably by Underwood & Underwood (SAHI). The south bedroom windows have white curtains, possibly with a pattern. One pair is tied back, the other hangs straight, covering the window. Not illustrated.

13. 1911, January 29, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 3): "Mother is already arranging to reinstate the south room at the head of the stairs in its former position of nursery...."

14. 1917/18. Two snapshots of Richard Derby were taken in the south bedroom while the Derbys were staying at Sagamore Hill during the world war. One of these photographs is pasted in Dr. Richard Derby's wartime diary (TR-HU); the other is in an album at SAHI. See figure 65. These snapshots show Richard standing behind a child's rush-seat rocker; faintly discernible behind him are the heavily-turned bed still in the room, a spool-turned longue, and several pictures on the wall, including the

South Bedroom References (cont.)

still life of game that was listed in the 1919 inventory and still hanging over the bed in 1948.

15. 1918, January 1, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 3): In spite of the cold weather "the rooms Ethel's children are in are perfectly comfortable."

16. 1919. TR Estate, inventory: Middle Room South; see Appendix A.

17. 1923, April 21, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): All the south bedrooms have been replastered and papered. "The new papers are fresh & pretty."

18. 1948. Two photographs were taken by T. Rohan for the Roosevelt Memorial Association before the furnishings were put in storage after Mrs. Roosevelt's death. These show the room as used by Mrs. Roosevelt during her last years (figs. 66-67).

19. 1951, December 11. Archibald B. Roosevelt to Ethel R. Derby (copy, SAHI): Mr. Roosevelt referred to this room as the "big nursery," last occupied by Quentin and himself.

20. Ethel Derby, plan of second floor, May 14, 1952: refers to this as "a nursery; then a guest room, circa 1905."

21. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962: she described this as the night nursery, the connecting room as the day nursery. The bigger room "really was the nursery and it had a wonderful big [poster] behind the door here...what to do and how to do it in emergencies. We used to always read it with great interest and wonder if we could ever remember what we were supposed to do...if somebody broke their arm, or if somebody was unconscious, or somebody fainted or somebody had an earache. *Wonderful thing; I wish we had it now.*" Her mother slept in the room sometimes in the winter in later years.

22. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1977: Mrs. Derby said that this was the day nursery, and the connecting smaller room the night nursery. She also said that this was for the younger children and the "Gate Room" for the older children; that Mame slept here (in the south bedroom, but not in the bed there now) with a crib beside her bed. There was "never a wallpaper like this when it was a nursery." On the wall was "a wonderful great thing about what to do and how to do it...if the children fell and bled and things like that, and they'd always have it up on that wall over there." Later, when she had the southwest bedroom, this was a guest room; none of the children ever had this as his own room.

23. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interview, 1975. Mrs. Longworth remembered this room as "*Auntie Bye's sitting room, later a bedroom.*"

24. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974:

    STEELE: [The south bedroom] served as a guest room?

    KRAFT: Yes. Now this also served as a room for an older child and, say, Mame.... As they outgrew the baby nursery, they came in here. You see, there's a connection—

    STEELE: Between the nursery and this room, the south bedroom. It's amazing how the rooms — you know, the family went through the rooms in such succession — the nursery and then the south bedroom and then they'd sort of branch out into their own rooms....

Nursery References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, second floor: see figure 60.

2. 1891, August 14, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#19, TR-HU): Miss Guion and the new baby, Ethel, are in "your rooms" until August 29.

3. 1893. See Children's Rooms, references 9 and 11 for references to calsimining "Bamie's room" pink. Since evidence of pink calsimine survives on the walls of this room and there are simultaneous references to a "morning room" in what had been Bamie's sitting room, it appears that in 1893 Bamie had only one room and that it was the west middle room.

4. 1899 or 1900, June 18, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#204, TR-HU): "Ethel sleeps in your room [little guest room] but of course had to give it up when the house was full...." Note: since all other rooms on the second floor were occupied, Ethel presumably was moved into this former nursery room.

5. 1900, September 2, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I dare say when she [Ethel] was arranging her room she wished for your picture, but I did not hear her. If you have one I am sure she would like it."

    November 4, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Ethel has moved into Theodore's dressing room, giving Archie the room she had...."

6. 1901, July 14, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): Archie "is just now delighted because I had the old rosewood sofa in his room re-covered with a red figured cotton stuff."

Nursery References (cont.)

1905, February 26, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): Mrs. Roosevelt is planning to use the old rosewood furniture in the new North Room, which will mean finding a replacement for the sofa in Archie's room. Note: This did not happen. The rosewood sofa appears in 1917/18 photographs and in the 1919 Theodore Roosevelt estate inventory for this room.

7. 1905, August 26, Sagamore Hill. TR to Kermit (quoted in Bishop, ed., *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children*, p. 135): Mr. Roosevelt went into "Archie's room," where "the little boys" showed "all their china animals." After reading to them, Roosevelt "played with them on Archie's bed."

8. c.1906-09. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interview, 1969: Mrs. Meany said that the nursery was not used as a nursery in her time. She thought the governess may have occupied it.

9. 1907, June. "We've hung the pictures in Archie's old room."

10. 1917/18. Snapshots of the Derby children at Sagamore Hill, in a family album (SAHI) and in Dr. Richard Derby's war diary, from 1917 to 1919 (TR-HU). At least 14 of these snapshots were taken in the room now known as the Nursery; they show (figs. 68-73) the west and east sides of the room and the southeast corner.

11. 1918, January 1, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (TR,Jr.-LC, box 3): Mr. Roosevelt describes "the rooms Ethel's children are in" as comfortable in spite of the cold weather.

12. 1919. TR Estate, inventory: Middle West Room South; see Appendix A.

13. 1923, April 21 and 29, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): All the south bedrooms have been replastered and papered with "fresh and pretty" papers.

14. 1944, May 25, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR,Jr.-LC): "I am sitting in the nursery and through its south window comes a chorus of evening song from the wood thrush down in Turnip Patch Woods...." Note: of the three "nursery" rooms only the "in-between room" has a single south-facing window. This seems to be the only pre-1952 reference to this room as "the nursery."

15. 1945, December 28. Drewes, "Inventory," p. 42: "West Middle Room"; see Appendix B. Photographs taken in 1948 suggest that this 1945 list mixed together items in this room and in the southwest bedroom.

16. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory: Second floor—Guest Bedroom; see Appendix C. That this refers to the west middle room on the south side is confirmed by photographs taken in 1948, which show the spool bed and "Miss Innocence" print (fig. 74).

17. 1948. Two photographs taken for the Roosevelt Memorial Association before the furniture was removed (figs. 74 and 75) show that the wardrobe fills the north wall. A spool-turned bed stands against the south wall directly in front of the door (covered with a piece of the patterned material) to the storage space over the porte cochere.

18. 1951, December 11. Archibald B. Roosevelt to Ethel Roosevelt Derby (SAHI, copy): he calls this "the room between the two 'nurseries' and the 'in-between room.'"

19. Ethel Derby's 1901-09 plan of the second floor, dated May 14, 1952, identifies this room as "a nursery; then a guest room, circa 1905."

20. Ethel Derby, interview, 1962: Mrs. Derby identified this room as "generally the nursery for the younger children or older children...the one where they played...a day nursery," while the rooms on either side were night nurseries.

    Regarding objects displayed in the nursery, Mrs. Derby said:

    > These are all the things—this doll belongs in my mother's family. It was known as Clara Doll. She only was allowed downstairs at Christmas, you know; then she came down and sat in that little rocking chair and looked at the tree. Otherwise she lived upstairs. Oh, she didn't live here; my mother put her away somewhere.... Those are just little odds and ends of trinkets we had and played with.... The little man driving a horse always lived in my mother's room and when we went in to play in her room we used to get that out and play with it. There's a bull moose down there, and the matting, the funny matting they used to have on the floors in those days, which I think was very nice.... then that was always a wonderful closet for us in there. It was dark and mysterious. We could be sure of finding something interesting.

21. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1977: Mrs. Derby described this as the night nursery and the adjoining south bedroom as the day nursery, then spoke of Mame sleeping in the south bedroom with one of the children.

    [Speaking of the matting in the nursery, Mrs. Derby said to Mrs. Rose:] I remember when you got this; you said we must have this on the floor....

    ROTH: Wouldn't you have had this just in the summertime?

    DERBY: Yes.

    ROTH: And in one of the maids' rooms on the third floor it's covered with—there's an Oriental rug laying on it....

Nursery References (cont.)

ROSE: I don't know what you would have had on this floor over this. Maybe you always put a rug over it—you couldn't have had a rug with a register right in the middle of the floor.... Maybe you could just cover this part sometimes with a rug and leave the matting there...a rug with a small pattern in it.

ROTH: Would you have put rug over matting?

ROSE: Yes, I think so, don't you, Ethel?

DERBY: Yes.

ROTH [speaking still of the nursery]: Well, we could do with one bed.

DERBY: What bed do you think ought to go back?

ROSE: The little—

DERBY: Well, that was ours...that was mine.

ROSE: And would that have been out on the floor like that?

DERBY: No, because you see that was the nursery furniture. You had to go through there.

ROSE: Well, where would the bed have been? Just somewhere on the floor?

DERBY: Yes.

ROSE: And the table, too, and the chairs?

DERBY: Not like this, you know.

ROTH: This is what I like to hear. I'd like to know. This is one of the problems.

DERBY: Yes, I think it is.

ROSE: It is contrived the way it is now. It does not look to me the way a nursery—

DERBY [speaking of dolls]: And that doll was Lily, an awful doll.

ROSE: That one, it was a Roosevelt? I thought it was only this one [Clara Doll].

DERBY: That was mine, that horrid one. I never liked it and I never liked dolls.... I was stuck with it.

Mrs. Derby added that the large wardrobe now in the mother's room was in the nursery against the north wall and there was no sewing machine in this room.

22.

Rose, "The Sagamore Story," Long Island Courant, I (October 1965), p. 34: "The family nursery was reconstructed by a member of the Sagamore Hill Committee, Mrs. John W. Mackay. We both felt that straw matting would have been used in a nursery at that period and many people tell me that even the aromatic smell brings back their childhood. I know it does that to me and I can remember the slippery feeling of the matting on my bare feet."

23.

Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974:

KRAFT [speaking of the nursery]: ...these wicker chairs here are...very much alike...and the tradition is that the nurse would sit there rocking the baby and the child would sit there in the other and rock itself. [She identified as original also the miniature washstand sets, the large wooden crib, the children's dresses, the little girl doll and black doll dress, oak stand, the prints, the doll's bed, the ring toy, the wooden moose toy,] and the iron wagon and horse—that goes under the Christmas tree...because they were only allowed to play with that on special occasions.... But you'd never be able to play in here.

STEELE: I know, there's too much....

KRAFT: Now the silver bowl and plate and—perhaps the high chair is alright, you know, because I understand the smallest babe was fed here.... That's Tyler silverware and silverplate, and the Nast cartoon is original.

STEELE: ...it's a really picturesque closet also.

KRAFT: Yes. No matter how full that is, I think it's just fine.

Gate Room References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, second floor: figure 60.

2. c.1885-86. Photograph taken during a fox-hunting weekend at the recently completed Sagamore Hill (SAHI 1074, not illustrated). In the south windows of the corner room

Gate Room References (cont.)

can be seen white or light-colored tieback curtains and, possibly, a light-colored window shade.

3. 1887. Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt,* p. 113: "Alice drew her little rocking chair up to the new baby's crib."

4. c.1888-90. Brough, *Princess Alice,* pp. 44 and 46: Cecil Spring-Rice used to bring little Alice wild flowers to weave into "the cane-bottomed chairs of the nursery." As a small child she was bathed in a round tin tub in her room at the head of the stairs.

5. c.1888-90. TR to Eleanor B. Roosevelt, July 30, 1911 (TR, Jr.-LC, Box 3): "How well I remember when we were fitting up our nursery for Ted!... I can see him now, hanging on the little nursery gate and begging to be taken off to extra-nursery excitement.... Then, when he slept by us in a crib (a cradle is far better in the early stages) he would begin what his mother called his 'hymn to the light,' at dawn...."

6. c.1889, September. EKR to Emily Carow (undated fragment #645, TR-HU): "...present to Ted. He will like the table his mamma & Godmamma sat at as children."

7. c.1889, October 7, Sagamore Hill or Washington. EKR, "Baby's Journal," p. 8: "He hammers at my door which connects with the nursery, calling 'Mamma! Mamma! Ted go in Mamma's room' and in the morning when Alice's crib is pushed across & he hears me trying the door he says 'Sisser go push bed, let Mamma in.'"

8. 1890, June, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (TR-HU): "Kermit will bring his bassinet."

9. 1890s. "Layette": Appendix G.

10. c.1890, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt, dated Friday (#482, TR-HU): "I want to ask you to look in the nursery wardrobe for the little fine pillowcases, one of which I made. There are three."

11. c.1891, Washington (?) EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): A little shelf closet in her room is "all arranged with baby things" and Fanny Sturgis's little blanket is in "the bassinet Bamie gave me."

12. 1891, March-April, Washington. EKR, "Baby's Journal," p. 30: On March 10, she notes that Margaret is Kermit's nurse, and on April 15, that Kermit has a "little skin horse & cow" on his crib rail.

13. 1891, after October, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Margaret took possession of the old [toothbrush mug] with two crossed flags Emily used to use for baby—suppose it dates back to the San[itary] Com[mission]."

14. c.1891, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (undated fragment, #381, TR-HU): "The lovely large white afghan I have put away for his [Kermit's] crib this summer."

15. 1892, January 12, Washington. EKR "Baby's Journal," p. 31: Kermit is now promoted to the nursery & Margaret cares for Ethel.

16. 1892, February 27, Washington. EKR, diary (TR-HU): "Ordered new carpet for nursery."

17. 1892, February 29. EKR, diary (TR-HU): "New carpet put down in nursery."

18. 1892, July 19, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "We left Sagamore yesterday morning.... I wish you could have seen her [Ethel] enjoy Theodore & Bamie & myself as we all laid flat on the nursery carpet for her benefit."

19. 1892, August 25, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I hear Ethel complaining in the next room. She is beginning to teeth again."

20. 1893, January-May, Washington. In letters to Anna Roosevelt (January ? and January 18) and to Emily Carow (April ?, May 12, 16, and 23), EKR writes of having the "nursery," "the baby's nursery," or "Ethel's room" painted blue. She also mentions "the nursery fireplace."

21. c.1893, May, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#426, TR-HU): asks if there is at Bamie's home, 689 Madison Avenue, New York, "a baby's chair—the kind that is used every morning...for Ethel. If not, I have a spare one wh I can bring [from D.C.] & leave there."

22. 1893, September 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "At this age [two] Kermit was playing with his little blocks & putting them carefully into their box when he was through & Ethel is crawling all over the nursery floor with her amber beads hanging from her mouth like a little poodle dog, banging at everything she can reach."

23. 1894, before April, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (undated fragment #87, TR-HU): "I wish you could see [Ethel] in her little chair rocking her dolly."

24. 1894, March 28, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (#76, TR-HU): The cheaper kind of toweling "does not pay except for nursery use perhaps, for that is hard use & the towels are so apt to get uncanny spots of vaseline & shoe blacking & medicine which turns to iron rust."

25. 1894, May-June, Washington. Mrs. Roosevelt noted in the "Baby's Journal," May 17, that Ethel had moved to the "gregarious nursery" in the Washington house and was "ruling Kermit with a rod of iron." On June 17 in a letter to Emily Carow (TR-HU) she

Gate Room References (cont.)

wrote that "Ted & Kermit both requested Margaret to take back Ethel & give them Archie instead."

26. 1894, December, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (fragment #90, TR-HU): "I have just finished four pretty little pillowcases for Archie's bed." In a July 1894 letter to Bamie in London, EKR had asked her to get two or three "inexpensive pillow shams for the nurseries."

27. 1895, March 6, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Will you also bring me a crucifix for Margaret to replace that which Theodore & Archie broke between them. It stood on the mantelpiece [in Washington?] every morning Theodore held the baby so he could seize it & hammer hard on the shelf with it. It is now tied together with tape—a total wreck. I do not want one which costs more than three dollars. It was just the small black standing kind with a brass figure."

28. 1896, May. EKR, "Baby's Journal," p. 37: Archie "is fond of Margaret & when she leaves the room calls 'Maggie, my Maggie Maggie dear.'"

    November, Sagamore Hill. Ibid., p. 38: Archie "takes intense satisfaction in riding his *little skin horse*."

29. 1898, Summer, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (fragment #159, TR-HU): "I can hear Margaret reproving Quentin who is evidently sitting on his chair & not attending to business."

30. c.1899, August 6, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (undated fragment, TR-HU): "You can't imagine how wild Quentin is. He leads Margaret a life & there is no such thing as a peaceful visit to his nursery. The room is too small, even the house is—& sometimes the world seems to be."

31. 1900, November 4, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Ethel has moved into Theodore's dressing room...while Theodore takes the old nursery. I have moved his furniture...."

32. 1900, December 14, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "The change of rooms is such a comfort. I am in the bed in what used to be Margaret's nursery at this minute. My own room is so cold that I could not have laid in bed there & besides the lack of sun makes it gloomy in winter."

33. 1901, January, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I have put the high nursery fender in the dining room.... Ethel sleeps with me now Theodore is away & makes a nice little warming pan."

34. 1901, February 10, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#378, TR-HU): "Today I am stowed away in bed in the old nursery which is used as a hospital."

35. 1902, August 26. Edith Roosevelt to Mrs. John LeClair, Enosburg Falls, Vermont (quoted in Wilshin, "Sagamore Hill and the Roosevelt Family," p. 48):

    > I wish you would make me some curtains for three windows, that means six curtains. They must be two and three-quarters yards long and the same width that you make your rugs, of dark blue like the rug you gave me with pattern at the bottom and plain at the top. They will be for our house here at Oyster Bay, so that I shall not need them until next June.

36. 1906, June, Sagamore Hill. Ethel to Kermit (KR-LC, box 2): "I have Father's old dressing room now and it is fixed up beautifully."

    June 13, TR to Ethel (copy at SAHI): "I am so pleased that you like your room. You need not sympathize a bit with me about the swap, for your former room will be exactly as good for me, for I only use it as a dressing room...."

37. 1907, June, Sagamore Hill. Ethel to EKR (KR-LC, box 10): "I am having a splendid time because I am starting to read all my nice old books all over again. I am going to stop reading trashy novels, and read things worth while. I am going to read over Scott and Dickens...."

38. 1909, April, Sagamore Hill. Ethel to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): "Josephine has been staying out here with me and I wish you could see our precautions at night. My stiletto that Klinke gave me is beside me & a Mexican dagger father gave me beside her. A large dinner bell near us (as if anyone that it woke up could help us!) and all our cold cream bottles in front of the door so that the burglar will knock them over and wake us up when he comes in!"

    April 5. Ethel to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): "I've had bookshelves put up between my door and the wall so she [Cornelia] helped me arrange the books in them. Sometime I want to get bookcases like yours and have them all under lock and key."

39. 1912, January 2, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (TR,Jr.-LC, box 3): "Mother is preparing the basinette and the crib and the little bathtub, and everything else that was used when all of you were babies."

40. 1914, October 5, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ethel (copy in TRA file: Mrs. Richard Derby 1951): "...in the morning I hear [little Richard Derby's] cunning, cooing little 'hymn to the light' in the next room, your old room."

41. 1917/18. There are at least nine snapshots of Edith Derby, including one each with her mother and with her nurse, taken in the southwest bedroom, identifiable by the Brussels carpet, small rag rug, dark checked curtains, and tufted sofa and armchair,

Gate Room References (cont.)

which are mentioned in the 1919 inventory of the "southwest room." See figures 76-78 and six other photographs not illustrated (four at TR-HU, two at SAHI).

42. 1919, January. Early in the morning of January 6, Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep in "the old nursery (next to our room)," as EKR wrote to Kermit on January 12 (KR-LC, box 11). During his last illness he spent the days on the sofa in this room. At night he was attended by James Amos who called the room "Miss Ethel's old room" (Amos, *Theodore Roosevelt: Hero to His Valet*, p. 154).

    In her letter to Ted (January 12, 1919, TR, Jr.-LC, box 4), Mrs. Roosevelt wrote that "Father spent his last evening in your old nursery & loved the view of which he spoke, & as it got dark he watched the dancing flames & spoke of the happiness of being home, and made little plans for me...."

43. 1919, TR Estate, inventory: Southwest Room, Second Floor, folios 32-34; see Appendix A.

44. 1923, April 21 and 29, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): writes of having all the south bedrooms plastered and papered.

45. 1932, March 20, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 4): "Your three boys came yesterday.... Quentin is next me in the old nursery & the others in the north bedrooms, convenient to the family bathroom."

46. 1933, March 22, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 4): "Yesterday I saw Belle & asked her to see if a crib which Kermit's children have used is the wished for cradle. It was in the loft of the stable for some years, until Kermit needed & removed it. In some way it had been sent Father in connection with the Bullochs & will have the mark if it is that to which Mr. McClure refers."

47. 1945, Drewes, "Inventory," Second Floor, West Middle Room: Appendix B. Note: although these pages (42-43) claim to represent what was in the west middle room (nursery), most of the items listed were actually in the southwest room in 1948 and probably in 1945 as well. In Appendix B, the 1948 location is added in brackets [ ].

48. 1947. EKR, "List of furnishings," S.W. (Nursery): Appendix E.

49. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory: Southwest Bedroom; see Appendix C.

50. 1948. Three photographs by T. Rohan for the Roosevelt Memorial Association, before the furnishings were removed; see figures 79-81. These relate closely to the 1948 inventory of Edith Roosevelt's estate.

51. 1951, December 11. Archibald B. Roosevelt to Ethel Derby (copy, SAHI): suggests an exhibit on Ethel in the small nursery [gate room].

52. 1952, May 14. Ethel Derby, plan of the second floor in 1901-09: Room 3, the southwest room, she identifies as "Ethel's room, circa 1901," although she actually occupied it from 1906 to 1913 while in 1900-1906 it was her father's dressing room (see references 28 and 33, above).

53. Ethel Derby, interview, 1962: she referred to this as once a nursery and then "my room until I was married." In a 1977 interview with Bertha Rose and Gary Roth, Mrs. Derby described the gate room as for use "when the children were older" as distinct from the nursery in the south bedroom and connecting room. She also thought her father used it as his dressing room after her marriage in 1913. She did not remember ever sleeping in the other dressing room.

54. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interview, 1974: when the interviewer mentioned "the room we call the Nursery...down by the Gate Room," Mrs. Longworth asked: "What's the Gate Room?" "That's a room on the second floor," Steele responded, "There's a gate—" and Mrs. Longworth interjected: "To keep the children in....next to my parents' bedroom? Oh, yes, well that's the nursery."

55. Bertha Rose, "The Sagamore Story," *Long Island Courant*, I (October 1965), p. 35:

    > In the southwest bedroom, known to the family as the "Gate Room" the furniture is earlier in period than that in the other bedrooms. The rocking chair is the only addition and was given by Miss Mary Fanny Youngs, from whose family the Sagamore Hill property was purchased in 1884. On one of the many days that I went to J.R. Thorp bearing wallpaper samples to match up to materials, I saw the stripe now on the sofa in the Gate Room. I pulled it out of a shelf thinking that the color would be quite good with the paper only to be told that the piece was folded inside out and that what I was looking at was the wrong side of the material. With the full approval of Mr. Gordon Joyce of Thorp's, though rather to his surprise, I used the wrong side purposely and the coloring seemed to blend beautifully with the paper.

    In an interview with Gary Roth, January 13, 1975, Mrs. Rose identified Miss Youngs' gift as the larger rocker "in the window."

56. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1977: "...the Gate Room was more or less...as Mrs. Derby remembered it...."

Gate Room References (cont.)

57. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974: Mrs. Kraft identified as "original" the Shaker rocking chair, the pedestal table beside the bed, Mrs. Roosevelt's sampler, the Sarah Edwards sampler, the picture of the kitchen at Roswell and the three-part pastel of Roswell scenes, the round table by the windows, the sofa and matching bureau, the picture of Mrs. Charles Carow, and the pincushion.

    Articles "not original" included the cheval mirror, towel rack, big comb-back rocker, rug, water pitcher, items on the dresser (except pincushion). The sleigh bed, Mrs. Kraft said, "may have been Roosevelt but I have a feeling Mrs. Derby brought this in when we were getting ready to open." "Most anything that was added," she felt, "was added because they thought it might have been here."

Mother's Room References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, second floor (fig. 60). This shows the dressing room and bedroom (both called "chamber") as a suite of rooms sharing one door to the main hallway. There is no window in the west wall.

2. 1885. For information on the maple bedroom suite, see notes in Catalog File 1341, SAHI.

3. 1887, September 20, Sagamore Hill. TR to Corinne Roosevelt Robinson (quoted in Morison and Blum, eds., *Letters,* I, 133): The letter was written from "Edie's room," where EKR was still recuperating from the birth of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

4. 1889, July 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR, "Baby's Journal": "When he comes into my room he climbs into the big rocking chair & asks for 'Mamma's book Londontown'...."

    October 7. Ibid.: "He hammers at my door which connects with the nursery, calling "Mamma! Mamma! Ted go in Mamma's room...."

5. 1889, October 13. TR to Anna Roosevelt (quoted in Cowles, ed., *Letters from Theodore Roosevelt,* 107-108): Edith thinks she would like a nice China bedroom set for Xmas.... I am writing under difficulties, though in Edie's room, for Ted is sitting on my knee.

6. c.1890. EKR to Emily Carow (undated fragment #481, TR-HU): "I have chosen such a pretty blue & white chintz for my room & Fain is to paint it." Note: "my room" in this case could also mean the parlor.

7. c.1890. EKR to Anna Roosevelt, Friday (#482, TR-HU): "I want to ask you to look...in the drawer of the work table in my room where there is another pillowcase nearly done."

8. 1892, September 19, Sagamore Hill. EKR to her mother (TR-HU): "Thank you so much for the pincushion which is lovely, such a beautiful design & the brocade is pretty too. It is just what I need for my little dressing table & I shall always use it."

9. Before June 1893. EKR to "Darling Bunny Children," undated but before Aunt Gracie's death (TR, Jr.-LC, box 3): "Mother wants sister [Alice] to look behind the mirror on the dressing table and find a small bottle of medicine labelled 'Sun Cholera Mixture.'" An undated note inside the front cover of Mrs. Roosevelt's memorandum books (SAHI) reads "Dressing Table/upper 1 yd. long/7 in. wide/lower 1 yd. long/9 in. wide," referring to the two covers needed. Note: the dressing table in figure 83 has two covers and room for things behind the mirror.

10. 1896, May 22, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "The little plates were dear; the foundling I shall contrive some sort of clamp for & hang in my room from the gas fixture. It is just the right colored blue & so pretty...." Note: again, "my room" could mean the parlor.

11. 1896, December 26, Sagamore Hill. TR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (quoted in Cowles, ed., *Letters from Theodore Roosevelt,* p. 200): "All the children, and Bob [Ferguson], who is with us for Xmas, came into our room to open the stockings...."

12. 1896 (?), December 28. EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (TR-HU): "...as you know my room is not cozy."

13. 1898. EKR to Emily Carow (undated fragment #162, TR-HU): "I am writing on my sofa as I find I have to lie down in the afternoons."

14. 1898, June 18, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I broke the top of the Dresden bonbonni/re in my own room."

    June 23, Sagamore Hill. Ibid.: refers to dressing for 7 o'clock dinner after a nap in her room as a regular routine.

15. 1898, November 28, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#177, TR-HU): "I went to bed early...& left a tiny crack of the window near the closet open & was waked by the snow driving into my face so I had to get up & shovel it off my sofa with my shoe horn."

16. 1900, September 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#237, TR-HU): "...my little copy [of *Rudder Grange*] which he used to read curled up in my rocking chair." Note: This referred to Ted, who later recalled (Hagedorn, *Roosevelt Family,* p. 35) "the comfortable upholstered rocking chair in a corner of his mother's room" in which his mother sat as she read *Pilgrim's Progress.*

17. 1900, December 6, Sagamore Hill. TR to Emily Carow (TRA vault, Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site): "...to see the funny children open their

Mother's Room References (cont.)

stockings sitting on our bed before breakfast.... [Kermit's scolding] began by his coming into her room just before the time in the afternoon when she usually gives him and Ethel and Archie their Bible lesson."

18. 1900, December 14, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#246, TR-HU): "I am in the bed in what used to be Margaret's nursery at this minute. My own room is so cold that I could not have laid in bed there & besides the lack of sun makes it gloomy in winter."

19. 1904, October 15, Washington. TR to Kermit (quoted in Bishop, ed., *TR's Letters to His Children*, p. 108: From the White House, he writes of Ted and Ethel and Archie and Quentin spending 20-30 minutes each evening in Mother's room, "just before she dresses, according to immemorial custom."

20. 1909, February 4, Washington. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): "At last I bought myself the doll's bureau I have so long wanted. It was no snooper's treasure, but I can't do that to advantage in W. They know me & are firm." See figure 83.

21. 1909, June 16, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): "Last night [Archie] slept in Father's dressing room where he could talk to me after he had gone to bed and as Q. sleeps with me, we were very cozy. Scamp started the night with Archie but returned to his bed on my sofa."

22. 1912. The new west window in mother's room is clearly visible in photographs taken during the summer of 1912 (SAHI 1149). It is absent in earlier photographs such as SAHI 1124 (c.1905-06). Light-colored tieback curtains can be seen in an exterior photograph (SAHI 1120) of c.1910-11 and window shades in SAHI 1149 (1912). There were striped awnings on the balcony—extended on the west side, hanging straight on the ends (Burroughs, *Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt*, p. 82).

23. 1912, September 22, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "I am writing in bed & thoroughly enjoying my new west window. It is impossible to over estimate the difference it makes in the cheerfulness & usefulness of this room. It was so dark & gloomy last winter when I was ill."

24. 1917, June 27, Sagamore Hill. TR to Eleanor B. Roosevelt (TR, Jr.-LC, box 3): tells of a visit to Sagamore by an Italian delegation, led by one of the royal princes. "...the Colonel who was acting as Aide to the Prince telephoned the fact to Mother, with much satisfaction, 'so that she would not miss His Highness.' Being fairly familiar with Mother, I grinned to myself, knowing that the warning would enable her to make a getaway. Sure enough, when we reached the house, Mother was technically out—having hastily run upstairs and gone to bed with her boots on, so to speak." Note: cf. her ducking out with the children to take lunch with Aunt Gracie to avoid meeting the notorious Grand Duke Boris of Russia in 1902.

25. 1918, August 4, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC) "In my shelf behind the door I have a vol. of his [Thomas Hardy's] short stories...." Note: this indicates that the shelves behind the door to mother's room were installed in or before 1918.

26. 1919. TR Estate, inventory: Mrs. Roosevelt's Room; see Appendix A.

27. 1924, June 11. EKR, diary (TR-HU): "Tired. Dinner on sofa in my room."

    November 2. "Sofa in bedroom all p.m."

    1925, December 25. After Xmas with children and eight grandchildren, "Sofa in my room for supper."

28. 1929, June 6. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 4): Siegfried Sassoon's new book of poems "came out in the autumn & has laid on my bedside table ever since."

29. 1929. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family*, pp. 98, 173-174:

> Jamaica ginger was a particularly noisome medicine. It came from a bottle that was kept in the family medicine chest in Mother's room.... Many books which I have enjoyed all my life were first read to me by Mother. In the corner of Mother's room is a comfortable, upholstered rocking-chair. It stands in front of a tall looking-glass, brought to this country by my great-grandfather.... I can never pick up *Pilgrim's Progress* without having rise before me the chair and mirror, for it was there that my Mother first read me of the adventures of Christian and Great Heart.

30. Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt*, p. 506: Kermit's gifts to his mother over the years included "a pretty red wood tray on her dressing table."

31. 1945. Drewes, "Inventory": "Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt's Room"; see Appendix B.

32. 1947. EKR, "List of furnishings," EKR bedroom: Appendix E.

33. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory: Mrs. Roosevelt's Room; see Appendix C.

34. 1948, "Saturday Night." Belle W. Roosevelt to Ethel Derby (copy SAHI): In connection with distribution of things from Sagamore Hill, Belle says that the "charming little stools," worked by her mother-in-law, were marked for her by Mrs. Roosevelt, according to Archie. She is interested in the clothes press valued at $300 and the mirror ($50) but says, "I myself would like terribly to buy the Moet [Mowatt] clothes

Mother's Room References (cont.)

press for myself, but I have to see how I can work it out and therefore you must not hold it for me if anyone else wants it. I'm afraid the mirror in your mother's room has also to be cut out."

35. 1948, July. Three photographs of Mrs. Roosevelt's bedroom before it was dismantled: these photographs show most of the furnishings in the room, as listed in the 1948 inventory, plus a number of unlisted ornamental pieces. They also show the wallpaper and original picture molding still in place, as well as a dropped electric light over the bureau: see figures 82-84.

36. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962:

DERBY: This is my father's and mother's room. My mother particularly liked this because it had the balcony out there. And this enormous furniture, which you can see, was bought by my Grandfather Roosevelt at the great Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 and it won a prize at that time. And look at the size of the chest. You know in those days people didn't have closets in their rooms the wonderful way we do now, so you generally had to have a wardrobe and have a place something like that in the room.

INGERSOLL: This is the room where you celebrated Christmas, isn't it?

DERBY: Yes, and that is the bed, you see. We used to all hang up our stockings downstairs and at this little fireplace here, I think, generally, and then we used to open them on the bed, this very bed....and this was where we always celebrated Christmas and the night before Christmas we always came in and hung up our stockings around that rather small fireplace and then Christmas morning we weren't allowed to come in until 7:00 or 7:30.... There would always be great scurrying around and the waiting, you know, to be able to come in and then we all sat on the bed and that was a great privilege and great fun. Then we opened all our stockings and talked about our presents, you know. And then in the later years we all got together and made a stocking for our father and mother and that was great fun, too. That was when we were a little bit older.

INGERSOLL: Was that also hung up in here before you went to bed at night, or would you bring it with you?

DERBY: No, that was a surprise.... And then you know we always had dogs here and most of us had our own dogs. My mother had a little Manchester terrier called Jack, so Jack the dog used to have to join us too. And my brother Archie had a dear little mongrel dog called Skip, and I had a little bulldog, so that we were a great many of us in here for the Christmas celebration. And then we used to go away and get dressed and go downstairs and have breakfast.

Mrs. Derby also mentioned, in the nursery, that "the little man driving a horse always lived in my mother's room and when we went to play in her room we used to get that out and play with it."

37. Mary Sweeney (Mary Sweeney, Brigit Turbidy, and Sarah Murphy, interview, 1967) mentioned that "Mrs. Roosevelt had a very lovely silver washbowl and pitcher." Mary worked at Sagamore from 1910 to 1948.

38. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1977: speaking of the maple-veneered furniture in the bedroom, Mrs. Rose said that the various pieces were assembled from different rooms.

DERBY: But the bed and all were here.

ROSE: The bed was here, but I think this big piece of furniture [wardrobe] was in another room....

DERBY: That was in this room [nursery], in the back part, where you've got the crib now.

ROTH: The [1948] photograph that you didn't like...had the bed on the other side.

DERBY: And the bed was on the other side always.

ROSE: And this piece of furniture wasn't in here at all.

DERBY: Wasn't here at all.... This bed was there, that I know.

ROSE: And this was in the Nursery.

DERBY: Yes, and that cabinet was over there, the cabinet where we had all the medicines, you see, was over there. I don't know where that was; I don't think it was in this room. [Note: this cabinet is the inlaid cabinet in drawing room.]

ROTH: Well, we've seen that in the drawing room. [Derby did not remember anything about the piece.] ...We found some interesting information out about this furniture. David Hanks, from the Museum of Art in Philadelphia, has done research on this and he believes it to be the work of a craftsman named Daniel Pabst who may have done this to his own designs or to the designs of Frank Furness. And Theodore Roosevelt and Frank Furness were customers of Daniel Pabst.... And this dated to the period 1876-77 or so, but there are no records of it being in the Philadelphia Exposition....

ROSE: But that was sort of a family story, I never could prove that either. [Mrs. Rose pointed out that the details on each piece are different and suggested that it was not really a "set," although the pieces looked nice together.]

Mother's Room References (cont.)

ROTH: ...I don't think that necessarily everything had to match. I think it just went together.

ROSE: You can't help thinking it must have gone in the same room. Of course, we thought that because that's why we put it in the same room.

ROTH: Well, I don't think it does. I can see the similarities and I can see it was very logical that you thought that, but—

DERBY: ... you see there was always a screen over there near my mother's wash basin and things, you see, before we had the bathroom.

39. Rose, "The Sagamore Story," *Long Island Courant,* I (October 1965), p. 33:

> ...President and Mrs. Roosevelt's bedroom. Here I had one of those strokes of luck that rarely happen in this type of work. It was necessary to choose and hang the wallpapers before the furniture returned from storage and I had never seen the set of furniture which went in this room. I picked a paper that I liked and thought appropriate for the period and, at the last moment, found it was out of stock. Mr. Smith sent me other samples to try and I chose the same paper, but in a different coloring. When the furniture came back and I realized how badly it would have looked with my original selection I knew how lucky I had been.
>
> The wonderful Chinese bedspread gave the room so much color that the upholstery material was picked with a view to blending in with the furniture rather than having any contrast. The last small touches were added—the little hurricane lamp that the President carried when he walked down the outside stairs in the evening, Mrs. Roosevelt's table dressing set and smelling salts, and the room now recaptured the spirit of those who lived there.

40. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1977: "Then, in their bedroom upstairs, she wasn't satisfied for years. She said, 'there's something wrong in the bedroom.' It was because her mother used to read to the children before they went to sleep. They would come into her room and she would read to them and there was a chair next to a table where she kept books and would read to them, and they would sit there. And that was the one thing that bothered her about that room." Mr. Dyer also reported that Mrs. Derby had said that the heavy furniture "was all together in the same room."

41. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974: Mrs. Kraft used to sit out on the little balcony with Mrs. Roosevelt in her last years, talking and rolling rags with her. She did not know what happened to the silver washbowl and pitcher remembered by Mary Sweeney and mentioned in the 1947 furnishings list. She felt the big wardrobe had been moved into the nursery "in later years."

KRAFT: Now the little octagon table...and that little rocking chair are not original. [The table] was bought, because Mrs. Derby said that she remembered her mother having a table there.

STEELE: Specifically an octagon table like that?

KRAFT: Yes. She approved it. [The Shaker-style rocker is similar to those in the south bedroom and cook's room. A peccary skin by the fireplace was mentioned. Regarding pictures, Mrs. Kraft said:] They're all prints that were in the house. Not a print in this room has been added. They were all here, and some of them show in here and some don't, and some show here that—there's one downstairs that shows over the bed there which I don't think is good at all. So they've been put in here, these others have. [Mrs. Kraft identified the andirons as original, also the hand mirror and brush on the table, adding that there were more but some were taken.]

STEELE: All the little miniatures over here and, as you know, we had to redo this because we lost some off the mantel.

KRAFT: [Early photographs show tieback curtains and window shades. The bedspread was a gift to Mrs. Roosevelt from the Dowager Empress of China.] That cabinet is not part of this set, as you can well see. Now I had always understood it was Philippine and ...I talked to Mrs. Derby about it recently and she didn't even think it was here, but it shows up in some old photographs [of the drawing room about 1904].

STEELE: And there's a hanging cabinet on the west wall.

KRAFT: That was Mrs. Roosevelt's. And the knickknacks are all things the children would buy at the church fair and whatnot, gifts for their mother. [She felt, with Steele, that it was not part of the bedroom set but went well with it. The rug, Mrs. Kraft said, is not original.]

42. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1975: "...in Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt's bedroom we had a hand mirror taken and then it suddenly came back again. It was on the bed with a little note on it, 'Please forgive, my kid took this,' and I think it's still on the mirror...." Mrs. Kraft mentioned also the theft of "the Chartres Cathedral window painting that was in the bedroom that was done for Mrs. Roosevelt by Quentin," which was never returned.

Mother's Room References (cont.)

43. Hagedorn, *Guide to Sagamore Hill* (1953), p. 69:

    The northwest bedroom was the President's and Mrs. Roosevelt's. The monumental furniture was purchased by the President's father at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, where it won a prize. The room was the center of the early morning Christmas celebration. At its fireplace the stockings of all the children were hung up and, toward it, all the children rushed at the crack of dawn, sprawling over the bed as they examined their stockings. The larger presents were spread on tables in the drawing-room on the first floor. The bedspread is Chinese silk embroidery—peacocks and flowers—given to Mrs. Roosevelt by the Dowager Empress of China. The hanging maple cabinet belonged to Mrs. Gracie. The etching of a window in Chartres Cathedral was colored by Quentin for his mother when he was a boy. The miniatures on the mantelpiece are of Mrs. Roosevelt's sister Emily, of Kermit Roosevelt and of Theodore, Jr. as a baby. The photograph of Mr. Roosevelt was Mrs. Roosevelt's favorite.

44. Theodore Roosevelt Association, Sagamore Hill files: a 1953 list of acquisitions includes a "wool throw" and "silk scarf" donated by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., for mother's room. In January 1967 an ivory inlaid table was purchased for the room, and in June 1967 a rug to replace a green oval rug "which was temporary."

Father's Dressing Room and Bath References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich plan, second floor (fig. 60). The room is called a chamber; note sliding door and lack of connection between closets.

2. c.1890. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#551, TR-HU): "I can put my [sewing] machine &c in Theodore's room" if the new laundress takes Mame's third floor room. Note: "Theodore's room" could mean either the gun room or TR's dressing room.

3. c.1890. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (TR-HU): She refers to a dress, which might be in "the closet in Theodore's room." Note: again, this might refer to a closet in the gun room, where his mother did keep dresses, according to Ted (*All in the Family*, p. 118).

4. c.1892, October. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (TR-HU): Theodore "wants the shaving brush very much."

5. 1895, June 16. TR to Anna Roosevelt (quoted in Cowles, ed., *Letters from Theodore Roosevelt*, p. 157): "...the two little boys usually look over what they call my 'jewel box' while I am dressing...." In his autobiography, published almost 20 years later, Roosevelt recalled:

    My own children, when small, used to troop into my room while I was dressing, and the gradually accumulating trinkets in the "ditty-box"—the gift of an enlisted man in the navy—always excited rapturous joy. On occasions of solemn festivity each child would receive a trinket for his or her "very own."... When I came back from riding, the child who brought the bootjack would itself promptly get into the boots, and clump up and down the room with a delightful feeling of kinship with Jack of the seven-league strides.

6. 1896, May 22, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Theodore asks me to tell you that he appreciates his room now if he did not before!" Note: This remark is followed by comments on the new wallpaper in the hall and adjoining guestroom and may indicate that his room also had been recently papered.

7. 1896, May 31, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): Edith asks Emily to buy in England "a pair of hair brushes for Theodore—the round kind without handles. I like ebony or wood backs, not ivory, with a small silver T.R."

8. 1898, May 23, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#154, TR-HU): "...at present Ted still sleeps down at the cottage with Miss Wrede [his nurse]. Later I think I shall have him sleep in Theodore's dressing room but continue to use his own room." Note: Ted had been ill and his father was in military service at this time.

9. 1900, November 4, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#241, TR-HU): "Ethel has moved into Theodore's dressing room...while Theodore takes the old nursery. I have moved his furniture so Ethel has the light ash and I have put up those flowered chintz curtains lined with red which we had at home, and you can't think what a dear little room it makes. Of course we had a grand picture moving much to my disgust; do you remember how I insisted that I would never make another change in the spring when we re-hung so many."

10. 1901, May 31, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (quoted in Bishop, ed., *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children*, p. 31): "Ethel had put an alarm clock under her head so as to be sure and wake up...."

11. 1901, July 10, Sagamore Hill. EKR, diary (TR-HU): Mr. Roosevelt's "medicine case" delivered by express.

12. 1902, August 13, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Today was Ethel's birthday & she was delighted with the chair. Theodore & I gave her the Waverley novels."

13. 1903, July 29, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Did I tell you that Theodore is using the bureau cover with forget me nots which you worked. He has a forget me not pincushion which Mrs. Adams gave me."

Father's Dressing Room and Bath References (cont.)

14. 1903, August 6, Sagamore Hill. TR to Emily Carow (quoted in Bishop, ed., *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children*, p. 50): "To-day is Edith's birthday.... Ethel had hemstitched a little handkerchief herself, and she had taken her gift and the gifts of all the other children into her room and neatly wrapped them up in white paper and tied with ribbons."

15. 1906, June, Sagamore Hill. Ethel to Kermit (KR-LC, box 2): "I have to go and see Weber [?] the carpenter. He put a door from the little guest room to the balcony but he forgot to extend Father's room, so if Father should happen to walk on his balcony he might meet his next door neighbor. Now we are putting up a lattice work effect in between.... I have Father's old dressing room now...."

16. 1906, June 13, Washington. TR to Ethel: "I am so pleased that you like your room. You need not sympathize a bit with me about the swap, for your former room will be exactly as good for me, for I only use it as a dressing-room, and I am sure I shall greatly enjoy the little piazza."

17. 1909, June 16, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): "Last night he [Archie] slept in Father's dressing room where he could talk to me after he had gone to bed...."

18. Pre-1910. Photographs showing the north side of the house after the north room was built (e.g. SAHI 1124, 1905, or 1906) do not show the bathroom addition.

19. 1910, January-May. EKR, Sagamore Hill account book, 1889-1917 (SAHI): Unusually heavy expenditures under the carpenter and plumbing headings indicate the probable date of construction for the new bathrooms attached to the dressing room and south bedroom. From about March to June the house was empty, except for servants; Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Ethel and Kermit were abroad, the other boys away at school or college.

20. 1910, October 19, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 3): "At the moment Scamp and Ace are being washed by James in my bath tub upstairs...."

    December 16, Sagamore Hill. EKR, diary (TR-HU): "Came home. Found they had let T's bath room freeze."

21. 1910-12. Photographs taken after Col. Roosevelt's return from Africa, such as SAHI 1120 and 1149, show the bathroom.

22. 1917, October 27, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 3): "Little Edie by the way is sometimes laid on the sofa in my room for me to take care of while I am dressing."

    October 30, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ethel (copy, SAHI): "My guest of honor in the morning was blessed wee Edie, who was left on my sofa while I was dressing so that by intermittent attentions I could keep her sufficiently interested to distract her from the duty of yowling."

23. 1919. TR Estate, inventory: Dressing Room; see Appendix A.

24. 1919, April 6, Italy. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): "Before I left I planned with Sister that I should put a little bed in Father's dressing room, that it might be ready for her whenever she chose to come."

25. 1933, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 4): "Quentin has arrived & is busy with the dressing room clock which has a trick of striking thirteen unexpectedly."

26. 1945. Drewes, "Inventory," Mrs. T. Roosevelt's Dressing Room: Appendix B.

27. 1947. EKR, "List of furnishings": Appendix E.

28. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory: Dressing Room; see Appendix C.

29. 1948. Two photographs for the Roosevelt Memorial Association, taken before the house was dismantled, one showing the southeast quarter (fig. 85) and one showing the northeast quarter (fig. 86). There was no photograph of the bathroom. The photographs show two rugs (one a Navajo) and some photographs and prints not on the inventories.

30. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family* (1929):

> The first rifle given us was a Flaubert. Father brought it out with him from town one day. I was off somewhere about the place on "affairs of Egypt," and did not get back until he was dressing for dinner. At once I made for his room, where I found him just preparing for his bath. *The rifle was standing in a corner. Of course I fell on it with* delight. He was as much excited as I was. I wanted to see it fired to make sure it was a real rifle. That presented a difficulty. It would be too dark to shoot after supper and Father was not dressed to go out at the moment. He took it, slipped a cartridge into the chamber, and making me promise not to tell Mother, fired it into the ceiling. The report was slight, the smoke hardly noticeable, and the hole made in the ceiling so small that our sin was not detected.

In the same work, p. 177, Ted recalled that when his father was dressing, the children used to gather in his room "and he amused us by reciting to us. In this way I learnt nearly all of 'The Rhyme of the Three Sealers' and dozen other poems."

Father's Dressing Room and Bath References (cont.)

31. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962: Mrs. Derby said that the other bathrooms were added "quite early on," including the one for her mother and father. In the dressing room she pointed out four pictures of her father on his ranch, as well as pictures of a mountain goat, an antelope, and Theodore Roosevelt riding at Sagamore. She explained why the towels have the R of S monogram, to distinguish the Sagamore Roosevelts from the Emlen and J. West Roosevelts, all of whom shared a laundress named Katrina Karl. And she explained about the "great cloak" her uncle Will Cowles gave her father "because at Washington he used to go out and ride, and you see he'd drive out to the end of Massachusetts Avenue or Dupont Circle, wherever he was going to meet his horses, and that cloak would be around him and keep him warm." She did not say that any of the above were actually in this room.

32. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1973: Mrs. Derby thought she recalled some connection between her aunt Emily Carow and the spiral-turned upholstered side chair in the dressing room and its mates in the drawing room. Note: These were the chairs for which Miss Carow painted tapestry covers in the 1890s.

Little Guest Room References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, second floor (fig. 60). Note the closet in the southwest corner, removed in 1952; also the double window, now a door (1906) and window.

2. 1888, July 8, Sagamore Hill. TR to Anna Roosevelt (Morison and Blum, eds., *Letters*, I, p. 142): Mrs. Carow and Emily "have the north room and dressing room, next mine."

3. 1896, March 15, New York. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Hall... has finished the upstairs hall & the room next Theodore's...."

   April 23, New York. EKR to Emily Carow: "The new papers are very pretty....the little room is original and dainty."

   May 22, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow: "The little room has come out well...but the color is bluer than I could wish."

4. 1899 or 1900, June 18, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#204, TR-HU): "Ethel sleeps in your room but of course had to give it up when the house was full.... Theodore has people all the time when he is at home."

5. 1901, March (?). EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (TR-HU): invites her sister-in-law and child to stay at Sagamore while Will Cowles is away. "Baby could have the spare room with the fireplace & you the adjoining one...."

6. 1905, February 26, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): EKR plans to use "our old rosewood furniture" in the new North Room, including two sofas "in the upstairs spare rooms where they are not needed...."

7. 1906, June, Sagamore Hill. Ethel to Kermit (KR-LC, box 2): The carpenter "put a door from the little guest room to the balcony but he forgot to extend Father's room, so if Father should happen to walk on his balcony he might meet his next door neighbor. Now we are putting up a lattice work effect in between."

8. 1907, September 23, Washington. TR to Archie (TR-LC, ser. 16, box 1): As they were preparing to leave Sagamore, Quentin lost a snake "which did not turn up again until an hour before departure, when he found it in one of the spare rooms."

9. 1918. Hagedorn, *Guide to Sagamore Hill* (1953), pp. 69-70:

   > A woman who was a little girl in 1918 has a memory of this room which, in her eyes, gives its homely features an unfading aura. She had become carsick on the long journey from her home to Oyster Bay. After playing a while with Colonel Roosevelt's grandson, Richard Derby, Jr., she was feeling wobbly on her pins when her father came upstairs to dress. She would not be down for dinner, her father reported to the Colonel, and told him why. The Colonel bounded up the stairs, two steps at a time, and bent over her where she lay, green and miserable. "Oh, you darling thing!" he exclaimed. The love in his voice still rings in her ears.

10. 1919. TR Estate, inventory, folios 27-28: West Middle Room North; see Appendix A.

11. 1932, March 20, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 4): "your three boys came yesterday.... Quentin is next me in the old nursery & the others in the north bedrooms, convenient to the family bathroom."

12. 1947. EKR, "List of furnishings": Small North Bedroom; see Appendix E.

13. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory: Small North Bedroom; see Appendix C.

14. 1948. TR Estate, inventory: report of books north west guest room; see Appendix A. "General Literature—Art, Travel, History, Poetry, etc., including: Sommertage auf Ithaka, Prague 1903, 2 vols.; Monumentos Arquitectonicos de Espana, Madrid 1905; Oriental Series, 12 vols., Boston 1901; Dunbar, History of Travel in America, 4 vols., Indianapolis 1915, etc. Together about 355 vols. 225.00."

    1948. EKR Estate, inventory: report of books; see Appendix C.

Little Guest Room References (cont.)

15. 1948. Photograph of single guest room (SAHI). Taken after Mrs. Roosevelt's death, this photograph (fig. 87) shows the northwest quarter of the room before restoration. Note: the 1920-ish wallpaper and hanging electric fixture, both removed in the restoration.

16. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962: "These are the little guest rooms. These always were the guest rooms. ...always filled with, sometimes, people." She points out the bedspread with the state flowers embroidered on it and says: "...there were little things like that about, all over everywhere, you know."

17. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interview, 1974:

    STEELE: The guest rooms are on the other side.

    LONGWORTH: Yes. Spare rooms. A larger one and a very much smaller one.

18. Rose, "The Sagamore Story," *Long Island Courant*, I (October 1965), p. 33: "The small bedroom next to the dressing room grew in decoration from the delightful flowered carpet and the bedspread of the state flowers. The red rocking chair was an addition and its color seemed to pick up the red roses in the carpet."

19. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1975: "Mrs. Derby used to tell us that [Eleanor Roosevelt] spent the last night before her marriage in this room...the single guest room."

20. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974:

    KRAFT: We're now in the single guest room. This washstand in here is not original, the marble and brass one. And I saw not long ago and cut it out and put it in the file that these were used in barber shops in France, this type. This came from the Howard C. Smith house. The rocking chair with arms, with red upholstery, is not original, nor the wash set here—the toothbrush holder, soap dish, and whatnot. Otherwise—

    STEELE: What about the wicker chair?

    KRAFT: That's original.

    STEELE: And the small bookcase just to the left of the door and the books in it?

    KRAFT: Yes, that's original. That shows up in some old photograph.

    STEELE: Is that the one from TR's room at Harvard?

    KRAFT: I think it is. It's either this one or the one up in the school room [which] has his initials on it.

    STEELE: The one in the school room I'm pretty sure is from Harvard.

    KRAFT: Yes, I think so.

    [She identifies the] dresser, couple of mugs on dresser, pincushion, miniature of one of the Tylers [as original]. The rug is not original, and the octagonal table next to the rocking chair is on loan from Mrs. Derby. The bedspread with the state flowers, she said, was in need of attention and is packed away in storage. The lace curtains on the door are not original, but the glass dish with handles and the Sandham and Gifford prints are original. She mentioned that Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt stayed in this room when she was young and that she "thoroughly enjoyed" a visit after the room was restored and opened to the public.

21. An invoice in the TRA files indicates that on January 24, 1967, a rug was purchased for $45.00 from The Country Bumpkin to replace the existing one in the single guest room.

Big Guest Room References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, second floor. Fig. 60. The room was *constructed as planned and has not been altered, except* for the addition of a door on the east side of the closet, connecting with the family bathroom.

2. 1888, July 8, Sagamore Hill. TR to Anna Roosevelt (Morison and Blum, eds., *Letters*, I, p. 142): Mrs. Carow and Emily "have the north room and dressing room, next mine."

3. 1901, March (?), Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (TR-HU): "Baby could have the spare room with the fireplace and you the adjoining one."

4. 1905, February 26, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): Refers to two old rosewood sofas "in the upstairs spare rooms where they are not needed."

5. 1905, July 7. Count Kentaro Kaneko, quoted in "'Bob Davis' Reveals," p. 5: Remembering his visit to Sagamore Hill forty years earlier, Count Kaneko told his interviewer that President Roosevelt showed him (with a candle in a tin holder) to his room on the second floor. "Opening a door at the end of the passage, he held his candle aloft. 'This is your room. The bath is on the right. All the hot water you want.'" Col. Roosevelt himself brought the visitor an extra blanket. "That night I did not get the full quota of sleep that the Colonel expected would be mine," the Count recalled. "Far from it. Instead of turning in I slipped on a kimono and sat at the open window that broke upon the bay.... And after I had retired, and the night wind came in from the bay...I pulled up the blanket thrown casually upon the footboard by the Chief Executive of the United States.... And that, Sir, that night under the Roosevelt roof,

Big Guest Room References (cont.)

is my treasured memory." Note: it is unclear which of the spare rooms the Count occupied, although the larger one was closer to the bathroom and probably given to distinguished visitors. Admiral Togo, for instance, occupied it in 1911.

6. 1907, September 23, Washington. TR to Archie (TR Addenda, Ser. 16, box 1): Refers to a snake of Quentin's found in "one of the spare rooms" shortly before their departure for Washington.

7.

c.1918. Hagedorn, *Guide to Sagamore Hill* (1953), pp. 70-71:

> The second guest-room holds a kindred memory for two other visitors, who spent the night in the room. While they were dressing, in the morning, there was a knock. "Open the door." It was the Colonel's voice. "I've got something I want to show you." The couple were not in condition to receive the Colonel or anyone else. "I'm sorry, Colonel," explained the lesser half through the panel, "we're not dressed." "Oh, that's all right," the ex-President answered. "Just peek around the door." They did as they were told. There stood the Colonel with his youngest granddaughter in his arms, proud as Lucifer and making crazy, gurgling noises. He gently lifted the little girl's hand. "I think a baby's hand," he said, "is the most beautiful thing in the world." To that couple that room still vibrates with the echoes of a grandfather's devotion.

Note: though not identified, it is likely that the visiting couple were Mr. and Mrs. Hagedorn.

8. 1919. TR Estate, inventory, folios 25-26: East Middle Room North; see Appendix A.

9. 1932, March 20, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 4): Two of Ted's visiting boys are staying "in the north bedrooms, convenient to the family bathroom."

10. 1947. EKR, "List of furnishings": Large North Bedroom; see Appendix E.

11. EKR Estate, inventory: Large North Bedroom; see Appendix C.

12. 1948. Two photographs for Roosevelt Memorial Association before the house was dismantled (fig. ? and ?).

13. 1953. Rose, "The Sagamore Story," *Long Island Courant,* I (October 1965), p. 30: in restoring the larger guest room, a red, white, and blue bedspread was selected from the Sagamore collection; this was "so colorful and dominating that it seemed wise to use no other colors in that room at all. The brown rug and the windsor chair are background for this amazing piece of patchwork."

14. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962: she refers to the red, white, and blue quilted bedspread as one "some admirer sent to my father." She thought the pictures of George and Martha Washington over the bed were "nice" and pointed out the picture of Quentin as a little boy on the White House lawn with a bow and arrow.

15. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974: Mrs. Kraft identified the china lamp beside the bed as a Boone and Crockett Club purchase for their former reading room on the third floor. Also not original are the two upholstered chairs and the dresser set, which belonged to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. "Otherwise it's all original."

    Mrs. Kraft mentioned Admiral Togo (1911) as one of the guests who stayed in this room.

Family Bathroom References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, second floor: The "bath rm" is shown essentially as it is now, with lavatory, bathtub and water closet ranged along the east wall, and hooks on the west wall. The plan does not, however, call for the existing door on the west wall, leading into the guest room closet.

2. 1893, February or March 18, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#497, TR-HU): "Weis is to paint...bathroom red."

    1893, May 12, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (#58, undated loose sheet that goes with #24, TR-HU): "My red bathroom is a great success."

3. 1912, September 8, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): A new gas jet in the "splash closet" makes shaving possible there "tho' it can't of course compete with the old bath room."

4. 1919. TR Estate, inventory, folio 24: Bathroom Furniture; see Appendix A.

5. 1929, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family*, pp. 10-11:

> Then there is the bathroom. When we were children America was still in the "family bathroom" stage. Father and Mother and the guests took their morning baths in great circular tin tubs brought to their rooms and then filled with water. I can see those circular tin tubs as I write. They were enameled, but invariably part of the

Family Bathroom References (cont.)

enamel was chipped off and showed the tin beneath. We children used "the bathroom" serially. In it there was a deep narrow porcelain tub with faucets that trickled a tantalizingly thin stream of water from a height. When we were very little two of us would be put in together "to save time." Generally we took with us a toy fish or duck with which to play while we soaped. When the stopper was pulled and the water had nearly run out, the wastepipe made the most astonishing series of gurgles. We were told by our Irish nurse that these were the out-cries of the "faucet lady" and we watched with care to see if we could catch a glimpse in the pipe.

For some queer childish reason I decided that the nuns I occasionally saw were "faucet ladies"—perhaps because I had no idea what they did, and in their long robes and hoods they seemed to me set apart from ordinary people.

The tub stood on four iron-clawed feet. Once I found a live weasel under it. The animal had made its way up alongside a badly cased pipe.

That tub still stands at Sagamore. It has "defied the tooth of envious time." True, it has changed. Its sides are walled in with varnished planks, but "you may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, but the scent of the roses will hang round it still." There are half a dozen upstart bathrooms in various parts of the house. To us, however, the old tub is still supreme. My sister Alice when she comes up from Washington always uses it, no matter how much more convenient any of its rivals may be.

6. 1932, March 20, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 4): Two of Ted's boys, while visiting her are, in "the north bedrooms, convenient to the family bathroom."

7. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, *Crowded Hours* (1933), p. 172:

I have a rather loving feeling for certain bathtubs. In particular for one at Sagamore in what is called the family bathroom in the house and the same tub is still there. It is enormous, of heavy porcelain, a good deal the shape and size of a sarcophagus. It is up one step on a wooden platform and has a wooden sill around the top. On the bottom there is a small hump that looks like a brown mole. The water trickles in very, very slowly. Whenever I go back to Sagamore, if there is any chance, I always take a bath in it, most sentimentally. When it was the only one in the house, the sort we used every day were round tin tubs which were trundled into our rooms and then filled with cold water—a can of hot water on the side for serious scrubbing.

In the same work, p. 108, Mrs. Longworth writes that she put off for a month telling the family of her engagement to Nicholas Longworth. "Finally one evening I followed Mother into her bathroom, and told her the news while she was brushing her teeth, so that she should have a moment to think before she said anything. Nick, meanwhile, with great formality was announcing it to Father in the study."

8. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962:

Then here is this ridiculous bathroom. This was the only bathroom in the house. We all used it and it had that huge big bathtub—set up, you see, on a little step, then a nice great big marble basin over there, and the lion looking benignly down upon us. But everything in the beginning went on here till the different bathrooms grew all over the house, one for my father and mother and then one for over there, a shower bath.

9. Bertha Rose, "The Sagamore Story," *Long Island Courant,* I (October 1965), p. 34:

In one of Mrs. Roosevelt's letters she had mentioned that the "red bathroom was a great success" and this caused me a few sleepless nights. The bathroom, when I found it, was painted gray with varnished woodwork. The latter showed no signs of ever having been painted and it was hard for me to believe that a 1903 bathroom could have had red walls. This was the conservative era of white bathrooms; color was almost unheard of in the practical areas of houses at the turn of the century. Still, I had the surprising fact of the blue pantry and, of course, most important, the letter as a reference. Finally, by dint of paint remover, turpentine and a knife, the Pompeian red emerged from its gray covering and it became apparent that Mrs. Roosevelt's red bathroom was, once more, to become a great success. The fringed towels were put back, the splash board rehung and the shaving stand set up by the window.

10. Bertha Rose, interview, 1975, p. 9: Mrs. Rose wondered what to put on the floor of a 1900 bathroom and asked Mrs. Montgomery Hare who told her, "You always put the end of the stair runner or the end of some carpeting that you'd done. There's always that piece left over and that went into the bathroom." "That's why," Mrs. Rose added, "we have a piece there which is exactly that." Note: Mrs. Hare was president of the Colony Club and a member of the council of the Cooper Union Museum.

11. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974: Mrs. Kraft pointed out the missing speaking tube mouthpiece and said it was used to call for more hot water. In another interview, Mrs.

Family Bathroom References (cont.)

Kraft noted that the towels on the rack were original, with the initials ECR for Edith Carow Roosevelt.

Splash Closet References

1. 1907, September. Charles Somerville, "How Roosevelt Rests," *Broadway Magazine* (September 1907), p. 667: "The usual daily program at Oyster Bay finds him bounding out of bed...and hastening for the shower bath. The hour is never later than seven. He takes the shower cold—as cold as he can get it. There is a prodigious splashing of water, and it is a man with color surging in his cheeks who seeks the breakfast table."

2. 1912, September 8, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "I have had a gas jet put in the splash closet so shaving is possible there tho' it can't of course compete with the old bathroom."

3. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962: "But everything in the beginning went on here [in the bathroom] till the different bathrooms grew all over the house, one for my father and mother and then one for over there, a shower bath..."

4. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974: "Now this was added when the traffic got heavy and the children were very busy with company and they had extra guests.... Mrs. Derby doesn't want it open at the moment. That's why it's closed. We used to open it every summer when she went to Vermont...." They had trouble with visitors trying to use it as a rest room.

Alice's Room References

1. Children's rooms references 1, 3, 4, 9, and 10-12.

2. [c.1890?] Brough, *Princess Alice*, p. 62; no source given. "Alice learned to read early, was given a Bible and told to read a chapter a day. By candlelight she often read more."

3. 1891, Fall, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#20, TR-HU): EKR asks Bamie to "get Alice's big doll's body & clothes from the second shelf in the storeroom closet. They are in a paste board box. She has the head here & is anxious to form the connection."

4. 1891, after Christmas, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt: "Alice liked the Buffalo Hunt better than anything she had."

5. 1893, October 12, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): Nellie Tyler gave Alice a little clock for Christmas.

6. 1894, February 9, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I have got...a china cup with "Think of me" on it for Alice's birthday."

7. 1894, May 30, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Ethel & Kermit are with Mame, Ted has Alice's room & Alice the playroom, & they are now nicely settled & very happy."

8. 1895, December 22, Sagamore Hill. TR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (quoted in Cowles, ed., *Letters from Theodore Roosevelt*, p. 166): With the money she sent, he has bought for Alice "a silver nail scissors and nail polisher."

9. 1896, February 13, New York. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): For Alice's birthday "the Lees sent nail scissors &c & china tray for them. I had Bamie's picture framed & gave her the same edition of Pride & Prejudice as that I sent Auntie May."

10. 1896, March 15, New York. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Alice's photos were most successful. She lets me have them on the morning room mantelpiece until we go to Sagamore when she will hang them in her room."

11. 1896, December 28, New York. EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (TR-HU): Bamie's gifts to the children, bought by EKR, include three books for Alice: *English Ballads, Wagner's Heroines*, and *Sir Roger De Coverly* "in the pretty illustrated Cranford edition."

12. 1897, February 15. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): For her birthday Alice received Kipling's *Bab Ballads*, a set of Parkman, and a set of Scott's *Waverly* novels. In 1906 Mrs. Roosevelt referred to "a set of Thackeray like sister's, from England" (EKR to Kermit, April 26, 1906).

13. 1900, May 16, Sagamore Hill. EKR, diary (TR-HU): "Eight double rolls of paper for Alice's room." Amos Cheshire was paid on June 12, 1900, for paperhanging, probably in Alice's room (Check 698, TR checkbook, SAHI).

14. 1901, February 17, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Alice wanted chintz curtains for her room so I got her some lovely ones covered with big pink roses for her birthday. I made them myself since Mollie & Mary were both busy, & the seams even on the machine were endless. She also asked for a 'Flat Iron for a Farthing' so I gave her the copy you had just bound for me." On May 31, 1901, Theodore Roosevelt

Alice's Room References (cont.)

wrote to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 3) that Alice had put an alarm clock under pillow so she could wake in time.

15. 1903, August 31, Sagamore Hill. Kermit, diary (KR-LC): "Sister clears out her closet after dinner and I get the little desk."

16. 1906, June-September, Sagamore Hill. Kermit, diary (KR-LC):

    June 29: "Came ashore [from the Sylph] and had breakfast and fixed my room."

    August 10: "Mr. Riddle...brought me a wonderful eighteenth century long pipe which he got in Constantinople."

    September 9: In the PM I fixed up my chests in the cellar...."

    During this period Kermit also mentioned reading Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, London's *The Sea Wolf*, Borrow's *The Bible in Spain*, Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*, and *Over the Ship Rails*.

17. 1906, September 10, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): "I will send the Trois Mousquetaires at once & will take care of the pipe when it comes." Two days later she told Kermit she would have the book "cheaply bound" first, as most foreign books are paper.

    September 27, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): "...your bookcase is all pinned up for the winter."

18. c.1906-09. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interview, 1969 (Arnold notes, SAHI), recalled that Kermit occupied the room vacated by Alice when she was married.

19. 1907, June 2, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): "Your new bookcase looks very well and so does the dressing table which has been put in order."

    July 10, Sagamore Hill. Kermit, diary (KR-LC, box 1): "In the a.m. I fixed up my room." On the 17th, he read *House of Seven Gables*, didn't like it.

    September 23, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): has sent off the Bible, hopes it's the right one, as there were two with hard covers. Told Mary to put "your bookcase key in the package."

    October 21, Washington. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): offers to send him the two Remington cowboy photos in the halls at Sagamore, although they are not Indians, "but you could have them sent at once instead of waiting for Christmas and I can put something else on your list instead of them." On November 20, she wrote that the set of Trollope he ordered had come.

20. 1908, June-August, Sagamore Hill. Kermit, diary (KR-LC):

    June 21: "Played my mandolin with Ethel at the piano...."

    August 11: "Practised with my big game camera."

    September 8, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit at Cambridge (KR-LC, box 10): "I enclose a card from Mr. Lowndes who sent you a colored print from Sir Harry Johnson's book of two heads of Africans & a bit of Uganda scenery. I put the picture in your trunk for college."

    November 14, Washington. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): "Marshall has your books & is going to bind the Coopers in red leather unless you prefer calf."

21. 1909, April 5, Sagamore Hill. Ethel to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): "Sometime I want to get bookcases like yours and have them all under lock and key."

22. 1912, August 10, Sagamore Hill. Ethel, diary (TR-HU): "M. & I cleared out K's room — a sad & endless task. I never knew such a one for collecting trash." Note: cf. Morris *Edith Kermit Roosevelt*, p. 298, where Kermit is described as "collecting autographs and rare books, and accumulating strange objects ranging from fragments of quartz to broken strawberry boxes."

23. 1912, November 4, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "I will send your 1st ed. 'Kim' as soon as I can lay my hands on it. I looked in your room yesterday & found only the copy wh. I gave to you so long ago."

    November 17. Same to same: "I have not been able to find your 1st edition of Kim. I will try in your bureau wh. I locked. Do you care for the old one in your bookcase?"

    1913, January 6. Same to same: "I will open the chests in wh. I stored your things & look for the Kim you want."

24. 1914, December 8, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit in Brazil (KR-LC, box 11): "When it is safe to send the bureau I will pack your heavy afghan in its drawer." Note: On April 10, 1915, she wrote that the bureau and afghan had left that day.

25. 1916, May 20, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11): "I have the little bassinet & family baby carriage ready so you can leave yours at Ethel's house.... I have had a comfortable sofa put in [Belle's] room. Kim [Kermit, Jr.] is to have your old room."

Alice's Room References (cont.)

26. 1919. TR Estate, inventory, folios 22-23: Southeast Room; see Appendix A.

27. 1948, "Saturday night." Belle Willard Roosevelt to Ethel Roosevelt Derby (copy in SAHI files): has brought to Sutton Place from Sagamore "the scrap basket from Kermit's room and the kerosene stoves much appreciated for sentimental and utilitarian reasons, and the little door stop for which I had a great longing and Kermit's or Quentin's funny little desk."

28. 1952, May 14. Ethel Derby, plan of second floor: identifies the southeast room as "Alice's room; then Kermit's room."

29. 1956, April 30. Sagamore Hill Accounts, TRA files: on this date the TRA paid $58.00 for "Longworth Room."

30. c.1956. MacLachlan, "HSR, Part I," p. 9: "There were changes in the room on the second floor known as Alice's room...during the Association's restoration." Note: these changes have not been identified.

31. c.1956. Alice Roosevelt Longworth's sketch floor plan showing the arrangement of furniture in her room at Sagamore Hill (SAHI research file); see figure 90. Mrs. Longworth noted: "I've just remembered a desk chair—shall send it some time—& I should try to get a 'box sofa' to go at first window. I know room narrower—thought I might make plan now anyway [?]."

32. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interview, 1974:

    LONGWORTH: And then in the L of the house, there were two rooms—two fairly good-size rooms and a smaller one. And unattractive rooms. That's where we all were, the children. Two boys there and myself, in one of those rooms.

    STEELE: Yes. And you sent back a whole load of furniture.

    LONGWORTH: Sent back all the furniture I had, yes....

    STEELE: Were you satisfied that, is that really the way you remembered it?

    LONGWORTH: Oh yes, that's the thing I had, yes. Because it belonged to my mother, you see, and so I had it. But there were a number of things that belonged there, but Auntie Bye had them—I don't know what's happened to—oh they're in Farmington still.

    STEELE: Another piece that was in your bedroom?

    LONGWORTH: No, no. But it was in there, in my father's house, when he was married to my mother. She must have brought from Chestnut Hill—given her by her father or something. Yes but the furniture in my room came from her—how stupid people were—they cut it down, it had been a nice double bed, and they cut it down into a single bed. Well, there wouldn't have been room for a double bed in that little room anyway.

    STEELE [shows 1968 photograph's of Mrs. Longworth's bedroom at Sagamore Hill]: These are recent ones, taken 4 or 5 years ago, of your bedroom.

    LONGWORTH: Oh they are, are they? So I did send that back, yes. That, I sent that back.

    STEELE: The desk. And that big bookcase.

    LONGWORTH: And there's my bed—that's the one that was cut down.

    STEELE: That was the double bed?

    LONGWORTH: I suppose it was. They all were, in those days. That, and there was a double bed of exactly the same pattern, of a light colored wood—I don't know exactly what it was, but it's in Auntie Bye's house in Farmington. And this is still supposedly my room—yes. The chest of drawers. I can't remember anything else.

    STEELE: Well, there's a big chest here with a full length mirror....

    LONGWORTH: A wardrobe.... That belonged with all that furniture. They all apparently came with a wardrobe, and a chest of drawers, and a large, ungainly dressing table. Perhaps that was it [looking at photographs]. I thought it had a hollow somewhere. Isn't this funny? I think it's terribly funny. Rather nice of me to share those. Oh yes, and those chairs were the chairs that matched the furniture and the dreadful little night table. A wash stand yes, they all belonged together. And then there was a little chaise longue over in the corner. And that's the dressing table—what an unattractive dressing table. And I don't know what they are—picture up there or something, of what I don't know.

    STEELE: But that's the way you remember it then?

    LONGWORTH: No, not particularly, it didn't look like this.... No, not a bit.

    STEELE: But that's the furniture you sent back.

    LONGWORTH: I know. But all this snappy wallpaper and things—and all that.

    STEELE: It didn't have that kind of wallpaper?

LONGWORTH: No.

STEELE: Do you remember at all what kind of wallpaper—was it darker or a small little design or....

LONGWORTH: I have a dim feeling that it was just all flat. Nothing in particular, and a lot of roses and things in the curtains, as I remember it.

STEELE: But it must have had a paper and not just paint.

LONGWORTH: It must have had paper. What in thunder was it—it was grubby. I can't think of it. Isn't that awful. But nothing like that. And all these pictures—a picture of myself—but that wasn't there.

STEELE: This wallpaper is more bold and dramatic?

LONGWORTH: It looks to me so. Frightfully clean and brisk. I'm terribly bad about remembering very much of the details. Oh, that's terribly funny....

STEELE: Mrs. Kraft told me that this little table here [in the library about 1903] was among the furniture that you sent back to furnish your bedroom with at Sagamore Hill.... And she thought that—you see this [photograph] is about 1903 also—this little table seems to have been in the library during those early years.

LONGWORTH: Oh, it was?

STEELE: And then later on....

LONGWORTH: It went to my bedroom.

STEELE: Yes. Because it disappears from the library. And then it came back with the things that you sent back.

LONGWORTH: Was it like the furniture in the bedroom?

STEELE: Yes, pretty much the same.

LONGWORTH: It might have been born there. There was no particular room in that room [the bedroom] to have the extra table. There was a bookcase, nothing much there, a bookcase over there, a dressing table, a night table, bed, desk, and a washstand—a lot of things over there.

STEELE: You had a lot in your room.

LONGWORTH: Yes. For a rather small room. It went down in sort of a line.

STEELE: But, anyway, you think probably that table was then in your room.

LONGWORTH: It might have been part of that set, so to speak. If it was the same wood and like that. I have no particular recollection of it.

STEELE: Yes, it's just a little table.

LONGWORTH: This is terribly funny—the bedroom thing. Probably it's just because it was done in a very bright light. And perhaps it may have been the exact same wallpaper, but I don't remember. I just remember horrible, masses of roses somewhere, perhaps the curtains.

STEELE: Is that room set up the way you recall it, as far as the placement of the furniture—your bed was over in that part....

LONGWORTH: Yes, I don't know where—there was a chair that stuck there, then there was a chair that matched the desk.

STEELE: Yes. I think there's a chair there now.

LONGWORTH: And then there was a sofa here [along south wall]. Not a sofa, sort of a chaise longue, which opened up and contained things. You could pull the top off, and I suppose they put the winter blankets in it for all I know.

STEELE: I don't think that's there anymore.

LONGWORTH: Isn't it? It was like a sofa without a back, you know, a chaise longue thing. And it opened—you could take the lid off.

STEELE: It was almost like a chest that you could sit on.

LONGWORTH: Oh yes, but it didn't look like one. It just was an obvious sofa.

STEELE: A hollow sofa.

LONGWORTH: A hollow sofa. I think in the very beginning I probably had toys in it. It must have come from my mother's things, you see.

STEELE: Yes, but you don't have that any more? It's not around here?

LONGWORTH: No, no.

STEELE: And you don't remember sending it back to Sagamore, or do you?

Alice's Room References (cont.)

LONGWORTH: No, I don't remember. I would have thought I had. Because it did open. It may have been the usual thing or it may not, but anyway I considered it sort of my private property—feeling about it, very acquisitive about it.

STEELE: Well maybe I should just drop you a line and let you know....

LONGWORTH: Why they put parasols—I never used a parasol! Who do you suppose did that trick on me?

STEELE: I don't know.

LONGWORTH: And a hat. I never used—Just to make it look less—STEELE: You know, we try to make it look lived in. But you wore those wide hats.

LONGWORTH: Didn't wear any hats at all when I was a child.

STEELE: But by the time of 1900 or so?

LONGWORTH: No. Then I was—I don't know, I never wore hats particularly, nineteen hundred—then I wore whatever hats were around—awful things....

[Steele asks her to repeat the story of tiger skin.] Oh, yes. We played parchesi on Christmas, sort of a family tradition...and we started our parchesi game and my step-mother said, now, it's your game and whoever wins the game will get one of the tigers that the Empress Dowager sent. Whereupon all of our faces became contorted with greed and sharp like that, and we played madly and my sister won and then I went upstairs and I packed my bag—it was Christmas afternoon—and I said "You pretend, you claim to be a Christian" to my step-mother. "Look what you've done, look at your children. Here we all are—maliciousness and all uncharitableness," or words to that effect, "and I'm going to leave," so I went in and spent the rest of the day to the Ritz [?] and the next day she gave me the larger tiger—there were two tigers. So that was fun.... I think she liked what I had done, that I was angry, and furious and bullying.... One of Ethel's children I think has their tiger. This one's in very bad shape...feet fallen off and moths or something have gotten in it. Things decay....

33. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962: "...And this is my sister's room, and this is very much the way that it was because she generously sent back all her furniture from Washington...a couple of years ago. [Mentions bed, bureau, pictures of Alice and her mother, hat and parasol]. I think I never remember my sister being in any other room but this. There's her little black ebony desk. Nice little room, isn't it? Gay room.

34. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1973: Mrs. Derby felt that the Kelley bronze, "Crowded Hour at San Juan," was normally in the gun room, not in Alice's room, though listed there (southeast room) in the 1919 inventory.

Speaking of the little mahogany table (SAHI 749) in the library, Mrs. Kraft said that it must have gone up to Mrs. Longworth's room and then to Washington "because when she returned that furniture for her bedroom, this came back with it."

35. Ethel Roosevelt Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1977: Mrs. Derby thought that Alice returned the bed, bureau, washstand and chair; that the little desk she (Mrs. Derby) had had; and that the big bookcase had always been in the room, even after Alice left.

ROTH: ...it says—and I suppose this came from you, Mrs. Derby, probably—that Kermit and Quentin used this room later.

DERBY: Yes, they did.

36. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974: Mrs. Kraft said that "every piece of furniture...is located...where she (Mrs. Longworth) said it should be" and that "every time she comes here...she says it looks so like it used to." Mrs. Longworth had never mentioned to her the settee that opened up like a chest, which she had told Mr. Steele about earlier (ref. 32, above).

The ivory dresser set came from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; the covered armchair is not original; Mrs. Derby loaned the candlesticks; Mr. Dyer brought in the two blue figures on the bookcase. The other knicknacks are original but not the books. The little black desk and the silver writing case were sent back by Mrs. Longworth.

Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt told her that this was Kermit's room after Alice left. Mrs. Kraft thought the little table in the library was used up here by Kermit and that it was not among the things Alice took to Washington.

37. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1975: Mrs. Longworth was very helpful in the restoration of her old room. She sent a floor plan, showing how the room was set up in their time, "and after we had it set up, she did come up and I can still well remember her saying, 'Oh, it looks so familiar. It looks just like it did.'"

Mrs. Kraft thought the wallpaper was selected by Mrs. Rose and bought through a hardware store in Oyster Bay. It was felt by Mrs. Rose that it was representative of Alice's period.

The souvenir shop, Mrs. Kraft said, "was up in Alice Longworth's room originally, right after we opened" in 1953. "Mrs. Callaghan, a local young woman, set up a souvenir shop and started with post cards, and then increased the stock, and it was sold from Mrs. Longworth's bedroom first." The souvenir shop was moved out of the house on July 13, 1956, and the restored Alice Roosevelt bedroom opened to the public on July 28.

Alice's Room References (cont.)

38. Bertha Rose, interview, 1975: Mrs. Rose felt that Mrs. Longworth took "great interest" in the restoration of her room. "In fact, I can remember I either sent her wallpaper samples or showed them to her when she came." Practically everything in the room was actually Alice's. The straw hat, however, had belonged to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; it has been removed, possibly "for reasons of purism." Even the pincushion and hat pins were Mrs. Longworth's.

    ROTH: Now, when she picked out these wallpapers, or she looked at wallpapers that you had picked, was this trying to—

    ROSE: Oh, trying to reproduce, absolutely, trying to make it look like her room. Now, she said herself "It looks better" but you know she's the most absolutely fascinating woman, and she just goes off in peels of laughter, you know, and said, "You do it better, dear Bertha, than we did." You know, and you're quite entirely sure what she means, because by that time, by the time her room came along, you know, you hope you get better in what you do.... By the time that room was done, we were awful careful. We really bent over backwards to submit things to her to be sure that she approved.

39. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1975: "Mrs. Longworth always had this room and this room was kind of a junk closet until they prevailed upon her to send back the original furniture, including the rug, everything that was there."

40. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1977: Mr. Dyer mentioned the bed, bureau, washstand, night table, bookcase, and "big" pictures as having come from Mrs. Longworth. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer gave the upholstered chair and some of the items on the bureau, and he bought the "print over the bookcase" in Glen Cove. Mr. Dyer had been told that Alice Hathaway Lee's photograph always hung in her daughter's room.

Boy's Room References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, second floor: this room is shown as a bedroom. There is no fireplace; the northeast corner is angled rather than squared off as built.

2. c.1890, May, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#551, TR-HU): Mame is to move downstairs at Sagamore, to sleep with Ted and Alice presumably, their place in the nursery having been taken by baby Kermit and his nurse.

3. 1890, August 14, Sagamore Hill. EKR, "Baby's Journal," pp. 12-13: While Mame was away with Alice visiting the Lees in Massachusetts, Ted slept with his mother. When Mame came back, she noticed that Ted had appropriated a plush bag, put his slippers in it, and hung it on his crib.

4. c.1890, summer, Washington. TR to Ted, undated (TR, Jr.-LC, Box 3):

    Blessed Ted-ped

    Your papa loves you very much and wishes he was out at Sagamore Hill to play with you, and to come up and kiss you and sister good night when you are tucked into your two little cribs.

5. 1891, fall, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#20, TR-HU): asks Bamie to "get Alice's big doll's body & clothes from the second shelf in the storeroom closet. They are in a paste board box."

6. 1892, January 12, Washington. EKR, "Baby's Journal," p. 20: "Kermit is now promoted to the nursery & Margaret cares for Ethel."

7. 1893, February or March 18, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#497, TR-HU): "I do not want grate or andirons for fireplace in nursery as I have extra ones. I am more than relieved that you made Weis make it more secure than he intended."

8. 1893, March 3, Washington. Ted and EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Aunt Emily, that picture looks so nice in between two of Mame's pictures; it has the American flag over it & the Brownie calendar under it.... I have lovely boats & a farm yard from Father & I got an organ & a lot of little china presents & I got a fortress & a lot of books...." EKR adds: "The picture is your photo which I had put in the frame that the embroidered Holy Family was in.... [Alice] was turned out of the nursery by Mame & sent into her own room as punishment for fighting over the blocks. When Ted did not have her to play with he attended to business...."

9. 1893, May 12, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (#58, TR-HU): writing of the painting and other improvements on the second floor at Sagamore, EKR mentions as one of the greatest comforts "the nice fireplace in the children's bedroom."

10. c.1893, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family*, p. 52:

    I crept to the room where we slept with our Irish nurse Mame. Hitching a chair over, I climbed to the edge of the washstand. I managed to fill the basin with water. There in front of me, "all gloriously ranged in view," was a battalion of bottles of varied colors. I poured them all into the basin, one after another, stirring the concoction meanwhile with a toothbrush, and chanting like a witch in *Macbeth*. I was just topping off with Mame's holy water when a whirl of skirts descended on me like a hurricane, and my soup-making game was finished.

Boy's Room References (cont.)

11. 1893, July 10, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#80, TR-HU): "Mame sleeps in the same room with Ted & Kermit & Alice has the room she had last summer. I could not arrange it in any other way this year & as the summer has been unusually cool, so far it has answered well. Ethel & Margaret sleep in the nursery...."

12. 1894, May 17, Washington. EKR, "Baby's Journal," p. 35: Ethel has now moved to the "gregarious nursery" and fights her own way there, ruling Kermit with a rod of iron. [Note: this was in Washington, just after Archie's birth.]

13. 1894, May 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): Mame sprained her ankle the day before they moved out to Sagamore Hill. "Since then she has not been downstairs but is able to move from bedroom to the morning room, which is now the playroom. Of course, I have been very busy moving furniture. Ethel & Kermit are with Mame, Ted has Alice's room & Alice the playroom, & they are now nicely settled & very happy."

14. 1894, June 17, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Ted & Kermit both requested Margaret to take back Ethel & give them Archie instead. Ethel is such a bustling person, a born manager, & orders them about constantly."

15. 1894, August 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TRA): "You cannot think how the child [Kermit] has gained since he is away from the hurly burly of the nursery. I am thinking quite seriously of giving the play room to Mame & himself for a bedroom & letting Mollie continue with Ethel, when he comes home."

16. 1894, September, Sagamore Hill. EKR, "Baby's Journal," p. 21: While Kermit was at Gracewood with Mame, EKR would rest in the children's room with Ethel, who had croup. Sometimes EKR rested on the floor, sometimes curled up in Kermit's crib with Ethel.

17. c.1894, November, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow, undated fragment (TR-HU): "Did I tell you [Mame] & Kermit sleep in the morning room?"

18. c.1898, Sagamore Hill. Ted to TR (TR, Jr.-LC, Box 5): "Yesterday morning Kermit and I roled stones down the shed of Kermit's window the object was to make them ketch in the gutter nobody decovered it so we will play it again after that we made a mus in the closet on Kermit's plates with water cabage jinger snaps bred muffins and prune and sugar first we thought it would be nice to eat but it turned out to be nasty."

    Note: 1898 seems more likely than the 1894 date assigned this letter, since Kermit moved into the little room in July 1898. The closet was the one between that room and Ted's.

19. 1898, May 23, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Ethel sleeps with Mame and Archie and at present Ted still sleeps down at the cottage with Miss Wrede [his nurse]. Later I think I shall have him sleep in Theodore's dressing room but continue to use his own room."

20. 1898, summer, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow, fragment #184 (TR-HU): "Ted has gone to his own room to sleep which is a good thing for me for he was rather a restless bedfellow."

21. 1900, December 14, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "While Ted's room is vacant I can always manage to put up necessary visitors." Note: Ted was away at Groton School in Connecticut.

22. 1901, April 29, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): Jack Roosevelt had to go to town, which left Ted's room free for another visitor, Bob Ferguson.

23. 1903, Sagamore Hill. Kermit, diary (KR-HU, box 1): On July 2, he mentions sitting with a friend "on my shed," which suggests that he was still in the little back room. On July 19, he was reading *Three Men on Wheels*, in September he read *The Secret of Black Butte* and *The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come*, and in December H. Rider Haggard's *She* and *King Solomon's Mines*. On September 16 his father's friend Jacob Riis gave Kermit "some Danish axes," probably relics of the Stone Age.

24. 1905, April 19, Washington. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): she has got a copy of *Masterman Ready* as Kermit's present to Archie, the new Peter Rabbit book for Quentin.

25. c.1906-09. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interview, 1969: Mrs. Meany said that the nursery was not in use as a nursery in her time, that Ted slept on the top floor; Archie and Quentin slept in the northeast room and Kermit in Alice's old room.

26. 1906, June, Sagamore Hill. Ethel to Kermit (KR-LC, box 2): She refers to Archie's roller skates.

27. 1906, Sagamore Hill. Kermit, diary: On August 10, mentions receiving from Mr. Riddle "a wonderful eighteenth century long pipe which he got in Constantinople." In June-September, he read Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, London's *The Sea Wolf*, Borrow's *The Bible in Spain*, Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*, and *Over the Ship Rails*.

28. 1906, September 23, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): "I have been very busy moving books from the room that is to be Archie's next summer...."

29. 1906, November 18, Washington. Quentin to EKR (KR-LC, box 10): tells of playing with friends in the White House. "Archie and Hydar ran away from us and got up to the nursery and put on the armour that Sister gave Archie and me last year."

Boy's Room References (cont.)

30. 1907, June, Sagamore Hill. Ethel to EKR (KR-LC, box 10): "Yesterday, Archie spent hours fixing his room. It's very cunning, but it's going to be impossible to keep in order, as he has his mantelpiece covered with little china animals and things, which will be Rosie's despair when she is dusting...."

31. 1919. TR, Estate, inventory, folio 21: Northeast Room; see Appendix A.

32. 1945, December 28, Sagamore Hill. Drewes, "Inventory," p. 44; see Appendix B.

33. 1948, "Saturday night." Belle Willard (Mrs. Kermit) Roosevelt to Ethel Roosevelt Derby (copy in SAHI files): Among the things she has brought to her apartment in Sutton Place from Sagamore is "Kermit's or Quentin's funny little desk," a scrap basket and a little door stop. Note: These were from Kermit's (formerly Alice's) room, but could have been in the boy's room earlier.

34. 1948. TR Estate, inventory, report of books: The northeast room, second floor, contained about 220 volumes of "general literature, history, fiction, etc." valued at $50.00.

    1948. EKR Estate, inventory: listed in the northeast room, second floor, 22 volumes of "general literature, mainly fiction" valued at $5.00.

35. Archibald Roosevelt to Ethel Derby, December 11, 1951 (copy, SAHI): Archie refers to this as "the stove room."

36. Ethel Derby, plan of second floor 1901-1909, dated May 14, 1952: She identifies this room as "Ted's room; then Archie's room; then Quentin's room."

37. Ethel Derby, interview, 1962:

    > And then this is one of the boys' rooms, and this again, you know, we had so little room at Sagamore Hill that we have had to compress and so this is just a boy's room. It might be any one of the brothers, you see. And this little room, I remember, I think my brother Archie lived in it and my brother Quentin in that one during the first World War. I remember my poor brother Quentin, it was always a very cold little room and it was always heated by that stove, and he was reading by the stove one night and inadvertently put his foot on it.... And then here are all the things children collect, which they love. This is my father's "big stick."... And then these are birds, a collection of birds with most enchanting names. Some of them are our own birds and some are South American birds.... There are all their Indian things and their guns, the funny old Victrola, the gourds, and then these were always special treasures. My brother Archie loved the ships and sea, and so he was always collecting things like that; you see, that's a part of a shark, with a painting on it. Those are their riding crops and their dumbbells for their exercises, their music and things... and all kinds of story books.... [She mentions Julia Eastman, the Frank and the Gunboat series, and Davy Crockett.] You may have noticed in the boy's rooms the Navajo rugs which they used so much in the old days.... I think."

38. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1977: Mrs. Derby said that when Quentin had the back room, he came through Archie's room.

    ROTH: You call this Archie's room?

    DERBY: Yes.

    ROTH: What about the other boys, did any of them use this room?

    DERBY: Not that I remember.

    ROTH: See, we call it the Boy's Room.

    DERBY: Well, but I don't remember. I'll ask Archie....

39. Rheinish, "Furnishing Plan, Third Floor" (1966), p. 2: Archie is quoted as saying that Ted had the boy's room before he moved to the third floor "right after Father became President, about 1901."

40. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, interview, 1974: Mrs. Longworth recalled that she and two of the boys occupied the three "unattractive rooms...in the L of the house."

41. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974:

    KRAFT speaking of the boy's room: A typical boy's room. It hasn't been set up as to be any particular boy.

    STEELE: And they all stayed here, at least each of the four boys stayed in this room at some time, and it's believed that Archie probably stayed here the longest.

    KRAFT: I think that's quite true. And most everything is original in here. [She lists the Navajo rugs, dresser, bed, two tables, washstand, stove, some books and knickknacks, mission oak rocker, the shield with miniature weapons, and the ship pictures.]

Boy's Room References (cont.)

STEELE: Have you brought Archie to the room and asked him if it seems the way he feels it was?

KRAFT: When they first did it, oh, yes. [Archie particularly remembered the ship pictures and the miniature weapons display board. He did not remember the color of the walls nor what the shades and curtains were like.]

42. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1975:

DYER: You see, as Mrs. Derby kept telling us, every room in the house kept changing because the boys would grow and they'd move around and she moved around, but Mrs. Longworth always had this room.... She sent everything back, and at that point we did the boy's room which was a typical boy's room.

ROTH: Mrs. Rose calls it a representation rather than a restoration, the boy's room.

DYER: Yes, it was a mixture of the kind of thing all the boys might have had there....

Little Room References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, second floor (fig. 60). Note closet on south side, lack of closet door on north side, different configuration of west diagonal walls, and enclosed passage from hall.

2. 1893. In a letter to Emily Carow, May 23 (TR-HU), Edith Roosevelt mentioned that she had had Alice's room and the playroom papered. In another letter to Emily, July 10 (TR-HU), she wrote: "Alice has the room she had last summer. I could not arrange it in any other way & as the summer has been unusually cool, so far it has answered well." Note: Ted and Kermit were with Mame, probably in the northeast room, and the southeast room seems to have been the playroom.

3. 1894, May 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Ethel & Kermit are with Mame, Ted has Alice's room & Alice the playroom...."

4. 1896, Christmas, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles, December 28 (TR-HU) and TR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles, December 26 (quoted in Cowles, ed., *Letters from Theodore Roosevelt,* p. 201): Bamie's present to Kermit was "an enormous knife containing a whole tool chest," which he called a "Bowie knife."

5. 1898, July 13, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#163, TR-HU): "Kermit has at last won his point and I have sent Mollie upstairs and given him the little room to sleep in. So far he has kept it as neat as a pin."

6. c.1898, Sagamore Hill. Ted to TR (TR, Jr.-LC, box 5, in 1894 folder): "Yesterday morning Kermit and I roled stones down the shed of Kermit's window the object was to make them ketch in the gutter nobody decovered it so we will play it again...." Note: 1898 seems more likely than the 1894 date assigned to this letter, since Kermit didn't move into the "little room" until July 1898.

7. 1900, December 6, Sagamore Hill. TR to Emily Carow (TRA): tells of overhearing from his dressing room Edith scolding Kermit. "It began by his coming into her room...and repeating an already refused unpalatable request that he should be allowed to change his room because he thought it too small for a person of his size and social importance in the family.... Edith (with impassioned earnestness) 'Change your room! of course not. It's a very nice room....'"

8. 1903, Sagamore Hill. Kermit, diary (KR-HU, box 1). July 2: "My but the mosquitos were awful last night. After a while I and George Martin sat on my shed." Note: the "shed" was the shed roof outside the window of the back room of the east wing, second floor.

   July 4: "The alarm clock didn't go off. I think that some of the grown ups came in and set it later because it hadn't gone off when I left and when I came back it had gone off and the indicator marke[d] 4.20 (It was a mean skin of them to do it)."

   July 19: Reading *Three Men on Wheels.*

   August 31: "Sister clears out her closet after dinner and I get the little desk."

   In later entries for 1903, Kermit mentions reading *The Secret of Black Butte, The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come, She,* and *King Solomon's Mines* (September 15 and 16, December 23-24). On September 16 he wrote that Mr. Riis had given him "some Danish axes."

9. 1906, June 29, Sagamore Hill. Kermit, diary: after coming ashore from the *Sylph,* the presidential yacht, Kermit breakfasted and "fixed" his room. This may date his move out of the little room into what had been Alice's room.

10. 1908, Washington (?). EKR to Kermit at Cambridge (KR-LC, box 10): "I got such pretty cotton stuff for Quentin's window at fifteen cents a yard, two yards a side—that means four yards to do a window—is the usual length & reaches just below the sill."

11. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family* (1929), pp. 11-12, 144: "The east end of the second floor was set aside for the children. As time passed and the numbers grew they overflowed into other parts of the house, but that wing was always their undisputed stronghold. It consisted of two good-sized rooms with a third small one between. The little room had no legitimate exit except through the two larger. It had its compensations, because its windows opened on a sloping roof, from which a water

Little Room References (cont.)

pipe gave easy access to the ground." The children used this window and roof to escape from unwelcome visitors.

12. Archibald Roosevelt to Ethel Roosevelt Derby, December 11, 1951 (copy, SAHI):

> ...some small exhibit could be made to show what happened to the six children.
>
> For example, there are two "nurseries," the room between the two "nurseries," and the two back rooms (one with the Franklin Stove). I leave out the little room. It would be too unhandy, I suppose, to open to the public.

13. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, plan of second floor 1901-1909, dated May 14, 1952: The little room in the east wing (11) is described as "Kermit's room."

14. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962: "...this little room, I remember, I think my brother Archie lived in it and my brother Quentin in that one [northeast room] during the first World War."

15. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1975:

> You know Mrs. Longworth's room, and you know there is a room beyond it, the <u>little</u> one with the door closed. Well, that was where my brother Quentin had his little place at one time. My brother Archie had the other one and it always used to amuse us because with us children—there was a long slanting roof outside and there was a ladder from there to the ground and it gave the most wonderful safety exit for any of the family if we wished to get away from any kind of the general scene below. And that was smiled on by my family.

16. Hermann Hagedorn and Gary Roth, *Sagamore Hill, an Historical Guide* (1977), p. 53: The little room behind Alice's, known as "Quentin's Hideaway," provided what Ethel called "always a way of escape, if danger threatened us in the form of guests or people we didn't want to see. We could always streak in there; go down over the roof; and disappear in the cornfields below." <u>Note</u>: the source for the name, Quentin's Hideaway, is not known, although it probably was Mrs. Derby.

Third Floor Hall References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, third or "Attic" floor (fig. 91).

2. 1907, October 21, Washington. *EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, Box 10)*: "Would you care for the two Remington photos at Sagamore, that the Rough Riders—Mr. Goodrich & Mr. Fergie, I think—brought to Father once? They hang in the second and third story halls and are cowboys, not Indians...."

3. 1919. TR Estate, inventory, folios 15-17: see Appendix A. The articles listed in the third floor hall included: oil painting of TR and Speaker Joe Cannon; pastel of log cabin by R. Swain Gifford; oil painting of Porto Maurizio, Italy; oil painting of mother and child, by Mrs. Muller, 1869); prints of Frederick the Great, Columbus, Jefferson; etching, "The Fisherman"; the original deed to Sagamore Hill; a walnut side table; and three strips of rag and red moquette carpet.

   Note: By the time the estate was reappraised in 1948, after Mrs. Roosevelt's death, some of the pictures had been removed from the hall, viz. the Gifford pastel, view of Porto Maurizio, prints of Frederick the Great and Columbus, the etching, and the Sagamore Hill deed.

4. 1952. Norman M. Souder, "Historic Structure Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section, Sagamore Hill" (July 1964), p. 2: "An additional stairway was built from the second floor to the third floor to provide tour access to the third floor rooms. The space was taken out of closets and the schoolroom and bedroom on the third floor."

5. 1952. Bertha Rose, interview, 1975 (transcript p. 20): "...the back stairs that goes up from the Boy's Room to the third floor was not enlarged. That's the way the back stairs was."

6. 1964. Penelope Hartshorne to Norman Souder, July 13, 1964, memorandum, re: "paint colors originally used at Sagamore Hill," in Souder, "Historic Structure Report, Part II (Portion), Architectural Data Section on Sagamore Hill: Restoration of Porch, Stabilization of Staircase, Masonry Pointing, and Painting," August 1964.

7. 1966. Rheinish, "Furnishings Plan, Third Floor," pp. 8-9: Rheinish identifies as still in the Sagamore Hill collection these items on the 1919 inventory: Roosevelt-Cannon painting, mother and child painting, Frederick the Great and Jefferson prints, and the Sagamore Hill deed. Mrs. Derby told him that she thought the Porto Maurizio painting was hung in the hall "much later than the Presidential years." Archie Roosevelt remembered that "a chart of the United States ships dated 1902 and given to Theodore Roosevelt by the Kaiser" came while they were in the White House and was hung at Sagamore "just outside the sewing room at the southeast end of the hallway."

   Rheinish pointed out that the 1950s modifications were made to ease visitor flow and promote safety, including the fire-hose cabinet on the north wall where the tank room door had been. He recommended the removal of the modern ceiling lights and their replacement with "gas lamp chandeliers, wired for electricity."

   According to Mrs. Derby, "the walnut side table listed in the 1919 inventory was not in the hall during the period in question"; she remembered no furniture. She did recall a red runner "the full length of the hallway." Rheinish accordingly recommended similar carpeting to replace the "present use of masonite covered with rubber runners."

8. 1969. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interview, 1969: "The third floor halls were bare. There were no pictures. (As we [NPS] have it.)"

9. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974:

   > [The family and Mary Sweeney agree that] there were always pictures on those walls. After we opened Sagamore Hill in 1953 we had a good number up there, all kinds, prints in particular and one which Mr. Archibald Roosevelt talks about very often is the picture of the American ships by the Kaiser. This is now in storage and is of a good size—a set of drawings—and should be up there on the south wall towards the Gun Room [cf. ref. 7, above. Regarding carpeting, she felt that there would have been several pieces, not one complete runner.] The red broadloom that is there now was put down for Service benefit. [The pieces would have been of] various colors, various types. As the family has always said, everything went up to the third floor when they couldn't use it on the second or first floor.

Tank Room References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, third floor (fig. 91): shows the dumbwaiter and the tank, with door between.

2. 1966. Souder, "Restoration of Third Floor Rooms," pp. 2-3: "On the north side of the corridor the water tank room entrance has been walled off by a fire-hose cabinet set in a plaster panel within the door frame. The only entrance to the room is by means of a small plywood panel in the west wall of the Cook's Room. The tank room is unfinished and has only a narrow floor area along the corridor wall. The water tank has been removed and the area is unused." Note: Souder's report does not mention the dumb-waiter, although the accompanying floor plan shows its outline.

Tank Room References (cont.)

3. 1966. Rheinish, "Furnishings Plan, Third Floor," p. 9: "On the north wall is a fire hose in a storage case inset in the filled door frame. (Behind this doorway stood a very large zinc tank to which water was pumped from an outside [?] reservoir by means of a hand pump, since removed, in the kitchen.)" Note: The accompanying floor plan shows, without labelling, the space presumably occupied by the former dumbwaiter.

Cook's Room References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, third or "attic" floor (fig. 91).

2. 1919. TR Estate, inventory, folio 18: "Servants' Quarters/Northeast Room/Furniture [see Appendix A]: painted iron bedstead, including spring, mattress and pillow; maple bureau and oak washstand; rocker, upholstered chair and towel rack; small mahogany table with fluted legs; small carpet runner. [Value] $5.00."

3. 1963, May. Theodore Roosevelt Association, "Bill of Sale and Inventory of Personal Property at Sagamore Hill," pp. 241-250: inventory of artifacts in "Northeast Storage Room, 3d Floor," mainly pictures, books, and other small museum items placed here by TRA after 1949.

4. 1966, August. Souder, "Restoration of Third Floor," pp. 2, 3: Souder states that the conditions in the cook's room are similar to those in the sewing room, namely plaster patched in 1952, wood trim original. On the accompanying drawing Souder recommends that the doors and trim be refinished and that period wallpaper be hung on the walls and ceiling.

5. 1966, May. Rheinish, "Furnishings Plan, Third Floor," p. 6: after listing the furnishings on the 1919 inventory, he states that Mrs. Derby could not recall the arrangement of furniture in the room but that it was "Annie's room...for ever and ever." She did recall matting on the floor of the cook's room. Mrs. Derby selected the wallpaper (1966).

6. Mary Sweeney, Brigit Turbidy, and Sarah MacNamara (Mrs. Edward Murphy), interview, 1967. Brigit Turbidy, Mrs. Roosevelt's cook from 1924 to 1948, occupied the northeast room on the third floor, called the cook's room. Like the maids' rooms, her room contained an iron bed, dresser, washstand with bowl and pitcher, small bedside table, and one or two chairs. There was a plain white bedspread, and the curtains were of white dotted Swiss. Brigit did not recall having straw matting on the floor, only a small scatter rug by the bed. Sarah (maid, from 1914 to 1916) thought each of the servants' rooms had both matting and a bedside scatter rug. Sarah also remembered using candles for extra light and a kerosene stove in each room during the winter.

7. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke) interview, 1969: Mrs. Meany thought "the cook's room looked good, but she recalled a couch, which ran lengthwise under the overhang portion of the room. Annie was occasionally permitted to let one of her female friends stay overnight. The alarm clock, said Mrs. Meany, was used by her, Katie, for as the cook's helper, it was her job to rise at 6:00 and get the kitchen stove started." In an earlier interview (1968) Mrs. Meany said that Mame Ledwith slept in the cook's room, which seems unlikely since Mame and Annie were at Sagamore Hill at the same time.

8. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974: Mrs. Kraft repeated the substance of the interview with Brigit, Mary, and Sarah (#6, above), noting that Sarah's memory of using candles for extra light dated from before the introduction of electricity at Sagamore. She also pointed out that the round kerosene stoves were needed then because there was no heat in those rooms; the present radiators were added between 1949 and 1953.

Sewing Room References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, third or "attic" floor: the southeast room is labelled simply "chamber" (fig. 91).

2. 1890, probably May, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#551, TR-HU): EKR writes about moving Mame down to the second floor and using her "nice room" as a sewing room and occasional guest room. She could use "one of the little back rooms for my own needs" but "could not well put a guest in it." She does not mention the current use of those little back rooms.

3. 1890, after Christmas, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#23, TR-HU): "Thank you so much...for the machine. I have already worked on it...."

   In a letter to her sister Emily about the same time (#645, TR-HU), Edith reported that she—"canny Edith"—had preferred a sewing machine to an offered alteration to her buffet.

4. 1892 or 1893, September 8, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Tell Mamma I am pegging away at my button holes which seem endless, but I really think Louise has been an economy on the whole since I was obliged to have someone & the machine is so light I feel no compunction at seeing her use it."

5. [1894] January 29, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (undated fragment, TR-HU): "It is really wonderful the amount of sewing a family requires. Margaret does Ethel's mending. Even Mame mends stockings occasionally. Alice Fraser mends Theodore's & my clothes, puts new underskirts to my dresses, covers pillows &c. Mollie makes for the children & I do all sorts of odd jobs."

Sewing Room References (cont.)

6. 1896, May 22, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I have been hemming on the machine this morning—a work to which I am unaccustomed so my shoulders are quite stiff...."

7. 1898, July 13, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#163, TR-HU): "Kermit has at last won his point and I have sent Mollie upstairs and given him the little room to sleep in."

8. 1899. "Sewing done in house," in EKR diary for 1899 (TR-HU):

    6 Holland aprons Ethel
    4 Russian blouse suits Archie
    4 Under waists Archie
    4 Under waists Q [Ethel crossed out]
    5 Fine nainsook frocks Quentin
    6 pr. drawers E.K.R.
    1 [2?] pr. homespun knickerbockers Ted
    Ditto Kermit
    Shirts Ted
    Ditto Kermit
    4 pr Holland knickerbockers Archie
    Flannel underdrawers
    Fine collar Ethel
    Hat Ethel
    Guimpes Ethel
    3 spotted frocks Ethel
    1 blue gingham "
    2 stuff frocks Ethel
    prs drawers Quentin
    4 waists Quentin
    Dress done over with muslin E.K.R.
    8 Dolls
    3 pr nightdrawers Q
    Red cashmere frock Ethel
    flowered muslin frock "

    Note: similar lists are in EKR's diaries through the 1890s.

9. 1900, January 3. EKR, diary (TR-HU): "Hired sewing machine as ours is worn out."

10. 1900, September 2, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I am in treaty for a laundress. I shall have to move Mollie permanently into the sewing room, which is not so pleasant, but I feel that I can make a decided economy."

11. 1901, February 17, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): She has made chintz curtains for Alice. "I made them myself since Mollie & Mary were both busy, & the seams even on the machine were endless."

12. 1901, August, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): When Emily comes to visit, her maid Georgette "can have the sewing room."

13. 1906-09. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interviews, 1968 and 1969: Mrs. Meany said that she slept "where we have the sewing room" and that Mame Ledwith and Rose McKenna did most of the sewing while she was a kitchen maid for the Roosevelts.

14. 1919. TR Estate, inventory, folio 19-20: Servants' Quarters/ Southeast Room; see Appendix A.

    Pastel, "Mountains," by R. Swain Gifford
    Pastel, "Deer Head," by J. Carter Beard
    Furniture: contents comprising walnut night stand with marble top, walnut cane seat rocker, and oak side table

15. 1948. TR Estate, inventory: Reports on Books; see Appendix A. "Theodore Roosevelt Estate—Sewing Room—Third Floor General Literature—History, Travel, Biography, including Hay Letters and Diaries, 3 vols., Washington 1908. About 310 vols."

16. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory; see Appendix C: "Third Floor—Store Room: Mahogany extra large wardrobe bookcase with bevel glass doors."

    "Third floor, Sewing Room: General Literature—Biography, travel, etc. Some presentation copies to Mr. Roosevelt from authors."

17. 1963, July 8. TRA, "Bill of Sale and Inventory of Personal Property at Sagamore Hill," pp. 238-240: The contents of the "southeast storage room, 3rd floor," included lots of books, pictures, skins, etc. on shelves and in two large "cupboards." One of these was a large "bookcase-cupboard" of mahogany, with center doors of wood and glass-fronted side doors, standing on the north side; a pencilled notation indicates that this was Mrs. Derby's and was removed. On the east wall was a "built-in" cedar cupboard containing flags, blankets, and animal skins; this is probably the one placed in the linen closet in 1966. An "exhibit case" with glass doors and seven velvet-lined shelves may be the music cabinet now (1986) under the attic stairs (g.v.) and formerly in the north room (1905) and hall (1919).

Sewing Room References (cont.)

18. 1966, January. Souder, "Restoration of Third Floor," p. 2:

> The sewing room is relatively untouched from the original except for the removal of wallpaper. Extensive plaster patching was done in the 1952 renovation. The beaded, varnished trim is in place around the doors and windows and the built-up baseboard is original as well. An unusual feature of this room and the cook's room is the triangular window placed high above the closet doors following the gable line on either side of the central chimney.

Note: the recommended treatment of this room was to refinish the doors and trim and to hang "period wallpaper" on the walls and ceiling.

19. 1966, May. Rheinish, "Furnishings Plan, Third Floor," pp. 6-7: Rheinish states that Mollie Smith worked here but did not sleep in the room. He quotes Archie Roosevelt's memory that there was "a wire figure of a woman, and a sewing machine in the window," with a basket nearby containing needles, thread, and other sewing materials. Mrs. Derby recalled that "on one wall was a picture of a dog looking along a stream and a child—drowning I suppose." It was noted that the two pastels listed in the 1919 inventory are in the SAHI collection. Mrs. Derby selected "wallpaper of a type similar to that which would have been used during the period." It was noted that the two pictures, marble top walnut night stand and walnut cane seat rocker listed in the 1919 inventory are still in the SAHI collection, as is a sewing cabinet.

20. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1977: Mrs. Derby agreed that the sewing machine was out of place in the nursery "because Mollie and the sewing machine lived in the little room, the further back on the right upstairs; you see, that was the sewing room and Mollie lived there. The nurse had nothing to do with sewing things." This may indicate that in the late 1890s the sewing room was in the little room at the east end of the second floor.

21. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1977:

DYER: That was one of Mrs. Roosevelt's dresses.

ROTH: Or the material. How much in this room is original—the sewing room?

DYER: That came from the White House, that stand, and that was Roosevelt. The tables, the sewing machine, I think, was here. That table used to be downstairs. The chair—Nothing in here was bought, just moved from different places in the house. But Mrs. Derby was determined we have a sewing room because there always was a sewing room and it always was in this room.

Trunk Rooms: References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan (fig. 91): both rooms identified as "Trunks."

2. 1894, May 30, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "We moved out [from Washington] on Monday in sections. I took the three elder children, the baby, Margaret & all the trunks in the morning, & Mame followed with Mollie & Ethel in the afternoon." Note: This move was a typical one, usually made twice every year from 1887 to 1908. In later years trunks were also used for trips abroad. There are no references to how many were used in any of the moves, but it seems likely there were at least a dozen.

3. Souder, "Restoration of Third Floor Rooms," 1966, pp. 2,4, and floor plan: "The trunk room is in reality a long, narrow closet under the eaves. The walls are plastered over sawn lath.... A large section of the plaster on the sloping south wall of the room has fallen. No paint or wallpaper was used on the plaster. The floor, baseboard and door trim are varnished." The only recommendation was to patch the plaster.

4. Rheinish, "Furnishing Plan, Third Floor," 1966, p. 7: "Trunk Room. This small room is untouched and according to Mrs. Derby contained several trunks which Sagamore Hill still owns. No further work need be done here." Rheinish cites a taped interview with Mrs. Derby, November 1964.

5. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974: Mrs. Kraft stated that all the trunks in the trunk room are original family trunks, some left in the house by the family and some brought back by Mrs. Derby.

6. None of the documents or interviews touch on the other room, where the attic stairs are located. The story of its use as an overflow bedroom is current among Site interpreters, but the source is not known.

Maids' Rooms: References

1. 1890, May, Washington. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#551, TR-HU): she hopes Mary Donohoe will come to Sagamore as laundress and sleep at the Davis's cottage. "You see in moving Mame downstairs I want, if possible, to keep her room as a place where I can sew & keep machine &c yet use for guest room should there be a necessity. While Mame slept there I could use it as a sewing room, but it would not be possible with any other servant. The other rooms are too small to put two servants in & though I might use one of the little back rooms for my own needs I could not well put a guest

Maids' Rooms: References (cont.)

in it...." She could put a machine in Theodore's dressing room "but I do hate to give up that nice room to a servant."

Note: this is hard to relate to the third floor rooms. The "little back rooms" would be the ones known now as the cook's room and sewing room; "the other rooms...too small to put two servants in" were probably those on the south side known as the maids' rooms; and the presumably larger room Mame was vacating, which was suitable both for sewing and for visitors, was probably one of the north rooms (Ted's room and school room).

2. 1894, March 28, Washington. EKR to Emily Carow (#76, TR-HU): "I have just had to get an entire supply of attic or servants towels, & had to pay fifty cents a yard for good thick huckabuck. The cheaper kind does not pay except for nursery use...."

3. 1898, July 13, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#163, TR-HU): Kermit now has his own room on the second floor, so Mollie has been "sent upstairs." Since there were already at least two maids and the cook on the third floor, Mollie may have been put in the sewing room, as she was "permanently" in 1900.

4. 1906, April 21, Washington. EKR to Mrs. Noah Seaman (TR-LC), quoted in Wilshin, "Sagamore Hill and the Roosevelt Family," p. 100: Mrs. Roosevelt asks Mrs. Seaman, wife of the farmer at Sagamore Hill, to send her "the sizes of Mary's and Rose's rooms, and I will try to get them some rugs and I will send the paper for the drawers and closets."

5. 1906-09. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interviews, 1968 and 1969: In 1968 Mrs. Meany remembered that Rose and Mary McKenna had the servants' rooms in "the little hall," but in a later interview, March 31, 1969, she remembered things a little differently:

> The two maids' rooms look good, except that there was a partition in each of them running lengthwise, which divided the room. A single doorway served each divided room, thus the person who occupied the farther room had to walk through the near bedroom. Mrs. Meany had the "farther" room of the SE maids' rooms. In the "near" room was Mrs. Ledwith (Mame). Mrs. Meany remembers watching through the window one of the Secret Service men, on whom she had a "crush," as he stood guard on the porch. The religious pictures on the walls are like what was there; in fact, she said she always had a small altar, which she still has. The opposite, SW maids' room was shared by the McKenna sisters, Rose and Mary. Rose did light housekeeping, making beds, etc., while Mary was lady's maid to Mrs. R. [Mrs. Meany added that it was she, as "cook's helper," who had the alarm clock because] it was her job to rise at 6:00 and get the kitchen stove started.

6. 1910-48. Mary Sweeney, Brigit Turbidy, and Sarah (MacNamara) Murphy, interview, 1967: Mary Sweeney, maid from 1910 to 1948, said that she occupied the southwest maid's room; Sarah MacNamara, maid from 1914 to 1916, was in the southeast maid's room. They said, however, that "this was one large room which had a partition through the center giving each maid a window in their room."

> All agreed the furnishings were simple, consisting of an iron bed, a dresser, washstand with bowl & pitcher, a small table by bed, one or two chairs. Each bed had a plain white bedspread. White dotted swiss curtains were on the windows. These girls were Catholics and had the usual religious articles in their rooms. Mary and Brigit could not recall the straw matting on the floor, but Sarah MacNamara could. All said there was a small scatter rug by each bed. Sarah MacNamara told me they had candles in the rooms to give extra light for reading. For heat during the winter months each room had a kerosene stove.

When asked where they hung their clothes, they told the interviewer: "There were shelves on the walls, and under the shelves there were hooks, and around the shelves there was a gay cretonne curtain on a rod which was kept closed to hide the clothes area."

7. 1919. TR Estate, inventory, folio 20: "Servants' Quarters"; see Appendix A. The contents of the servants' quarters were lumped together as "contents of four rooms, including four single beds, chairs, tables, small rugs." Since the inventory covers the cook's room and sewing room separately, the "four rooms" may mean that the original maids' rooms were partitioned as described in references 5 and 6.

8. 1950. Preliminary plan by Chapman, Evans & Delahanty, "Electric Outlets and Hot Air Heating System, Attic Plan," March 20, 1950: shows a partition down the middle of the east maid's room, angled at the south end in order to include half of the double window. See figure 92.

9. 1963, July 8. Theodore Roosevelt Association, "Bill of Sale and Inventory of Personal Property at Sagamore Hill," pp. 203-205 and 208-211: lists the memorabilia on exhibit in "Theodore Roosevelt's Room" and "T.R. Jr's. Room."

10. 1966. Several photographs taken while the third floor restoration was in progress (SAHI photo file) show the maids' rooms' floors after removal of the 1950s partitions and tile flooring. The outlines of the original linen closet and side hall partitions are readily apparent. On the floor of the southeast maids' room (302) there appears to be a similar light line on the floor, running the length of the room, with a break near the north end: this might indicate where the room-dividing partition mentioned in references 5 and 6, was located. Photographs do not show a similar line on the floor of the southwest room (303) at that time. Since both floors were refinished in 1966,

Maids' Rooms: References (cont.)

this evidence is no longer available for study, but the March 20, 1950, Chapman, Evans & Delahanty attic plan (fig. 92) confirms the existence of the partition in the east room.

11. Souder, "Restoration of Third Floor," August 1966, pp. 1-2: The linen closet, passage, and southeast room closet were removed to enlarge the original maids' rooms to serve as exhibit rooms from 1952 to 1966. Floors were covered with rubber tile, the walls with marbleized wallpaper; new entrances were installed. Souder recommended restoring the rooms to their original conformation (p. 4), hanging period wallpaper on walls and ceilings, and refinishing floors and wood trim.

12. Rheinish, "Furnishings Plan, Third Floor," 1966, pp. 7-8:

> The inventory of 1919 lists contents of four [servants'] rooms, including four single beds, chairs, tables, and small rugs. Mrs. Derby recalls one of each of these items as well as a bureau in each of these two maids' rooms [interview, November 1964].
>
> Of the chairs she says, "I'm sure there were those little rocking chairs and there was one in the sewing room too—a lovely rocking chair—those plain rocking chairs with seats that haven't got any arms at all, of wood, and sometimes with cane [seats] ...and there were Afghans thrown about—Mother knit them in great long strips and you could have it over your bed or wound around you" [interview, March 31, 1966]. Curtains in the maids' rooms and cook's room were white trim or dimity material. "I can see the little square or diamondy things" [interview, March 31, 1966]. Mrs. Derby recalls straw matting covering the floors of both rooms [telephone conversation with Rheinish, May 14, 1966].
>
> Wallpaper of a type historically used in both these rooms has been selected by Mrs. Derby. A small sample of wallpaper found during the reconstruction was used as a guide although all that can be determined is that this paper covered the walls some time between 1894 and 1953.

Rheinish's floor plan shows the following pieces as "in the possession of Sagamore Hill N.H.S. and believed to be the originals": night tables in both rooms and rocker in southwest room. Other pieces had been obtained "on the advice of Mrs. Derby and Mr. A. Roosevelt."

13. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974:

STEELE: You had mentioned something about some shelves on the wall, particularly in the room on the left.

KRAFT: Yes, those rooms do not have much closet space.... And I'm sure there were indications that there were shelves with hooks....

STEELE: Was there evidence in the walls?

KRAFT: Some of the shelves were right there.

STEELE: Oh, they were? In 1949?

KRAFT: Yes....

STEELE: Do you know which maid stayed in which room?

KRAFT: I know where Mary Sweeney stayed because she was not well and I'd come up to see her one time when Mrs. Derby was away and she was in the southwest room, and I know the bed is in the same location that the bed was at that time and that was back in the '40s....

STEELE: Do you think she had a great number or small number of her own possessions?

KRAFT: I would have thought she'd have had a lot of her own possessions. I would have thought the room would be almost cluttered. As I remember going up there that night it seemed to me so, but of course she was in bed and not very well. I remember the gas fixture being there. Perhaps it wasn't gas at that time; it may have been a bracket for a lamp in case of an emergency or something. [She reviewed what Mary Sweeney, Bridget Turbidy, Katie O'Rourke and Sarah MacNamara recalled of these rooms (references 5 and 6) and suggested placing kerosene stoves in the rooms in winter.] There was no heat up there in their day, although there are the radiators now, [put in] between 1949 and 1953....

14. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1975, pp. 18-22: Dyer tells of how Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., paid for fitting up the two maids' rooms as exhibit rooms to interpret the story of her husband (southwest room) and to exhibit items relating to President Roosevelt that had been "scattered all over the house, particularly in closets." The rooms had gray woodwork and marbleized wallpaper, with modern lighting, which Dyer felt gave them a bathroom-like look. Later the maids' rooms were restored and refurnished with bought objects that the family verified as correct. He pointed out that the Park Service was "rather leery" about this, because they did not have the original furnish-

ings, but he and Roth felt there was public interest in the "upstairs-downstairs" aspects of life at Sagamore Hill.

15. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1975, p. 6: "The T.R., Jr. Room, which was done entirely by Mrs. T.R., Jr., took in all the facets of his life—when he was in the Philippines, when he was in Puerto Rico, World War I, World War II, and all his hunting trips, mostly photographs and copies of newspaper clippings about his leading in Normandy. And then in the President's Room, we had a great number of presentation gifts which he had received—the story behind them, as well as various photographs."

16. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1977:

    ROTH: It's my understanding that these rooms were divided, that they were not one big room over here and one big room over here, that they were divided down the center.

    DERBY: Gosh, how did you get in them?

    ROTH: I think there would be just a divider. You'd have to walk through one room to get to the other.

    ROSE: How could you divide a room with one window?

    ROTH: Were these always two big rooms or were they divided?

    DERBY: No, I don't think so. I think it had two beds in it, one of them had.

    ROTH: But there was no divider down the center?

    DERBY: You think down the center of the room? Make it very awkward.... No, I doubt that....

    ROTH: Where did the maids keep their things? That's such a little crawl space over there.

    ROSE: They must have had cupboards, don't you think?

    DERBY: Yes, against the wall.

17. Interview, Elisha Dyer, interview, 1977: "...the beds that they used for the maids, for instance, were all donated by a friend of the family who knew the house and who had the identical beds, apparently, that were in the house at the time and on that floor.... One of the things we put in every room, because they were all Irish; we found some rosaries and I put them around the beds and they've all disappeared."

Linen Closet (including all references to linen storage)

1. 1884. Lamb & Rich, architectural plan, second and third floors (figs. 60 and 91).

2. 1900, July 8, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I had rather a busy housekeeping week. I had had no chance to set the store room in order. Indeed it had not been done since the year of the war [1898], so I sent for Pollie Dann and made a good job of it. In the depths of the curtain chest I found those chintz covers to match the curtains of which I spoke to you." Note: the "store room" may also have been the one behind the northeast (boy's) room.

    1900, July 22, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I went over all my linen last week...and made fresh lists, and alas had to give out some new tablecloths and sheets."

3. 1906, back of EKR diary (TR-HU): "Ex[tra] linen on top shelf" (see Appendix G).

4. 1907-1911. From EKR memorandum book (TR-HU): "Reserve linen on Top of Hall Closet 1907" (see Appendix G).

5. 1925. From EKR memorandum book (TR-HU): "1925. Linen"; see Appendix G.

6. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory: "LINEN CLOSET. Group of Bed and Table Linens, Etc. $100.00."

7. 1906-1909. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interview, 1969: Mrs. Meany knew little about the linen closet which, she said, was kept closed and used only by Rose McKenna, Mrs. Roosevelt's maid.

8. Souder, "Restoration of Third Floor Rooms" (August 1966), pp. 1 and 4: refers to 1952 removal of former linen room to make room for exhibits and recommends "restoration of the original linen room complete with drawers and shelving." The attached drawing calls for sanding the old floor and installing open shelves, new drawers, and counter.

    Photographs taken during the restoration of the third floor in 1966 show, on the floor, the outline of the original linen closet walls (SAHI photo files).

9. Rheinish, "Furnishings Plan, Third Floor," (1966) p. 7: "Linen Room. Shelves have been installed in this restored room." Quotes from taped interview with Mrs. Derby, November 1964 (in Rheinish, "Furnishings Plan, Third Floor"): There were "great old trunks piled in there...and shelves with places for trunks underneath." Mrs. Derby also

Linen Closet References (cont.)

said there was a cedar chest in the room during the presidential period. On the accompanying floor plan a cedar chest original to Sagamore is shown on the north wall, presumably with Mrs. Derby's approval.

10. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974: Mrs. Kraft stated that the things in the linen closet were not original Roosevelt linens.

School Room References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, third or "attic" floor (fig. 91). This room, labelled "chamber," matches the adjoining chamber to the west (Ted's room) though slightly narrower and with a closet on the south wall, giving the room an L shape.

2. 1898, December 3, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#178, TR-HU): "I think I wrote that I had arranged the room you used to paint in as a school room for the children. Now Miss Cheney the stenographer who like all her class is cold blooded has taken possession of it so the children have to use the gun room...."

3. 1901, April 17, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (TR-HU): "I shall have plenty of room as Miss Young is to be abroad & I am giving the children [the] gun room for their sitting room & turning the present school room back into a bed room."

   April 19. EKR, diary (TR-HU): "Busy with Alice all P.M. moving school room."

   April 21. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): Alice & I had a busy Friday moving the school room into the gun room. The old school room is to be papered with tiny pink roses tied with blue ribbons, & I hope you will occupy it sometime." Theodore is now using the old nursery as his dressing room and writing room, so "the children get a big school room & I another spare room which I sadly needed.... I shall send a scrap of the paper of your room in a magazine & hope you will like it. The sofa & a big chair are to have chintz slip covers."

   April 29. EKR to Emily Carow (#260, TR-HU): "I enclose a tiny piece of the wall paper for 'Aunt Emily's room.' I think I am getting a pretty chintz to match it." Note: the wallpaper sample is no longer with the letter.

   August, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Since the school room is changed I have arranged a room for you here...."

4. 1919. TR Estate, inventory: "North Middle Room," third floor, folios 13-14; see Appendix A. In 1948, of the items listed, only the bookcase and wardrobe were still in the room.

5. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory: report of books; "Third floor, northeast guest room: general literature, botany, travel, history, juveniles, etc. About 260 vols."

6. Ethel Derby, interview, 1962:

   INGERSOLL: You had a schoolroom upstairs, I understood.

   DERBY: Yes, because, you see, there were such different times. When we were here in the winter, that schoolroom was used particularly. Some of us went down to the little school—the Cove School—down here a couple miles off in Oyster Bay, and some of us had lessons from tutors and governesses here.

7. 1963, July 8. Theodore Roosevelt Association, "Bill of Sale and Inventory, of Personal Property at Sagamore Hill," pp. 212-214: inventory of items related to Quentin Roosevelt on exhibit here.

8. Souder, "Restoration of Third Floor" (August 1966), p. 1: In 1952 the former school room was altered to accommodate the new staircase from the second floor, losing its southwest corner. The original wallpaper was removed and the walls, ceiling, and woodwork were painted. Recommended restoration involved refinishing doors and trim, hanging period wallpaper, and reinstalling the original door. The room was not restored to its original dimensions, leaving it without a closet and with a more pronounced L shape than it originally had.

9. 1966, May. Rheinish, "Furnishings Plan, Third Floor," pp. 4-6:

   Schoolroom

   "When we were little, Kermit and I (Ethel Derby), and occasionally Ted, had lessons there with Miss Young, our English governess." Recollections of Mrs. Derby and Mr. A. Roosevelt suggest that the school room was used by them probably in the winter of 1899 and possibly the winter of 1900. (In 1899 Mrs. Derby was 8 years old and Kermit 10.) In 1901, according to Mrs. Derby, Theodore Roosevelt Jr. was at Groton, and Kermit and Archibald Roosevelt were at the Cove School, however TR Jr. was tutored in the school room during the summers, therefore the school room was used into the Presidential period by TR Jr., and possibly by Mrs. Derby and Quentin Roosevelt, though this last point is not determined. In any case TR Jr's bedroom and the school room co-existed and were used into the early Presidential period, thus providing justification for furnishing the room as the schoolroom. [Note: see ref. 3.]

School Room References (cont.)

"A wood stove (was in the room)...as I remember, it stood on the Northeast wall." (The marks of a stove pipe opening are discernible on the east wall, therefore this location will be used. A suitable stove has been purchased by the TRA.)

"Masses of books (were) around it, and I think it (the room) had a revolving book case and, of course, a big round table. A large round table used as a study table (was in the center of the room)." "On the table (was) a covering with a fringe around it, darkish, with some kind of figure, and nice to put your arms on. Thick and (colored) brown, and grey, and red, and green, all mixed up, as I remember—very Victorian. I should say perhaps on the style of a Paisley shawl."

In answer to a question by Mrs. Kraft, Mrs. Derby replied "(We) just used tables, (for school work)".[1] (At a later date while looking at antiques in a shop, in company with Mrs. R. Rose, Mrs. Derby saw two children's school desks which she recalled were similar to the desks that she, Kermit, and Ted had used during the time the room functioned as a school room. These two desks were purchased by the TRA for inclusion in the room refurnishing.)

"The room was not originally L-shaped but was much larger."[1] This room was modified in 1953 to allow for the aforementioned staircase and no structural change is contemplated.

"(The room) would have had curtains and straight back chairs, not comfortable ones. A bookcase in that corner (northeast) existed 'til many years later."[1] "In here were some of those God awful pictures that Aunt Emily did...copies of things out of the Louvre...mostly flowers and (one of) John the Baptist."[3] "Things that she painted herself."[3] (There were) probably rugs on the floor. On the wall of the schoolroom there was a map of the United States on a pole that rolled down, and was on hooks, and you learned sort of by osmosis. (In addition) a schoolroom clock and a world globe, a plain one suspended by an arm."

Wallpaper for this room, of a similar pattern to that historically used, was selected by Mrs. Derby.

Note: Taped interviews footnoted in Rheinish's furnishings plan have not be found: 1. Tape Recording, October, 1964, Ethel Derby; 2. Tape Recording, March 31, 1966, Ethel Derby; 3. Tape Recording, October, 1964, Archibald Roosevelt.

10. 1966, November 27. Robert Rheinish (SAHI) to Jennings Wood (Exchange and Gift Division, Library of Congress): "Mrs. Derby...recalls a roll down colored map of either the United States or the world...that hung in the school room about 1905." In his reply, dated December 14, 1966, Wood said he was transferring a duplicate copy of Monteith's Outline Map of the World, 1890.

11. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1975: "There was this room which I fixed up as Quentin's Room. There were lots of mementos of Quentin's...came out of closets which were just buried away...." Mrs. Derby remembered the potbelly stove in the corner of the school room "and we dug into the wall and found the flue that was connected to the stove and we found a stove she said looked like the one that was there. So this was the School Room."

12. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1975:

    ROTH: I have May 1957 as a date for a Quentin Roosevelt Room.

    KRAFT: [After the opening of the house in 1953, as they kept unpacking cartons of memorabilia,] we began to come across many things that referred to [Quentin]and felt an exhibit relating to him would be of interest to our visitors, as indeed it was.... There was a case in Quentin's Room and we had the flag that was on his coffin when he was buried, and we had parts of the airplane—the axle of the airplane on the wall, and things that he had had with him in France...his identification discs, and then we had some of his school records...from Groton and from Harvard...[and] a framed certificate naming Roosevelt Field, here on Long Island, after Quentin.... The case in Quentin's Room was just an ordinary exhibit case, dark stained wood....

13. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1977:

    DERBY: That was exactly the way it [School Room] was.

    ROSE: We did this just as accurately as we could from what Mrs. Derby told us and what Archie told us.

Ted's Room References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, "attic" (third floor): (fig. 91). This room is shown as a chamber, with a closet in the southwest corner and a door opening on the hall.

2. 1891, August, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt (#19, TR-HU): since the rooms Bamie usually stayed in on the second floor were occupied by Ethel's baby nurse and

Ted's Room References (cont.)

the guest rooms by Mrs. Carow and Emily, Edith writes: "for the present I feel sure you would not mind one of the upstairs rooms." Either room on the north side of the third floor, now known as Ted's Room and the school room could have been "one of the upstairs rooms."

3. [1896?], December 28, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (TR-HU): with Bamie's Christmas money, she has bought Ted a set of Cooper's *Leatherstocking Tales*, Putnam edition.

4. c.1898-1901. Interview, Ethel Derby, October 1964, cited in Rheinish, "Furnishings Plan, Third Floor," p. 2: according to Mrs. Derby the English governess, Miss Young, slept in this room "before Ted." Note: Miss Young came to the Roosevelts in October 1898 and left about September 1901.

5. 1899. TR, checkbook, 1899-1900 (SAHI): on July 20 and August 1, 1899, Roosevelt paid the Frank Blake Webster Co. a total of $4.39 for "bird tools for Ted," and on December 26, 1899, $1.30 to the same supplier for "Ted's tax[idermy] supplies."

6. 1899, September 17, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): Ted's birthday presents included Remington's *Crooked Trails,* a Kodak camera, a picture of Alice with a frame painted by her, and *Children of the New Forest*. From Miss Young, the governess, he received "a watercolor sketch of this house from the old barn," done by her. Note: there is an unsigned watercolor of the house in the SAHI collection which might be this one. There was also one in a scrapbook owned in 1951 by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. (letter from Hermann Hagedorn to Eleanor B. Roosevelt, December 4, 1951, Roosevelt Memorial Association files).

7. [1901], June 18, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "We have been taking advantage of Miss Young's and Alice's absence by filling all the rooms with people whom Theodore has wanted to have."

8. 1902, June 29, Sagamore Hill. Ted to TR (TR,Jr.-LC, Box 5): "My gun has come and is great. The ten bore has been sent on from Washington." He is busy catching insects in traps.

9. 1904, August or September, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Ted will thank you himself for his bureau cover."

10. c.1902-10. Eleanor B. Roosevelt, *Day Before Yesterday*, p. 40: Ted at one time kept two flying squirrels in his room, which were killed by a weasel. He sometimes slept with his dog or guinea pigs.

11. c.1906-09. Interview, Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), 1969: Mrs. Meany remembered only that Ted slept in this room in a "bunk bed."

12. 1910, April 11, Italy. EKR to Ted (Box 3, TR,Jr.-LC): "Seaman will pack any of the things from your room which you wish."

13. 1919, TR Estate, inventory, folio 12: "Northwest Room, third floor"; see Appendix A. The only furniture listed was an "ash wardrobe" with double door and a drawer in the base, and an "ash towel rack." Mrs. Derby in 1966 believed that the ash chamber suite and mission oak rocker listed in the school room in 1919 actually was in Ted's room.

14. 1953, May. Letter of Bertha Rose to Ethel Derby (Rose correspondence, SAHI), quoted in Gary G. Roth, "The Roosevelt Memorial Association and the Preservation of Sagamore Hill, 1919-1953" (Master's Thesis, Wake Forest University, May 1980), p. 139: Mrs. Rose refers to this as "the family bedroom" and says it is being done subject to Mrs. Derby's approval.

15. 1963, July 8. TRA, "Bill of Sale and Inventory of Personal Property at Sagamore Hill": the "inventory attached to this contains a list of memorabilia on exhibit in Mrs. Roosevelt's Room."

16. Souder, "Restoration of Third Floor" (August 1966), p. 1: "In 1952 two exhibition rooms were created from the two north rooms, formerly a family bedroom and the schoolroom. At the same time an additional staircase was added to provide visitor circulation. The staircase reduced the size of the former family bedroom.... The floors...are the original pine, tongue and groove flooring. The original wallpaper has been removed and the plaster walls, ceiling and woodwork are presently painted." The accompanying drawing calls for refinishing doors and trim and hanging period wallpaper.

17. Rheinish, "Furnishings Plan, Third Floor" (1966), pp. 2-4:

> Mr. A. Roosevelt recalls, "this was Ted's bedroom during the White House days, right after father became President, about 1901." Theodore Roosevelt Jr. used this room, in the summer primarily, from 1901 until 1909, i.e., from the age of 14 until age 22 when he left college and married. Prior to this time he slept in "the Boy's Room" on the second floor.[1] "Archie used the room after Ted and the English governess slept there before Ted."[2]
>
> Furnishings included an ash wardrobe and towel rack, and a chamber suite (three-quarter bed and bolster, shaving stand and mission oak rocker). Mrs. Derby believes the inventory of 1919 of these contents of the schoolroom shows items originally in the Theodore Roosevelt Jr. Bedroom.[3]

Ted's Room References (cont.)

> Within the room was a "great big wooden bench with animal skins on it instead of a sofa, in the window and rather high so we could look out."[1] "He had built up, on a level with his window, a queer, stand thing which he used for a sofa, so that he could look at the bay, with all the books in the world on it, and it probably had a bear rug or something; but that was much later than 1901."[2] (Since Theodore Jr. used the room until 1909 this bench would still have been in the room within the historic period. A bear rug is stored at Sagamore Hill as is a bench that will suffice for the present.) "The window seat was long enough to accommodate a mattress, and some of Ted's friends slept there."

"(In the room was a) great big bed. The window seat was stained the color of the bed and shelves." (The 1919 inventory lists a three-quarter ash bed as having been in the school room which would be at variance with these later recollections of Mrs. Derby. A three- quarter mahogany bed is stored at Sagamore Hill and is suitable for use here.)

Along the West wall was a "bookcase with three shelves, the top one being open, and lots of books." "It (the bookcase) extended to the gable and was filled with all kinds of books. On the top shelf stood Ted's treasures, whatever they happened to be."[2]

"In the room were tennis racquets, la crosse sticks, and probably Harvard and Groton banners.... The curtains in Ted's room were an India print and (an India spread was) on his bed as well."[3]

The room has been modified slightly in that the closet on the south side was removed in 1953 to allow a staircase to be built as an exit for visitors from the third floor. Since this alleviates dangerous congestion on the third floor there is no plan to restore the closet.

Wallpaper approximating the original has been selected by Mrs. Derby for this room.

Note: taped interviews footnoted in Rheinish's furnishings plan have not been found: 1. Tape Recording, October, 1964, A. Roosevelt; 2. Tape Recording, October, 1964, E. Derby; and 3. Inventory of 1919 and Tape Recording March 31, 1966, E. Derby.

18. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974: "At one time [the Boone and Crockett Club] had not only the Gun Room, but they had the room which is now TR, Jr.'s bedroom. But there was no need for them to have two rooms...so when we were redoing the third floor [c.1955] they gave up TR, Jr.'s room, and there was a mahogany pedestal in that room which we moved down to the South Bedroom" and which was Boone and Crockett Club property.

Mrs. Kraft stated that the following pieces in the room are original to the house: bedstead, the bench and animal skin by the window, shaving stand, and chest of drawers. Items bought for the room in 1966 include the book or magazine rack, bureau, rug, and the pictures on the walls. "It was a terribly busy time in '66 when that [room] was done and there were so many people involved and things came into this house so fast nobody kept track of them, unfortunately."

19. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1975:

ROTH: ...according to the Guardian, April 26, 1955, an Edith Roosevelt room was opened. This is an exhibit room.

KRAFT: [Explained that memorabilia relating to Mrs. Roosevelt were found as they kept opening cartons after the 1953 opening and it was decided an exhibit relating to her would be of interest.] We had on exhibit the orange blossoms that she wore when she was married, part of her wedding dress, her gloves. We had jewelry. We had photographs. We had a sample of the dress that she wore for the inauguration, the dress that she wore to Mrs. Longworth's wedding, and things like that.

[Before it was turned into an exhibit room, the Boone and Crockett Club had the room] with just furniture in it which might have been used for a research library if anyone had ever wanted to use it, but it was never used for that...it really was not set up as a Boone and Crockett Club room to be terribly useful. That room was vacant, and rather than have it vacant, [they put exhibits on Mrs. Roosevelt in it].

20. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1975: Mr. Dyer said that he put in the Edith Roosevelt exhibit because Mrs. Derby felt her mother was not represented enough in the house. He got the cases from the American Museum of Natural History.

Gun Room References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, third floor ("attic") (fig. 91). On the plan, this room at the west end of the "attic" floor was labelled "Den or Billiard Room." There is no evidence that the family ever used either name.

2. 1887, February 2, Milan, Italy. TR to Anna Roosevelt (quoted in Cowles, ed., *Letters from Theodore Roosevelt*, p. 93): "I so long to see Sagamore Hill again, with my rifles, in your gun case, my heads and all. I shall fit up the top room as my study; the library is too disturbed; and so I shall have up there as my sanctum to which people are not to come—not even the guests, unless I specially invite them."

Gun Room References (cont.)

3. 1887. Edmund Morris, *Rise of Theodore Roosevelt* (1979), p. 378: Morris describes this as Roosevelt's "own retreat...a pleasantly cluttered room on the top floor, full of guns and sporting books and photographs of his ranches. There was a desk rammed against a blind wall, so that when he sat down to work he would not be distracted by the sight of Long Island Sound." Here he wrote his biography of Gouverneur Morris during the summer of 1887.

4. c.1890-95. Hagedorn, *Roosevelt Family*, p. 19: Hagedorn states that it was Ted who gave the gun room its name. The earliest written reference to the gun room seems to be 1896; see reference 7.

5. 1891, July 21, Sagamore Hill. EKR, "Baby's Journal," p. 30 (TR, Jr.-LC): "The children were watching their Papa fussing with his guns upstairs when Ted, who had climbed in a chair, leveled a gun case at Kermit & said 'There's a little wriggling scamp. Bang! Now he's dead-y.' When Kermit...said instantly and decidedly in a very deep voice 'No, Teddy, not dead-y.'"

6. 1895, December 22, New York (?). TR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (quoted in Cowles, ed., *Letters from Theodore Roosevelt,* p. 167): as his Christmas present from her, he plans to get "something which I much wish, and which will be utterly useless to me, a new, small-calibre sporting rifle." In a later letter to Bamie, September 13, 1896, he writes that he has used, on his western trip, "the new small-bore, smokeless powder Winchester, a 30-30-160, weighing 8 pounds," which gave him the greatest satisfaction.

7. 1896, December 28, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (quoted in Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt,* p. 165) describing Christmas at Sagamore: "After breakfast we had the big presents in the gun room, where the climate was like nothing but the North Pole."

8. 1898, Autumn, Sagamore Hill. Hagedorn, *Roosevelt Family,* pp. 66-68: after his return from Cuba, TR received many letters that covered tables in the library and gun room. He dictated answers in the gun room.

   > "The gun-room was open to the children, and they invaded it as they pleased, never failing to find a welcome. Ted had a museum in a kind of china closet, where he kept specimens of bugs and butterflies.... Edith came to the gun-room rarely, and then, perhaps, only to lay a coat of her own over Amy's [Amy Cheney, secretary] shoulders when the chilly days came."

   Hagedorn also refers to "the Colonel's little secretary, sitting at the table before the open fire-place, set diagonally in the east wall of the gun-room."

9. 1898, October 7, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "...he keeps one secretary constantly busy upstairs with his correspondence & she often brings an assistant. I tried helping but found it too fatiguing."

   In a letter of October 19, 1898, also to Emily Carow, Edith identified the stenographer as Miss Cheney.

10. Childe, "Theodore Roosevelt, the Man," in *New York Times Illustrated Magazine,* (October 9, 1898): "The shelves include long lines of the *Edinburg Review* from 1802, the *Quarterly Review* from 1809, the old numbers of *Blackwoods,* the *North American Review* from 1832...."

11. 1898, November 28, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): During a night-time snow storm "a huge piece was blown out of the middle of the big pane of glass in the gun room window near the little book case & by the time I got up there in the morning the room was six inches deep in snow.... [Hall and Seaman] hung carpets over it & I had all the children dressed in their out of door clothes shovelling snow out of the south window. Rose & Mollie swept the walls & doors down & Miss Le Moine [a visitor] & I did our best with the books. Luckily only the shelf behind Theodore's table was injured & the snow was so dry we shook it off...."

12. 1898, December 3, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Miss Cheney the stenographer, who like all her class is cold blooded has taken possession of [the school room] so the children have to use the gun room which is most inconvenient as their feet pattering overhead wake poor Quentin."

13. 1898. Cromwell Childe's article on "Theodore Roosevelt, the Man," in *New York Times Illustrated Magazine,* October 9, 1898, was illustrated with a photograph of the gun case on of the east side of the room, taken from the southwest corner; see figures 93 and 94. The latter one shows part of a pedestal desk facing the north wall, a glass-fronted cabinet in the northeast corner, Miss Cheney typing away in front of the fireplace, an old center table on the south side of the room, and at least six chairs scattered about the room. A kerosene lamp sits on the table, with a very plain, four-light gas chandelier overhead. There are three objects resting on the mantel and four or five mounted animal heads on the east wall, including a bison and a big-horn sheep. The floor is mainly bare, with one animal skin in the center. Note: this photograph is probably the source of Morris's and Hagedorn's descriptions of the gun room, references 3 and 8.

14. 1900, November 14. Ted to his parents, from Groton School (TR, Jr.-LC) written on the envelope: "Also send on my skates and if father is not going to use [them] those old snow-shoes in the Gun room."

15. 1900, December 6, Sagamore Hill. TR to Emily Carow (TRA, vault): wishes Emily could be with them at Christmas "to see the funny children open their stockings sitting

Gun Room References (cont.)

on our bed before breakfast, and going upstairs to the gun room after breakfast to find the larger presents laid out on tables for them."

16. 1900, December 23, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I did all the stockings yesterday, and have arranged the presents on tables in the gun room as they came so I shall not have that dreadful rush at the last."

17. 1901, April 9, Sagamore Hill. TR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, Box 3): "The ancient 12 bore pin fire has unexpectedly turned up in the gun case and the 10 bore is missing instead.... As Hall and Seaman clean the guns so well I do not at all object to their occasionally using them. If Kermit shows any interest in shooting I think I shall give him the 12 bore."

18. 1901, April 17, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Anna Roosevelt Cowles (TR-HU): "I am giving the children [the] gun room for their sitting room & turning the present school room back into a bed room."

19. 1901, April 21, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Alice & I had a busy Friday moving the school room into the gun room." Theodore has moved into the "big *dressing room," formerly the nursery,* and "does all his writing there & the children get a big school room & I another spare room."

20. 1905. Hagedorn, *Roosevelt Family,* p. 232: Hagedorn states that the buffalo head in the gun room was moved to the new north room, beside the fireplace.

21. 1908, October 4, Washington. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, Box 10): EKR told Seaman to send Kermit a rug from Sagamore and "to put in the andirons from the gun room inside if he could manage to do so...."

22. c.1909-19. James Amos, *Theodore Roosevelt, Hero to His Valet,* p. 98: "He never allowed anyone else to clean his guns. This he always did for himself. [Cf. reference 16, above.] At Oyster Bay he had a gun-room on the top floor of the house, where all his arms were carefully kept in cases that were under his own care."

23. 1911, February-April, Sagamore Hill. Ethel Roosevelt, diary (TR-HU):

    February 28: "Delicious lazy afternoon playing parchesi in gun room."

    April 20: "Sat entirely alone in gun room & read Wonder Clock & thought. Fire pleasant."

24. 1912, December 1, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, Box 11): Ethel had tea in the gun room with Clarence Hay, "clearly avoiding Bill Phillips & myself who were having it in the north room."

25. 1913. TR, "Autobiography," 332: "...the gun-room at the top of the house, which incidentally has the loveliest view of all, contains more books than any of the other rooms; and they are delightful books to browse among, just because they have not much relevance to one another, this being one of the reasons why they are relegated to their present abode."

26. 1913, March 29, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC, Box 11): Dick Derby and Ethel are arranging their wedding presents in the gun room.

    April 4, Sagamore Hill. Wister, *Roosevelt,* p. 320: Wister, recalling the wedding of Richard Derby and Ethel Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill, mentions that members of the *Porcellian Club, "young and old, gathered by ourselves for a little while in a room apart...."*

    April 7, Sagamore Hill. TR to "Darling Ethelybyekins," writing of Ethel's wedding day: "old Colonel Hallowell, when the Porc brethren met up in the gun room, drank to 'the girls of '61'...."

27. 1915, October 3. TR to editor, *Country Life in America* (quoted in Wilshin, "Historical Base Map Documentation," p. 24): recalling his wishes for the house to be built on Sagamore Hill in the 1880s, TR wrote of the gun room, "...on the top floor the gun room occupying the western end so that north and west it looks over the sound and bay."

28. 1919. TR Estate, inventory: see Appendix A.

29. 1919, April 6, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): "I am only justified in keeping that house open if I can make it a home for all of you. If I get a bed which can be put in the gun room I am sure I can make the four families comfortable all at once."

30. 1921, November 20, Sagamore Hill. Ethel Derby to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Mother has given me the gun-room sofa & had Mr. Blum cover it as my Christmas present. To put under Father's picture in the hall" of the Derbys' house.

31. 1929 (?), April 17, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, Box 4): "Quentin [Ted's son], out of quarantine, spent yesterday afternoon with Sarah Alden [Ethel's daughter] in the gun room most satisfactorily."

32. 1929. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., *All in the Family,* pp. 13, 117-18:

    > On the top floor in the Gun Room, so-called because it was there we kept our arsenal, ranging from a .22, the property of the children, to an old Sharps rifle that had belonged to my Father in the days when the West was really wild. A weapon that always spelled

romance to us was Father's 30-30 Winchester with the fang marks on its butt where a mountain lion had worried it....

The Gun Room was a sort of overflow library where odds and ends of all kinds were gathered. Around its walls unglazed shelves full of books were ranged. A couple of very meritorious Arab scimitars in frayed plush scabbards hung on the wall. Next to them was a photograph of the college club to which Father belonged. In it he appeared as a slight, solemn looking young fellow, with most preposterous mutton-chop whiskers. On a cabinet stood two glass-covered groups of birds collected by Father when at the age of eleven he went to the Nile with his family. On a nearby shelf a brace of handsomely inlaid dueling pistols reposed in a mahogany box. There were two gorgeous cold six-shooters with carved ivory butts—relics of the time when Father as a young man wished to dress as well as act the part of a dashing young cattleman. In one corner was a gun cabinet where our arms were kept. In early days it contained three shotguns—one ancient 12 gauge, a pin-fire, one 10 gauge cannon, and a more or less modern 16. The rifles began with a Sharps, that almost forgotten weapon which helped win the West, followed by a collection of Winchesters ranging from a 45-70 to a 30-30.

There were two closets—one for some unknown reason containing Mother's dresses, and as such was of small interest to us. The other was very different. It faced the gun case and ran back under the eaves like a robber's cave. Like a robber's cave it was fraught for us with every possibility. There were cartridge boxes, leather cases, ramrods, old pistols, and all the paraphernalia that collects around a sportsman. It had an entrancing musty smell like a shop in an Eastern bazaar.

We children spent many hours in it—though it was stiflingly hot—for we never knew what treasures we might unearth while rooting among its contents.

Father often told us tales of his ranch and the West. Shuddering with delicious excitement, we heard of cattle thieves, grizzly bears, or the battle of the Rosebud. Naturally we boys wished to learn how to shoot. The first rifle given us was a Flaubert.

33. 1930, December 18, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Ted (TR, Jr.-LC, box 4): "Today you are getting a life of Suvarof from the gun room. Perhaps you remember it in the library. On rainy days Father used to run up and down stairs with arms full of books, just changing their places, & this was one of them."

34. 1948. TR Estate, inventory: report of books; see Appendix A. There were about 1,000 volumes (books and pamphlets) in the gun room that were part of TR's estate, mainly natural history, sports, travel, and old music. In addition, the gun room held EKR's "group of old periodicals" and the "Hunting Collection" belonging to Kermit Roosevelt's estate.

35. 1948. EKR Estate, inventory: "GUN ROOM: Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh Review, Littell's Living Age, and other contemporary periodicals. About 350 vols., in poor condition.

36. 1954, June 8 and 14. Receipts for objects loaned by Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt to the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association, with added notes by Mrs. Jessica Kraft, reveal that the following were for display in the gun room (Boone & Crockett Club rooms):

    portrait of Kermit Roosevelt by Laszlo;
    Holland & Holland elephant gun given to Kermit by his father after their African trip (marked "on loan");
    Kermit's Winchester rifle No. 405 W.C.P. Model 1895 (returned 1960);
    Kermit's Springfield rifle, U.S.A. 85806 (returned 1964);
    Swahili battle drum;
    Persian brass scrap basket;
    Laszlo sketch of Theodore Roosevelt, 1908 (taken by K. Roosevelt 1958);
    Pamir's picture;
    small Rungius painting;
    Indian picture (KR);
    picture (?Nero) (KR);
    miscellaneous small statues or figurines, including bronze elephant and mountain sheep

37. Ethel Roosevelt Derby, interview, 1962, pp. 18-20:

DERBY: This is the room which was always known as the Gun Room and this is where my father kept his guns and where he cleaned them and also where he did a certain amount of writing. And this was a lovely room always because it was up here and you had a lovely view of the water, and there was the fireplace, and it was always filled with sun. A very nice room; we always loved it.

And now what's so nice is that it's been taken over by the Boone and Crockett Club, and you know the Boone and Crockett Club was started by my father when he realized that there would be a serious threat to our game...and felt also that sportsmen would be the people most interested in its preservation...and it's existed and thriven all these years and done a great deal to protect our American game....

Gun Room References (cont.)

You may have noticed in the boys' rooms the Navajo rugs which they used so much in the old days. We did. There's a lovely Remington, isn't it? The Indian. And the silver tipped black bear, and again masses of books everywhere.

INGERSOLL: Now these in here would be mostly your father's books?

DERBY: Yes.

INGERSOLL: And the children came up here a lot, too?

DERBY: Yes, the children came up here a lot, too.... Now these, this has been a great interest to my brother Archie in collecting these guns. These aren't all my father's but they're guns which were used all that time and I know would give him such pleasure. All kinds of things—that typewriter is not one that was here but is a Remington similar to one here, and that was presented by General MacArthur for Sagamore Hill, which I thought was so nice. And then, you see, look at this great big bear, grizzly bear. And here's the fireplace, you see, and you can see what a nice room it was to do anything in because there was a lot of room in it.... And it's so light and sunny, and it always had comfortable sofas and nice old shabby chairs....

The Gun Room...was a favorite gathering place, too. That was particularly for my father who used to do some work up there and the boys used to clean their guns, and tell what they called grouse-in-the-gun-room stories.

38. 1963, December 12. "Report of the Sagamore Hill Committee of the Boone and Crockett Club," submitted by Archibald B. Roosevelt, with an inventory of the property of the Boone and Crockett Club at Sagamore Hill, including books, furniture, animal skins, guns, and "miscellaneous." In Boone & Crockett Club file (SAHI), this list is very helpful in sorting out which of the things still in the gun room belong to the Club.

39. 1963. Theodore Roosevelt Association, "Bill of Sale and Inventory of Personal Property at Sagamore Hill," pp. 215-237 (gun room): a list of furnishings and books turned over by the Theodore Roosevelt Association to the National Park Service.

40. 1969, Summer. Archibald Roosevelt, interviewed by F.R. McElwain, seasonal ranger historian, SAHI, notes for research file on gun room: "When Archibald Roosevelt was in the Gun Room, I asked him about the silencer on the rifle on the back shelf on the south side of the room. He said that silencers could be easily obtained in any hardware store when he was a boy. The children had put one on the rifle so they would not wake the family when they fired out the Gun Room window in the morning.... He told me that the children used to shoot crows in the cornfield out the windows of the Gun Room."

41. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interview, 1969: Mrs. Meany remembered from about 1906 to 1909 that the gun room had more "fur rugs" and animal heads and that visitors were brought up to see the "antiques" and guns. She did not recall the cattle horn chair.

42. Robert Gillespie, interview, 1973: Mr. Gillespie, whose father was the Roosevelt's farm manager from 1914 into the 1940s, has a Winchester rifle given to him by Col. Roosevelt shortly before he died; also a 30-caliber Winchester used by him on his last hunting expedition, given by Archie to Mrs. Gillespie's father. He was considering giving one or both to Sagamore Hill. Mrs. Kraft mentioned that Charlie Homan, nephew of Bill Bailey, "the old carpenter," had given Sagamore Hill a gun that TR used to shoot geese and had given to Bill Bailey.

43. Ethel Derby and Bertha Rose, interview, 1973:

DERBY: [The bronze statuette, "Crowded Hour at San Juan," by Kelley or Kelly, stored in Alice's Room (southeast bedroom) in 1919, was never there;] I would have thought of it in the Gun Room.... I remember it vaguely in the Gun Room. But where—is there a cabinet it could have stood on?

STEELE: Well, there are all those bookcases, and there are some statues on them. And there are some tables, and there's the mantelpiece.

DERBY: Yes, it might have been on the mantelpiece.

STEELE: You have a vague memory of it being up there?

DERBY: Yes, I would feel — I don't feel it ever was here [in the north room].... Seems to me it was there [in the gun room], I don't know.

[Steele asks about the comb-back chair in the library, which does not appear in period photographs of the library.] I think it was in the Gun Room, was it? Why do I think that? For years. But then it was down here; it sat right there years and years and years.

44. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1974:

KRAFT: The room contains a mixture of Park Service and Boone and Crockett Club things, of which there are good lists. None of the Club's books and furnishing items are original to the house, all having been given, loaned, or purchased to fit up the gun room as the club's headquarters.

Gun Room References (cont.)

Objects in the gun room owned by or on loan to the National Park Service include the following:

cattle horn chair

desk used by TR when he was writing *The Rough Riders*

picture of sheep heads, formerly in Sagamore Hill

small table covered with Indian blanket

suit of Spanish mail from the Philippines; "Mr. Archibald Roosevelt always spoke about a bronze helmet that went with it and...it is now in storage." This was in the house in TR's time.

picture of a tiger

rug

Geronimo's blanket

"Geronimo's picture by Remington"

cast of bear's paw

musk ox head above fireplace; "shot by TR" [Kraft, gun room, NPS property list]

metal book rack

Chinese stirrup; this appears in early library photographs on TR's desk

[Speaking of the sofa and chairs acquired by the Boone and Crockett Club from the Piping Rock Club for use in the gun room:] They're really quite shabby, I would say. I will admit that perhaps you did take things up there that couldn't be used elsewhere, but these are just a little extreme, I think.

STEELE: It is interesting that furniture in the house that became old and worn was then relegated to the Gun Room, but nothing in quite as shabby condition as those leather chairs and sofa that are here now.

KRAFT: [She identified some books on the north and south walls that were Boone and Crockett Club property.] Now there are other books there that came back from storage in 1953 and then there are others that have been brought in by Mrs. Derby and a number of other people...just added on.

STEELE: And the guns...in the gun cases in the Gun Room; they all belong to the Boone and Crockett Club?

KRAFT: Except the Colt revolver. Now that came back from storage.... [She agrees that it was the one carried by TR at San Juan Hill, stolen once, returned, and restored by Abercrombie and Fitch.]

[Steele identifies inkstand on table with typewriter as one that appears in photograph of Roosevelt's room at Harvard. Asks about the typewriter.] The typewriter was gotten by General MacArthur after he came back from service and he worked with Remington Rand. And I think it was through the efforts of Archie Roosevelt, I'm not sure, but perhaps the Boone and Crockett Club, that they asked General MacArthur what he could do for them about a typewriter which was similar to the kind that TR had used, and he came up with that old one...very similar to the one that shows up in an old photograph.... I don't know that TR really ever typed himself. He had a secretary, Miss Cheney.

[Identifies as original to the house the andirons, and two statuettes on the mantel: an elephant and a mounted warrior.] Now in this room there is a chandelier in the ceiling which is not original, but an old photograph does show that there was a chandelier in that room...quite similar to it.

[Identifies a number of things received from Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, including an African drum, a mirror framed by boar tusks (broken and in storage), a metal wastebasket with "hieroglyphics on it," a small bronze elephant by Carl Akeley, and a bronze mountain sheep by James L. Clark, as well as the inkwell TR used at Harvard. Some of these things were Kermit's rather than Sagamore Hill items.]

45. Bertha Rose, interview, 1975, transcript pp. 18-19: Mrs. Rose recalled that the gun room was opened after 1953, that the expense was borne by the Boone and Crockett Club, although much of the work in fitting it up was done by Elisha Dyer.

    This was not stuff that was up there because you see the Gun Room was like all rooms where people in big houses—they have a room where the furniture finally arrives, the last place before it is thrown out, and the Gun Room was it. So, by the time...the Gun Room was furnished, the stuff was actually disintegrated. ...So Elisha got that...beat up leather sofa which they all said was very much like the sofa that was there, but I don't think there was anything in that room that you can say was the original furniture of the Gun Room.

Gun Room References (cont.)

46. Ethel Derby, interview, 1975, transcript pp. 18-19:

DERBY: That never was changed very much.... It was just the same with his books and with the desk. I think the desk was moved from one place to another. It used to be—have you been up there lately? Is it off from the window? No. it's against the wall. And it always used to be—I'm glad you brought that up. I wonder why they don't—if it's over by the window and then, you see, if anybody was writing they could look out across the Sound.

ROTH: That was the way you remember it?

DERBY: That's the way I remember it always.... All that typing was done up there but the desk was over by the window, you see, and the light came over your left shoulder. It's an impossible place now, you can't see anything. [Discussion of glass barrier in the room.] Yes, well you know, because our great American public—they lift their children over the [low wooden] barricades there and say, "just run over and pick up that for us and bring it back." We've had to do that—theft, oh, again and again....

47. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1974, transcript pp. 3, 13-17:

DYER: [The chandelier] in the Gun Room, which is a particularly handsome one...a little bit too elaborate according to the picture of the one that was there originally, but it was the only one we could find at the time....

ROTH: Tell me something about the restoration of the Gun Room. That was done under the auspices of the Boone and Crockett Club?

DYER: No, they were allowed to use that long afterwards. That was done under our [TRA's] auspices. We restored it....

ROTH: Is it now pretty much as it was when you were working on it?

DYER: Yes, and of course it is particularly interesting because he wrote so many of his books in that room, and the desk is there and, as you know, the typewriter was given by his aide, General MacArthur....

ROTH: How about the sofa?

DYER: The sofa? You don't want to know where the sofa came from.... It came from the Piping Rock Club. I found it in the basement. That shouldn't be recorded, I don't think. That's terrible.

He had books in this room and not guns, necessarily. He kept his guns in—and those plate glass doorways where the guns are, that was my idea, to take the doors off and put glass in to show the guns. They originally were closets....

[Re: security.] At first we started with low railings...and then we put them a little higher, and then in the Gun Room it goes way up, because people would put their children across and say, "Go get this and that," and we lost a lot from that Gun Room, particularly, because that was at the end of the house and it couldn't be as well supervised.... It bothers me very much how that [glass] looks. It was a makeshift thing for us to protect the things on the mantelpiece.

By the way, that chair which is made of tusks [cattle horns] was the chair used by the Secret Service man who guarded the President and that was always downstairs in the front hall.

...As I remember, there were two leather chairs and the large sofa which also came from the club and we just felt the room looked a little bare. That's why we did that, the bear skins—they're two good skins on the floor, but I don't think that the Boone and Crockett have changed anything else. We've added—as I say, the guns were put in the closet space and a few pictures put on the walls but I think, aside from that, it is just about the way it was.... I think they've added a few mementos there on the table; they have a cup, I think, and some other things on the table. [Club meets alternate years at TR Birthplace and Sagamore Hill.]

48. Jessica Kraft, interview, 1975, transcript p. 7; ROTH: "Now I have a date of June 26, 1954, the date on which the Gun Room was completed and the Boone and Crockett Club had a little reception there for themselves marking that."

49. Notes of interview, Willard Roosevelt with Peter Steele, SAHI, November 11, 1975: Mr. Roosevelt mentioned that he had a wooden table with inlaid top, from the gun room. Cf. 1919 estate inventory, reference 28.

50. Note of information from Dr. John A. Gable, TRA, January 29, 1976: Dr. Gable thinks the Remington pastel portrait of an Indian in the gun room is a portrait of Geronimo and that the blanket on the sofa is the one Geronimo was wearing when he surrendered to U.S. authorities. Geronimo admired Roosevelt and dedicated his book to him.

51. Elisha Dyer, interview, 1977: After discussion of the chandelier Dyer purchased, the room barrier, and the gun display cases (see reference 45, above):

ROTH: Is that really the desk that TR used? It's so small.

DYER: That's what I have always understood. There are a lot more books here than there used to be.

Gun Room References (cont.)

ROTH: These are mostly Boone and Crockett and we've actually taken out the Park Service books from this room, so they can be restored.

DYER: Are there lots of guns in back still?

ROTH: No, nothing.

DYER: Archie Roosevelt brought a lot of guns there; maybe he took them away again.

ROTH: See all these empty gun racks around? They're all gone.... I think Boone and Crockett took them back. This is a combination of Boone and Crockett, TRA and Park Service guns that we have here. I believe that pistol still belongs to the TRA and then two of the rifles, at least, belong to the Park Service, and all the rest....

[Asks if the leather furniture is] more dilapidated than ever?

DYER: I think it looks perfectly terrible. I think it's a disgrace. Maybe you could find another skin and cover it over; this one particularly.

ROTH: We need something for the seat on this one.... Was it that bad to start with?

DYER: No, but it wasn't too good. They [Piping Rock Club] were delighted to get rid of it.

ROTH: I suppose the idea is that this room was where most of the old things came.

DYER: I think this is carrying it a little far.... And that...the Geronimo blanket, that covers a multitude of sins, too.

ROTH: Sure does. You notice how it's tucked in there, not exactly laid casually over the back of the chair. How about the stuffed animals in this room, any of these TR's?

DYER: No the owl. My son shot the owl, by mistake. I think the others are all TR [cf. reference 43, which identifies the musk ox as the only TR trophy in this room; the sources of the others are in the Boone and Crockett Club inventory].

[Roth mentions that the Alaskan brown bear skin is on its way out because of its poor condition. Dyer says that Mrs. Derby told him that the cattle horn chair was used by the security guard in the front hall.] I think he would have been very uncomfortable sitting in that; he'd have to sit up straight. [The blankets in this room, and the bookcases, are original. The suite of Philippine armor he found in a closet; also the medals, also, but they have been put elsewhere.]

Attic References

1. 1893, Summer, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#620, TR-HU): "I have been busy re-arranging your books all today & they are in boxes in my attic."

2. 1900, September 16, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (#235, TR-HU): means to tie and box up a lot of letters and put them away in "the garret."

3. 1902, September 2, Sagamore Hill. EKR diary (TR-HU): "Put attic in order."

4. 1906, June 27, Washington. TR to Ethel (in Bishop, ed., *TR's Letters to His Children,* p. 166): "By George, how entirely I sympathize with your feelings in the attic! I know just what it is to get up into such a place and find the delightful, winding passages where one lay hidden with thrills of criminal delight, when the grownups were vainly demanding one's appearance at some legitimate and abhorred function; and then the once-beloved and half-forgotten treasures and emotions of peace and war, with reference to former companions, which they recall."

5. 1917, September 15, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Kermit (KR-LC): "There is still a Torpadudy left in the attic for the Christmas hearth I think." Note: this may have been a child's name for a torpedo, a toy described in OED as "consisting of fulminating powder and fine gravel wrapped in thin paper, which explodes when thrown on a hard surface."

6. 1952. Bertha B. Rose, interview, 1975, transcript p. 7: "I went through trunks in the attic and I found various pieces of upholstery material...."

7. 1963, July 8. Theodore Roosevelt Association, "Bill of Sale and Inventory of Personal Property at Sagamore Hill": The contents of the attic are listed on p. 251. They included four steamer trunks, seven wooden packing crates, a wooden foot locker, several pieces of furniture, two trophy heads, and a bear skin, etc. There is no indication how long they had been there.

8. Souder, "HSR, Part I, Architectural Data Section" (July 1964), p. 6: "the unfinished attic is reached by a ship's ladder stair in a third floor hall closet. Metal louvers, recently installed in the north and sough gables, provide exhaust areas for the large ventilating fan housed in the attic."

Cellar References

1. 1884. Lamb and Rich, architectural plan, cellar (not illustrated).

2. 1887, May 19. Invoice of Thomas McMullen & Co., New York (TRA files) shipping to Oyster Bay "58 cases of wine (in glass), 1 case Book [?], 1 cask mineral water." The wine included Madeira, 1807 Reserve Madeira, 1828 Grani Madeira, Teneriffe Madeira, Blandy Madeira, Blackburn Madeira, along with eight bottles of gin, and some Milwaukee beer and ginger ale. See below, references 6 and 7, for further on the Sagamore Hill wine cellar.

3. 1894, October 26, Sagamore Hill. EKR to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I am now obliged to go & explore the small furnace with Seaman. A most horrible smell is coming from its flues & I am sure there is something very dead there."

4. 1890s. EKR, undated notebook (SAHI); includes the address of the Imperial Gas Machine Co. (gasolene), 36 Park Avenue, New York. On the inside of the back cover of this notebook is noted, "Sag. cellar hold 45 range coal 25 furnace ditto," presumably referring to the number of tons of coal that could be stored in the coal cellar or cellars.

5. 1906, September 9, Sagamore Hill. Kermit, diary (KR-LC, box 1): "In the PM I fixed up my chests in the cellar." A few days later he went back to Groton School.

6. 1907, September 4, Sagamore Hill. TR to Henry Cabot Lodge (quoted in Wilshin, "Sagamore Hill and the Roosevelt Family," p. 116):

> Edith has just come in very much pleased, having had an expert out to recork some of the Madeira which her grandfather left. As you know, a good deal of it he brought over in 1816. The expert told Edith that he knew of but two people who had as good cellars of Madeira, one being Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and the other (tell it not to Gath!) John Kean. The worthy John, I doubt not, inherited it likewise; but Mrs. Vanderbilt's grandfather, if I am not greatly in error, would have preferred an inferior quality of gin, and I think in her case the Madeira has been acquired and not inherited.

7. 1907. EKR, memorandum book (TR-HU): Mrs. Roosevelt's "Wine List 1907" (Appendix K) complements her husband's just-quoted comment on the Kermit Madeira (ref. 6), which had been stored at Sagamore Hill since 1887 (ref. 1).

8. c.1906-09. Mrs. Catherine Meany (Katie O'Rourke), interviews, 1968 and 1969: Mrs. Meany remembered the stairs to the cellar as having been very steep [they were removed in the 1950s renovation] and she did not recall any outside entrance. Gas for lighting was made in an apparatus under the pantry, which had to be wound up every evening by the gardener's helper. Sarsaparilla, imported from London in wooden cases, was stored in the wine cellar and served on special occasions.

9. 1909. EKR, Sagamore Hill account book 1889-1917 (SAHI): in February $191.00 was spent on a "new gas machine."

10. 1950s. Souder, "HSR, Part II (Portion), Architectural Data Section" (August 1964), pp. 2-3: "staff toilets were installed in the basement.... The old hot air furnaces were modernized and provided with oil burners and a hot water system was added to augment the hot air systems."

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figures 1-2 Two views of the northwest corner of the piazza, July 1905, photographed by Beckley for J. Horace McFarland Co. The animal skin may have been put down for effect, as there is no other evidence for their use outside the house. SAHI 1121 (fig. 1), 1072 (fig. 2), Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.





Figure 3 "Mrs. Roosevelt talking to Jack" (on bench) by the front door of Sagamore Hill, 1901. From family album, Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University Library.

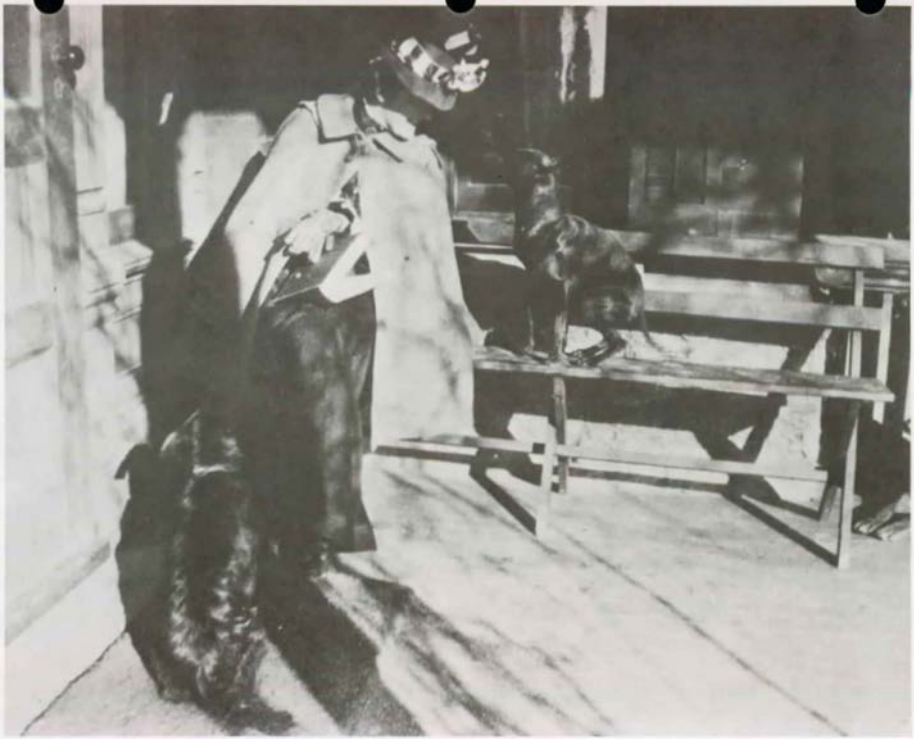


Figure 4 — Ex-President Roosevelt rocking with his granddaughter Edith Derby on the north side of the piazza, 1917 or 1918. Snapshot in Dr. Richard Derby's 1917-19 diary, Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University Library.

Figure 5 — Mrs. Roosevelt and grandchild, c.1914-16, on the piazza. From a snapshot in family album, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.





Figure 6 First floor plan, Leeholme (Sagamore Hill), prepared by Lamb and Rich, architects, New York City, 1884. From a photocopy, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.

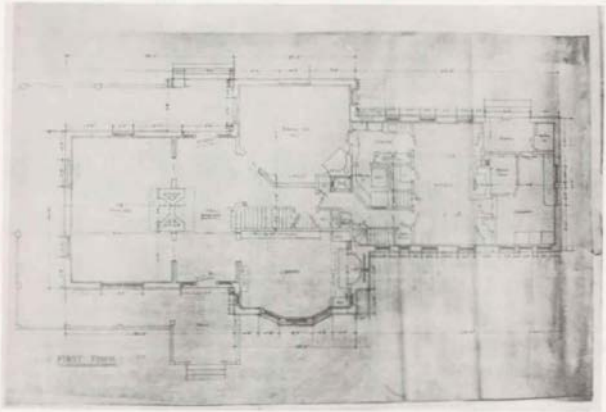


Figure 7 Hall, Sagamore Hill, looking southwest. Photographed by Underwood and Underwood, 1904. Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University Library.



Figure 8

Northeast corner of hall, looking east into dining room. From *New York Times*, June 7, 1914. The animal heads on either side of the doorway reflect Colonel Roosevelt's African expedition of 1909-10. Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (SAHI 1433).



ENTRANCE TO THE DINING ROOM

Figure 9 The hall, looking north from the front door, 1918. Photographed by Paul Thompson. Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University Library.



Figure 10-15 Six views of the hall, photographed by T. Rohan for Roosevelt Memorial Association, 1948/49. SAHI Collection. Figure 10 shows the southeast corner; figure 11, the southwest corner; figure 12, the west side; figure 13, the northwest corner; figure 14, the northeast corner; and figure 15, the east side.











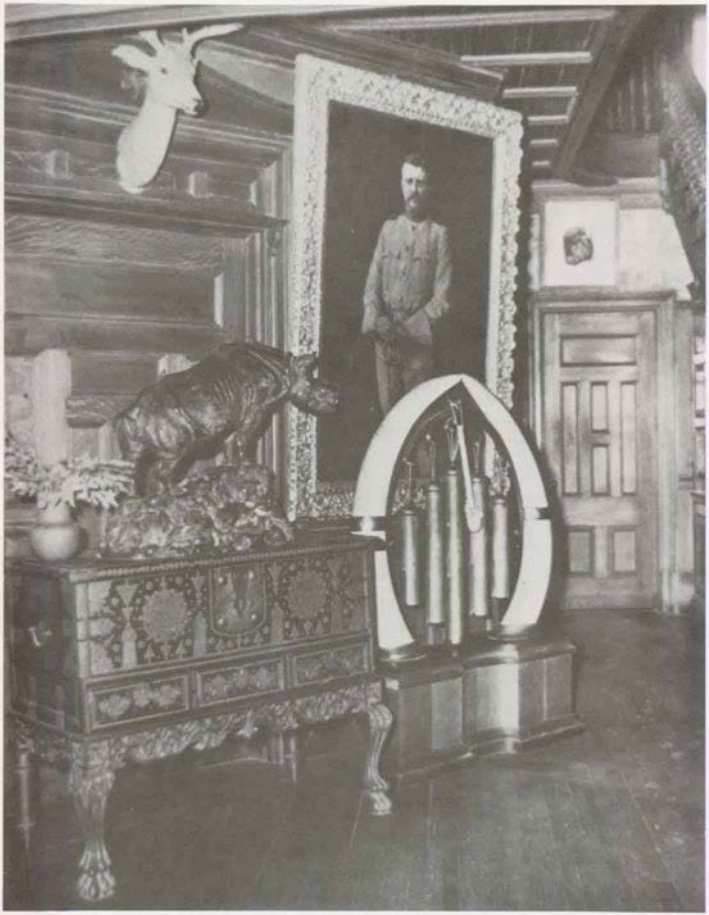


Figure 16 "A cozy corner in the library," autumn 1898. This photograph first appeared in the *New York Times Illustrated Magazine*, October 9, 1898, and later in an article in *Harper's Weekly*, September 21, 1901. SAHI 9365.



Figure 17

"Col. Roosevelt's study and library," autumn 1898. First published in the *New York Times Illustrated Magazine*, October 1898, this west-looking view of the library also appeared in *Town and Country*, June 7, 1902, and *Broadway Magazine*, September 1907. Reproduction from *Town and Country*, Library of Congress.



THE LIBRARY, WHERE MR. ROOSEVELT SPENDS MUCH TIME WHILE AT HOME

Figure 18 The library, looking east from the hall door, photographed by Frank P. Jewett, Orange, New Jersey, probably in 1903 or 1904. SAHI 1430.



Figure 19 East end of the library, photographed by Pach Brothers in 1904. SAHI 1306A.



Figure 20

The president at his desk, Sagamore Hill, summer 1905. This picture may have been taken at the same time as figure 21, judging by the flowers and other desk furnishings. SAHI 86.



Figure 21 Southwest corner of the library, photographed in the summer of 1905 by Beckley for J. Horace McFarland Co. SAHI 1431.


Copyright 1911 by A. Haven Mc Farland Co.

Figure 22 The east end of the library, photographed in 1905 by Beckley for J. Horace McFarland Co. Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University Library. Note the changed lamp shade (cf. fig. 19).



Figure 23 The library in 1914, after repapering and introduction of African gnu head and zebra skin. Photograph by Robert W. Tibbs, published in *New York Times*, June 7, 1914. SAHI 1405.



Figure 24-26 Three views of the library, photographed in 1918 by Paul Thompson. Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University. Figure 24 shows the north side; figure 25, the west end; and figure 26, the east end of the room.







Figure 27-30 Library, photographed in 1948/49 by T. Rohan for Roosevelt Memorial Association. SAHI 1308, 1373, 1374, and uncataloged. Figure 27 (SAHI 1308) shows the east end of the room; figure 28 (1373), the west end; figure 29 (SAHI, uncataloged), the north wall; and figure 30 (SAHI 1374), the south side of the room.



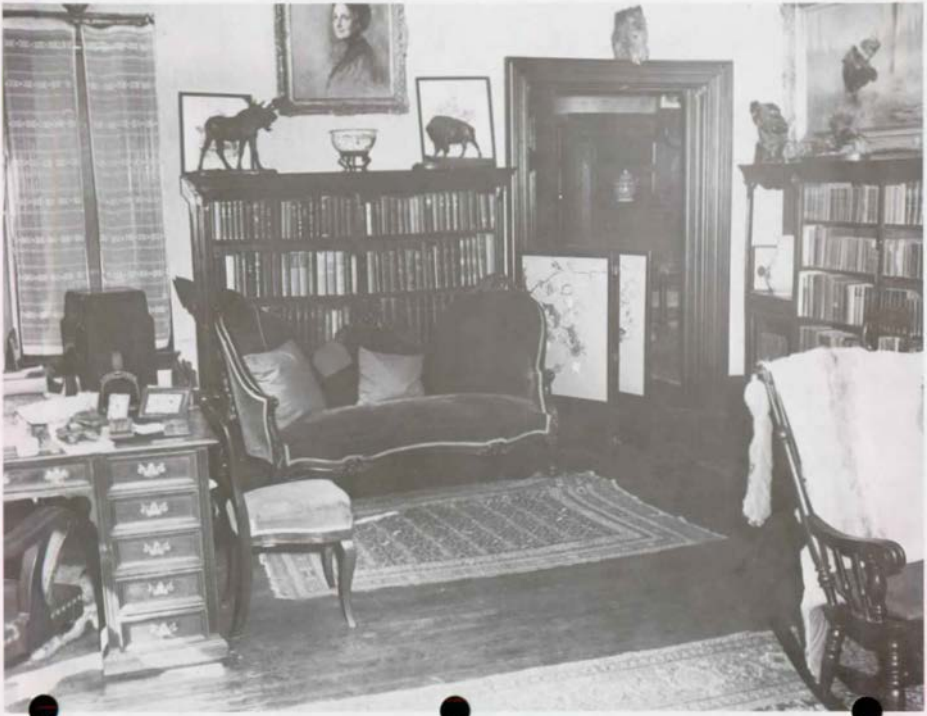






Figure 31 Mrs. Roosevelt's parlor or drawing room, looking northwest, as illustrated in *The Mail and Express Illustrated Saturday Magazine*, October 1, 1898. Library of Congress.





Figure 32 "The Drawing Room," looking north, 1898. First published in the *New York Times Illustrated Magazine*, October 9, 1898, this view reappeared in *Town and Country*, June 7, 1902, after Mrs. Roosevelt's redecorating efforts in 1901 had rendered it out-of-date. Library of Congress.



THE PARLOR IS THE ONLY ROOM IN WHICH THERE IS ANY SUGGESTION OF FORMALITY.

Figure 33 North end of the drawing room, photographed in 1904 by Pach Brothers. SAHI neg. 18 P83. This view and the following one reflect the 1901 changes in the room.



Figure 34

East side of the drawing room, photographed in 1905 by Underwood and Underwood. SAHI 1201. Another Underwood photograph, SAHI 1313, not illustrated, shows a few more details to the left.



Figures 35-38 Four views of the drawing room taken in July 1948 by T. Rohan for the Roosevelt Memorial Association. SAHI 1355-1358.









Figure 39 "Everything is American in the 'North Room,'" from *The Country Calendar*, October 1905. The photograph, taken in July 1905, was by Beckley, for J. Horace McFarland Co. SAHI neg. 5, p. 10.

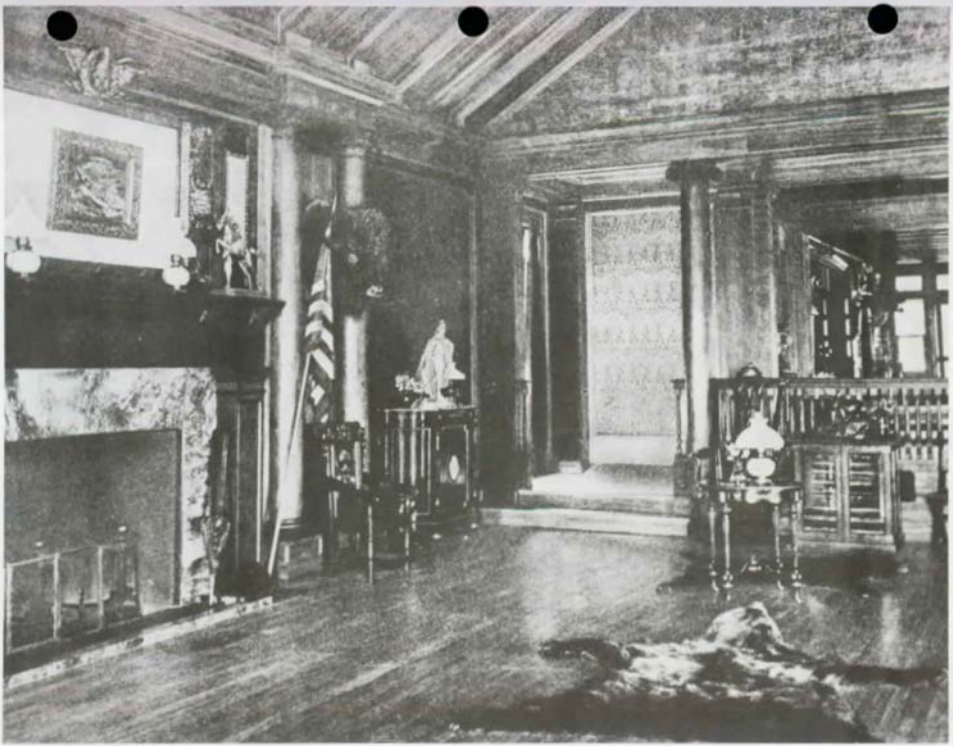


Figure 40 East wall of the new north room, July 1905, photographed by Beckley for J. Horace McFarland Co. Completed only a month earlier, the room was still sparsely furnished. SAHI 1418.

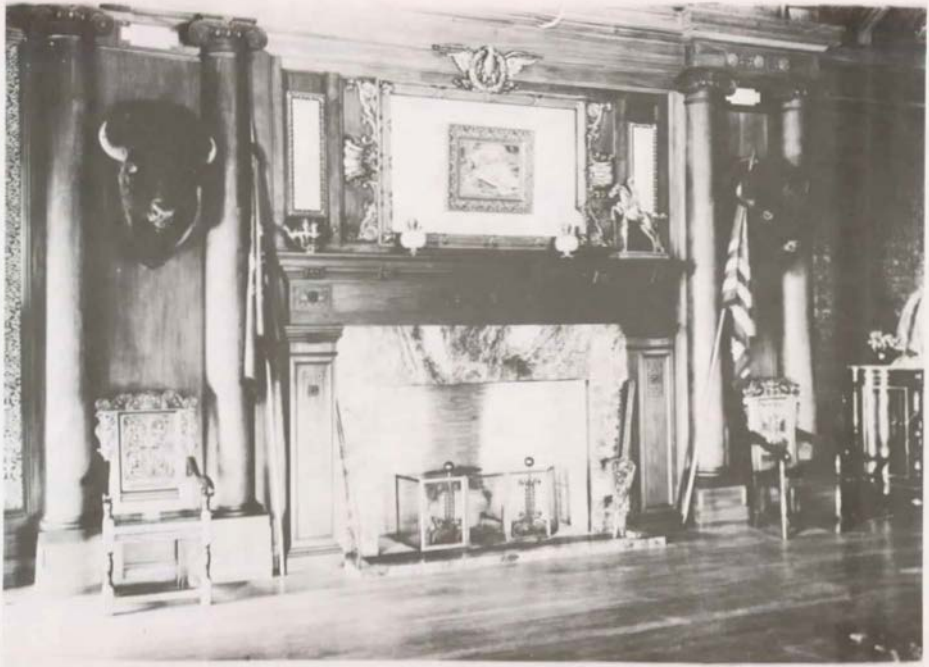


Figure 41 North room, northeast corner, July 1905. Detail from a Beckley photograph for J. Horace McFarland Co. SAHI 9205.

Figure 42 Southwest corner of the north room, July 1905, before the alcove shelves were filled with books and bric-a-brac. Photograph by Beckley for J. Horace McFarland. SAHI collection.



Figure 43 East side of the north room, looking toward the southeast corner, probably taken in 1909/10, after the Roosevelts had left the White House and before the African lion skin was placed in front of the fireplace. Photograph by Pach Brothers. Theodore Roosevelt Association collection.



Figure 44 North room, looking southwest, c.1909/10, taken by Pach Brothers at the same time as figure 43. SAHI 1409.



Figure 45 North room, as seen from the entrance, about 1914. The jaguar skin on the back of the sofa indicates a date after Colonel Roosevelt's return from South America in May 1914. Photographer unknown. SAHI 1347.



Figure 46 North room, looking toward the entrance, 1914, possibly taken at the same time as figure 45. Photographer unknown. Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University Library.



Figure 47-48 North room, east wall (fig. 47) and looking south, 1918 (fig. 48). Both photographs by Paul Thompson. Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University.





Figures 49-53 Views of the north room taken in July 1948, by T. Rohan, for the Roosevelt Memorial Association. SAHI collection.











Figure 54 Theodore Roosevelt, in front of the dining room fireplace, probably photographed by Emily Carow during her visit to Sagamore Hill in 1895. SAHI 12.



Figure 55

Dining room, looking toward the hall door, 1898. This photograph, showing the dining room furniture the Roosevelts bought in Italy in 1887, was first published in the *New York Times Illustrated Magazine*, October 9, 1898. It was reused in the *Broadway Magazine* in September 1907. Figure 55 is a reproduction of the *Broadway Magazine* illustration, the clearer of the two. Library of Congress.



Figure 56

Dining room, looking east, 1904. Underwood & Underwood stereograph. No. X70233, Keystone-Mast Collection, California Museum of Photography, Riverside, California. Note the American Empire dining table and chairs and the Italian sideboard, which co-existed here until Ethel Roosevelt Derby set up housekeeping after her marriage in 1913. The print curtain at the window adds to the informality of the room.



Figures 57-59 Views of the dining room in July 1948, photographed by T. Rohan for the Roosevelt Memorial Association. SAHI collection.



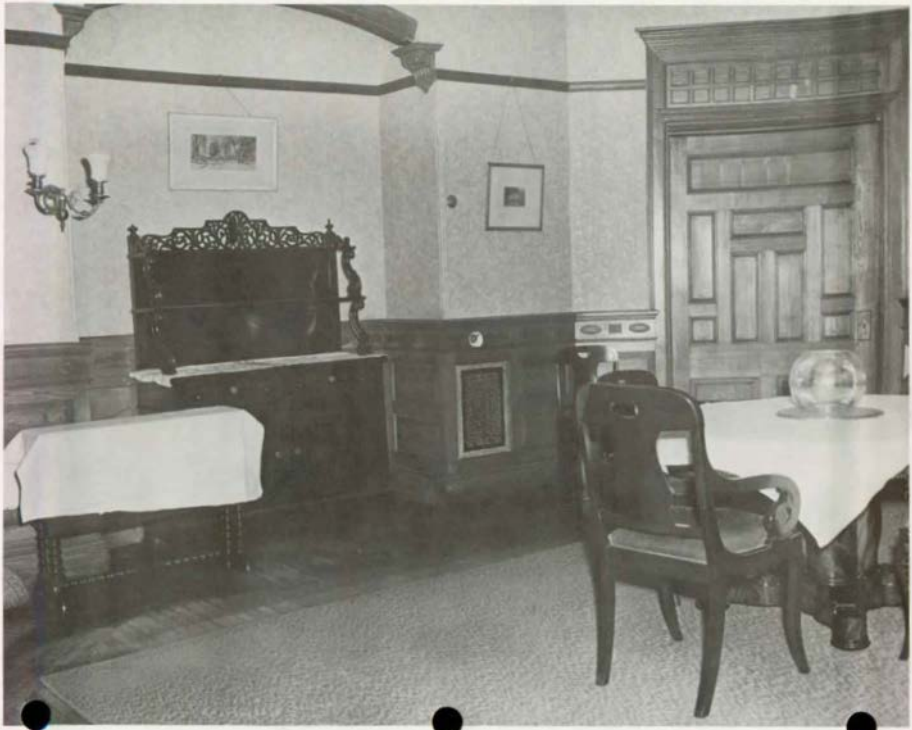
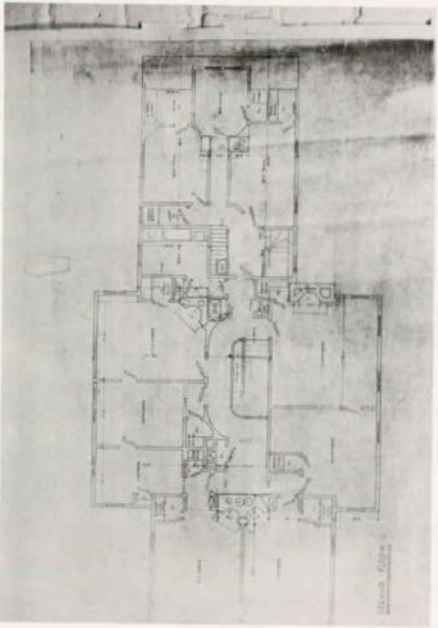




Figure 60 Plan of second floor, Leeholme (Sagamore Hill), prepared by Lamb and Rich, architects, New York City, 1884. From a photocopy, SAHI.



Figures 61-64 Views of the second floor hall, 1948, by T. Rohan, for the Roosevelt Memorial Association. SAHI collection. Figure 61, looking east; the closed door leads to the east wing bedrooms. Figure 62, south side looking west. Figure 63, south wall, next to the stairs. Figure 64, north side, looking west.









Figure 65 Richard Derby in the south bedroom, 1917 or 1918. From a family album, SAHI. A slightly different snapshot, taken at the same time (Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University Library), shows a spool-turned lounge at the foot of the bed, behind the boy.



Figures 66-67 Two views of the south bedroom taken in 1948 by T. Rohan for the Roosevelt Memorial Association. Figure 66, looking southwest; figure 67, looking northeast. SAHI collection.





Figures 68-73 Six snapshots taken in the middle south room (nursery) while Richard and Edith Derby were living at Sagamore Hill, 1917-1918. The photographs are oriented as follows: figures 68-70, west; 71, east; 72, south; and 73, southeast. From a family album, SAHI.













Figures 74-75 Southwest and northeast views of the former nursery, taken in 1948 by T. Rohan for the Roosevelt Memorial Association. SAHI collection. In figure 74, the curtain behind the bed hides the door to the storage space over the porte cochere. In figure 75 can be seen the Pabst wardrobe, later moved into mother's room with the rest of the Pabst bedroom suite.





Figures 76-78 Three snapshots taken in the southwest bedroom ("gate room") in 1917-1918, when Ethel Roosevelt Derby and her two children were living at Sagamore Hill. Figure 76 shows Mrs. Derby and Edith in front of the southeast window. Figure 77 faces south, between the windows. Figure 78 shows part of the west wall. From a family album, SAHI.







Figures 79-81 Three views of the southwest bedroom taken in 1948 by T. Rohan for the Roosevelt Memorial Association. They show, respectively, the southwest corner, northwest corner, and east side of the room, when it was a guest room. SAHI collection.







Figures 82-84 Three views of Mrs. Roosevelt's bedroom, taken during the winter of 1948/49, shortly after her death. Photographed by T. Rohan for the Roosevelt Memorial Association. SAHI collection. There are no photographs of this room when it was shared by Theodore and Edith Roosevelt, but documentary evidence suggests that Mrs. Roosevelt made no major changes in this room after 1919.







Figures 85-86 Dressing room, southeast corner and northeast corner, photographed in 1948/49 by T. Rohan for the Roosevelt Memorial Association. SAHI collection.

Figure 87 Little guest room, west wall. Photographed in 1948/49 by T. Rohan for the Roosevelt Memorial Association. SAHI collection.

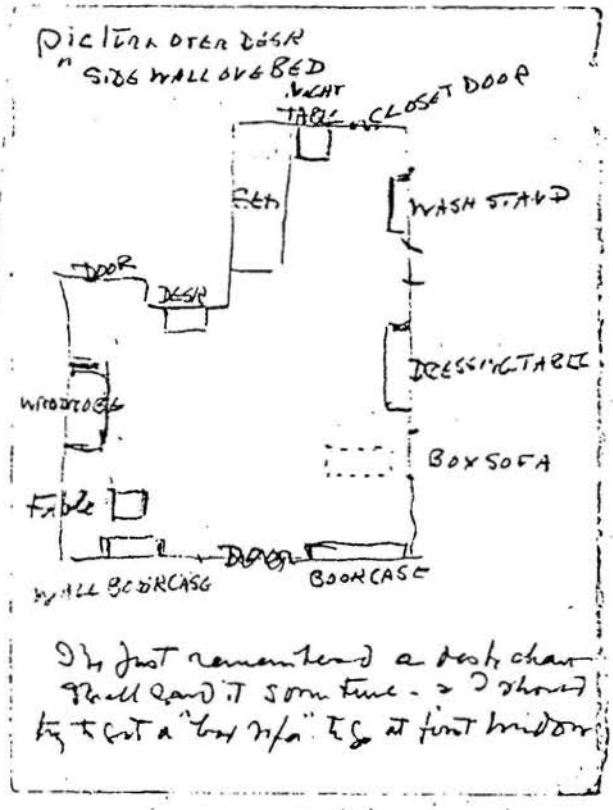


Figure 88-89 Big guest room, southwest and northeast corners. Photographed in 1948/49 by T. Rohan for the Roosevelt Memorial Association. SAHI collection.





Figure 90 Sketch plan of her old bedroom by Alice Roosevelt Longworth, about 1955, when she donated the original furnishings for the restoration of "Alice's room." SAHI collection.



I've just remembered a desk chair
Shall send it some time - I should
try to get a "true w/c" E.g. at first window

Figure 91

Plan of attic (third floor) of Leeholme (Sagamore Hill), prepared by Lamb and Rich, architects, New York City, 1884. From a photocopy, SAHI.

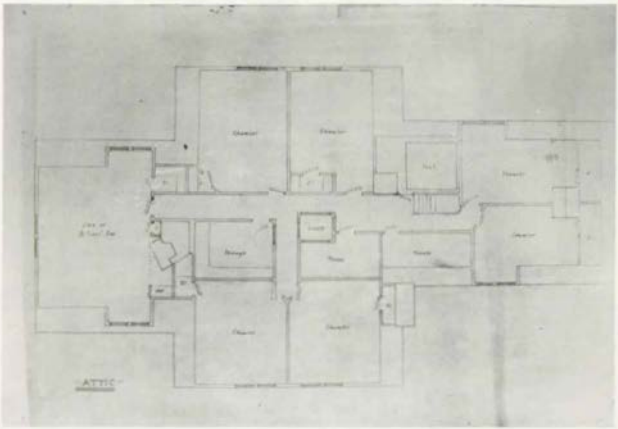

ATTIC

Figure 92 Detail showing then-existing partition in Chamber #2 (east maids' room), from preliminary plan for restoring/remodelling Sagamore Hill, prepared by Chapman, Evans and Delahanty, architects, March 20, 1950. SAHI collection (plan files).

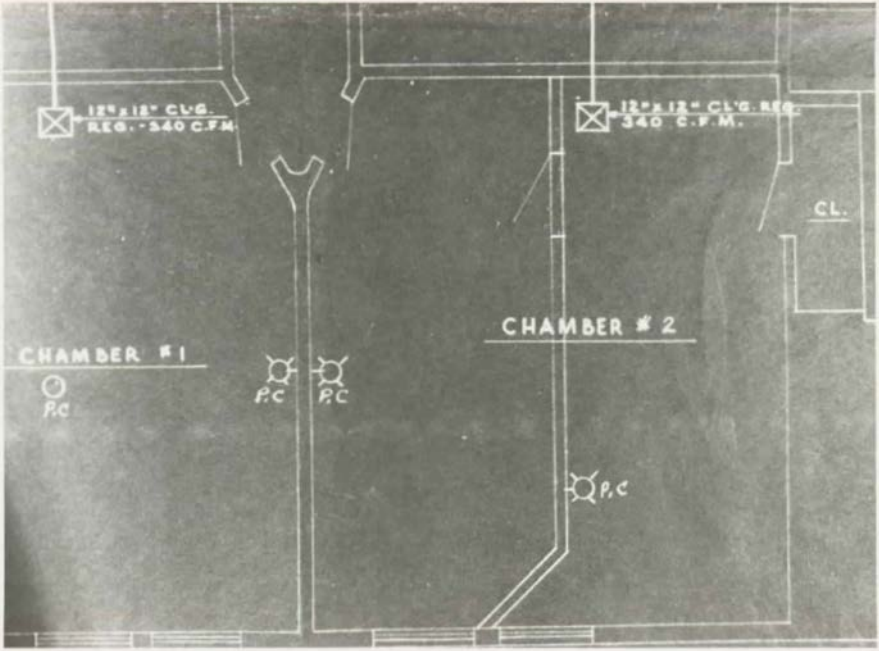

12"x12" CL'G.
REG. - 340 C.F.M.
12"x12" CL'G. REG.
340 C.F.M.
CL.
CHAMBER # 1
CHAMBER # 2
P.C
P.C
P.C
P.C

Figure 93

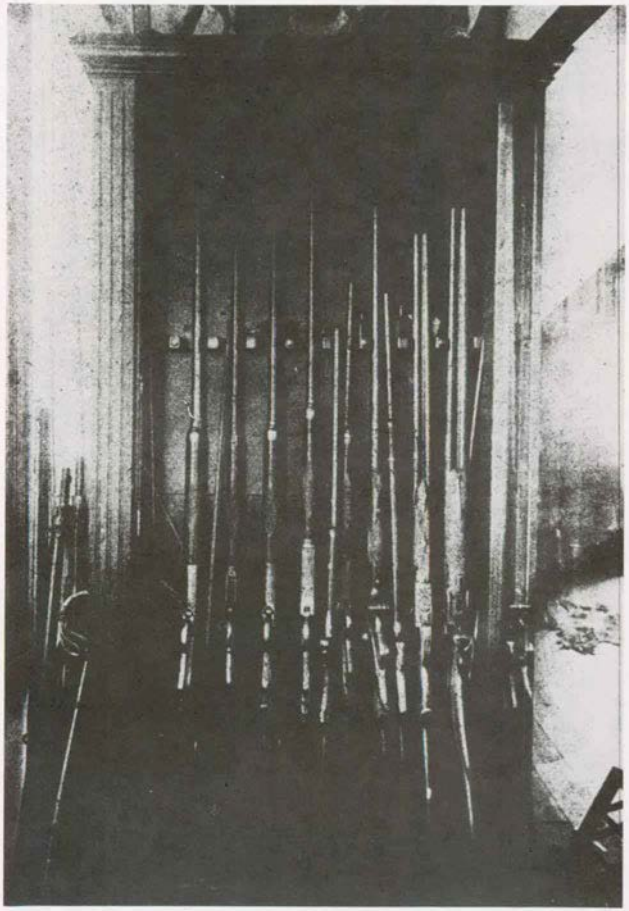
Gun room, looking northeast, 1898. This view first appeared in the *New York Times Illustrated Magazine*, October 9, 1898, captioned: "Col. Roosevelt's workshop; this is the room where he attends to his correspondence." It was used again in *Town and Country*, June 7, 1902, with the caption: "The 'Den,' President Roosevelt's headquarters at the Summer White House." Reproduction of *Town and Country* illustration from the collections of the Library of Congress. The typist in the photograph was probably Miss Cheney who helped with the flood of correspondence Roosevelt's "Rough Rider" celebrity generated.



THE "DEN," PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HEADQUARTERS AT THE SUMMER WHITE HOUSE

Figure 94

Colonel Roosevelt's guns in the case given to him by his sister Anna ("Bamie") about 1886. It stood in the southeast corner of the gun room when photographed for an article in the *New York Times Illustrated Magazine* of October 9, 1898. Reproduction from the collections of the Library of Congress.



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APPENDIX A

Inventory and Appraisal of Art, Literary, and other Property belonging to the Estate of the late Theodore Roosevelt in the residence at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island," prepared in July-August 1919 by William W. Seaman, Hiram H. Parke, and Arthur Swann, of the American Art Association, New York City.

Note: Reproduced here are pages 1-59 of the inventory, comprising the art and household goods in the house. The rest of the 232 page inventory covered Colonel Roosevelt's books (pages 60-224), jewelry (225), goods and livestock in the outbuildings (226-231), and gold and silver objects at the bank in Oyster Bay (232). The original copy of the inventory from which this was copied is in the Kermit Roosevelt papers, Library of Congress; a photocopy has been deposited at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.

After Mrs. Roosevelt's death, her husband's estate was re-appraised by Parke-Bernet Galleries, of New York City, September 20, 1948. A copy of this inventory, which repeated the 1919 inventory verbatim (minus the books and outbuildings), is in the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site collection.

INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL

OF THE

ART, LITERARY AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE

OF THE LATE

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

AT

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND

NEW YORK

This appraisal was made
By competent experts under
The direct management of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION
American Art Galleries
Madison Square South
New York City

THIRD FLOOR

WEST ROOM

PRINTS

Folio 1

Two Colored Prints
From the folio edition of the
"Quadripeds"
Plated 24 x 28
Oak Frames $ 10.00

10.00

Folio 2

WEST ROOM, continued

FURNITURE

Walnut and Rosewood Desk
Double pedestal
Slope front $ 25.00

Ebonized Centre Table
Square top
With drawer 3.00

Upholstered Easy Arm Chair
Tufted velour covering 10.00

Walnut Revolving Office Chair
Cane seat 3.00

Painted Porch Rocker 2.00

Folio 3

Revolving Arm Chair
Polished steer horns
leather seat 15.00

Round Inlaid Table
made of various woods from
Philippines 15.00

Mahogany Music Cabinet
Carved corners and paw feet 10.00

Walnut Gun Case
Single glass door
Drawer in base 10.00

Navajo Rug
Gray ground
Crimson crosses and border 60.00

Folio 4

Mounted Grizzly Bear Skin
Very large specimen 75.00

Grizzly Bear Skin
medium size 50.00

Pair Cinnamon Bear mounted Skins 100.00

Mounted Moose Head
Large specimen 100.00

Mounted Bison Head
On walnut panel 100.00

Mounted Puma Skin 15.00

593.00

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

Folio 5	Stone Pyramid and Plaster Cast	$ 2.00
	Silk American Flag With staff - Inscribed "Presented to Theodore Roosevelt by the Colorado Society of the Daughters of Revolution, Denver May 4th 1903"	25.00
	Silk Flag Rough Riders Regiment "Presented to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt by the Grand Army Encampment of the Republic of Oklahoma May 1910"	25.00
Folio 6	Tobacco Jar Made of Hippopotamus Foot Silver mounted top Inscribed and presented to "Colonel Roosevelt by the American Residents of British East Africa August 3 1909"	100.00
	Bronze Figure Deer Signed E. Keyneys Height 16 inches	75.00
	Bronze Equestrian Group Arab Huntsman Signed P. J. Mene Height 18 inches	125.00
Folio 7	Wicker Waste Basket Barrel shape	3.00
	Telescope Collapsible type Mounted in sole leather case	25.00
	Terra Cotta Sculpture Sable Signed E. Keyneys	10.00
	Old Glass Flask and Ornaments Seven Pieces	5.00
	Mounted Jar Foot of elephant	20.00
		5.00
Folio 8	Fire Irons and Stand 3 Pieces	$ 2.00
	Turkish Sabre Inlaid handle Plush scabbard	10.00
	Two Old Swords and Sabre	2.00

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, continued

	Two Old Telescopes Collapsible types	20.00
	Ivory Tusks Four Pieces	10.00
		464.00

GUNS AND PISTOLS

Folio 9	Pair Pistols W. Greener London Single barrel percussion cap type Monogram T. R. In mahogany case	$ 50.00
	Breech Loading Gun Double barrel 16 Gauge Hammer type	25.00
	Breech Loading Gun Hammer type E. Thomas Jr. Chicago 12 Gauge	25.00
Folio 10	Winchester Repeater Rifle 30 W. C. F. Nickel steel barrel No. 196043 For smokeless powder	35.00
	Winchester Repeater Rifle 45-90 W. C. F. Model 1886	25.00
	Winchester Repeater Rifle 45-75 W. C. F. Model 1876	15.00
	Winchester Repeater Rifle 30 W. C. F. Model 1894	25.00
Folio 11	Krupp, Combination Rifle and Shot Gun Gold inlaid and damascened stock and barrel	75.00
	Sharp Rifle Old reliable 45 Calibre	15.00
	Lot Loaded Shells and Cartridges In broken boxes	10.00

NORTHWEST ROOM

FURNITURE

Folio 12

Ash Wardrobe
Double door
Drawer in base — $ 8.00

Ash Towel Rack — 1.00

9.00

NORTH MIDDLE ROOM

FURNITURE

Folio 13

Walnut Bookcase
Double glass doors — $ 10.00

Ash Wardrobe
Double doors
Drawer in base — 8.00

Ash Chamber Suite
Comprising -
Three-quarter Bedstead, including
Spring, Mattress and Bolster,
Bureau and Washstand — 25.00

Small Walnut Side Table — 2.00

Folio 14

Mission Oak Rocker
Wood seat — 5.00

Brussels Carpet Rug
Length 9 feet
Width 9 feet — 8.00

Navajo Blanket
Gray ground
Black and brown figures — 10.00

Antique Shirvan Rug
Blue, Old rose and black colors
of conventional design
Length 5 feet 8 inches
Width 3 feet 3 inches — 30.00

Antique Shirvan Prayer Rug
(Bad repair)
Length 4 feet 4 inches
Width 3 feet 2 inches — 15.00

[illegible]

HALL

PAINTINGS AND PRINTS

Folio 15

Oil Painting
"Mr. Roosevelt and Jos. Cannon"
Signed at the lower left
H. G. Williamson
Height 21½ inches
Width 19½ inches — $ 25.00

Pastel
"Log Cabin"
R. Swain Gifford — 15.00

Oil Painting
"Porto Marizio"
Signed at lower left
Gavolino Parese
Length 56 inches
Height 36 inches — 100.00

Folio 16

Oil Painting
"Mother and Child at Prayer"
Signed at lower left
Mrs. Muller 1869
Height 30 inches
Width 25 inches — 50.00

Heliogrovurer
"Frederick the Great" — 5.00

Remarque Proof Etching
"Columbus"
By Frocillon — 20.00

Etching
"The Fisherman"
Brunet Debraines — 3.00

Print
Jefferson Portrait — 5.00

Original Deed of Sagamore Hill
Signed by Robert Cooper — 100.00

[illegible]

FURNITURE

Folio 17

Walnut Side Table — $ 3.00

Three Strips Carpet
Rag and red monquette — 5.00

SECOND FLOOR

NORTHEAST ROOM

FURNITURE

Folio 18

Painted Iron Bedstead Including Spring, Mattress and Pillow	$ 10.00
Maple Bureau and Oak Washstand	5.00
Rocker, Upholstered Chair and Towel Rack	3.00
Small Mahogany Table Fluted legs	3.00
Small Carpet Runner	3.00
	24.00

SOUTHEAST ROOM

PASTELS

Folio 19

Pastel "Mountains" R. Swain Gifford	$ 5.00
Pastel "Deer Head" J. Cater Beard	5.00
	10.00

FURNITURE

Folio 20

Walnut Night Stand Marble top	$ 5.00
Walnut Cane Seat Rocker	2.00
Oak Side Table	2.00
Contents of Four Rooms Including four single Beds, Chairs, Tables, Small Rugs	40.00
	49.00

SECOND FLOOR

NORTHEAST ROOM

FURNITURE

Folio 21

Ash Chamber Suite Including single Bedstead, Spring, Mattress and Pillow, Bureau, Side Table	$ 25.00
Couch and Pad Cretonne covering	6.00
Chenille Rug Length 15 feet Width 9 feet	10.00
	43.00

SOUTHEAST ROOM

FURNITURE

Folio 22

Mahogany Sleigh Bed Single size, Including - Mattress, Spring and pillow	$ 20.00
Antique Mahogany Bureau With swinging glass mirror	10.00
Maple Centre Table Square top	8.00
Oak Cane Seat Chair	1.00
Navajo Rug Gray ground Black and white squares Length 6 feet Width 5 feet	40.00
	79.00

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

Folio 23

Bronze Group The Rough Rider "Presented and Inscribed" to- "Theodore Roosevelt 1902" Signed Kelley Height 17½ inches	$ 200.00
	200.00

BATHROOM

FURNITURE

Folio 24

Navajo Blanket
Red, blue, black and yellow square
Length 7 feet
Width 4 feet — $ 50.00

Two Small Navajo Blankets
Red ground and various colors
About 4 feet long — 30.00

Small Oak Shaving Stand
Swinging Mirror — 5.00

Oak Chair and Towel Rack — 2.00

87.00

EAST MIDDLE ROOM NORTH

SEWING

Folio 25

Etching
After De Taille
Bronze Frame — $ 5.00

5.00

EAST MIDDLE ROOM NORTH

FURNITURE

Folio 26

Walnut Chamber Suite
Including -
Full size Bed, Spring, Mattress, Two Pillows, Bureau, Night Stand and Fold-top Side Table — $ 50.00

Green enameled Willow Armchair
extra cushions — 5.00

Pair Brussels Rugs
Length 9 feet
Width 6 feet — 12.00

Small Axminster Mat — 1.00

68.00

WEST MIDDLE ROOM, NORTH

PRINTS

Folio 27

Photogravuer
"Arabs"
After Schreyer
Gilt frame — $ 2.00

Three Small Prints and Photogravuers
Wood Frames — 5.00

7.00

WEST MIDDLE ROOM NORTH, continued

FURNITURE

Folio 28

Walnut Dressing Bureau
Swinging Mirror — $ 10.00

Walnut Washstand
Closet and drawers in base — 3.00

Dwarf Bookcase
Single glass door — 8.00

Mahogany Secretary
Sheraton style
Brass feet — 15.00

Toilet Ware and Waste Basket
Four Pieces — 2.00

38.00

DRESSING ROOM - NORTH SIDE

PRINTS

Folio 29

Study in Black and White
Signed R. Swain Gifford
Mahogany Frame — $ 10.00

Framed Prints and Photogravures
7 Pieces — 10.00

20.00

DRESSING ROOM - NORTH SIDE, continued

FURNITURE

Folio 30

Pair old Painted Chairs
rush bottom seats — $ 10.00

Oak and Willow Rocker
Cane seat — 3.00

Oak Washstand
With drawers and closet — 3.00

Fairbanks Toilet Scales
White enameled — 12.00

Navajo Rug
Red ground
Large center medallion of blue, ivory and green
Length 5 feet 10 inches
Width 4 feet 10 inches — 40.00

Navajo Rug
Red ground stripes of black, brown and white
Length 5 feet
Width 3 feet 2 inches — 15.00

83.00

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ROOM

FURNITURE

Folio 31

Large Carved Maple Bedstead
High square posts and carved panels
Full size Including W. W. Spring, Hair mattress, Bolster and Two Pillows — $ 50.00

Maple and Pink Brocade Boudoir Suite
Comprising - Couch, Arm and Two Side Chairs and small stool — 50.00

Maple Hanging Cabinet
Two doors and shelf — 5.00

Wilton Carpet Rug
Pink ground
Length 12 feet
Width 9 feet — 20.00

Antique Shiraz Rug
Black field
Conventional design in various colors
Length 6 feet
Width 3 feet 9 inches — 50.00

175.00

SOUTHWEST ROOM

FURNITURE

Folio 32

Woven Blue Window Curtains
Six stripe
Faded — $ 15.00

Mahogany Sleigh Bed
Full size
Including - Spring, Hair mattress and Bolster — 35.00

Walnut Dressing Bureau
Swinging Mirror — 10.00

Small Mahogany Side Table
With drawer and undershelf — 5.00

Small Mahogany Desk
Lift top — 5.00

Folio 33

Walnut and Ebony Library Suite
Tufted in tapestry
Sofa, Arm and side Chair — 15.00

Small Walnut Armchair
Faded blue plush covering — 3.00

Small Bookshelf
Inscribed made from wood of old Masonic hall, Neosho, Newton County, Missouri, in which Governor Claiborne F. Jackson by proclamation of September 20 1861, Convened the assembly in extra session and on Monday October 28 1861 passed the ordnance of Secession and Union with the Confederate States — 25.00

Folio 34

Ebonized and Tapestry Arm Rocker — 3.00

Ebonized and Rush Seat Side Chair — 5.00

Italian Walnut Night Stand
Carved heads and masks
With drawer and closet — 15.00

Brussels Carpet Rug
Length 12 feet
Width 9 feet — 20.00

Small Rag Carpet Rug — 2.00

188.00

MIDDLE WEST ROOM SOUTH

ETCHINGS AND PRINTS

Folio 35

Etchings and Prints
In gilt and enamel frames
Four Pieces — $ 10.00

10.00

MIDDLE WEST ROOM SOUTH, continued

FURNITURE

Folio 56

Ash Chamber Suite
Including Single Bedstead, W. F. Spring, Hair Mattress and Bolster, Bureau and Washstand — 25.00

Old Rosewood and Plush Sofa — 5.00

Oak Cane Seat Chair — 1.00

Pattan Arm Rocker — 3.00

Small Walnut Side Table — 2.00

Folio 57

Large Maple Wardrobe
Elaborate carving
Double doors
Length 6 feet 6 inches
Width 6 feet — 25.00

Maple Parlor Cabinet
Inlaid with various colored woods
Length 5 feet
Width 2 feet 6 inches — 10.00

Old Brussels Carpet Rug
Worn
Length 9 feet
Width 9 feet — 3.00

74.00

MIDDLE ROOM SOUTH

PRINTS AND WATER COLORS

Folio 58

Black and White Sketches
"Hunting Scenes"
Signed H. Sandham
Four Pieces — $ 12.00

Black and White Sketches
"Hunting Scenes"
Signed A. B. Frost
Four Pieces — 12.00

Water Color Sketch
"Hunting Scene"
Signed R. Swain Gifford — 5.00

Water Color
"Deer Head"
Signed J. Cater Beard — 10.00

Painting on Panel
"Game"
Unsigned — 15.00

54.00

MIDDLE ROOM SOUTH, continued

FURNITURE

Folio 59

Small Walnut Desk
Lift top and closet in base — $ 5.00

Small Walnut Washstand — 3.00

Ebonized Arm Rocker
Rush seat — 7.00

Soumak Carpet
Blue, red and green colors
Length 12 feet
Width 10 feet 6 inches — 25.00

40.00

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

Folio 40

French Clock Set
Painted Sevres panels
Ormolu frames
Three Pieces — $ 35.00

35.00

BATHROOM ADJOINING

FURNITURE

Folio 41

Painted Chiffonier
Five drawers — $ 5.00

Oak Cane Seat Chair — 1.00

Navajo Blanket
Red field, white and black figures
Length 7 feet
Width 4 feet 8 inches — 30.00

36.00

HALL

FURNITURE

Folio 42

Small Ebonized Cabinet — $ 3.00

China and Pewter Ornaments
Five Pieces — 5.00

Mahogany Drop leaf Table
Square legs
Length 32 inches
Height 29½ inches — 15.00

Red Wilton Carpet
(Worn)
28 inches wide
About 35 yards — 15.00

38.00

FIRST FLOOR

ENTRANCE HALL

FURNITURE

Folio 43	Teakwood Table Velvet top Height 31 inches	$ 20.00
	Mission Oak Book Stand With four shelves Height 44 inches	5.00
	Couch Upholstered in brown corduroy	15.00
	Carved Oak Seat Height 17 inches	15.00
	Oak Table Twisted legs Length 30 inches	15.00
Folio 44	Cedar Chest	50.00
	Oak Cabinet Carved panels and two glass doors Height 36 inches	35.00
	Oak Coat Rack	10.00
	Wrought Iron Standing Lamp Fitted for electricity Height 6 feet	25.00
	Pair of Andirons Made from shells and cannon balls	75.00
	Wrought Iron Fire Irons	15.00
Folio 45	Pair of Velour Portieres	5.00
	Cabistan Rug Red center field with connected medallions and numerous narrow borders Length 7 feet Width 3 feet 11 inches	35.00
	Peraghan Rug Red center with dark blue medallion One wide and two narrow borders Length 8 feet Width 4 feet 10 inches	75.00
Folio 46	Kazak Rug Center with all-over geometrical medallions Three wide and two narrow borders Length 4 feet 5 inches Width 3 feet 6 inches	$ 20.00
	Anatolian Rug Red center with corner ornaments One wide and numerous narrow borders in blue, red and yellow (worn) Length 9 feet 6 inches Width 6 feet 4 inches	50.00
		465.00

ENTRANCE HALL, continued

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

Folio 47	Skin of African Antelope	$ 50.00
	Painted Buffalo Skin	150.00
	Mounted Head of an Eland	150.00
	Mounted Head of a Wolf	25.00
	Mounted Head of an Oryx	100.00
	Mounted Head of a White Tail Deer	25.00
	Mounted Head of a White Deer	25.00
	Mounted Head of Black Tail Deer	40.00
	Mounted Head of Prong Horn Antelope	25.00
Folio 48	Mounted Head of Water Buffalo	150.00
	Two Pairs Antlers Black tail deer	15.00
	Horns of Two-horned Rhinoceros	75.00
	Pair of Elephant Tusks Mounted as gong supports Height 44½ inches	500.00
	Umbrella Stand Mounted foot and leg of elephant	100.00
	Gong Mounted on two Rhinoceros feet	75.00
Folio 49	Pair of Elk Antlers	25.00
	Decorated Pottery Umbrella Stand	15.00
	Pair of Spanish Pottery Covered Bowls Blue and white Height 12 inches	50.00
	Carved Wood Bowl	2.00
	American Indian Pottery Jar Height 8 inches	2.00

ENTRANCE HALL, continued

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, continued

Folio 50	Cloisonne Jar Gilt bronze mounts Lobed body Height 26 inches	$ 50.00
	Silver Tray on feet	15.00
	Antique Copper Bowl Wing handles Diameter 15 inches	15.00
	Bronze Card Receiver	10.00
	Iron Cow Bell	2.00
Folio 51	Bronze Statuette Two-horned rhinoceros By James L. Clark Green patina Signed Height 28 inches	500.00
	Repousse Brass and Ebony Framed Mirror Height 23 inches	15.00
	Antique Stained Wood Framed Mirror Height 23 inches Width 11 inches	5.00
	Cane Rack With horse-shoe from the pacer Dan Patch	15.00
		2226.00

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S DRAWING ROOM

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

Folio 52	Suite of Upholstered Furniture Carved and enameled frames All-over upholstered in silk damask Comprises - Two Sofas, Two Armchairs and two side Chairs	$ 75.00
	Pair of Dresden Porcelain Vases Gilt ground with reserve panels decorated with bunches of flowers in colors Height 11½ inches	100.00
	Famille Verte Temple Jar With cover Height 24 inches	100.00
	French Carpet Rug Woven in the Chinese style Dark blue center with shaped medallion Fleur de lis and conventional floral ornamentation in turquoise-blue, ecru and salmon Length 8 feet 4 inches Width 5 feet 2 inches	100.00
		375.00

LIBRARY

PAINTINGS AND PRINTS

Folio 53	Oil Painting "Oliver Cromwell" Oval Height 8 inches Width 6½ inches	$ 25.00
	Oil Painting C. Rungius "Charging Moose" Signed at lower right Height 29½ inches Length 45½ inches	150.00
	Oil Painting Family Portrait "Bearded Man"	25.00
Folio 54	Oil Painting "Cowboy and Horse in Dessert" Signed at lower left, Lungen Height 15½ inches Length 25 inches	75.00
	Oil Painting Unknown Artist "Gardens of the Vatican" Presented to President Roosevelt By Pope Leo XIII Height 11 inches Length 19½ inches	150.00
	Oil Painting "Dry Dock Dewey Flotilla in the China Sea" Height 8 inches Length 17 inches	25.00
Folio 55	Two Colored Prints After Holbein	30.00
	Crayon Portrait "Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt"	50.00
	Two Prints "Presidents Lincoln and Grant" Ebonized frames	15.00
	Engraving "Washington" By Le Fort	50.00

Folio 56	Etching By Bicknell	$ 25.00
	Two Engravings "William, Prince of Orange" "Maurite, Prince of Orange" By Tanje	25.00
	Colored Print Colonel Crockett	25.00
	Charcoal Drawing "Head of an Indian" By Frederick Remington Signed	100.00
	Two Original Drawings From "Punch" By E. T. Reed "Kindred Spirits of the Strenuous Life" and "Confiscated by the Berlin Police"	50.00
	Black and White "The Soap and Water Cure" By Bernard Partridge	10.00
		830.00

LIBRARY, continued

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

Folio 57

Bronze Statuette
Buffalo
Reddish brown patina
Height 13 inches
Length 19 inches — $ 75.00

Bronze Statuette
Recumbent Lioness
Signed Barye
Green patina
Height 5 inches — 50.00

Bronze Statuette
"Paleolithic Man"
By Frederick Remington
Green patina
Height 16 inches — 100.00

Folio 58

Russian Bronze Group
Man Hunting Wolf with Wolf Hounds
Brown patina
Height 11 inches
Length 21 inches — 125.00

Bronze Statuette
Crouching Panther
By E. Kemeys
Height 13 inches
Length 25 inches — 100.00

Harpoon — 5.00

Folio 59

Equestrian Bronze Group
Sheridan's Ride
Brown patina
Height 20 inches — 150.00

Bronze Group
Indian with running horse
Brown patina
Height 13 inches
Length 18 inches — 100.00

Pair of Bronze Candelabra
Birds' Nests
Snail feet
For three lights, each — 25.00

LIBRARY, continued

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, continued

Folio 60

Bronze Vase
Applied silver and gold ornamentation
set with Montana sapphires
Presentation piece, inscribed
Height 17½ inches — $ 100.00

Bronze Plaquette
Profile portrait of an Indian
Diameter 7 inches — 20.00

Ivory Paper Cutter
Initialed T. R. in silver — 25.00

Small Metal Box, Two Rings and
Miniature Coal Scuttle — 10.00

Folio 61

Copper Ash Tray — 1.00

Iron Stirrup
Antique Chinese — 10.00

Silver-plated Candlestick
Used in sealing the Treaty of
Portsmouth
Presented to President Roosevelt
Inscribed
Height 10½ inches — 75.00

Persian Silver Tray
Repousse ornamentation of flowers
and leaf scrolls
Diameter 6½ inches — 25.00

Folio 62

Gold Presentation Cup
16 karat
Weight 720 Pennyweight
Inscribed San Francisco greets
President Roosevelt
San Francisco California
May 12th 1903
Height 12 inches — 500.00

Large Silver Vase
Presentation piece
Inscribed Louisville, Kentucky
April 1905
Height 16 inches — 100.00

LIBRARY, continued

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, continued

Folio 63

Silver plated Pen Rack
Form of a horse shoe
Presented to his excellency
Theodore Roosevelt from
Robert Fitzsimmons
November 8th 1904 — $ 25.00

Bronze Statuette
Cougar
Signed Aphinister Proctor 1891
Brown patina
Inscribed and presented to
President Roosevelt March 1st 1909
At the Tennis Cabinet Lunch
By Ambassador Jusserand
Mr. Justice Moody and Members of
His Cabinet
Height 10 inches
Length 34 inches — 250.00

Folio 64

Silver Tankard
Repousse ornamentation of Teniers
subject half-length figures
Masks and leaves
Height 16½ inches — 150.00

Pair of Old Silver Plaques
Repousse figure ornamentation
Dated 1462
Height 15 inches
Diameter 10½ inches — 250.00

Vase
Silver Mounting
The bowl, a carved nut — 25.00

Folio 65

Silver Beaker
Etched ornamentation
Presentation Piece
May 5th 1910
Cover surmounted by a man in armor
Height 15 inches — 100.00

Silver Tray
Indented scalloped band
Inscribed "Theodore Roosevelt 1891"
Diameter 5 inches — 15.00

Antique Silver Plated Tray
Repousse ornamentation of animals
and fish
Length 9 inches — 25.00

LIBRARY, continued

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, continued

Folio 66

Reproduction in Bronze
of the Seals used in the Treaty
of Portsmouth — $ 25.00

Inkstand
In the form of a Rhinoceros' foot
with hammered copper top surmounted
by a rhinoceros — 50.00

Pottery Statuette
Japanese
Old Man and Deer
Height 14 inches — 25.00

Old Chinese Blue and White Bowl
Decoration of dragon
Diameter 10½ inches — 75.00

Folio 67

Pair of Famille Rose Bottle-shaped Vases
Globular bodies with slightly
spreading necks
Height 16 inches — 150.00

Chinese Porcelain Jar
Green glaze
Height 4 inches — 25.00

Plater Cast
Buffalo's Head
By A. R. Proctor — 10.00

American Indian Bag — 10.00

Folio 68

Wrought Iron Table Lamp
Fitted for electricity
Height 27½ inches — 20.00

Blue Glass Table Lamp
Fitted for electricity
Height 15 inches — 15.00

Brass and Copper Betel Box
Rectangular with chain support
Length 6½ inches — 50.00

Adjustable Reading Lamp — 10.00

LIBRARY, continued

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, continued

Folio 69	Black and Green Marble Mantel Clock Height 12½ inches	$ 25.00
	Mahogany Mantel Clock Cambridge Chimes on eight bells Height 23½ inches	100.00
	Book Holder Oak with brass mounts	5.00
	Mahogany Ballot Box Into which the electoral votes were dropped for president and vice-president 1905	150.00
	Mounted Head of Prong Horn Antelope	25.00
	Mounted Head of Rocky Mountain Goat	25.00
	Mounted Head of Gnu	100.00
	Mounted Head of Peccary	25.00
		5556.00

LIBRARY, continued

FURNITURE

Folio 70	Walnut Stool Carved medallion and stretcher	$ 5.00
	Carved Walnut Fire Screen	40.00
	Pair of Andirons, Fire Irons Spark Screen and Bellows	100.00
	Small Brass Pot and Stand	15.00
	Wrought Iron Wood Holder	50.00
	Mahogany Rocking Chair Wood seat	30.00
Folio 71	Mahogany Small Table Twisted legs	15.00
	Mahogany Rocker Spindle back	20.00
	Mahogany Desk Chair Leather seat and back Revolving	75.00
	Mahogany Desk Pedestal ends and numerous drawers	50.00
	Small Wood Table Painted green	1.00
	Indian Basket	5.00
Folio 72	Beluchistan Mat 22 inches square	5.00
	Daghestan Rug Blue center field with conventional leaves in trilliant coloring Two wide and numerous narrow borders Length 6 feet 2 inches Width 4 feet 5 inches	50.00
	Persian Rug Dark blue center with sprays of flowers and plants in low tones One wide and two narrow borders Length 6 feet 10 inches Width 4 feet 3 inches	150.00

LIBRARY, continued

FURNITURE, continued

Folio 73

Bokhara Rug
Red field with conventional designs
Length 5 feet 10 inches
Width 3 feet — $ 50.00

Feraghan Square Rug
Blue center field with conventional floral designs
One wide and four narrow borders
6 feet Square — 100.00

Zebra Skin — 100.00

Brown Bear Skin Rug
with mounted head — 75.00

Peccary Skin Rug — 20.00

Two Small Fur Rugs
Bob cats — 20.00

$976.00

LIVING ROOM

PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS

Folio 74

Oil Painting
P. Marcius Simons
"The Towers of Porcelain"
Signed at the lower left
Height 35 inches
Length 44½ inches — $ 1200.00

Oil Painting
Fritz Thaulow
"Pittsburgh"
Signed at the lower left
Height 32 inches
Length 39 inches — 2500.00

Oil Painting
P. Marcius Simons
"Bridge and Castle"
Signed at the lower right
Height 36 inches
Length 57 inches — 1000.00

Folio 75

Oil Painting
Lucien W. Powell
"Evening - Grand Canyon of Arizona"
Signed at the lower left
Height 23 inches
Length 37 inches — 300.00

Oil Painting
Howard Pyle
"George Rogers Clark on the Way to Kaskaskia"
Height 36 inches
Width 25½ inches — 250.00

Water Color
Raymond Sayer
"The White House"
Height 6½ inches
Length 9½ inches — 25.00

Folio 76

Water Color
Coleman
"Night Scene"
Height 3½ inches
Length 9½ inches — 15.00

Oil Painting
P. Marcius Simons
"Seats of the Mighty"
Signed at lower right
Height 55½ inches
Width 34½ inches — 1250.00

Pencil Drawing — 2.00

6642.00

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

Folio 77

Dresden Vase
King's blue glaze
Ovoid body with serpent handles
Gilded ornamentation
Height 16½ inches — 100.00

Wine Jug and Six Glasses
(one broken)
Elaborate ornamentation of flowers
in relief on a gilt ground — 75.00

Paper Weight
Pink quartz
Surmounted by gilt bronze eagle
Height 2 inches — 25.00

Gilt Bronze Statuette of Buddha
On lotus throne
Height 6½ inches — 50.00

Folio 78

Green Jade Ash Tray
Gilt bronze mounts — 50.00

Miniature Statuette of a Bear
Green crystal — 2.00

Miniature Statuette of a Bear
Green crystal
Height 2 inches. — 20.00

Pink Quartz and Jadeite Paper Weight
Statuette of an Elephant
Height 2½ inches — 25.00

Silver Seal
Surmounted by a bear
Height 2½ inches — 5.00

Folio 79

Paper Weight
Petrified wood surmounted by ivory
statuette of an elephant
Height 3 inches — 25.00

Chinese Carved Ivory Card Case
Carved ornamentation of figures
in a grove
In wood box — 35.00

Japanese Carved Ivory Group
Elephants crossing a bridge
Length 14½ inches — 50.00

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, continued

Folio 80

Bronze Group
Plainsman
Signed MacMonnies
Antique green patina
Height 25 inches — $ 300.00

Bronze Statuette
Moose
Signed Rangules
Antique green patina
Height 16½ inches — 100.00

Pair of Chinese Porcelain Vases
Crackled green and brown ground
With decoration of lotus on
famille verte panels
Height 12 inches — 100.00

Folio 81

Box containing lot of Mechanical Figures
Japanese — 15.00

Bronze Vase
Fantastic subject
By K. Keynes
Reddish patina
Height 31 inches — 75.00

Part of a Bridle
Leather and repousse metal — 10.00

Bisque Bust of Lincoln
Height 23 inches — 75.00

Folio 82

Bronze Statuette
The Puritan
By Augustus St. Gaudens
Green patina
Presented to Theodore Roosevelt
when Governor
Height 32 inches — 500.00

Bronze Group
Broncho Buster
Signed Frederick Remington
Green patina
Inscribed Colonel Theodore Roosevelt
from his regiment at Camp Wykoff
September 15th 1898
Height 24 inches — 300.00

LIVING ROOM, continued

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, continued

Folio 83	Bronze Group The Rough Rider Signed Frederick Mac Monies Inscribed to Colonel Roosevelt Height 23 inches Length 21 inches	$ 300.00
	Fourteen Karat Gold Group Indian struggling with a bear Presented to President Roosevelt by the Society of California Pioneers On onyx base Height 9½ inches	350.00
Folio 84	Gold Cup Presented to President Roosevelt by the Union League Club of San Francisco 1903 Cover surmounted by a bear On Onyx Base Height 8½ inches	200.00
	Copper Paper Cutter In the form of a lance Height 9½ inches	20.00
	Hunting Knife With gilt-bronze hilt Arms of the United States Inscribed "Presented to Theodore Roosevelt by His Friend James W. Gerard"	100.00
Folio 85	Old persian Copper Jug Height 3½ inches	2.00
	Bronze Ink Stand With Bust of Lincoln Brown patina Height 7 inches Length 12 inches	150.00
	Russian Bronze Match Holder Peasant driving a sled Gilded Malachite base (as is)	5.00

LIVING ROOM, continued

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, continued

Folio 86	Inkstand and Pen Holder Log of wood Silver-plated mount	20.00
	Inkstand Elephnat's Foot, Mounted	50.00
	Pair of Persian Dancer's Anklets	20.00
	Two Pairs of Iron Spurs Silver inlay	20.00
	Two Royal Worcester Match Holders and Satsuma Incense Burner	5.00
	Pair of Chinese Cloisonne Vases Red ground with floral decoration in colored enamels Height 7½ inches	50.00
Folio 87	Pair of Gilt Bronze Vases Drum shape with pierced panels Height 9 inches	20.00
	Pair of Crown Derby Plates Paintings of birds Diameter 8½ inches	25.00
	Etched Glass Decanter and Glass Flower Vase The former with decoration of plumed helmets The latter imperfect	20.00
	Lowestoft Plate With painted medallion	15.00
Folio 88	Chinese Porcelain Plate Decoration of Peach Fruit	25.00
	Pair of Etched Glass Compotiers With crest	50.00
	Pair of Carved Ivory Statuettes European Height 10 inches	50.00
	Porcelain Vase Painted decoration of flowers in brilliant colorings Height 11½ inches	25.00

LIVING ROOM, continued

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, continued

Folio 89

Bronze Statuette
"The Spirit of America"
By Ralph Beach
Green patina
Height 18½ inches — $ 75.00

Bronze Statuette
Panther and Bear
By P. W. Deming
Reddish brown patina
Height 7½ inches — 100.00

Bisque Statuette of a Bear
After the bronze Cardet
Height 11 inches — 25.00

Folio 90

Set of Japanese Miniature Armor
In glass case
Presented to Ex-president
Roosevelt by Admiral Togo
Height 22 inches — 200.00

Bronze Mortar
Decoration of Grape Vine in relief
Height 4 inches — 25.00

Twenty Karat Gold Ash Tray
Presented to President Roosevelt
inviting him to visit the Camps
of the Arctic Brotherhood
Diameter 5 inches — 100.00

Folio 91

Set of Seven Silver-gilt Ash Trays
With match holder — 15.00

Sterling Silver Paper Cutter
With inscription and date — 5.00

Dagger
With silver and gilded sheath
and hilt
Inscribed Colonel Rondom — 25.00

Silver-plated Cigarette Box — 5.00

Japanese Cloisonne Tray
Diameter 11 inches — 5.00

LIVING ROOM, continued

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, continued

Folio 92

Table Lamp
Japanese cloisonne standard
Silk shade
Fitted for electricity
Height 27 inches — $ 50.00

Table Lamp
Japanese bronze vase standard
Fitted for electricity
Height 32 inches — 50.00

Adjustable Reading Light — 10.00

Table Lamp
Bronze and porcelain
Fitted for electricity
Height 17 inches — 20.00

Folio 93

Table Lamp
Hammered copper
Relief ornamentation of dragon
Height 17 inches — 25.00

Silver Paper Cutter
With copper handle set with
Montana sapphires
Butte, Montana — 30.00

Sterling Silver paper Cutter
Lion mask handle
Length 12 inches — 25.00

Ivory Paper Cutter
With silver initials
Length 19 inches — 25.00

Folio 94

Eight-day Table Clock
In silver and leather case — 25.00

Bronze Group
Indian mother, Children and dead bear
Reddish brown patina
Presented to Theodore Roosevelt
by the sculptor, John J. Boyle
Height 27 inches — 100.00

Walrus Ivory Cribbage Board — 50.00

LIVING ROOM, continued

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, continued

Folio 95	Ivory Tusk Silver mounted Presented to Theodore Roosevelt by British East Africans 1909 Length 37 inches	$ 150.00
	Pair of Elephant Tusks From an Elephant shot by the late Theodore Roosevelt Uganda 1909 Length about 63 inches	1000.00
	Pair of Very Large Elephant Tusks Presented to the late Theodore Roosevelt by Emperor Menelik Length about 107 inches	3000.00
Folio 96	Sword With beaded handle	20.00
	Japanese Court Sword in Case Presented to the late President Roosevelt by the people of Sendia, Japan 1905 Nashiji laoquer scabbord Shark skin hilt Guards and mounts in gold and shakudo	250.00
	Court Sword Presented by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan to Thedore Roosevelt at the close of the Porta- mouth Peace Conference Nashiji laoquer scabbard with kiri and chrysanthemums in gold laoquer Guards and mounts of gold and shakudo	250.00
Folio 97	Japanese Short Sword Red laoquer scabbard with kiri crests in gold laoquer Mounts of gold and silver	125.00
	Two Lances One with long blade the other with barbed tip	20.00

LIVING ROOM, continued

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, continued

Folio 98	Skin of a Lioness With mounted head	$ 100.00
	Skin of a Lioness With mounted head	100.00
	Skin of a Lion With mounted head	250.00
	Skin of a Leopard Head Mounted	100.00
	Pair of Moose Horns	20.00
	Pair of Mounted Wapiti Heads With large antlers	300.00
	Pair of Mounted Buffalo Heads	500.00
		10,654.00

LIVING ROOM, continued

FURNITURE, RUGS, etc.

Folio 99	Kazak Rug Center panel with diagonal stripes One wide and two narrow borders Length 7 feet 6 inches Width 3 feet 7 inches	$ 60.00
	Mahoagny Drop Leaf Table Turned legs and bracket feet Height 22 inches	25.00
	Ebonized Music Stand Two Shelves Height 31 inches	5.00
	Ebonized and Burl Walnut Cabinet Glass door and ends Gilt metal mouldings Height 51 inches Length 29½ inches	50.00
Folio 100	Very Large Chippendale Armchair Presented by the first Troop Philadelphia City Calvalry, 1905	125.00
	Wrought Iron Wood Holder	50.00
	Carved Wood Chest With panels and moulding with ornamentation of flowers in low relief Height 31½ inches Length 55 inches	150.00
	Carved Black Oak Rocking Chair	40.00
	Walnut Armchair Leather seat	25.00
Folio 101	Folding Card Table With floral inlay in colored woods	25.00
	Four Walnut Armchairs Circular with half-round backs Caned	100.00
	Mission Oak Rocking Chair Leather Seat	20.00
	Wrought Iron and Leather Hearth Seat	50.00

LIVING ROOM, continued

FURNITURE, RUGS, etc., continued

Folio 102	Wrought Iron Andiron and Fire Irons	$ 50.00
	Antique English Armchair Carved seat and back with tablet inscribed Chair made from the Wood of Sir Martin Frobisher's ship and given to Him by Queen Elizabeth Back with carving M. Frobisher 1580	750.00
	Mahogany Desk Chair Half-round back Square leather seat	40.00
	Oak Footstool Fluted legs	10.00
	Carved Dark Oak Settee With loose seat and two Pillows	100.00
Folio 103	Pair of Chippendale style Bookcases Broken arch tops Glass doors and cupboards below Height 8 feet 4 inches Length 6 feet 4 inches	450.00
	Waste Paper Basket Indian	15.00
	Corona Typewriter	10.00
	Metal and Ebony Coffer With inlaid Persian inscriptions Presented to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt by the Syrian Community in Egypt In wood case Height 7 inches Length 12 inches Width 8½ innhes	125.00
Folio 104	Rosewood and Burl Walnut Cabinet With gilt metal mounts with porcelain panel and marble top Height 46 inches Width 54 inches	100.00
	Large Mahogany Armchair Leather seat and back With tablet "The President" November 1st 1902	150.00

LIVING ROOM, continued

FURNITURE, RUGS, etc., continued

Folio 105

Antique English Oak Armchair
Carved back
Shaped arms and turned legs $ 300.00

Walnut Desk
Pedestal ends
Numerous drawers and cabinets
Length 60 inches
Width 35 inches 150.00

2975.00

DINING ROOM

FURNITURE

Folio 106

Oak Seat
Upholstered in leather $ 25.00

25.00

SILVER AND CHINA

Folio 107

Four Piece Silver Tea Set
By William Adams $ 350.00

Silver Hot Milk Jug 35.00

Flat Silver Dish
Marked M. W. B. 40.00

Large Silver Mug
With cover 50.00

One Dozen Fish Knives
Silver
Initialed T. R. 25.00

Porcelain Dinner Service
Impressed mark Derby
Monogrammed T. R.
Comprises - 23 Dinner Plates,
16 Soup Plates, 18 Breakfast
Plates and 12 Vegetable
Dishes and Platters 200.00

700.00

AT OYSTER BAY BANK BUILDING

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES

Folio 598

Gold Box and Plateau Presentation Pieces
18 Zarat Gold
Finely engraved and embossed and with
enameled panels depicting historical
points in London
Coat-of-Arms of United States and jeweled
Initials T. R.
Inscribed presentation from the corporation
of the City of London to Theodore Roosevelt
Ex-president of the United States of
America
Guildhall London May 31st 1910
On the inside is an Illuminated
scroll on vellum $ 2500.00

Silver Deep Bowl
Diameter 19 inches
Presented and inscribed to Our President
Theodore Roosevelt by the members of his
term's Cabinet
Gratefully
Robert Bacon, Ambassador Jusserand
and Members of His Cabinet 1909 150.00

Folio 599

Silver Loving Cup
Presented to President Roosevelt by the
Citizens of Butte, Montana
May 27th 1903
Height 12½ inches 150.00

Silver Loving Cup
Presented to President Roosevelt by the
Citizens of Dallas, Texas
April 5th 1905
Height 13 inches 150.00

2950.00

APPENDIX B

Inventory and Appraisal of the Property belonging to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill, 1945, prepared by William K. Drewes. From a copy in the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site collection, annotated by Mrs. Derby and by former Curator Jessica Kraft to indicate which items went to family members and which were cataloged ("cat.") into the site collection.

WM. K. DREWES
123 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
BEEKMAN 3-0594

INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL REPORT

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT
"SAGAMORE HILL"
OYSTER BAY, L. I.

	PAGE	FURNISHINGS	PAINTINGS	MISCELL.	TOTALS:
RECEPTION HALL	1	1885.-	3950.-	595.-	6430.-
DRAWING ROOM	5	6395.-	3370.-	6720.-	16485.-
~~LIVING~~ WORK ROOM	21	10825.-		2476.-	13301.-
DINING ROOM	26	2380.-		1140.-	3520.-
KITCHEN & PANTRY	30	202.-		200.-	402.-
SERVICE DINING ROOM	31	134.-			134.-
2ND FLOOR					
STAIRS & HALL	32	2025.-	3350.-		5375.-
MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ROOM	35	981.-	295.-	146.-	1422.-
MRS. ROOSEVELT'S DRESSING ROOM	39	921.-	100.-	392.-	1413.-
WEST MIDDLE ROOM	42	251.-	65.-	58.-	374.-
NORTH EAST ROOM	44	26.-	20.-		46.-
STERLING SILVER	45			7251.-	7251.-
SILVER PLATED WARE	52			853.-	853.-
CHINA & PORCELAIN	55			2626.-	2626.-
GLASSWARE	59			646.-	646.-
GRAND TOTALS		26025.-	11150.-	23103.-	60278.-

December 28, 1945

Wm. K. Drewes

(Wm. K. Drewes)

RECEPTION HALL

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Furnishings

1 Bijar Rug (Persian Contemporary)
White field with an all over pattern of floriated foliate arabesques with palmettes etc. in variegated colors; 18" border and 9" main red stripe with a conventional palmette vine flanked by white secondary and blue tertiary stripes; plain red outer stripe.
Technical Analysis: Cotton warp and weft; 14 vertical and 14 horizontal Sehna knots per square inch; deep pile.
8'10" x 12' — 475.-

1 Moorish Chest
Carved of fruitwood; hinged lid with three lower 1/3 length drawers; all over geometrical brass nail studdings and engraved brass disks and hinges; brass bale handles; wrought iron bale handles at sides.
47½" x 21" x 19½"
Set on mahogany stand with foliate scroll carved apron; rosetted blocks and foliate carved fluted cabriole legs and heavy claw feet; baluster turned rear legs.
48" x 22½" x 18½" — 600.- HBR

OK 1973 1 Carved Oak Stand
Grapevine carved pierced panel sides.
21½" x 16¼" x 17" — 50.- Cat.

1 Mahogany Tall Case Clock by Evans Salop
OK 1973 Saqaweh
Oval painted dial; satin-wood fan-inlaid spandrils on door; round fluted column sides with brass ends; arcaded annodated broken-arch pediment with brass rosette and 3 pointed ball finials; center has ¼ round fluted columned corners; base with reeded chamfered corners and shaped bracket supports.
Height: 89" — 750.- Cat.

~~1 Pair of Shirred Net Curtains.~~ ~~10.-~~

TOTAL FOR FURNISHINGS — 1885.-

353

RECEPTION HALL

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Paintings

OK 1 Oil Painting on Canvas
Signed lower right Fedor Encke 1902
H.C. 1973 3/4 length portrait of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt
40" x 60"
6½" gilt-wood and gesso frame. — 3500.- Cat

OK 1973 1 Oil Painting on Canvas
by P. Marcius Simons
"Victory"
Inscribed to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt
18" x 14"
5" gilt-wood and gesso frame. — 350.- Cat

OK 1973 1 Engraving
by Piranesi
Altra Veduta de Tempio della Libilla in Tivoli
17" x 24"
Margin and oak frame. — 40.- Cat

OK 1973 1 Engraving
Veduta delli Avanzi del Foro-di-Nerua
28" x 19"
Margin and oak frame. — 40.- Cat

OK. 1973 1 Engraving
Tempio di Minerva Medica
13½" x 7½"
Margin and oak frame. — 20.- Cat

TOTAL FOR PAINTINGS — 3950.-

✓ glass bowl, Hand [illegible] bowl

RECEPTION HALL

INSURABLE INTEREST:

-Miscellaneous

1 Primitive Pottery Jar
Relief decoration of Indian on Horse-back Hunting Buffalo; geometrical designs.
Height: 14" — 50.- Cat.

1 Blue Staffordshire Porcelain Pitcher
Landscape, castle and lake scene etc; floral border.
Height: 13½" (Repaired) — ~~60.-~~

1 Chinese Blue-White Porcelain Bowl
Kwang-Hsi Period (1661-1722)
Dia: 7" x 3" high
On carved teakstand. — 75.- Cat.

1 Chinese Apple-green Porcelain Jar
Globular body; short neck; crackled glaze.
Dia: 4" x 4" high
On carved teakstand. — 100.-

1 Old Japanese Carved Wooden Inro
One lid; carved with landscape, pine tree and saint; ivory ojime and 3¼"
Netsuke figurine of saint.
5½" x 2" x 3 3/4" — 50.-

1 Tanagra Type Pottery Figurine
Woman carrying vase.
Height: 12½" — 20.-

1 Japanese Sterling Silver Individual Sugar
Relief fowl-tree decoration; gilt fruit knob; 2 3/8" square shaped with two handles.
Height: 4¼" — ~~75.-~~

1 Carved Ivory Tusk
Diaper engraved
Length: 5" — 20.-

RECEPTION HALL

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Miscellaneous

1 Bronze-finish Pottery Figurine of Indian "Spirit of America" by Ralph Beach
Height: 18" — ~~50.-~~

1 Chinese Turquoise-blue Porcelain Jar
Incised archaic decorations; monster head; attached ring handles.
Height: 12⅛" — 50.- Cat

1 Bronze "Shell" Vase.
Height: 11" — 10.- Cat

~~3 Assorted Pillows.~~ — ~~10.-~~

1 French Provincial Dole-Box
Hinged egg and dart carved slant-top with slit; glass paneled front; lower open cabinet with swell front spindled rail.
8" x 6½" x 20½" — 35.- Cat.

TOTAL FOR MISCELLANEOUS — 595.-

S.H.C - Polar Bear Rug -

DRAWING ROOM — Furnishings

INSURABLE INTEREST:

1 Aubusson Rug
Cerulean blue field with a floriated oblong tan medallion and floriated beige inner border spandrils; main tan border with a floral vine and inner cerulean blue stripe with outer broad red striped border; bow ribbons and flowers in corners.
16' x 17'9"
Including ozite padding. — 2500.-

1 Mahogany Slant-top Desk in the Colonial Style
Inner fitting of 11 drawers and 12 pigeon-holes; base has three drawers, pull support and Ionic split columns on blocks and pine apple carved and claw feet.
36" x 19½" x 40½" — 150.-

1 Victorian Rosewood Secretaire in the Louis XV Manner
Roll top disclosing three drawers and spindled full length open section; leather paneled draw shelf and segmented full length lower apron-drawer; cabriole legs; foliate scroll carvings; bookcase top has two doors with segmented glass panels; egg and dart mould shelf-pediment with foliate-scroll fretworked rail.
35" x 20" x 61" — 500.-

1 Sheraton Mahogany Secretaire-Bookcase
Hinged folding writing-board with pull supports; two full length drawers; square tapering legs; mould framed recessed bookcase has two double latticed diapered glass paneled doors; one inner shelf; ogee pediment.
37" x 19½" x 52¼" — 650.-

355

DRAWING ROOM — Furnishings

INSURABLE INTEREST:

1 Victorian Rosewood Cabinet
One full length drawer with two cabinet doors and foliate scroll work pierced panels; silk backed; top with three graduated and mirror backed shelves; scrolled open fret-work side-panels and rail; all over wave-stripe mouldings; curviliniar apron-shaped bracket supports.
39" x 20" x 37" — 450.-

1 Mahogany Drop-leaf Table
One end-drawer; two 12½" leaves; terete pedestal and four tapering shaped legs with short terete feet.
Open: 42" x 49" x 28 3/4" — 150.-

1 American Empire Mahogany Drop-leaf Table
One drawer; two 10 3/4" leaves; four annodated supports on block feet with square and blocked "H" stretchers.
Open: 41" x 26" x 28½" — 150.-

1 Victorian Rosewood Serving Table
Two 10" dropleaves; two full length drawers and one lower foliate scroll edged drawer with brocade bag; foliate carved cabriole legs.
42" x 28½" x 30" — 200.-

1 American Empire Mahogany Serving Table
Two well-front drawers; square urn-shaped pedestal on incurved and chamfered platform base with volute feet.
19 3/4" x 14" x 28½" — 100.-

1 Mahogany Heppelwhite Serving Taboret
Floral medallion decorated; 2¼" bevel-railed basket top with annodated and baluster handles; one drawer; square and curuled legs with cross stretcher holding 8¼" x 9¼" x 5" basket.
12½" x 10" x 31½" — 200.-

DRAWING ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Furnishings

1 Sheraton Mahogany ¼ Round Corner Washstand
Curvilinear rail top with bowl cutting; baluster turned block uprights and supports; one ¼ round undershelf with one drawer.
24" x 39½"

1 English XVIII Century Style Tilt-top Taboret
On baluster turned pedestal on curvilinear tripod with snake feet.
18" x 13" oval x 23"

1 Chinese Teakwood Hexagonal Taboret
Marble set beaded top; prunus carved apron and six legs.
Height: 20"

1 Three-fold Floor Screen
15" x 31" and 15" x 17" pearl-gray silk paneled and braided in 2 3/4" cerulean blue and gilt striped frame with gilt and black foliates; one 3½" shaped sunburst carved and gilt pediment.
Each fold: 20 3/4" x 62 3/4"

3 Victorian Rosewood Sidechairs
Foliate scroll carved cyma crest and slat; brocaded seat and balustred turned legs and stretchers.
16" x 32"

1 Early American Rush-seat Sidechair
Three slats; sausage and bulb turned uprights and supports; stretchers.
18½" x 36 3/4"
Including velour seat pad.

1 Black Enameled Wicker Arm Rocker

1 Footstool
Turned legs; brocaded upholstered top.
13¼" x 9½" x 7¼"

DRAWING ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Furnishings

1 Blue Enameled Low Stool
Baluster turned legs; slip-seat covered in floriated needlepoint tapestry.
16" square x 12"

1 Victorian Walnut Fire-Screen
Reeded square framing with upper and lower spindle railing; 22" x 25" blue silk velour panel; embroidered and shaded galloon; cartouche of foliate scroll; festoons and monogrammed "E. R." four legs on claw and ball feet.
All over: 12¼" x 40¼"

1 Old Fruitwood Yarn Winder.
Height: 43"

4 Pair Floriated White Chintz Drapes
Sateen-lined; on brass rings with wooden bars; brass ball finialed.

Slip-covers of Same Material for:
2 Sofas
2 Armchairs
2 Sidechairs

TOTAL FOR FURNISHINGS

DRAWING ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Paintings

1 Pastel Painting
by A. Withers
Italian landscape with wall, houses and figures.
27" x 20"
6½" gilt-wood and gesso frame. — 250.- Cat.

1 Water Color
signed H. Crioser
Mountain landscape # 531
22" x 13½"
Gilt mat and frame. — 50.- Cat.

1 Water Color
by John S. Sargent 1913
Enscribed "To My Kindest Hostess Mrs. Roosevelt"
Portico of White House.
11 3/4" x 17½"
Tinted mat and frame. — ~~500.-~~ ECD

1 Water Color
by W. Gedney Bunce
Signed and dated Venice June 95
Venetian Harbor
10" x 12½"
Mat and gilt-wood frame. — ~~50.-~~

1 Oil Painting on Canvas Board
by Elly
Misty landscape
24" x 18"
Gilt frame. — 50.- Cat.

1 Water Color
Not signed
Seascape
20" x 17"
Gilt tinted frame. — 50.- Cat.

2 Oil Paintings on Porcelain
French XVIII Century
Pastoral genre scenes
9" x 13" oval
3" gilt-wood and gesso frames. — ~~250.-~~

DRAWING ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Paintings

1 Water Color
by A. Beniscelli 1910
Un giardino in Riviera # 538
19" x 13"
Gilt mat and frame. — 50.- Cat.

1 Wood Cut in Colors
by Hansi 1915
At the grave of a soldier
14" x 20"
Gilt mat and frame. — 35.- Cat.

1 Oil Painting on Canvas
not signed
Girl with Rose
8" x 11"
3" gilt-wood and gesso frame. — ~~25.-~~

1 Water Color
By Mable LaFarge
Ocotber 1925
Stillife of Flowers # 530
18" x 12"
Mat and gilt frame. — 100.- Cat.

1 Water Color
Landscape of river with deer
14" x 8½"
Gilt mat and frame. # 534 — 25.- Cat.

1 Water Color Drawing
by Kate Green
Girl in Blue Dress
3½" x 5½"
Mat frame. — ~~35.-~~

1 Water Color
signed Therif
Bosporus # 535
5½" x 7 3/4"
Gilt frame. — 25.- Cat.

1 Pencil and Ink Drawing
signed G. F. Gemung
"Old Church"
7" x 10"
Mat frame. — 15.- Cat.

DRAWING ROOM	INSURABLE INTEREST:
Paintings	
1 Pencil and Ink Drawing signed H. P. Fireplace, gnome and The Boggart Rejoices. 7" x 8¼" Mat frame.	10.-
1 Pastel Stillife of Roses 9½" x 11 3/4" # 526	50.- Cat.
1 Minature in Ivory signed Gertrude L. Pow Portrait of Quentin Roosevelt 4¼" x 5 3/4" Bronze frame.	500.- O.R.P.
1 Minature in Ivory signed Gertrude L. Pow Portrait of Archie Roosevelt 4 1/8" x 5" Metal-doré oval frame.	500.- O.R.P.
1 Minature in Ivory Portrait of Mrs. Derby 3¼" x 5 7/8" Metal-doré oval frame.	500.- 5 R.
1 Minature in Ivory of Robert Hermit (1794-1855) 1 7/8" x 1½" Metal-doré easel frame.	100.-
1 Minature in Ivory Of baby and bird in gilt medallion frame with lock of hair. Enscribed M. Florence Locke 2 1/8" x 1½" oval	100.-
1 Minature in Ivory Laura Frances Carow (1827-1872) 1¼" x 1" oval Leather folding frame.	100.-
TOTAL FOR PAINTINGS	3370.-

DRAWING ROOM	INSURABLE INTEREST:
Miscellaneous	
1 Sevres Porcelain Ovate-shaped Bowl Royal blue with floriate white reserves and foliate gilt cartouches; 12" x 9½" oval set; metal-doré grape-vine framings with foliate scroll handles and base. Cat.	100.-
2 12" Club-shaped Vases to Match Mounted to match. Cat.	150.- R.H.
1 14½" Baluster-shaped Vase to Match Mounted as preceding; fitted for three-light table-electroliers with 18" pleated silk shade. Height: 31½" $120. Cat.	175.- 4?
1 Dresden Porcelain Pen Tray Floral sprays. Length: 7¼"	50.-
1 Chinese Porcelain Bowl Dragon decoration; greens and rouge-de-fer with yellow. Chien Lung Period (1736-95) Dia: 8" x 4¼" On carved teakwood stand.	150.- ?
1 Chinese Porcelain Jar Domed lid; famille rose decoration with green and aubergine of trees, flowers and birds. Kwang-Hsi Period (1661-1722) Height: 8¼"	100.- ?
1 Old Japanese Satsuma Bowl Panel decoration with brocade terrace and figure scenes; colors and gold. Dia: 6¼" x 3 3/4"	100.- ?
1 Chinese Porcelain Vase Club-shaped with long incurved neck; white paste penciled Robins-egg blue glaze; two maroon meander handles. Chia-Ching Period (1796-1820) Height: 13"	150.- ?

DRAWING ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Miscellaneous

2 Meissen Campana-shaped Porcelain Urns
Augustus V Period (1725-40)
Ovate body with incurved neck and square base; pink glaze and gilt decorations; gilt relief bell flower festoons with pastoral reserves all over on bowl and cover; floral sprays all over.
Height: 14 3/4"

750.-

1 Dresden Porcelain Urn-shaped Vase
Round lip with hexagonal incurved panel sides; relief flowers and foliates of green and gilt; hexagonal paneled gilt rosetted bulb-bowl on incurved reeded gilt hexagonal base.
Dia: 4 5/8" x 5 3/4"

100.-

1 Dresden Porcelain Figurine
Girl holding arrow (Nicked); varicolored and lacy dress; beside column; hat filled with arrows.
Height: 6 7/8"

75.-

1 Sevres Porcelain Bowl
Louis Philippe (1847)
Rasberry red with octagonal festooned gilt and white reserve pastoral scene.
Dia: 7¼"
Set on metal-doré handled frame-base.

75.-

Old Derby Porcelain Set:
(1796-1814)

1 Porcelain Figurine
Girl in flowered dress holding a mask.
Height: 8¼"

1 Porcelain Figurine
Girl with palette, brush and easel.
Height: 8 3/4"

1 Porcelain Figurine
Girl at pedestal holding lyre.
Height: 8¼"

(Over)

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DRAWING ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Miscellaneous

1 Porcelain Figurine
Girl with tambourine.
Height: 9¼"

1 Porcelain Figurine
Girl with book and scroll.
Height: 8½"

1 Porcelain Figurine
Girl with sculptor's tools and bust on pedestal.
Height: 8 5/8"

1750.-

1 Rockingham Porcelain Toilet Bottle
English XIX Century
Flattened bowl with long neck and stopper; pale beige with gilt vine decoration and floral relief.
Height: 6¼"

50.-

1 Chinese Eggshell Porcelain Bulbous Vase
Boys at play.
Height: 4½"

25.- ?

1 Pair of Coalport Nantgarw Porcelain Twin Bottles and Stoppers
(After 1860)
Indian decoration; green, red, blue and gold.
Length: 2½" x 2 3/4"

25.- ?

1 Worcester Porcelain Box with Metal-doré Framed Lid
Floral spray decoration; mountain landscape scene.
3½" x 2" x 2"

35.-

1 Vienna Porcelain Twin Box with Two Metal-doré Framed Hinged Lids.
Gilt glazed floral and pastoral decorations.
6¼" x 1 3/4" x 1"

50.- Cat.

1 Dresden China Peacock
Blue, green and tan.
Height: 6¼"

15.-

DRAWING ROOM	INSURABLE INTEREST:
Miscellaneous	
2 Capo-di-Monti Varicolored Porcelain Figurines of Boy and Girl Height: 3 3/8"	25.-
1 Blue-White Delft Perfume Bottle with Sterling Silver Top Windmill decoration. Height: 3"	~~25.-~~ 5.-
1 Chinese Porcelain Bowl Rouge-de-fer and gold dragon decoration; inset blue and white scenery with clouds, bats, etc. Kwang-Hsu Period (1875-1909) Dia: 5 3/4" x 2 3/4" On carved teakstand.	~~50.-~~ ?
1 Italian Porcelain Figurine Boy as organ-grinder with dog. Height: 2 3/4"	~~20.-~~
1 Bavarian Gilt Glazed After-dinner Porcelain Cup and Saucer Tinted purple. (#1954)	20.-
1 Battersea Enamel Patch Box with Metal-doré framed Lid Floral sprays with rose and scrolls on purple ground. 2½" x 1½" oval x 1"	~~25.-~~
1 Rockingham Box and Cover Shaped recumberent lamb; white-gray glaze. Length: 6½" x 5"	~~35.-~~
1 Spode Bust of George Washington. Height: 8"	50.- Cut.
2 Porcelain Figurines of Chinese playing a Reed and Chinese Woman playing a Guitar Both squatting on pillow; colors and gold. Length: 5" x 7 1/8"	~~150.-~~

DRAWING ROOM	INSURABLE INTEREST:
Miscellaneous	
1 Chinese Porcelain Teapot Shape of elephant; white glaze. Length: 7" x 4¼"	~~50.-~~
1 French Enamel Box and Metal-doré Framed Hinged Lid Floral decoration. 2 3/4" x 2 1/8" oval	~~20.-~~
1 Old Spode Porcelain Bowl Annulated orange-edged top; flowers of purple, orange, reds and greens. Dia: 8½" x 4½"	~~40.-~~
1 Alabaster Bowl and Cover Dia: 3"	~~8.-~~
1 Peking Cloisonné Bowl Dia: 2½"	~~8.-~~
1 Gilt Metal Patch Box Sevres porcelain paneled lid. 1 3/4" oval	~~5.-~~
1 Japanese Red Lacquer Card Case with Lid Gilt and color decoration. 3½" x 2¼" x 4½"	~~10.-~~
1 Gold and Black Lacquer Box and Cover Meander decoration. 2½" x 2" x 2 3/4"	4.-
1 Chinese Pigskin Box and Hinged Lid Length: 5 3/4"	~~10.-~~
1 Bronze Crane on Tortoise holding a Snake Height: 6" On 4" round marble column base.	15.- Can
1 Thermometer Set on floral parquetrie marble stele. Height: 7¼"	~~10.-~~

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DRAWING ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Miscellaneous

1 Hand-mirror
Old carved wood frame.
Length: 11" — 20.-

1 Old Pewter Cup
Dia: 3" — 2.-

1 Phonecian Four-handled Glass Jar
2nd Century B. C.
Height: 1 3/4" — 25.-

1 Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Bowl
(About 1880)
Ogive lattice pierced gilt sides; three "C" scroll legs.
Dia: 2½" x 4½" — 20.-

1 Gilt and Black Carved Wood Figurine
Nubian woman.
Height: 6½" — 20.-

1 Spanish Gilt with Polychromed Plaster Figurine of Madonna and Child with Heads of Angels.
Height: 8½" — 25.-

1 Old French Louis XVI Horn Box and Lid
Gilt incised period decorations.
Dia: 22" — 25.-

1 Japanese Carved Ivory Netsuke
Hotei with fan.
Height: 2 5/8" — 20.-

1 Carved Ivory Box
Filigree and medallion in low relief.
6" x 3" x 2 3/4" — 35.-

1 Carved Ivory Cylindrical Vase
Filigreed.
Dia: 3" x 3 3/4" — 25.-

1 Sterling Silver Minature Decoration
of Girl with Pails.
Height: 1 7/8" — 20.-

DRAWING ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Miscellaneous

1 Sterling Silver Minature Decoration
Filigree chest of three drawers.
Length: 1½" — 20.-

1 Sterling Silver Minature Decoration
Windmill.
Height: 3" — 20.-

1 Sterling Silver Minature Decoration
Cofferette
Height: 1 3/4" — 15.-

1 Sterling Silver Minature Decoration
Suitcase
Height: 1 5/8" — 15.-

1 One-light Table-Electrolier
8½" cut ruby and clear glass urn-shaped vase with hobnailed bond and foliate cut incurved sides; including 10" stencilled paper shade. — 50.-

1 Chinese Coromandel Lacquer Cabinet
Two oblong lower and two square upper doors; all over carved with dragon, Hoho bird and flower foliate fretwork.
14½" x 6 5/8" x 22¼" — 250.-

1 Old Japanese Black Lacquer Box
Lid with seven gilt crest.
14 5/8" x 9 5/8" x 4 5/8" — 125.-

1 Old Fruitwood Chessboard Box
Shape of book; including set of carved ivory chessmen.
8" x 2" x 4 3/4" — 50.-

1 Old Japanese Black and Red Lacquer Etagère
Upper left cabinet of two sliding doors and lower right cabinet; one hinged door.
12" x 4½" x 19" — 250.-

1 Japanese Lacquer Cabinet with Hinged Lid
Gold and color decoration; silver lacquer and inner Nashiji lacquer; one inner tray.
14½" x 11" x 10" — 350.-

DRAWING ROOM	INSURABLE INTEREST:
Miscellaneous	
1 Pair of Brass Andirons Square pedestal; balustred stem and ball finial; twig and claw base. Height: 20"	65.- Cat
1 Brass Fireset Including stand, poker, shovel and tray; blaustred finial.	45.- Cat.
1 Pair of Repoussé Brass Bellows. Height: 18½"	12.- Cat.
1 Three-Tine Sun Poker Length: 45"	12.- Cat.
1 Four-fold Spark Screen	10.- Cat.
1 Brass Cape Cod Fire-lighter Complete	10.- Cat.
1 Brass Candlestick Balustred stem with swinging bell. Height: 12¼"	20.-
1 Japanese Cinnabar Lacquer Bowl Floral decoration Dia: 9½" x 4¼"	40.- Cat.
2 Metal-doré Candelabra Two floriated branches held by Bronze finialed caryatides. Height: 14"	50.- Cat.
1 Old Horn Cofferette Vaulted lid; engraving and silver foliated decorations. 5 3/4" x 2 3/4" x 3¼" Bookcase Drawing Room	50.-
1 Indo-Persian Lacquer Box Floral decorations in colors. 9" x 6¼" x 4½"	15.- Cat.
1 Japanese Ivory Netsuke Beaver and fruit. Height: 1⅛"	10.-

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DRAWING ROOM	INSURABLE INTEREST:
Miscellaneous	
1 Lot of about 50 assorted Bound Books Averaging 3.-	150.-
1 Lot of about 100 assorted Bound Books Averaging 2.-	200.-
1 Lot of about 150 assorted Bound Books Averaging 1.-	150.-
1 Lot of about 100 assorted Bound Books Averaging $ .50	50.-
TOTAL FOR MISCELLANEOUS	6720.-

Fazzio portrait of Mrs S?. —
Best. sid. shelves fruit wood —
2 lamps 1 glass. ✓
1 standing ✓
~~1 square inlaid table. dimen~~
1 clock stand. 3 ten. tower drawers —
2 foot stools. 1 blue (beads) 1 red ✓
Skins 1 mountain lion ✓
1 polar bear. ✓
1 square inlaid table —
1 small dark. painted side ✓
2 urns. brass —
2 ivory figurines ✓

1 desk. (pine
1 bookcase
1 Bearskin rug
with head

NORTH
LIVING ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Furnishings

1 East Indian Rug
(Agra XIX Century Rug)
Ivory field with eight large ogive lobed oval blue medallions with red and green rosette centers and green pendants; all over profusely covered with floral and foliate arabesques in variegated colors; 41" border with 12½" ivory main stripe with square shaped medallion palmette vine flanked by pink, blue and yellow stripes with plain pink outer stripe; all with conventional vines.
Technical Analysis: Cotton warp and weft; 9 horizontal and 9 vertical Sehna knots per square inch; medium pile.
23'8" x 21'3" — 7500.-

1 Mahogany Empire Style Table
Ogee bordered top and apron; spiral fluted column pedestal with egg and dart collar on square incurved platform base with heavy foliate and claw feet on flattened balls.
Dia: 66" x 30" high — 450.-

1 Early Victorian Rosewood Frame Upholstered Armchair
Louis XVI curved framing with foliate and "C" scroll pierced crest; voluted arm-rest front; foliate carved knees and voluted doe feet; covered in orane silk velour.
25½" x 41½" — 200.-

4 Sidechairs to Match
Shieldback with foliate scroll crests.
20" x 36½" — 300.-

2 Queen Anne Style Low Stools of Walnut
Cabriole legs on Dutch feet; slipseat covered in floriated brown gros needlepoint.
18" x 12" — 160.-

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~~LIVING ROOM~~

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Furnishings

1 Victorian Rosewood Footstool
Curviliniar apron with bulbed feet; upholstered and covered in zig-zag striped olive, green and red needlepoint.
11½" x 14" x 6½" — 40.-

1 Victorian Child's Rosewood Sidechair
Curviliniar crest with pierced splat and baluster turned supports and legs; cane seat.
Height: 24¼" — 35.-

1 Victorian Fruitwood Sidechair
Oblong upholstered panel back in spiral carved frame with seat covered in varicolored ogive striped silk needlepoint; seat with blue velvet sides; baluster turned and blocked uprights; supports and stretchers; "C" scroll shell pierced crest; fruitwood.
18" x 41½" — 150.-

1 Steinway and Sons Ebonized Upright Grand Piano
(#123160)
Including stool. — (875.-) — 350.-

1 Old Japanese Black Lacquer Chest
Hinged lid and front have each two 18" round gold lacquer crests of trefoils; engraved metal-doré hinges and mounting.
69" x 31" x 30" — 1500.-

1 Mahogany Frame Settee
½ round top frame with foliate topped columned front uprights; back, sides and seat covered in brown leather; heavy foliate carved and gadroon bulbed legs.
51" x 27" x 34½" — 150.-

TOTAL FOR FURNISHINGS — 10825.-

~~LIVING ROOM~~

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Miscellaneous

1 Set of Seven Undecorated White Bisque Figurines of Dancers (Two with fillets) Height: 21½" — 375.-

2 Dresden China Candelabra Triangular base with cupids; balustred stem with central candle-holder and four curvilinear branches-holders; all over gilt decorations with floral and foliate relief in variegated colors. Height: 20" — 500.-

2 Worcester Porcelain Pitchers Deep blue bowls with gilt-frame landscaped reserves; beige neck with gilt and white flowers; angular handles. Length: 8" x 8" high — 150.-

1 Centerpiece Consisting of metal-doré mounted large and three smaller trumpet shaped glass vases. Height: 14"

3 Vases to Match Height: 8" — 175.-

1 Bow Porcelain Teapot Metal-doré bale handle; floral decorated in gilt; length 9⅛" and Height 11"; set on floral pierced triangular base with volute feet; flowers in relief. Length: 8½" x 8½" high — 150.-

2 Royal Worcester Bowls On monster-head legs; floral decorated. 2½" x 2" x 2½" — 40.-

1 Old Satsuma Koro-and Cover Color and gilt brocade and floral pattern. 3½" x 2½" x 4" — 35.-

~~LIVING ROOM~~

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Miscellaneous

1 Worcester Porcelain Vase Ovate shape with incurved neck; heavy floral decorations in colors and gold. Height: 12" — 50.-

8 Old Spode Teacups and Saucers Gilt fern decoration. — 100.-

1 Creamer — 15.-

1 Wastebowl — 15.-

1 Spode Creamer Imari floral decoration and panels in blue and gold. — 15.-

11 Saucers to Match. — 33.-

1 Turquoise Crackle Glaze Porcelain Bowl Sterling silver foliate scroll mounting. Dia: 5" — 35.-

1 French Porcelain Jar with Mask Handles Floral decorations Dia: 4½" x 4½" high Including 4" porcelain lilies
4 French Porcelain Jars to Match 4½" oval — 50.-

2 Worcester Porcelain Bowls Gilt and floral decorated; open lattice work; three claw feet. Dia: 8" x 4¼" — 80.-

1 Hall & Sons Porcelain Pitcher Portraits of LaFayette and Washington, coat-of-arms, etc.; sepia transfer print. Height: 6" — 40.-

1 Dresden China Basket Vase shaped handles and two small porcelain covers; floral decorated. Length: 6½" — 35.-

~~LIVING~~ ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Miscellaneous

1 Faience Lattice Pierced Basket
Floral decorations.
9" oval — 10.-

2 Bowls to Match
8" — 16.-

2 Crescent-shaped Trays to Match
6½" x 4" — 16.-

2 Irish Cut Crystal Bowls
Foliate cut
7" x 4 3/4" x 4" — 50.-

1 Bristol Pink and White Overlay Glass Bulbed Bottles
Shaped base; long trumpet neck. — 10.-

2 Footed Glass Bowls
Gadrooned; foliate scroll decorated.
10¼" x 7 3/4" x 3½" — 25.-

2 Dresden China-Octagonal Bowls and Covers
Orange, red and blue. — 20.-

1 Dresden China Inkwell with Saucer — 10.-

1 French Ivory Figurine of Girl
Height: 8" — 75.-

1 Box made of Various Phillipino Hardwoods
Bamboo stripe inlay; recessed panels and foliate carvings; lid carved with palm trees, huts, etc.; engraved brass dedication to Mrs. Edith Carow Roosevelt.
26" x 21¼" x 7" — 350.-

TOTAL FOR MISCELLANEOUS — 2476.-

DINING ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Furnishings

1 Two-tone Orchid-Tone Reversible Rug
15' x 12' — 60.-

1 Empire Colonial Mahogany Extension Table
Mould-edged top and beaded apron; four-clustered column pedestal on segmented base with four shaped legs on terete and collared supports.
Dia: 52" x 28½" — 200.-

1 Mahogany Empire Colonial Style Splat-back Armchair
Pierced recessed paneled curved crest; annodated and volute arms; curuled and bombé seat-frame with leather covered slip-seat; annodated tapering legs.
21" x 38" — 55.-

13 Sidechairs to Match
Height: 34" — 520.-

1 Mahogany Sideboard
Two ½ length upper drawers and two doors with recessed panels; wave-mould stripes; top has two graduated shelfs with foliate carved "S" front supports and recessed panel back; foliate scroll pierced rail crest.
56" x 19" x 66" — 450.-

1 Mahogany Drop-leaf Table
Two 16" leaves; spool turned end gate supports; shaped end-bases.
Open: 36" x 42" x 28½" — 150.-

1 Sheraton Style Mahogany Folding-top Table
Satin-wood stripe and oval inlay; square tapering legs.
Closed: 34" x 17" x 29" — 95.-

1 Mahogany Muffinier Stand
Three triangular shelfs with bead-framed saucers; claw feet.
Height: 36" — 25.-

DINING ROOM	INSURABLE INTEREST:
Furnishings	
1 Victorian Burr Walnut Cabinet Ebony stripe moulding; one upper center drawer and two cabinet doors with repoussé copper plaquettes; rosette and scroll carvings. 53" x 16" x 44"	150.-
1 Stained Folding Pine Taboret 37" x 16" x 28"	4.-
1 Mahogany-finish Folding Taboret 24" x 35½"	6.-
1 Mahogany Banquette Serpentined front and foliate scroll center applique; Dutch feet; front and low rail back; covered in mulberry silk-velvet; seat covered in square checkered gros needlepoint in alternate fretworked colors of red, blue, pink and white, etc. 44" x 20" x 20"	150.-
1 Japanese Fourfold Floor-screen Grey silk panels sumptuously embroidered with pheasants and pine trees, etc.; floriated black lower paneling; 1½" framing with pierced scroll worked brass mountings. Each fold: 27" x 72"	500.-
3 Assorted Pairs of Window and Door Curtains.	15.-
TOTAL FOR FURNISHINGS	2380.-

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DINING ROOM	INSURABLE INTEREST:
Miscellaneous	
1 Pair of Colonial Brass Andirons Baluster turned with scrolled base. Height: 20"	125.-
1 Repoussé Copper Log-holder with Bale Handle.	25.-
1 Brass Colonial Balustred Fireset Including 1 poker.	75.-
1 Brass Poker Baluster finial.	12.-
1 Fourfold Spark-screen.	10.-
1 Japanese Cloisonné Pilgrim's Bottle Black and green with floral and bird decorations. Height: 14"	50.-
1 Kutani Porcelain Octagonal Jar and Cover Lion surmounting; floral decoration in red, blue and gold. Height: 18½"	50.-
2 Chinese Lowestoft Platters Floral with foliates in colors and gold. 15" oval	100.-
1 Soup-tureen and Cover to Match Length: 12½" oval	75.-
1 Persian Faience Jar Figures and flowers in aubergine and blue. Height: 7"	50.-
1 Irish Cut Crystal Beaker Hobnailed stripe. Height: 6 3/4"	40.-
1 Pressed Glass Bowl Dia: 12"	6.-

DINING ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Miscellaneous

2 Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Steins
Monogram of F. R. VIII and coat-of-arms; repoussé silver gilt hinged lid; lion purchase.
Height: 6 5/8"
~~250~~.-

2 Cut Crystal Decanters and Stoppers
Hobnailed rosettes.
Height: 13 3/4"
Including 2 Sheffield labels.
80.- C.T. Cat.

4 Glass Oil-lamps Set
Octagonal blaustred glass candlesticks; complete with gadroon bordered and glass bead fringed silk shades.
Height: 17"
30.- C.T. Cat.

1 Sandwich Style Pressed Glass Breadtray
Portrait of Theodore Roosevelt; border with bears, eagle, etc.
10" oval
~~12~~.- Cat.

1 Sandwich Style Pressed Glass Breadtray
Grapevine center; "It is pleasant" etc.; two handles.
Dia: 9½"
~~10~~.-

1 Cut Crystal Decanter and Stopper
Hobnailed with bullseye faceted panels.
Height: 6 3/4"
20.-

6 Chinese Porcelain Bowls
Yellow glaze with quatrefoil ogive white reserves with characters and landscape decorations.
Dia: 5"
Set in shelved box.
ABR retd 6/22/70
~~120~~.-

TOTAL FOR MISCELLANEOUS 1140.-

KITCHEN AND PANTRY

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Furnishings

1 Table with One Drawer
Length: 44"
12.-

3 Spindled Sidechairs Chestnut
9.- Cat.

1 Iron Safe
34" x 27" x 52"
150.- Cat.

1 Green Enameled Table
Zinc top; two drawers.
15.- Cat.

2 Assorted Green Enameled Tables
12.-

1 Towel Rack
4.-

TOTAL FOR FURNISHINGS 202.-

KITCHEN AND PANTRY

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Miscellaneous

1 Lot of miscellaneous kitchen and cooking utensils; service and cleaning paraphernalia; odds-and-ends, etc.
200.- Cat.

TOTAL FOR MISCELLANEOUS 200.-

SERVICE DINING ROOM		INSURABLE INTEREST:
Furnishings		
1 Reversible Linen Rug 9' x 16'	(P. V.)	25.-
1 Reversible Linen Rug 3'6" x 5'		3.-
1 Rag Mat		2.-
1 Oak Dining Table		20.-
2 Oak Mission Style Arm Rockers.		24.-
4 Sidechairs to Match.		36.-
1 Walnut End-table.		4.-
2 Spindled Sidechairs.		6.-
1 Magnetic Coal Stove.		10.-
1 Open Wall Shelf Bracket.		4.-
TOTAL FOR FURNISHINGS		134.-

SECOND FLOOR STAIRS AND HALL		INSURABLE INTEREST:
Furnishings.		
25 yards of 3/4 Stair and Hall carpeting.	(125.-)	25.-
1 Chippendale Mahogany Cabinet Four full length graduated mould-edged drawers; two paneled doors; ogee pediment. 52" x 25" x 87"		~~650~~.-
1 Mahogany Pembroke Table Two 10" shaped leaves; square tapering legs; one end-drawer. 39" x 31½" x 29"		~~150~~.-
1 Renaissance Tapestry Early XVII Century Medieval landscape with figures, animals and birds etc.; narrow border. 7'8" x 9'10"		~~1200~~.-
TOTAL FOR FURNISHINGS		2025.-

SECOND FLOOR
STAIRS AND HALL

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Paintings

1 Oil Painting on Canvas
by Fedor Enoke 1902
Portrait of Archie Roosevelt
16" x 19"
4" gilt-wood and gesso frame. — 500.-

2 Oil Paintings on Canvas
½ length Family Portrait
of Lady and Gentleman
9" x 11" oval
Gilt-wood and gesso frame. — 500.-

1 Oil Painting on Canvas
Full length Portrait of Lady in
Velvet and Ermine Coat
Landscape background.
40" x 51"
2¼" rosewood frame. — 500.-

1 Oil Painting on Canvas
by Walter Russell 1903
Portrait of Boy with Bow and Arrow
24" x 49"
Gilt columned wood and gesso frame. — 500.-

1 Oil Painting on Canvas
½ length Portrait of Carow, Esq.
(Dated 1812)
24" x 30"
6" gilt-wood and gesso frame. — 350.-

1 Oil Painting on Canvas
½ length Portrait of Lady
24" x 30"
6" gilt-wood and gesso frame. — 350.-

1 Oil Painting on Canvas
Portrait of Lady
12" x 18"
Gilt-wood frame. — 250.-

SECOND FLOOR
STAIRS AND HALL

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Paintings

1 Oil Painting on Canvas.
4 Chinese Embroidered Panels
14" x 48"
1½" teak-frame with mother
of pearl inlays. — 300.-

1 Water Color
½ length Portrait of Gentleman
12" x 10"
Elaborate gilt-wood and gesso
frame. — 100.-

TOTAL FOR PAINTINGS — 3350.-

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SECOND FLOOR
MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

1 Axminster Rug
Tesselated and foliated medallion field in variegated colors.
9' x 12' — 125.-

1 Mahogany Three-drawer Bureau
Chamfered corners with split baluster mouldings; curviliniar apron and shaped bracket supports.
24" x 15" x 28¼" — 66.-

1 American Sheraton Mahogany Dresser
Two ½ length and two full length drawers; birdseye maple faced; sectional gadroon fluted corner columns and tapering legs; recessed top; three 1/3 length drawers; birdseye maple faced with "C" arcade scrolled supports for 18" x 26" oval swing-mirror; birdseye maple faced.
39" x 21" x 72" — 300.-

1 Colonial Mahogany Washstand
Marble top and rail sides; shelf-back with square tapering uprights for mirror; two ½ length drawers and two paneled recessed doors flanked by blocked Doric columns on turned tapering legs.
41" x 22½" x 56 3/4" — 125.-

1 Colonial Mahogany Tilt-top Table
On terete pedestal with curviliniar tapering tripod on terete short feet.
26" x 23" x 24" — 75.-

1 Victorian Ebonized Wall Cabinet
Two doors; central open cabinet and open shelf back; brocade paneling; spool rail shelf pediment.
29½" x 64" x 40" — 40.-

1 Mahogany Low Stool
Bracketed cabriole legs with Dutch feet; upholstered seat covered in Tapestry. — 18.-

SECOND FLOOR
MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Furnishings

1 Mahogany Upholstered Armchair
Covered in diapered and floriated pink cotton brocade.
28" x 31½" — 55.-

1 Mahogany Child's Dresser
Three full length drawers; glass pulls.
16 3/4" x 11¼" x 14" — 35.-

1 Mahogany Child's Dresser
Swing-mirror 8" x 5" oval; turned uprights and base; lift-top box; one drawer.
6½" x 6½" x 12" — 25.-

1 Pier Mirror
32½" x 71" x 3"
Gilt split-columned sideframe with foliate baluster top and base; ogee upper and lower frame. — 50.-

1 Cane Seat Porch Armchair. — 6.-

1 Rustic Taboret. — 1.-

3 Pairs of Dotted Curtains and Valances. — 9.-

Floriated linen slip-covers for:
1 Couch
2 Footstools
2 Armchairs
2 Sidechairs — (P. V.) — 50.-

TOTAL FOR FURNISHINGS — 981.-

SECOND FLOOR MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S ROOM	INSURABLE INTEREST:
Paintings	
1 Water Color Monk Cutting Vegetables. 10" x 14" Mat and frame.	10.-
1 Original Engraving by Hubtt after Watteau La Sainte Famille 12" x 18½" Mat and frame.	~~10.-~~
1 Original Engraving by P. A. Moitte after P. Wouvermanns Le Repos des Voyageurs 17" x 15" Mat and gilt frame.	25.-
1 Crayon Drawing by Gerard Barl Woman in Dark Forest 12" x 8" Mat and gilt frame.	~~20.-~~
1 Crayon Drawing in Color signed F. M. S. Fantasy 8" x 12" Mat and gilt frame.	25.-
1 Gouache Drawing in Colors Design for Stained Glass Window 24" x 6" Mat and frame.	50.-
1 Silhouette Portrait of Theodore Roosevelt by H. Gutterman 2½" x 3½" Black and gilt frame.	10.-
1 Japanese Gouache Drawing of Tortoise on Gold Ground. 9" x 11" Black frame.	~~20.-~~

SECOND FLOOR MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S ROOM	INSURABLE INTEREST:
Paintings	
3 Framed Family Minatures.	75.-
1 Lot of about 18 assorted framed Family photos.	50.-
TOTAL FOR PAINTINGS	295.-

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S ROOM	INSURABLE INTEREST:
Miscellaneous	
1 Glass Cased Repeater Gilt applique fretworked; dial face. 3½" x 3" x 5"	50.-
1 Pair of Iron Andirons Ball top; bow bases. Height: 15"	10.-
1 Pair of Longwy Art Porcelain Gourd-shaped Vases with Floral decorated colors on crackled gray ground. Height: 10"	~~30.-~~
1 Japanese Carved Wood Head Rest. Length: 10"	~~6.-~~
Balance of miscellaneous bric-a-brac, odds-and-ends, etc.	50.-
TOTAL FOR MISCELLANEOUS	146.-

SECOND FLOOR
MRS. T. ROOSEVELT'S DRESSING ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Furnishings

1 Mahogany Frame Day-Bed
Cane paneled ends; curuled uprights and balustred crest.
Including spring. ~~75~~.-

1 American Sheraton Mahogany Dresser
Two ½ length and three full length graduated drawers; sectional gadroon-fluted column corners and tapering legs.
43" x 22" x 40" ~~200~~.-

1 Mahogany Frame Fire Screen
33½" x 48" Beauvais tapestry panel showing a golden center with Cupid riding Pegasus; floral surmountings on cerulean blue; 1 5/8" frame in shaped sidebase. 500.-

1 Mahogany Dresser Mirror
On one-drawer base; 9½" x 11 3/4" swing-mirror; square tapering uprights. ~~25~~.-

1 Victorian Ebonized Open Shelf Bookcase.
52" x 11½" x 52¼" 35.-

1 Early American Mahogany Tilt-top Taboret
On club-turned and terete pedestal with curviliniar tripod on snake feet.
Dia: 18¼" x 28" ~~75~~.-

1 Towel Rack. 4.-

1 Mahogany Cane Seat Sidechair
Height: 30½" ~~3~~.-

1 Pair of Dotted Curtains. 3.-

TOTAL FOR FURNISHINGS 921.-

SECOND FLOOR
MRS. T. ROOSEVELT'S DRESSING ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Paintings

1 Oil Painting on Canvas-Board
signed A. Concepcion
Manila 1933
Courtyard
19" x 14"
Gilt frame. 50.-

1 Oil Painting on Board
Portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt and Baby
signed J. Rira, Roma
16" x 20"
Mat and frame. (P. V.) ~~35~~.-

1 Old Oil Painting on Canvas
St. John and the Lamb
11½" x 8½"
1¼" gilt frame. ~~25~~.-

TOTAL FOR PAINTINGS 100.-

372

SECOND FLOOR
MRS. T. ROOSEVELT'S DRESSING ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Miscellaneous

1 Lot of about 176 Assorted Bound Books. — 175.-

1 Pair of Worcester Campana-shaped Vases
Floriated tan panels; landscape reserves; gilt masked handles.
Dia: 7" x 9 3/4" — ~~100.~~-

1 Pair of French Porcelain Porcelain Bottle-shaped Vases
Gilt glaze and four floriate white panels.
Height: 5 3/4" — ~~50.~~-

1 Bristol Opaque Milk-Glass and Decorated Bullseye Faceted Bottle and Stopper
Vermiform gilt decoration.
Height: 5½" — 12.-

1 Canton China Wastebowl
Mille fleurs and figure.
Dia: 9"

1 Water Pitcher
Height: 8"

1 Mug
Height: 4"

1 Soap-dish
Length: 6"

1 Jar

— 35.-

1 White Metal Jewel Box and Lid
Fish surmount.
Length: 5½" — 10.-

1 Meissen Porcelain Deep Dish
Pink, gold; Pastoral scenes.
4 3/4" square — 10.-

TOTAL FOR MISCELLANEOUS — 392.-

~~SECOND FLOOR~~
~~WEST MIDDLE ROOM~~ NURSERY

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Furnishings

1 Mahogany Jenny Lind Spool Bed
Including boxspring, mattress, and pillow. — ~~85.~~- ?

2 Maple Fiddle-back Sidechairs
About 1830
Rush-seat
Height: 33" — ~~30.~~- ?

1 Rattan Armchair. — ~~12.~~-

1 Upholstered Early American Chair
Muslin covered; round fluted tapering legs; including 3 pillows.
Including blue floriated white chintz slip-covers.
27" x 37" — ~~85.~~-

3 Pairs of Gingham Curtains. — 9.-

TOTAL FOR FURNISHINGS — 251.-

SECOND FLOOR
WEST MIDDLE ROOM — Gate Room.

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Paintings

1 Old Framed Sampler
by Sarah Edwards 1803
13½" x 13" — 20.-

1 Old Color Lithograph
Barhamville, S. C.
9½" x 13"
Mat and frame. — 15.-

1 Framed Sampler
By Edith Kermit Roosevelt 1925
17" x 20" — 20.-

2 Water Colors
by F. Anderson
9½" x 14" — ~~10.-~~

TOTAL FOR PAINTINGS — 65.-

374

WEST MIDDLE ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Miscellaneous

1 Pair of Mintons China Flattened Porcelain Vases — Gray Room.
Pilgrim bottle shape; gilt floral decorations in blue.
Height: 7 3/4" — 25 - 50.-

1 Pair of Wrought Iron Andirons — Gray Room.
Ring top; bow base.
Height: 14" — 8.-

TOTAL FOR MISCELLANEOUS — 58.-

SECOND FLOOR
NORTH EAST ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Furnishings

1 Rustic Rush-Seat Sidechair. — ~~6.-~~

1 Iron Coal-stove. — 20.-

TOTAL FOR FURNISHINGS — 26.-

SECOND FLOOR
NORTH EAST ROOM

INSURABLE INTEREST:

Paintings

2 Framed Photogravures.)
3 Framed Color-prints.) — ~~20.-~~

TOTAL FOR PAINTINGS — 20.-

	STERLING SILVER	INSURABLE INTEREST:
1	Sterling Silver Serving Ladle Monogrammed	20.-
1	Sterling Silver Punch Ladle.	25.-
1	Sterling Silver Egg-spoon	3.-
1	Old French Sterling Silver Handled Creamer. Height: 2 1/8"	35.-
1	Sterling Silver Spoon Pierced shell bowl.	6.-
1	Sterling Silver Lobster Pick.	12.-
1	Early American Coin Silver Bowl Landscape relief etched; Leonine head and foliated scroll ring handles; beaded. Dia: 6¼" x 7⅛"	200.-
3	Sterling Silver Dessert-spoons Diamond-shaped; figured top.	21.-
1	Sterling Silver Sugar-sifter Spoon London 1783 Pierced bowl.	25.-
1	Gorham Sterling Silver Salad-fork Foliate "C" scroll.	6.-
14	George IV Sterling Silver Dessert-knives. Dublin 1823 by Francis Martin Reeded.	140.-
17	Forks to Match.	170.-
6	French Sterling Silver Fruit-spoons	24.-
1	Tiffany 18K Gold After-dinner Coffee-spoons.	40.-
1	Pair of 18K Gold Sugar-tongs.	85.-
1	Sterling Silver Sugar-spoon Pierced.	5.-

375

	STERLING SILVER	INSURABLE INTEREST:
6	Chinese Sterling Silver After-dinner Coffee-spoons Character deocrated.	24.-
6	Russian Sterling Silver Gilt Etched After-dinner Coffee-spoons Spiraled stem.	30.-
6	Sterling Silver After-dinner Coffee-spoons Heraldic handles.	18.-
1	Sterling Silver Teaspoon Coin, Petrus II 1861-1889.	8.-
1	French Sterling Silver Dessert-spoon.	4.-
1	Pair of Sterling Silver Sugar-tongs Etched vine.	6.-
1	Tiffany Sterling Silver Salad-spoon Winthrop pattern. Fork to Match.	25.-
2	Early American Gravy-ladles by B. & G. W. Monogrammed.	40.-
1	Pair of Early American Sterling Silver Sugartongs by Cox.	20.-
1	Tiffany Sterling Silver Baby Spoon Grapevine relief 1 R C	15.-
17	Sterling Silver After-dinner Coffee-spoons Queen Anne Pattern.	51.-
1	Sterling Silver Sugar-spoon Birmingham Hall Mark.	5.-
1	Sterling Silver Pickle Fork.	4.-

	STERLING SILVER	INSURABLE INTEREST:
4	English Sterling Silver Peppers In the Georgian Style Gadroon bulbed Height: 3½"	40.-
1	Sterling Silver Two-handled Teastrainer London 1802 Dia: 4¼"	25.-
1	Pair of Sterling Silver Asparagus-tongs Lattice pierced.	25.-
1	Sterling Silver Salt-cellar Gadrooned	
2	Individual Peppers Ring handle; including spoon	25.-
1	Sterling Silver Salt-spoon.	2.-
1	Sterling Silver Dessert-spoon Monogrammed.	4.-
	London 1832 by Benjamin Gignac In case:	
24	Sterling Silver Dinner-spoons	168.-
24	Sterling Silver Dessert-spoons	150.-
24	Sterling Silver Dinner-forks	168.-
24	Sterling Silver Dessert-forks	150.-
12	Sterling Silver Oyster-forks Relief foliates; in case.	40.-
2	Sterling Silver-handled Carving-forks	
1	Knife to Match Crested.	45.-
1	Early American Cake-server by J. & L. Cox, N. Y. about 1844 Monogrammed.	35.-
1	Bailey & Co. Sterling Silver and Engraved Fish-server Monogrammed (about 1850)	
1	Fork to Match	65.-

	STERLING SILVER	INSURABLE INTEREST:
6	Early American Sterling Silver Egg-spoons by J. & L. Cox, N. Y. (about 1844) Gilt bowls.	60.-
1	Early American Sterling Silver Mustard-spoon by Samuel Brown, N. Y. (about 1830)	8.-
10	Sterling Silver Dessert-knives by Gale & Willis, N. Y. (about 1840)	75.-
2	Early American Sterling Silver Table-spoons by L. Newberry	20.-
6	Early American Sterling Silver Table-spoons (about 1840-50)	30.-
4	Early American Sterling Silver Salt-spoons by Jos. H. Lawrence, Philadelphia (about 1817)	6.-
1	Spanish Silver Deep Platter Segmented border. Dia: 8¼"	100.-
1	Spanish Silver Bowl Two scroll handles. Dia: 4 5/8"	75.-
1	Sterling Silver-footed Bowl Cartouche and foliate scroll engraved. Dia: 8¼" x 4½" high	100.-
1	Crichton Sterling Silver Coffee-pot Octagonal tapering shaped in the Queen Anne style; domed lid. London 1904 Height: 9"	150.-
1	Sterling Silver Boat-shaped Sugar-basket (To match preceding) Bale handles; oblong base. Length: 4½"	65.-

STERLING SILVER

INSURABLE INTEREST:

1 Sterling Silver Service-tray
by Wm. Bennett London 1803
Reeded border; foliate reeded handles; monogrammed.
19" x 13⅛" oval — 550.-

1 Sterling Silver Service-tray
by Wm. Bennett London 1811
Crest engraved center; gadrooned border; four floraited bracket supports.
10" x 8" — 250.-

4 Sterling Silver Vegetable-dishes
by Digby Scott & Benj. Smith
London 1798 & 1803
Incurved sides; beaded and crested.
(82 oz.)
10" x 8¼" — 700.-

4 Galt and Bros. Sterling Silver
Berry-dishes
Lattice pierced floral and foliate scroll relief; monogrammed.
(#437) Dia: 8½" — 200.-

1 Sterling Silver Loving-Cup
Ovate with roped edge; two reeded incurved volute handles and laurel wreath drops; splayed base with relief eagle flowers and foliate Dolphin.
(So 409)
Set on etched silver base with two handles.
"From the Crew of the Battleship Louisiana to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt"
Height: 25" — 500.-

1 Victorian Sterling Silver Ewer
by Rawlins & Sumner, London 1843
Hexagonal shape with incurved neck and short base; Renaissance strap-work engraving.
Height: 12½" — 125.-

STERLING SILVER

INSURABLE INTEREST:

1 Sterling Silver and Gilt Stamp-box
Foliate and flower scroll.
Length: 3" x 2¼" — 25.-

1 Victorian Sterling Silver Pin-cushion Holder with Fluted Legs
Length: 3½" oval — 20.-

1 Sterling Silver Cased Eight Day Clock
4" x 4¼" — 45.-

1 Cut Glass Salt-bottle with Sterling Silver Top. — 25.-

1 4" Reading Glass
Foliated and floriated repoussé frame. — 50.-

1 William III Handled Terete Mug
Floral gadroon shaped.
Made in London 1698 "E. C. 1706"
Height: 3½" — 250.-

1 Sterling Silver Paper Cutter
Urn, flowers and bird repoussé etched. — 40.-

1 George III Sterling Silver Tea-strainer
Two-handled.
London 1811 Dia: 4¼" — 40.-

1 Victorian Sterling Silver Candle-cup
by Mary Chawner & L. Adams
London 1868
Gadrooned base with stalecite upper border.
Dia: 3 3/4" x 3" high — 35.-

1 George III Sterling Silver Helmet-shaped Creamer
by Thomas Dealtry London 1803
Engraved; square base.
Height: 5¼" — 85.-

1 George III Sterling Silver Waiter
by Thomas Rush London 1781
Segmented border; three foliated feet; crested.
6¼" — 150.-

STERLING SILVER	INSURABLE INTEREST:
1 Caldwell Sterling Silver Open Bowl Floral and foliate repoussé and floral and foliate relief border. (#562) Monogrammed. 13½" x 9¼" x 4½"	150.-
2 Caldwell Sterling Silver Open Bowls to Match 7½" x 5" x 4"	130.-
1 Tiffany Sterling Silver Hotwater Kettle (#7029/7641) 2¼ pints Gadroon base; floriated and foliated scroll motives; including stand and alcohol lamp.	400.-
1 Mexican Sterling Silver Oblong-Octagonal Bowl Fish and leaf with foliate scrolls. 7¼" x 5"	55.-
1 Crystal Ovate-shaped Vase Sterling Silver splayed base; handles. Height: 5¼"	25.-
VAULT AT OYSTERBAY TRUST CO.:	
1 Sterling Silver Punch-bowl by Edward Edwards London 1835 Gilt cavetto; fold-over lip; gadrooned and beaded repoussé; 10 1/8" low spreading gadrooned base. Dia: 15¼" x 8¼" Including Sheffield bowl-liner with ring handles. Dia: 14 3/4"	550.-
TOTAL FOR STERLING SILVER	7251.-

SILVER PLATED WARE	INSURABLE INTEREST:
1 Victorian Silver Plated Tea-pot Pear-shaped with floral repoussé stippling; lid with floral and foliate knob. Height: 7¼" 1 Creamer Height: 6½" 1 Open Sugar Height: 4 5/8"	100.-
1 Silver Plated Candy-basket and Cover Cross-lattice pierced; beaded interloped; bale handles; four grot feet; green glass lining. Length: 8 5/8"	30.-
1 Sheffield Funnel "Bulloch" Reeded and engraved. Length: 7"	20.-
1 Old Sheffield Tea-strainer Gilt bowl; gadrooned edge. Dia: 3½"	20.-
2 Old Sheffield Cake-tray Floral and foliate scroll engraved. Dia: 9¼"	60.-
1 Silver Plated Casserole and Cover (#2881)	15.-
6 Silver Plated Iced Tea-spoons	4.-
1 Silver Plated Deep Bowl Reeded edge; monogrammed. Dia: 12"	25.-
1 Silver Plated Hotwater Pot Caned handle.	6.-
1 Silver Plated Tray Candlestick Dia: 5½"	15.-

SILVER PLATED WARE	INSURABLE INTEREST:
1 Old Georgean Sheffield Tray Candlestick Floral and foliate scroll. Dia: 6½" Including snuffer	75.-
1 Silver Plated Waiter Georgean engraved center and foliate "C" & "S" scroll relief border; foliated scroll bracket feet. Dia: 12½"	45.-
12 Silver Plated on Copper Glass Coasters Lattice border and beaded. Dia: 3½"	36.-
1 Old Sheffield Fruit Basket Open wire sides; etched bale handles. Dia: 10½"	125.-
1 Pair Silver Plated Candlesticks Baluster stem; floral and foliate scroll repoussé. Height: 14" Including two insets of seven-light candelabra (six curviliniar branches) Spread: 15"	225.-
1 Silver Plated Tea-pot (A80131) Floral and foliate scroll; shell repoussé Height: 7"	
1 Sugar and Cover Height: 6"	
1 Wastebowl Height: 4"	40.-
1 Pair Old Sheffield Bottle Coasters Foliate scroll and floral relief with shaped rim; maple base. Dia: 7¼"	50.-

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SILVER PLATED WARE	INSURABLE INTEREST:
1 Silver Plated Individual Tea-pot	10.-
12 Tiffany & Co. Silver Soldered Shell-shaped Trays (#8526/10) Length: 4½"	42.-
1 Sheffield Platter Floral and scroll engraved center; grapevine relief border; three floriated and foliated bracket supports. Dia: 14"	30.-
1 Nickel Plated Crumber Engraved.	10.-
TOTAL FOR SILVER PLATED WARE	853.-

4 frames
1 W. Johnson -
6 Graves -

	CHINA & PORCELAIN	INSURABLE INTEREST:
12	P. L. Limoges 6" Saucers Blue and black with inscription.	60.-
8	Dresden China Dessert-plates Lattice pierced border; floral center with reserves.	80.-
11	French Porcelain Oyster-plates Brown and gold.	44.-
11	Meissen Dessert-plates Floral sprays	77.-
14	Dinner-plates to Match	112.-
14	Soups to Match	77.-
18	Coalport Dessert-plates (Z542/40) Deep red border and inner gilt floral penciling; outer gadroon edge.	144.-
12	Crown Staffordshire Dinner-plates Floral and pheasant center.	72.-
18	Crown Ducal Porcelain Plates Blue and white "Colonial Times"	54.-
7	Copeland Teacups and Saucers Inner pink and gilt with floral reserves.	56.-
2	Coalport Large Coffeecups and Saucers Floral mouldings and decoration.	20.-
5	Lenox China Teacups and Saucers Egg-shell basket-weave effect. (H301/80)	25.-
9	Booth Porcelain After-dinner Cups and Saucers Floral decorations with blue and gold stripes.	27.-

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	CHINA & PORCELAIN	INSURABLE INTEREST:
12	Copeland Spode Blue and White Porcelain Boullion Cups and Saucers Grecian Pattern.	30.-
12	Crown Ducal Blue and White Porcelain Plates George Washington Bicentenary Memorial Plates.	60.-
1	Old Meissen Tray Flowers in varicolored sections with Pastoral scenes. 13½" oblong-octagonal	50.-
1	English Porcelain Tray Basket-weave with gilt relief flowers and ears of wheat decoration. Length: 12"	25.-
4	Old Copeland Teacups and 5 Saucers) Floriated yellow border.)	
1	Creamer to Match.)	
1	Service Tray to Match.)	65.-
12	Copeland China Dessert-plates Floral sprays; green and gold border.	90.-
8	Cz.-Slov. Porcelain Fruit-plates Individual fruits in colors.	20.-
2	Worcester Fruit-dishes Gilt striped lattice pierced sides; three claw feet. Dia: 8" x 4¼" high	130.-
1	French China Fruit-dish Gilt square foliate rosette and square lattice pierced; hexagonal incurved plinth with shaped base. Dia: 9½" x 9¼" high	50.-
15	Dessert-plates with Floral Centers (#452/51/869) Pierced yellow border.	120.-

CHINA & PORCELAIN	INSURABLE INTEREST:
6 Austrian Porcelain Teacups and Saucers Floral decorations.	
1 Teapot to Match.	
1 Sugar to Match.	
1 Creamer to Match.	35.-
12 Imari Ware Porcelain Plates Floral centers; reserves of figures in border. Dia: 9½"	75.-
7 Mintons China Soup-plates Gold encrusted and turquoise jeweled.	84.-
3 Mintons China Soup-plates Individual game-birds with red and gold encrusted border.	60.-
3 Copeland Dessert-plates Floral sprays.	
4 Large Coffeecups.	
7 Deep Saucers. Dia: 6½"	40.-
6 Staffordshire Porcelain Soups Blue and white. Dia: 8"	24.-
4 Meissen Porcelain Gravy-boats Floral sprays; on oval trays.	80.-
31 Dinner-plates to Match.	310.-
1 Dessert-plate to Match.	8.-
1 Platter to Match. Length: 11"	20.-
9 Old Meissen Chocolate Cups and Saucers Blue, gilt and flowers.	180.-

CHINA & PORCELAIN	INSURABLE INTEREST:
2 Old Spode Teacups Grey and gilt.	
5 Saucers to Match.	
4 Bread-and-butter Plates.	50.-
24 Cz.-Slov. Porcelain Teacups and Saucers Floral centers with red and gold.	72.-
Balance of miscellaneous China and Porcelain; broken lots; odds-and-ends, etc.	100.-
TOTAL FOR CHINA & PORCELAIN	2626.-

	GLASSWARE	INSURABLE INTEREST:
8	Clear Stemmed Grapefruits Gold rimmed and monogrammed.	80.-
9	Gilt Edged Grapefruits.	27.-
10	Cut Glass Stemmed Liqueurs (Monogram)	25.-
5	Champagnes. (Frost crested)	30.-
15	Cocktails with Gilt Stripe.	15.-
9	Baccarat Glass Fingerbowls.)	
8	Plates)	
	Hobnail cut with star centers.)	170.-
12	Hexagonal Frosted Salad-plates Star intaglio cut.	24.-
4	Cut Glass Saltcellars Hobnail and lobed. Dia: 3 5/8"	40.-
17	Stemmed Goblets with Hexagonal Stripe.	34.-
10	Wines.	15.-
9	Highballs.	18.-
10	Cut Glass Hobnailed Wines.	15.-
4	Liqueurs.	4.-
16	Water Glasses.	24.-
10	Emerald Green and Faceted Wines.	25.-
10	Pale Blue Handled Mugs.	10.-
12	Shell-shaped Trays.	16.-
10	Paneled Wines.)	
6	Sherries.)	
8	Fingerbowls.)	24.-
	Balance of miscellaneous Glassware; broken lots; odds-and-ends, etc.	50.-
	TOTAL FOR GLASSWARE	646.-

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APPENDIX C

Inventory and Appraisal of the property of the late Edith Kermit Roosevelt, prepared in 1948 by Plaza Art Galleries, Inc., New York City. From a photocopy in the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site collection. The annotations are by Mrs. Derby.

1948

IN THE MATTER OF THE

ESTATE TAX

UPON THE ESTATE OF

EDITH KERMIT ROOSEVELT

Deceased

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) SS
CITY OF NEW YORK)

William H. O'Reilly, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the auctioneer and appraiser of the:

PLAZA ART GALLERIES, INC.

at 9 and 13 East 59th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that he has been engaged in the business of selling and appraising furniture, rugs, linens, blankets, china, curtains, pictures, ornaments, books, furs, shawls, silverware, jewelry, works of art and other contents of houses, as well as automobiles, etc., for more than twenty-two (22) years and has during that time kept himself informed of the prices of new and second hand articles of these descriptions and is fully qualified to appraise the same.

That deponent has examined and appraised the effects of the Estate of Edith Kermit Roosevelt, deceased, consisting of items included in the inventory hereto attached and appraised each article specified therein and that in deponent's opinion, the market value of the articles itemized as of September 30th, 1948, is $13,790.50, as set forth therein.

William H. O'Reilly

SWORN TO BEFORE ME

THIS 26th DAY OF

October, 1943.

Florence Fox

FLORENCE FOX, Notary Public
State of New York
Residing in Bronx County
Bronx Co. Clk's No. 111, Reg. No. 245-F-3
N. Y. Co. Clk's No. [illegible] Ltrs. No. [illegible]
Commission Expires March 30, 1950

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1948

$ 12.12

RECAPITULATION

	Page	Value
At: Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island		
MAIN FLOOR		
Dining Room	14	$ 570.00
Drawing Room	4	2,450.50
Jewelry	23	2,076.00
Library	3	20.00
North Room	11	2,401.00
Pantry	16	763.00
Reception Hall	1	577.00
Silver	18	1,506.00
SECOND FLOOR		
Dressing Room	28	309.50
Guest Bedroom	31	55.00
Landing	25	740.00
Large North Bedroom	32	51.50
Linen Closet	35	100.00
Mrs. Roosevelt's Room	26	324.00
Small North Bedroom	33	34.00
Southwest Bedroom	34	125.00
West Middle Room	30	128.00
THIRD FLOOR		
Store Room	36	10.00
		12,240.50
AUTOMOBILE	37	1,550.00
Grand Total:		$ 13,790.50

G S J. 1836-1875

John Howatt - 1948-1809

Eliza Kempton - 1776-1871

in Benjamin Fe 1765 1828

Frances Cassin S n Charles

Isaac G. Guerau m Eliza

Jane Guerau Howatt : 173

APPRAISAL

OF THE ESTATE OF

EDITH KERMIT ROOSEVELT

At:
Sagamore Hill
Oystar Bay, Long Island

MAIN FLOOR - RECEPTION HALL

Oil Painting 3/4 Length Portrait Of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt By Fedor Enoke	3500	150.00	4
Oil Painting Victory By P. Marcius Simons Size 18" x 14"	350	40.00	H
Group Of Three Framed Engravings	100	10.00	H
Blue Staffordshire Pitcher Landscape, Castle Height 13½" (Repaired)	50	15.00	S
Chinese Blue And White Porcelain Bowl Diameter 7" (As Is)	75	8.00	S
Moorish Brass Leaded Claw-Foot Chest Height 38" Width 48"	600	35.00	S
Carved Ivory Tusk Length 5"	300	10.00	S
Pottery Figurine Woman Carrying Vase Height 12½"	300	15.00	S

MAIN FLOOR - RECEPTION HALL (CONTINUED)

Dijar Rug With White Field Size 8'10" x 12'	4750	200.00	
Two Carved Oak Taborets Height 17" Width 21" Depth 15"	50	16.00	
Japanese Wood Inro	50	3.00	S
Bronze Finish Pottery Figure Of Indian	50	35.00	S
Chinese Blue Vase With Two Handles Height 12½"	50	40.00	S

MAIN FLOOR - LIBRARY

Philco Table Radio $ 20.00 A.B.12.

Square table

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MAIN FLOOR - DRAWING ROOM

Aubusson Carpet Size 16' x 17'9" (As Is)	2500 -	350.00	?
+ Mahogany Slant-Front Claw-Foot Desk Height 36" Width 40" Depth 19½"	150 -	75.00	E.D.
+ Victorian Rosewood Scroll-Front Secretary Bookcase Width 33"	500 -	80.00	
Rosewood Victorian Cabinet Etagere Width 38"	450 -	90.00	H.
Mahogany Drop-Side Colonial Table Width 42"	150.	60.00	
Colonial Drop-Side American Sofa Table Height 29" Depth 26"	150 -	40.00	
+ Victorian Rosewood Sewing Table With Drop-Sides Height 30" Depth 18"	200 -	40.00	
Mahogany Stained Oval-Top Tripod Base Stand Height 23½"	35.	6.00	
Mahogany Two-Tier Corner Wash Stand American 19th Century	200.	35.00	
Teakwood Jardiniere Stand With Marble Top Height 20"	35	12.00	

MAIN FLOOR - DRAWING ROOM (CONTINUED)

Mahogany Sewing Table Fitted With Two Drawers And Glass Handles Height 28" (As Is)		15.00
Painted And Decorated Three-Fold Screen		20.00
Three Rosewood Victorian Side Chairs With Brocade Upholstered Seats		30.00
Ladder-Back American Side Chair With Rush Seat		8.00
Black Painted Wicker Rocker		.50
Needlework Upholstered Blue Painted Footstool		10.00
Mahogany Frame Embroidered Victorian Fire Screen		10.00
Fruitwood Yarn Winder		12.00
Four Pairs Chintz Drapes (As Is)		10.00
Brocade Upholstered Footstool		4.00
Two Mountain Lion Skins		20.00
Large Polar Bear Rug		60.00
Framed Water Color Signed Sargent Size 18" x 24"		150.00
Framed Water Color Venetian Scene By W. Gedney Bunce Size 17" x 20"		8.00

MAIN FLOOR - DRAWING ROOM (CONTINUED)

Pastel Painting Italian Landscape By A. Withers Size 27" x 20"		35.00
Framed Water Color Mountain Landscape Signed H. Crioser Size 22" x 26"		8.00
Oil Painting Misty Landscape By Elly Size 24" x 18"		15.00
Water Color Seascape Unsigned Size 27" x 29"		12.00
Two Oil Paintings On Porcelain Pastoral Scenes Size Oval 9" x 13"		80.00
Water Color A Garden On The Riviera By A. Beniscelli Size 19" x 13"		15.00
Woodcut In Colors At The Grave Of A Soldier By Hansi Size 14" x 20"		15.00
Oil Painting On Canvas Girl With Rose Unsigned Size 8" x 11"		6.00
Water Color Landscape, River And Deer Size 14" x 8½"		6.00
Framed Water Color Girl In Blue Dress By Kate Greenway Size 3¼" x 5½"		10.00

MAIN FLOOR - DRAWING ROOM (CONTINUED)

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Water Color
Ship Bosporus
Signed Therif
Size 5½" x 7 3/4" — 5.00

Pencil And Ink Drawing
Old Church
Signed C. F. Genung
Size 7" x 10" — 5.00

Pencil And Ink Drawing
The Boggart Rejoices
Signed H.P.
Size 7" x 8½" — 10.00

Pastel
Still Life, Roses
Size 9½" x 13¼" — 8.00

Miniature On Ivory
Portrait Of Quentin Roosevelt
By Gertrude L. Pow
Size 4¼" x 5 3/4" — 10.00

Miniature On Ivory
Portrait Of Archie Roosevelt
By Gertrude L. Pow
Size 4 1/8" x 5" — 10.00

Miniature On Ivory
Portrait Of Mrs. Derby
Size 3¼" x 5 7/8" — 10.00

Small Round Miniature
On Ivory
Portrait Of Robert Kermit — 15.00

Miniature On Ivory
Baby With Bird
Inscribed H. Florence Locke — 15.00

Miniature On Ivory
Laura Frances Carow — 15.00

MAIN FLOOR - DRAWING ROOM (CONTINUED)

Blue Sevres Porcelain
Garniture Consisting Of
Two Vases And Bowl
With Floral Decoration — 60.00

Bronze Mounted Vase Lamp
(To Match Preceding) — 60.00

Dresden Porcelain
Pen Tray — 20.00

Chinese Porcelain Bowl
With Dragon Decoration
On Teakwood Stand
Diameter 8" — 20.00

Chinese Porcelain Jar
With Hat Cover
On Teakwood Stand
Height 9" — 12.00

Satsuma Bowl
Diameter 5½" — 4.00

Blue Chinese Club-Form Vase
Height 13" — 40.00

Pair Of Purple Decorated
Dresden Vases With Covers
Height 14" — 80.00

Dresden Porcelain Figure
Of Girl With Column
Height 6" — 20.00

Sevres Porcelain Bowl
With Bronze Mounts
Diameter 8" — 15.00

Six Porcelain Figurines
In Various Poses — 150.00

Rockingham Porcelain
Toilette Bottle With
Cover — 10.00

MAIN FLOOR - DRAWING ROOM (CONTINUED)

	Japanese Porcelain Bowl Height 4½"	50*	3.00
	Pair Of Coalport Twin-Bottles With Stoppers	95 =	5.00
	Vienna Porcelain Twin-Boxes ✓	50 =	20.00
	Dresden Peacock	45 =	3.00
S	Chinese Porcelain Bowl On Carved Teakwood Stand Diameter 5 3/4" (As Is)	50.	15.00
S	Spode Bust Of George Washington in large size! Height 8"	53 -	40.00
	Two Porcelain Figurines, Chinese Playing Reed, Chinese Woman Playing Guitar Height 5" (As Is)	150	30.00 Sitting Room - under stairs.
O	Alabaster Box With Cover	3.	3.00
S	Group Of Fireplace Equipment Consisting Of Pair Of Brass Andirons, Poker, Shovel, Tray, Stand, Cape Cod Lighter, Bellows		35.00
	Wrought Iron Five-Fold Spark Screen		5.00
	Brass Candlestick With Bell Height 13"	2 -	7.00
	Pair Of Metal Dore Candelabra Height 14"	25 =	25.00
	Indo Persian Lacquered Box (As Is)	15	5.00

MAIN FLOOR - DRAWING ROOM (CONTINUED)

S	Horn Cofferette With Vaulted Lid	50 =	5.00
S	Red And Black Lacquer Japanese Cabinet Dining Room	250 =	25.00
	Ruby And Clear Glass Table Lamp Height 17"	50 =	8.00
	Framed Oil Painting Two Figures By Howard Pyle The Princess in the Garden. Size 6½" x 7"		30.00
A	English Silver Candleholder With Snuffer		15.00
	Iron Lock Sheffield Chamber Candlestick With Snuffer		5.00
	Mahogany Inlaid Lattice-Door Desk Fitted With Two Drawers American 19th Century Height 52" Width 37"	450 -	200.00
	Inlaid Thermometer Height 7½"	10 =	5.00
A	Rockingham Lamb-Shaped Covered Box	35	20.00

MAIN FLOOR - NORTH ROOM

East India Rug Size 23'8" x 21'3"		400.00
Mahogany Empire Round Center Table With Claw Feet		15.00
Rosewood Victorian Arm Chair		40.00
Four Side Chairs (To Match Preceding)		60.00
Two Mahogany Frame Needlework Upholstered Footstools With Cabriole Legs		25.00
Victorian Rosewood Footstool With Needlework Top		8.00
Mahogany Victorian Child's Chair With Cane Seat		8.00
Rosewood Victorian Hungarian Longpoint Upholstered Side Chair		20.00
Steinway Upright Piano In Ebony Case With Chair		40.00
Black And Gold Lacquer Chinese Chest Height 31" Width 69" Depth 30"		40.00
Mahogany Framed Colonial Leather Upholstered Settee		20.00
Group Of Seven Bisque Dancing Girls Height 21½"		200.00
Pair Of Dresden Cupid-Decorated Five-Light Candelabra Height 20"		125.00

MAIN FLOOR - NORTH ROOM (CONTINUED)

Pair Of Worcester Decorated Blue Pitchers Height 8"	50.00
Bronze And Glass Trumpet-Shape Centerpisce And Three Floral Decorated Vases	35.00
Bow Porcelain Teapot With Handle	35.00
Staffordshire Pitcher With Portraits Of Lafayette And Washington	10.00
Pair Of Worcester Floral Decorated Bowls With Latticed Sides	20.00
Worcester Floral Decorated Vase Height 12"	30.00
Porcelain Latticed Bowl Oval 9"	15.00
Two Irish Cut-Crystal Bowls	20.00
Turquoise Crackle Vase Height 5"	15.00
Two Mahogany Lattice-Door Breakfront Bookcases Width 6'4"	800.00
Louis XV Style Round Marble Top Table With Bronze Mounts Height 30" Diameter 28"	40.00
Mahogany Dome Bracket Clock Charles Geddes Height 18½"	60.00
Philippino Hardwood Box Width 26"	50.00

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MAIN FLOOR - NORTH ROOM (CONTINUED)

Mutton Fat Jade Staff Of Honor In Glass Case	$	20.00
Large Sterling Silver Presentation Cup Height 21"		200.00

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MAIN FLOOR - DINING ROOM

Two-Tone Purple Reversible Rug Size 12' x 15'	$ 18.00
Mahogany Empire Extension Round Dining Table With Pedestal Base	10.00
Two Mahogany Empire Colonial Style Arm Chairs And Thirteen Side Chairs	125.00
Mahogany Sideboard Fitted With Cupboard, Two Drawers, Bookrack Width 50"	40.00
Mahogany Spool Turned Gate-Leg Table Width 36"	25.00
Mahogany Inlaid Sheraton Folding Console Table	25.00
Mahogany Three-Tier Muffinier	6.00
Victorian Burl Walnut Cabinet	20.00
Mahogany Upholstered Seat Banquette Width 44"	20.00
Japanese Embroidered Four-Fold Screen	50.00
Pair Of Colonial Brass Andirons Height 20"	15.00
Repousse Copper Log Holder	5.00
Three-Piece Fire Tools And Stand	8.00
Five-Fold Spark Screen	3.00

MAIN FLOOR - DINING ROOM (CONTINUED)

Japanese Cloisonne Pilgrim's Bottle	$	15.00
Jar And Cover		30.00
Two Chinese Lowestoft Platters Oval 15"		30.00
Soup Tureen With Cover (To Match Preceding)		30.00
Persian Faience Jar Height 7"		10.00
Crystal Beaker		8.00
Two Royal Copennagen Steins Height 6 5/8"		25.00
Framed Water Color By Jules Guerin Size 17" x 24"		15.00
Framed Engraving Frederick The Great And His Generals		5.00
Six Chinese Yellow Porcelain Rice Bowls Diameter 5"		20.00
Four Glass Oil Lamps		20.00

MAIN FLOOR - PANTRY

Group Of About 100 Pieces Assorted Glassware	$	40.00
Group Of About 50 Odd Miscellaneous Pieces, Cups And Saucers		30.00
Group Of 25 Rose Decorated Service Plates And 13 Soup Plates		125.00
18 Red Border Coalport Luncheon Plates		80.00
20 Staffordshire Blue And White Crown Ducal Service Plates		30.00
12 Crown Ducal Service Plates		30.00
13 Crown Ducal Square Luncheon Plates		15.00
White And Gold Garniture Consisting Of Two Ajours Baskets And Compote		40.00
12 Floral Decorated And Green Border Coalport Luncheon Plates		30.00
8 Blue Decorated Czechoslavakian Plates		10.00
10 Havilland Floral Decorated Bouillon Cups With Saucers		20.00
21 Coalport Rose Decorated Service Plates		75.00
Blue And White Crown Ducal Serving Platter		12.00
Miscellaneous Group Of Odd Plates, Cups, Etc.		25.00

MAIN FLOOR - PANTRY (CONTINUED)

Czechoslavakian Tea Set Consisting Of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Creamer, Six Cups And Saucers	$	20.00
Two Wedgwood Pitchers (As Is)		12.00
Decorated Porcelain Tray Size 14" x 10"		10.00
Decorated Wedgwood Breakfast Set Consisting Of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Creamer, Two Cups And Saucers		15.00
Gold And White Porcelain Tray With Corn Cob In Relief		15.00
18 English Porcelain Blue Soup Plates		15.00
Pair Of Cut Glass Vases Height 13"		20.00
Cut Glass Decanter With Stopper Height 14"		12.00
Pressed Glass Sugar Bowl With Cover		5.00
Pressed Glass Celery Holder		2.00
Four Decorated Gravy Boats		20.00
Lot Of Eight Assorted Decanters		40.00
10 Limoges Figure Decorated Luncheon Plates		15.00

MAIN FLOOR - SILVER

Sterling Silver Dish With Gadroon Border Monogrammed 30 Oz.	$	60.00
Two Sterling Silver Dishes With Gadroon Border 30 Oz. Total		60.00
Metal Tantalus Stand		8.00
Sterling Silver Butter Dish With Two Handles 24 Oz.		40.00
Sheffield Toast Rack		2.00
Sterling Silver Tea Pot With Stand 25 Oz.		35.00
Group Consisting Of Skewer, Tongs, Pie Knife, Strainer, Etc. 7 Pieces In All		15.00
Pair Of Silver Plated Girandole Branches		15.00
Silver Plated Hot Water Kettle		20.00
Pair Of Silver Plated Candlesticks Monogrammed Height 16"		20.00
English Silver Monogrammed Cigarette Box		5.00
Silver Soap Box		2.00
English Silver Perfume Bottle		3.00

MAIN FLOOR - SILVER (CONTINUED)

French Silver Wash Basin And Pitcher 76 Oz.	$ 120.00
English Silver Tray With Two Handles Monogrammed 60 Oz.	100.00
Sheffield Card Tray With Gadroon Border Diameter 13"	25.00
Sheffield Card Tray With Grapevine Border Diameter 13"	25.00
Large Sheffield Tray Diameter 24"	30.00
Silver Ladle	8.00
English Silver Card Tray With Gadroon Border Size 10" x 8" 20 Oz.	32.00
Four English Silver Vegetable Dishes With Beaded Border 80 Oz. Total	120.00
Four Ajoure Dishes Monogrammed 32 Oz. Total	60.00
Engraved Silver Hexagonal Wine Pitcher Height 13"	20.00
Sterling Silver Sugar Bowl And Creamer	15.00
Silver Plated Cookie Jar	5.00

MAIN FLOOR - SILVER (CONTINUED)

English Silver Chocolate Pot With Bone Handle 16 Oz.	$ 25.00
Large Silver Monogrammed Punch Ladle	10.00
English Silver Mug Diameter 4"	8.00
Sterling Silver Strainer	10.00
Sterling Silver Card Tray Diameter 6½"	15.00
Sterling Silver Bowl With Two Handles Diameter 5" 8 Oz.	15.00
English Silver Three-Footed Card Tray Diameter 6½"	15.00
Silver Fish Motif Candy Dish	10.00
Sheffield Fruit Basket With Handle	8.00
Sterling Silver Deep Dish Diameter 8"	15.00
Sterling Silver Candy Dish With Green Glass Liner	20.00
Four Sheffield Wine Coasters	40.00
Twelve Silver Plated Shell-Shaped Ash Trays	15.00
Four Silver Salts	20.00
Dutch Silver Powder Box	5.00
Small Silver Pitcher Height 3"	3.00

MAIN FLOOR - SILVER (CONTINUED)

Silver Plated Tea Set Consisting Of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Bowl, Creamer		100.00
Silver Magnifying Glass		8.00
Twelve Silver Plated Coasters		12.00
Sterling Silver Dresser Set Of Seventeen Pieces		25.00
English Silver Flatware Set Of About 107 Pieces		100.00
Sterling Silver Flower Vase Height 14" 20 Oz.		30.00
Sterling Silver Fish Spoon And Fork		10.00
Group Of Twenty-Three Assorted Demi-Tass Spoons		15.00
Twelve Sterling Silver Butter Knives		15.00
Six Sterling Silver Fruit Spoons		10.00
Seven Assorted Sterling Silver Salt Spoons		7.00
Six Sterling Silver Fruit Spoons		5.00
Sterling Silver Berry Spoon Monogrammed LRC		4.00
English Silver Ladle		6.00
Silver Pie Knife		3.00

MAIN FLOOR - SILVER (CONTINUED)

Twelve Sterling Silver Oyster Forks	$	10.00
Group Of Fish Knife And Serving Fork		15.00
Sterling Silver Crumber		4.00
Group Of Berry Spoon And Small Ladle		3.00
Sterling Silver P.P. Paper Knife		2.00
Large English Silver Serving Spoon		7.00
Sterling Silver Bowl Diameter 8½"		35.00

MAIN FLOOR - JEWELRY

Gold And Diamond Victorian Brooch Containing 11 Old Mine Diamonds Weighing Approximately 1.60 Carats	$	250.00
Silver Jewel Box		15.00
14 Karat Gold Change Purse Containing 4 Small Diamonds Weighing Approximately .35 Carat, And 3 Simulated Sapphires		40.00
Opal And Diamond Chip Encircled Dinner Ring		110.00
Gold And Opal Child's Ring		10.00
Platinum Wedding Ring		10.00
Gold Chain With Amethyst Heart		15.00
Diamond And Sapphire Pin Ring Containing 18 Small Diamond Chips		40.00
18 Karat Gold Mounted Scarab		40.00
Old Gold Coin		30.00
Gold Costa Rican Eagle		25.00
Silver And Marquisite Pin		5.00
Old Mine Diamond And Moonstone Crescent Pin Containing 18 Small Diamonds Weighing Approximately 1.30 Carats In All		175.00
Diamond And Gold Pin Containing One Center Old Mine Diamond Weighing Approximately .80 Carat, 12 Small Old Mine Diamonds Weighing Approximately 1.20 Carats		200.00

MAIN FLOOR - JEWELRY (CONTINUED)

Silver Costume Choker Containing 6 Old Mine Diamonds Weighing Approximately 1.50 Carats In All	$	250.00
Gold Filigree Necklace		40.00
Framed Miniature Of Gentleman		15.00
Three-Stone Ring Containing Sapphire And Two Diamonds, Sapphire Weighing Approximately 2.70 Carats, Diamonds Weighing Approximately 1.40 Carats In All		400.00
14 Karat Gold Tie Pin		5.00
Seed-Pearl Necklace With Clasp Containing Three Diamonds Weighing Approximately 1.50 Carats In All		150.00
Enamel And Seed-Pearl Watch With Diamond Chips		100.00
Two Gold Baby Bracelets		8.00
Gold Wedding Band		3.00
Zircon Cross		5.00
Gold Locket		5.00
Group Of 14 Loose Turquoise Stones		50.00
Diamond And Platinum Lavalliere With One Diamond Weighing Approximately .15 Carat And Numerous Diamond Chips		40.00
Gold And Diamond Chip Lady's Watch With Flexible Chain		40.00

SECOND FLOOR - LANDING

Mahogany Chippendale Wardrobe
Height 87"
Width 52"
Depth 25" — 150.00

Renaissance Tapestry Panel
Depicting Medieval Scene
Size 7'8" x 9'10" — 200.00

Oil Painting
Archie Roosevelt
By Fedor Encke
Size 16" x 11" — 25.00

Two Oil Paintings
Family Portraits Of
Man And Woman
Oval 9" x 11" — 40.00

Oil Painting
Full Length Portrait Of
Lady In Velvet And Ermine
Size 40" x 51" — 40.00

Framed Oil Painting
Boy With Bow And Arrow
By Walter Russell
Size 24" x 49" — 50.00

Oil Painting
Portrait Of Lucy Carow
Size 24" x 30" — 70.00

Oil Painting
Portrait Of Isaac Carow
Size 24" x 30" — 60.00

Oil Painting
Portrait Of Lady
Size 12" x 18" — 25.00

Four Chinese Embroidered
Panels
Size 14" x 40" — 80.00

SECOND FLOOR - MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ROOM

Water Color
Monk Cutting Vegetables
Size 10" x 14" — 5.00

Framed Engraving
By Huott After Watteau
Holy Family
Size 12" x 18½" — 8.00

Engraving After Wouverman
By P. A. Moitte
Size 17" x 15" — 8.00

Crayon Drawing
Woman In Dark Forest
By Gerard Barl
Size 12" x 8" — 8.00

Crayon Drawing
Fantasy
Signed F.M.S.
Size 8" x 12" — 8.00

Framed Gouache Design
For Cathedral Window — 10.00

Silhouette Of Theodore Roosevelt
By H. Gutterman — 2.00

Gouache Drawing Of
Tortoise On Gold Ground
Size 9" x 11" — 5.00

Axminister Rug
Size About 9' x 12' — 25.00

Mahogany Stained Chest
Fitted With Three Drawers
Height 28"
Width 24" — 17.00

Sheraton Mahogany Dresser
Fitted With Four Drawers,
Shaving Mirror
American Circa 1840 — 110.00

SECOND FLOOR - MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ROOM (CONTINUED)

Mahogany Colonial Wash Stand With White Marble Top, Cupboard Below	$	25.00
Victorian Ebonized Hanging Wall Shelf Fitted With Two Drawers Height 38" Width 30"		15.00
Mahogany And Upholstered Duck-Foot Stool		10.00
Mahogany Stained Miniature Child's Dresser Fitted With Three Drawers, Glass Knobs		10.00
Mahogany Miniature Swivel Shaving Mirror Fitted With One Drawer		8.00
Maple Frame Upholstered Couch		15.00
Maple Frame And Brocade Upholstered Footstool		6.00
Group Of Maple Arm Chair And Two Side Chairs, With Upholstered Seats And Backs		10.00
Pair Of Wrought Iron Andirons		3.00
Pair Of Gourd-Shape Floral Decorated Vases Height 10"		15.00
Japanese Wood Head-Rest		1.00

SECOND FLOOR - DRESSING ROOM

Mahogany Frame Day-Bed With Cane Panel Ends	$	20.00
Mahogany Sheraton Dresser Fitted With Five Drawers American Circa 1840 Height 43" Width 40" Depth 22"		110.00
Mahogany Frame Fire Screen With Canvas Panel		15.00
Mahogany Dresser Mirror Fitted With One Drawer		10.00
Victorian Ebonized Open-Shelf Bookcase Width 52"		10.00
Mahogany Early American Tip Table		15.00
Mahogany Stained Towel Rack		.50
Oil Painting Courtyard By A. Concepcion Size 19" x 14"		8.00
Oil Painting Mrs. Roosevelt And Baby Signed Rira Size 16" x 20"		5.00
Oil Painting St. John And The Lamb Size 8½" x 11½"		10.00
Pair Of Worcester Vases With Floriated Panels, Two Handles Height 9½"		60.00

SECOND FLOOR - DRESSING ROOM (CONTINUED)

Pair Of French Porcelain Vases Height 5 3/4"	$	15.00
Opaque Milk Glass Bottle With Stopper Height 5"		10.00
Group Of Canton China Bowl, Pitcher, Waste Bowl, Soup Dish		15.00
Metal Jewel Box With Fish Decoration		1.00
Meissen Deep Dish Size 4 3/4" Square		5.00

399

SECOND FLOOR - WEST MIDDLE ROOM

Framed Sampler Edith Kermit Roosevelt	$	15.00
Two Water Colors By Anderson Size 9½" x 14"		10.00
Framed Colored Lithograph Barhamville, S. C. Size 9½" x 13"		5.00
Framed Sampler Sarah Edwards, 1803		8.00
Pair Of Minton China Blue Vases Height 7 3/4"		25.00
Pair Of Wrought Iron Andirons Height 14"		3.00
Six Maple Fiddle-Back Side Chairs With Rush Seats		60.00
Rattan Arm Chair		2.00

SECOND FLOOR - GUEST BEDROOM

Mahogany 3/4 Spool Bed with Spring And Mattress	$	40.00
Framed Colored Print Miss Innocence By James S. King		5.00
Philco Radio Table Model		10.00

400

SECOND FLOOR - LARGE NORTH BEDROOM

Framed Oil Painting Child Size 13" x 20½"	$	8.00
Mahogany Victorian Type Double Bed With Spring And Mattress (As Is)		10.00
Victorian Bureau Fitted With White Marble Top And Three Drawers		10.00
Mahogany Night Stand With White Marble Top Victorian		8.00
Group Of Wicker Settee And Two Arm Chairs		15.00
Mahogany Stained Side Chair With Rush Seat		.50

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SECOND FLOOR - SMALL NORTH BEDROOM

Mahogany Stained Single Bed With Spring And Mattress	$ 15.00
Oak Cupboard With Glass Door Width 30"	15.00
Victorian Rosewood Side Chair With Upholstered Seat	4.00

9. Bureau

SECOND FLOOR - SOUTHWEST BEDROOM

Carved Walnut Dresser Fitted With Swivel Mirror And Three Drawers Width 50" Depth 26"	$ 30.00
Mahogany Tripod Base Tilt Table Height 24" Size Of Top 20" x 26"	20.00
Sterling Silver Glove Box	15.00
Group Of Lady's Clothing, Etc.	60.00

Round Mahogany tilt table

6 - Dining room chairs

1 rocking chair

1 bureau.

SECOND FLOOR - SMALL NORTH BEDROOM

Mahogany Stained Single Bed With Spring And Mattress	$	15.00
Oak Cupboard With Glass Door Width 30"		15.00
Victorian Rosewood Side Chair With Upholstered Seat		4.00

SECOND FLOOR - SOUTHWEST BEDROOM

Carved Walnut Dresser Fitted With Swivel Mirror And Three Drawers Width 50" Depth 26"	$	30.00
Mahogany Tripod Base Tilt Table Height 24" Size Of Top 20" x 26"		20.00
Sterling Silver Glove Box		15.00
Group Of Lady's Clothing, Etc.		60.00

LINEN CLOSET

Group Of Bed And Table Linens, Etc.	$	100.00

THIRD FLOOR - STORE ROOM

Mahogany Extra Large Wardrobe Bookcase With Bevel Glass Doors	$	10.00

AUTOMOBILE

1947 Mercury Sedan
8 Cylindres
Model 79A
Engine #799A - 1660888

402

Frame Mirrors with Table

-6 S- Sofa & chair

4 rocking chair

Table & Desk

APPENDIX D

"Hall," "Library," and "North Room," typed commentary on furnishings, probably dictated to Ethel Roosevelt Derby by her mother, after 1922 (Sagamore Hill National Historic Site)

THE HALL

The large chest behind the door in the hall was given Mr. R. after his Louisiana bear hunt, by Governor Parker.

The gong was made up for Mr. R. at Roland Wards in London, from some of his African trophies.

The Enke "Rough Rider" portrait was painted when Mr. R. was Governor.

The large Cloisonne vase near the dining room door came from the Roosevelt house at 57th Street.

The buffalo hide robe has painted on it "Custer's Last Stand", by Indians.

THE LIBRARY

The rosewood furniture comes from Mrs Kermit's house.

On the left of the door the bull moose by Rungius was given Mr. R. by Mr. Hecksher, just after the Progressive campaign.

The bronze "cave-man" was given to President Roosevelt by the sculptor, Frederic Remington.

The clay figure is the Japanese God of Benevolence and Hunting, and was given Mr. R. by Admiral Folger.

The bronze of the wolf hunt was in the 57th Street house.

"The Still Hunt" is by Edward Kemeys.

"The Pantner" by Fraser was presented to President Roosevelt by his "Tennis Cabinet."

The etchings of Grant and Lincoln are by Kruse.

The engraving of John Marshall was bought by Mr. Roosevelt.

The portrait of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Sr. was done by Huntington the last year of Mr. Roosevelt's life.

The silver plaques were purchased by Mr. Roosevelt when a young man travelling in Germany. At the same time he bought the silver tankard.

"The Pope in the Vatican Gardens" is a mosaic presented to Mr. Roosevelt when he was President, by Pope Leo 13th.

The silver flagon on the mantelpiece was a gift from King Haakon of Norway.

NORTH ROOM

The North Room was built by La Farge and Hines for President Roosevelt in 1904. The Mantelpiece was made of carmagon wood bought from the Philippine Department of the St. Louis Exposition. The columns are black walnut, the ceiling of swamp cypress;the rest of the wood is hazel (the gray sur-base). The panels over the mantelpiece are of holly wood, and the initials(T.R.-E.K.R.) are also of the same wood. The gold eagle at the end of the room was designed by Gutzom Borglum, as was also the plaster eagle on the outer wall.

At the entrance of the room the brocade curtains were made from material sent to Mrs Roosevelt by the Empress Dowager of China at the time of the Boxer Indemnity. (QOD)

The camphor wood chest on the right hand landing, belonged to Charles Carow(father of Mrs Theodore Roosevelt) and was used by him for his fishing chest.

Mahogany knife chest on landing belonged to Ann Eliza Kermit(Carow) Mrs Theodore Roosevelt's Aunt.

The chest on the left hand landing was sent Mrs Roosevelt by Mr. Roosevelt, from when he was on his African trip in 1909.

The Ormulu cabinet came from the drawing room of 28 East 20th Street. One of the most interesting of the objects it contains is the Buddha, given to President Roosevelt by the Dalai Lamai, through Mr. Rockhill, at one time explorer and Minister to China.

The equestrian bronze of Col. Roosevelt on top of the cabinet is by MacMonies, as is the figure of Kit Carson on the mantelpiece.

One of the spears beside the fireplace is that used in killing the lion (See African Game Trails Page)whose skin lies in front of the fireplace; the other spear was one used by Mr. Roosevelt on his Devil Fish Hunt.

The porcelains upon the mantelpiece were presented to Mrs Roosevelt at the same time as the brocade.

The small elephant tusks on the landing are from an African elephant shot by Col. R. in Africa, while the large ones were presented to him by King Menelik of Abyssinia.

The Remington Bronze "The Broncho Buster" was given to Col. R. by his regiment at the time of its disbanding at Montauk.

The tulip wood paper case cabinet came from the Roosevelt house on 57th Street, where it stood in Mr. Theodore Roosevelt Sr's study. The small chess table from the middle of the room ~~which~~ stood in the drawing room at 20th Street, as did the large ormulu cabinet between the north windows.

The small square inlaid wood table standing by the fire place was given Mrs Roosevelt by the Brazilian Commissioners at the St. Louis Exposition, as was the larger table of the same description in the library.

The portrait of Mr. R. on the right hand landing is a copy of the de Lazzlo portrait of President Roosevelt which was done for Lord Lee of Fareham, and is ~~still~~ in his possession. This portrait was sent to Mrs Roosevelt by Lord Lee in 1919 [1922]. de Lazzlo himself did the head.

The glass enclosed Japanese Samurai swords and daggers on either side of the landing steps were given President Roosevelt by the Mikado after the signing of the Peace of Portsmouth September 5th 1905.

The picture of the Grand Canyon is by Powell.

The two buffalo and two elk heads are trophies of Mr. Roosevelt's hunts.

The picture over mantel is "Where Light and Shadow Meet" by Marcus Simmons.

The picture of Pittsburg is by Fritz Thaulow, and was given to Mr. Roosevelt by Mr. Frick.

"The Porcelain Towers" is by Marcus Simmons.

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In the cupboards on top of the book cases in the alcove the jade teapot and saucer were given to Mrs Roosevelt by the Chinese Commission in 190 .

The Sevres "Decor du table" figures were brought over by the Rochambeau Commission when they came to put up the statue of Rochambeau in Lafayette Park in Washington. They were used on the table at State dinners at the White House.

The Dresden tea kettle was bought for Mrs Roosevelt by her mother, in Dublin, before she was married.

The Egyptian painting is by Joseph Lindon Smith, and was given to Mrs Roosevelt.

The picture on the landing is another Marcus Simmons, "The Seats of the Mighty". Lord Lee sent this to Mr. Roosevelt after he left the White House.

The red flag at the far end is the President's Flag, while the two flags at the south end are the flags of Col. Roosevelt's regiment, The United States Volunteer Cavalry, and were carried in battle by regimental color bearer and standard bearer.

The rug was sent to Mrs Roosevelt(it being impossible for the President to accept gifts from foreigners) by the Shah of Persia.

The two lionesses were shot by Mr. Roosevelt in Africa. The two leopards were killed by Kermit, one in South America and one in Africa. The lynx skin was brought back by Mr. Roosevelt from a western trip, and is on a rocking chair made especially for Mr. Roosevelt by Mrs Leavitt.

The settle, as well as the fire bench, were gifts from his sister, Mrs Cowles.

A bronze moose by Runguis was given him by an admirer during the Progressive campaign.

The three semi-circular Dutch chairs are copied from one given to President Roosevelt by Mr. Charles McKim.

On top of the further book case the seven branch candle sticks were a gift from Mrs. Leavitt; the bust of Lincoln, which is Sevres, was presented to Mr. Roosevelt while he was in Paris after his African trip in 1909.

The Cloisonne lamp came from the Roosevelt house at 57th Street.

The silver paper cutter with the lion's head belonged to Dr. William White of Philadelphia.

The old English mantel clock came from Mrs Roosevelt's great grandfather's house. (Mr. John Mowatt)

The tall arm chair with leather seat and wooden back was given to President Roosevelt in 1905 by the First City Troop of Philadelphia, and is a copy of the chair used by Washington at the First Continental Congress at Independence Hall.

The leather arm chair was the President's, in the Cabinet Room at Washington.

The bronze vase was bought by Mr. Roosevelt from Mr. Kemeys, about 1885 or 1886.

The dining room arm chair in the north window came from Mrs Roosevelt's home, as did the little stool.

The two large book cases were given to Mrs Roosevelt by Mr. Charles McKim, and stood for some years in the up stairs library in the White House, where they are now replaced by copies.

The oak arm chair was from Sir Marin Frobisher's vessel, and given to him by Queen Elizabeth.

The desk is carmagon wood, made of the same piece as the mantel.

The large table in the centre of the room is made of one section of nara. (Philippine mahogany).

The big chest was brought from Edinburgh by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson.

The miniature suit of Japanese armour was presented to Mr. Roosevelt by Admiral Togo.

On the desk stands St. Gauden's Puritan, given Governor Roosevelt by the officers of his staff, the box containing the Kaiser's inscribed photographs. (These were sent to Mr. Roosevelt by the Kaiser personally the day after the Doberitz review. A few hours later Chancellor Bothman Hellweg sent to reclaim them on the plea that he wished them to be properly mounted in an album; Mr. Roosevelt retained them, however, assuring the Chancellor that the inscriptions would not be made public.)

On the chess table is a silver paper cutter which belonged to Julia Ward Howe, given to Mr. Roosevelt by her daughter, Mrs. Elliot.

APPENDIX E

List of furnishings at Sagamore Hill, with notes on where they came from, dated 1947 (typed list, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site)

LIBRARY

Aunt Kermit's house
20 East 14th St.

1 rosewood sofa - ABR

1 rosewood armchair - ABR

4 rosewood sidechairs - ABR (Margot Roosevelt Hornblower ?)

1 small leather chair, Yucatan

1 folding cardtable

1 small carved bench — Auntie Bye

1 fire bench

1 square black straw stool

1 iron wood bucket

1 wire fire screen

1 embroidered screen — made by E.K.R.

1 mahogany arm chair — Aunt Kermit
goes with dining room

1 inlaid table — Brazilian

DRAWING ROOM

1 rosewood etagere

1 rosewood worktable

1 rosewood desk and bookcase -

1 mahogany desk — Bullock

1 mahogany sofa table

1 " drop leaf table

1 " work table

1 " small round table

2 small shaker rocking chairs

1 desk chair

1 needlepoint long bench

1 needlepoint stool

1 small stuffed stool

2 mountain lion skins

1 polar bear skin — from Peary

1 Aubusson carpet

1 veneered mahogany worktable

pictures and ornaments

1 bustard bird

chair in front of Mrs. R's desk brought over by J. Mowatt from Scotland used to rock babies

DINING ROOM

1 mahogany dining room table — Aunt Kermit

13 mahogany side chairs

2 mahogany arm chairs

1 mahogany sideboard

1 mahogany sidetable

1 mahogany cardtable

1 carved cabinet — Tyler

1 Japanese screen

1 carpet

1 coffee table

1 curate's friend

1 carved bench leather cushion - Sy[illegible] St house

1 mahogany bench (needlepoint)

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NORTH ROOM

1 large rug

1 large lacquer chest

2 bookcases

1 small inlaid table

1 small upright rosewood chair with strip of embroidery

HALL

1 stuffed sofa

UPSTAIRS HALL

1 mahogany drop leaf table — Ted - -

1 gentleman's wardrobe — Mowatt

Carow portrait

Elizabeth Leighton — Ethel

Kermit portrait — Kermit -

E.K.R. BEDROOM

1 mahogany dressing table	Mowatt piece. Charles Carow kept things in it.
1 mahogany washstand	Aunt Kermit. Nursery washstand
silver wash bowl and pitcher	where?
1 black walnut child's bureau	made for E.K.R. and given her by Aunt Kermit at birth. Napkins and tablecloth in drawer
1 small maple rocking chir	
1 mahogany table beside sofa	Aunt Kermit
1 medicine cabinet on wall	Aunt Gracie's (Mrs. James K. Gracie)
large stuffed rocking chair	

DRESSING ROOM

1 round mahogany table	
1 mahogany bureau	Mowatt piece
1 couch	

SMALL NORTH BEDROOM

1 spool bed	Tyler
1 oak cupboard	Carolyn Wells went into partnership
1 chair, covered seat	

LARGE NORTH BEDROOM

1 bed	Mowatt piece
1 bureau	"
1 night table	"
1 straw sofa } - willow	bought
2 chairs }	
1 chair at desk	in Aunt Gracie's chapel

S.W.ROOM (NURSERY)

bureau	bought from Swans
sofa	Aunt Kermit
table	made for E.K.R. given her by Aunt K at her birth

Copy of letter from Querry Studios dated 4/23/47.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt: Aunt Kermit's mother-in-law - Kermit

The portrait of your ~~grandmother~~ is by John Wesley Jarvis, born in South Shields on the Tyne, England, in 1730. He came to the United States when five years old and became a brilliant portrait painter. He died in 1834. Aunt Kermit's father in law -

The portrait of your ~~grandfather~~ was painted by Ezra Ames, 1768-1836. His first achievement as a portrait painter was in 1812 when he painted the portrait of Governor Clinton, after which he painted many notables in New York and New England.

When I return the two above mentioned portraits, I will make a second inspection of your pictures and see that all are in good state of preservation. This will be in about four weeks, around the 23rd of May.

(Signed) Prosper Guerry

APPENDIX F

China, Glass, and Silver at Sagamore Hill

There are several lists of china, glass, and silver articles at Sagamore Hill, taken at various times from the 1890s to the 1920s, in two memorandum books kept by Mrs. Roosevelt. The earlier, mainly dating from the 1890s, is in the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site collection; the later, 1908-1924, is in the Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University (Derby donation). Transcripts of these follow, along with some incidental references from correspondence. Additional lists are included in the 1919, 1945, and 1948 estate inventories (see Appendixes A, B, and C).

Edith K. Roosevelt, memorandum book, c.1890s-1923 (SAHI collection)

Flowered china
- 7 vegetable dishes (1 riveted)
- 6 " " covers (1 broken)
- 2 soup tureens & covers
- 1 salad bowl
- 3 gravy boats with covers
- 5 " " without covers
- 25 assorted meat platters
- 2 round ice cream "
- 5 shell dishes
- 2 round vegetable " with covers
- 1 pitcher
- 50 breakfast plates
- 28 soup "
- 105 dinner "
- 26 coffee cups
- 9 " saucers
- 19 tea cups
- 17 " saucers
- 21 small butter plates
- 5 pickle dishes
- 4 dessert "

Blue china marked T.R.
- 2 vegetable dishes with covers
- 2 " " without covers
- 1 round soup tureen
- 1 oval " "
- 2 gravy boats with covers
- 2 " " without "
- 2 pickle dishes
- 3 meat platters
- 24 dinner plates
- 18 soup plates

White china with crest
- 3 meat platters
- 20 dessert plates
- 1 coffee cup & saucer
- 1 broken vegetable dish

Minton set
- 3 large meat platters
- 36 dinner plates
- 18 soup plates

Miscellaneous china
- 1 Dresden salad bowl
- 1 " vegetable dish (cupid on cover)
- 6 pink cups
- 11 " saucers
- 4 triangular coffee cups on tray
- 17 coffee cups pink fluted
- 17 " saucers " "
- 7 chocolate cups
- 7 " saucers
- 8 Dresden coffee cups
- 13 " " saucers
- 1 old Bulloch plate
- 1 bread platter
- 1 painted plate
- 3 game plates
- 12 Japanese plates
- 3 hominy dishes 1 cover
- 2 odd large coffee cups
- 4 china beer mugs
- 12 painted dessert plates
- 12 Dresden dessert plates
- 12 white & gold tea "
- 18 capo di monte " "
- 1 " " " cake dish
- 11 hominy plates
- Dresden egg set
- 4 odd pitchers
- 1 hot milk pitcher
- 2 molasses jugs
- 1 large pitcher

From Edith K. Roosevelt, memorandum book, 1908-1924 (Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University)

China List (closet) 1908

6 bread plates
1 corn dish
2 ice cream dishes
3 hot milk toast dishes
5 meat platters
4 vegetable dishes
14 bouillon cups
19 " saucers
4 pink cups with crest
4 " saucers
7 rosebud cups
19 " saucers
2 pink & white cups
3 " " saucers
7 dark blue coffee cups
10 " " saucers
1 " " cream pitcher
1 " " sugar bowl
6 new dark blue cups
6 " " " saucers
4 pink & white coffee cups
4 " " saucers
3 egg cups
Mrs. Roosevelt's tea set 4 pieces
tea pot, sugar bowl, coffee pot, pitcher
Mlle's tea set [Mlle Drouillette] 3 pieces
pitcher, tea pot, sugar bowl
8 pitchers for hot milk or cream
6 breakfast coffee cups
13 " " saucers
Mr. Roosevelt's tea cup & saucer
" " coffee " "
Mrs. " tea " "
Kermit's chocolate cup & saucer
Archie's " " "
Miss Ethel's " " "
1 syrup pitcher
8 oat meal saucers
7 beetle bread & butter plates
3 or 13 openwork bread & butter plates
19 breakfast plates (crest)
14 impossible flower plates
12 salad plates
38 lunch plates
Master Ted's milk pitcher
3 old Milwaukee plates [corrected to 1]
1 oat meal saucer & bowl blue
18 new dessert plates
9 openwork Dresden dessert plates
Dining set
salad bowl
gravy bowl
2 cake plates
fruit dish
24 dinner plates
17 soup plates
18 medium size plates
2 vegetable dishes
roast beef dish
3 other platters
11 oyster plates

China List (1913, Jan.)

12 lettuce dishes
coffee set
9 saucers
8 cups
22 butter plates
1 blue tea pot
11 oat meal plates
2 meat platters
2 vegetable dishes
1 roast beef dish
1 salad dish
9 soup plates
22 dinner plates
15 layer plates
17 finger bowl plates
6 dessert plates
16 cheerful impossible flower plates
12 salad plates
11 blue Albany plates
2 big platters
1 cracked salad dish
2 breakfast dishes

13 soup cups
23 " plates
1 green teaset
coffee pot
cream pitcher
1 dark teaset
sugar bowl
cream pitcher
2 Wedgwood pitchers
1 blue pitcher
1 brown teapot
2 breakfast set dishes
milk toast dish
1 corn dish
2 ice cream platters
8 coffee cups & saucers
6 pink tea cup saucers
4 " " "
12 pink " & "

China mentioned in correspondence, etc.

"A pretty piece of rookwood pottery" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, after Christmas, c.1890). A summer 1898 letter to Emily speaks of "the Rookwood vase with silver over it."

In an undated fragment of an 1890s letter to Emily Carow, Mrs. Roosevelt asked her to get her in Paris at Bon Marche "two Dresden dessert Plates with open edges to match that set I have wh. came from there—you know those I mean wh. I told you were not handsome, though people imagine they are." She also expressed her "abiding want for the pink tea cups...."

In a letter to Emily Carow after Christmas 1890 (TR-HU, #651), Mrs. Roosevelt mentioned that "the flowered vases wh. I have always loved" were on her Washington parlor mantel and Emily's "brown ones" in the dining room.

"Miss Young has arranged a huge bunch of bay and daisies in the blue pitcher" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, June 22, 1900). This may be the "immense blue pitcher in the dining room" of Mrs. Roosevelt's Tyler grandparents about 1874 (Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt*, p. 45), the "blue pitcher" in the Sagamore hall in 1896 (Hall, reference 5), and the blue Staffordshire pitcher that stood on the bookcase in the hall in 1919 and 1948 (figs. 9 and 12).

Regarding tea cups, Mrs. Roosevelt told her sister in August 1901: "those that I have here are in sets of from eight to three in number. I have plenty but the variety is rather appalling."

For her birthday in 1901 a cousin sent her "two lovely Japanese enamel vases" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, October 21, 1901).

On Nassau Day at Sagamore Hill in September 1902, the president stood on the piazza. "Behind Theodore," his wife wrote to sister Emily on the 17th, "I had the big cloisonne jar filled with red gladiolas & white dahlias against a background of huge dogwood boughs." The jar must have been the one now in the northeast corner of the hall.

"The Washington's Birthday vase stands always on my desk with a few roses in it," Edith Roosevelt wrote to Emily Carow on August 19, 1906 (TR-HU, undated fragment #384).

An undated Christmas list in Mrs. Roosevelt's 1907-1911 diary (TR-HU) included a "china extinguisher" for snuffing candles.

Archie Butt, visiting Sagamore in 1908, noted that hominy was served at breakfast, Southern style with salt and butter, and that the president had "his own coffee pot and slop bowl and cream pitcher and sugar...a complete set in itself" (see Dining Room, reference 23).

When Ted and Eleanor Alexander were married in 1910, Aunt Emily Carow gave them "a lunch set which has great associations for my sister & me, it was always used at home when we were children." Edith Roosevelt added to Emily's letter, "The china is at Sagamore & I will have it listed and packed when I get home. It is really a lovely set." The undated letter is in Box 4, TR,Jr-LC.

Theodore Roosevelt's estate inventory, 1919, included a "porcelain dinner service, impressed mark Derby, monogrammed T.R.," consisting of 23 dinner plates, 16 soup plates, 18 breakfast plates, and 12 vegetable dishes and platters. This set went to Alice Roosevelt Longworth.

The "beetle bread and butter plates" in the 1908 china list (above) were remembered in delightful detail by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in *All in the Family* (see Dining Room reference 43). These Italian plates were decorated with a swan feeding among rushes; one plate also had a golden beetle, much prized by the children. The one with the beetle eventually was given to Kermit.

In *Roosevelt's Hunting Trip in Africa* are mentioned several pieces of china given to the ex-president in Europe—a Delft plate with a portrait of William I of Orange (p. 324), two porcelain plaques of an elephant and a rhinoceros and two silver-topped porcelain

loving cups, designed by a Danish artist named Michelsen (p. 330), and a 3-foot high porcelain vase with a portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm II (p. 344).

In 1923 Mrs. Roosevelt offered to the Roosevelt House furnishing committee "two white woven china baskets and a green dish" appropriate for the dining room in the restored birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt. Accession records at Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS indicate that Mrs. Roosevelt gave only one pierced china fruit dish or basket, with loop handles.

After Mrs. Roosevelt's death, a few pieces of china were given to Kermit's widow, Belle Willard Roosevelt. These included a number of "little Dresden dishes (tiny plates)," a "little pitcher," and a "little French cup" (undated letter, Belle to Ethel).

A letter from William M. Cruikshank to Mrs. Derby, April 8, 1953, suggests that Mrs. Derby may have bought from the Roosevelt Memorial Association a "Lowestoft plate" listed in the 1919 inventory of the north room.

References to table and ornamental china and other ceramic objects are scattered through the 1919, 1945, and 1948 inventories, with heaviest concentration in the dining room and pantry.

GLASSWARE

From Edith Roosevelt's memorandum book, 1890s (SAHI)

Glass E.K.C. [Edith Kermit Carow]
- 26 cut glass tumblers
- 13 " " claret glasses
- 18 " " liqueur "
- 46 old K. madeira " [Kermit family]
- 18 " " champagne "
- 10 " " claret "
- 30 " " finger bowls
- 30 " " lemonade glasses
- 4 " " cut decanters
- 8 " " carafes
- 12 " " hock glasses
- 1 " " celery bowl
- 1 " " sugar bowl
- 1 " " dish
- 6 " " salt cellars
- 1 butter dish T & EKR
- 2 olive dishes T & EKR
- 1 butter dish with silver tray T & EKR

Rock crystal set T.R.
- 1 rock crystal jug
- 2 " " decanters
- 1 " " sugar bowl with cover
- 2 " " dessert dishes
- 6 " " finger bowls
- 10 " " madeira glasses

Miscellaneous glass
- 4 glass preserve dishes EKC
- 2 " pitchers
- 5 odd decanters K
- 2 liqueur decanters EKC
- 2 " " TR
- 1 cheese set
- 13 dessert plates

From Edith Roosevelt's memorandum book, 1908-1924 (TR-HU)

Glass closet [1908]
- 8 liqueur glasses
- 6 glass vases
- 5 cafe boulevard glasses
- 15 plain sherry glasses
- 10 cut glass sherry glasses
- 25 claret glasses
- 8 cocktail glasses
- 18 claret glasses
- 8 water goblets
- 11 champagne glasses
- 17 white wine glasses
- 21 water goblets
- 4 olive or pickle dishes
- 4 small silver trimmed salt cellars
- 16 cut glass salt cellars
- 3 dessert dishes
- 19 cut glass finger bowls
- 18 ice cream plates

2 glass water pitchers
12 cut glass wine decanters

Glass Jan. 1913

1	pitcher		
1	sugar bowl (pressed glass)		
12	highball glasses	x	
13	drinking glasses		
13	claret glasses	x6	
5	sherry glasses	9	
13	butter dishes		
6	little flower vases	x	
15	champagne glasses		x12
17	white wine glasses	x	
5	egg glasses		
4	glass flower vases		
4	water carafes		
1	glass pitcher		
4	cut glass dishes		
1	large		
1	small		
8	old glass sherry	x	
6	cut glass salt dishes		6

References to glassware in correspondence, etc.

"Mrs. Lee sent a lovely glass vase with gold flowers engraved on it" (Edith Roosevelt to Anna Roosevelt, Christmas 1891).

Among her Christmas presents, probably in 1890, Mrs. Roosevelt listed "a beautiful epergne for the center of the table of the new gold glass & four tiny vases to match" from Bamie and "a really handsome pair of glass olive dishes, strawberry cutting" from Mrs. Cornelius Roosevelt (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, undated, c.1890).

"Aunt Laura sent me a beautiful cut glass butter dish to match the compotieres she sent last year" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, December 29, 1893).

With the $15.00 Mr. Gracie gave her for her 1896 birthday, Mrs. Roosevelt intended to buy some sherry glasses (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, August 7, 1896).

Mrs. Roosevelt purchased tumblers from Davis Collamer & Co. on August 23 and September 18, 1899 (Theodore Roosevelt checkbook, SAHI).

Hector and Bob Ferguson brought Mrs. Roosevelt a "delightful little old wee salts bottle" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, September 18, 1904).

On February 7, 1909, Mrs. Amy Richardson, a Washington friend, wrote to the First Lady:

> I am sending as a keepsake for you (not for the White House collection) one of my treasures, a wine glass, once the property of General Washington; and with it a bottle of an old mammy's peach cordial to drink the President's safe return from Africa, and his return to Washington in his own way and at his own time.
>
> The glass was one of the many taken from the Washington collection at Arlington during the first wild days of the Civil War (stolen I ought to say). Mrs. B. Kennan [sp.?] of Tudor Place, Georgetown, has a similar one in her collection of Washington relics.

There were a few pieces of glassware listed in Theodore Roosevelt's estate (1919) all in the north room: "wine jug and six glasses, elaborate ornamentation of flowers on gilt ground (one broken)," "etched glass decanter and glass flower vase, the former with decoration of plumed helmets, the latter imperfect," "pair of etched glass compotieres with crest."

In a letter to Emily Carow, September 26, after 1919 (TR-HU, #451), Edith Roosevelt told how well the cross-stitch doilies Emily had made showed through "the white glass of the finger bowls."

Among the items Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt bought from her mother-in-law's estate in 1948 was "the glass in cupboard" appraised at $10.00.

Mrs. Derby may have bought from the Roosevelt Memorial Association "5 liqueur glasses with crest" (note on letter of William N. Cruikshank to Mrs. Derby, April 8, 1953).

SILVER FLATWARE AND HOLLOW WARE

From Mrs. Roosevelt's memorandum book, 1890s-1923 (SAHI)

Silver taken to Washington. October 1897

2 silver dishes, covers & handles
1 silver dish with cover
2 " dessert dishes
1 " tea kettle & stand
1 " small tea pot
1 cream jug
1 sugar bowl
1 slop bowl
1 gravy boat
1 tea caddy
1 strainer
1 big bowl
2 small trays
6 salts & spoons
4 peppers
1 mustard & spoon
4 children's mugs
12 oyster forks
12 fruit knives
6 small fancy spoons
3 big " "
24 table spoons
23 dessert spoons
24 tea spoons
1 tea caddy spoon
1 sugar sifter
6 egg spoons
6 coffee spoons
butter knife
24 table forks
24 dessert forks
1 salad fork & spoon
1 fish knife & fork
1 crumb scraper
1 gravy spoon

Undated list in Mrs. Roosevelt's hand, with added notes in her hand, indicating who was to get particular pieces

E.K.R.'s silver

Silver tea set 4 pieces
Tea pot, coffee pot, cream & sugar & sugar tongs Martha Bulloch
Tea pot Henry & Eliza Kermit [Ted]
Tea pot marked with crest [Kermit]
Chocolate pot E.K.C [Ethel]
Kettle T & E.K.R.
Cream jug & sugar bowl John & Jane Mowatt [Ethel]
Cream jug & sugar bowl E.K.C.
Cream jug & sugar bowl T. & E.K.R.
Cream jug T. & E.K.R.
Powdered sugar bowl & spoon T. & E.K.R.
Silver pitcher A.E. Kermit
2 pitchers M.B. Roosevelt
Claret jug Roosevelt
Ice bowl & tongs G.E. Carow
Small silver bowl T. & E.K.R.
3 dessert dishes T & E.K.R.
Covered dish T. & E.K.R.
2 vegetable dishes with covers Isaac Carow [Ted]
6 silver shells T. & E.K.R. [Ethel]
2 small olive dishes T. & E.K.R. [Ethel]
Sauce boat John & Jane Mowatt [Archie]
Tea caddies T. & E.K.R.
Tea caddie E.K.C.
Small tray with feet T. & E.K.R.
4 pepper pots T. & E.K.R.
Tray Henry Kermit
4 pepper pots T. & E.K.R.
1 pepper pot Roosevelt
1 bell T. & E.K.R.
1 small basket T. & E.K.R.
Wine strainer Bulloch
12 oyster forks T. & E.K.R.
6 small fancy spoons T. & E.K.R.
3 larger fancy spoons T. & E.K.R.
6 small tea spoons E.K.C.
12 fruit knives E.K.C.
Fish slice A.E. Kermit
Punch ladle E.K.C.

Grape scissors A.E. Kermit
Soup ladle & 2 gravy ladles A.E. Carow
Large gravy spoon & asparagus fork A.E. Carow
4 asparagus holders A.E. Kermit
1 ice cream spade A.E. Carow
1 ice cream spade T. & E.K.R.
1 ice tongs A.E. Kermit
1 strainer for boiled milk Carow
1 sugar tongs T. & E.K.R.
sugar tongs & six small spoons E.K.C.
6 egg spoons A.E. Kermit
2 salt spoons T. & E.K.R.
4 salt spoons A.E. Carow
4 salt spoons Carow [sic]
1 tea scoop A.E. Kermit [Ethel]
salad spoon & Fork T. & E.K.R.
1 spoon Jane Quereau
2 butter knives Kermit
24 table spoons, 23 dessert spoons, 24 tea spoons, 24 dessert forks,
24 table forks A.E. Carow
Christening plate & bowl E.K.C.
Christening plate, cup, knife, fork & spoon Robert Kermit Carow
Pap boat, pap bowl & spoon, bowl & spoon, 2 cups, 2 sets of knife,
fork & spoon, plate T.R. Jr.
1 cup, knife, fork & spoon Alice
1 knife, fork & spoon & one fork E.K.C.
1 fork & spoon T. Roosevelt
1 bowl, plate & bowl, old Dutch bowl, spoon, spoon & fork Kermit Roosevelt
1 cup & cream jug, bowl & spoon Ethel
3 cups, 1 bowl, knife, fork & spoon Archibald
2 cups, 2 spoons, fork & spoon Quentin

G.E.T's silver [Gertrude E. Tyler, Mrs. Roosevelt's mother]
2 silver dishes, covers & handles
1 tankard
1 silver tea set (4 pieces)
1 sauce boat
1 plated snuffers
1 strainer
3 soup ladles
1 plated tea pot
1 crab spoon
1 syphon
1 bouquet holder
1 pickle set (3 pieces)
1 silver cup (E.T.C.)
1 bowl, plate & spoon (E.T.C.)
12 oyster forks
1 large spoon
12 silver dessert knives
1 bread knife
Gold bracelet & pin
2 gravy ladles
Fish knife & fork
Whip ladle
Crumb scraper
2 cake lifters
6 plated & ivory dessert forks
24 silver table forks
12 " dessert "
12 " " spoons
12 " table "
23 " tea "
8 old " " "
8 " " dessert "
5 " " table "
1 " small fancy "
Knife, fork & spoon E.T.C.
2 forks G.E.T.
1 " E.T.C.
2 butter knives
Knife & fork A.E.K.
Ice pitcher
2 sugar tongs
2 salt cellars
Berry set (2 spoons & sifter)
Plated silver in basket in attic 1923
6 dessert forks
2 coasters
2 large candelabra
2 sardine boxes
1 toast rack
18 plated entre' shells
1 crumb scraper
1 empty cruet stand
1 small dish holder

From Mrs. Roosevelt's memorandum book, 1908-1924 (TR-HU)

Oct. 1914 silver in use

A.E.K.

table forks	24	
dessert "	"	
" spoons	"	
table "	"	
tea "	"	
egg "	6	

Bulloch

dessert knives	14	
" forks	17	
coffee spoons	18	
" "	6	
grape scissors		
ice tongs		
asparagus tongs		
fish knives	18	
tea strainers	3	
sugar sifters	2	
gravy ladles	2	
fish slice	1	
whip ladle	1	
large spoon	1	
salad fork & spoon		
pickle fork	1	[4 crossed out]
salt spoons	6	
coffee pot	2	
" " M.B.		
sugar bowl		
cream jug		
sugar		
creamer E.K.R.		
slop bowl		
bon bon dishes	4	
chocolate pot		
after dinner coffee pots	2	
oval tray		
small tray		
bowl		
vase		
silver mug		
water pitcher		
sugar bowl		
mug T.R.		
" A.B.R.		
" Q.R.		
tea caddy		
mustard pot & spoon		
silver dishes		
candle stick	4	
pepper pots	4	
fancy spoons	3	
" coffee "	6	
hot milk jug		
sugar shaker		
oyster forks	12	
tankard		
kettle & lamp		
Plate		
tea pot		
coffee pot		
big tray		
small tray		
sugar bowl		
coasters	12	
crumb scrapers		
[?] tea spoons	6	
tumbler coasters	12	
plated shells	18	

Silver—1919 (June)

In safe

flat silver

24	table spoons A.E.C.
24	dessert spoons A.E.C.
24	tea spoons A.E.C.
24	table forks A.E.C.
24	dessert forks A.e.C.
18	fish knives T.R.
6	egg spoons K.
12	coffee spoons E.K.R.
6	pointed [?] tea spoons (Archie)
6	Russian tea spoons
6	cold tea spoons
17	plated dessert forks W.M.B.

14 " " knives "
2 ladles (A.E.C.)
12 oyster forks
salad knife & fork E.K.R.
1 ice tongs G.E.T.
12 fruit knives E.K.C.
1 big strainer Bulloch
1 tea strainer C.
1 "
1 grape scissors, plated K.
1 asparagus tongs K.
4 salt spoons G.E.C.
1 sugar tongs M.B.
tea pot, cream jug, coffee pot, sugar bowl M.B.
1 hot milk jug E.K.C.
1 after dinner coffee pot E..R.
1 small bowl E.K. T.R.
1 bell
4 pepper pots E..R.
1 tray H.E.K.
1 small tray w coat of arms
1 bowl T.E.R.
1 basket
1 tea caddy
4 flat dessert dishes G.C.R. [?]
1 large plate W.M.B.
1 silver pitcher K.
1 silver plate
1 silver bowl E.K. T.R.

Plate
4 coasters
2 small serving trays
1 large round tray
1 coffee pot
1 tea pot
1 filigree basket green glass lined
1 cake basket
12 small tumbler coasters
1 large round plated tray
mustard pot & spoon
sugar sifter
cream pitcher & sugar bowl
3 antique spoons

Plated

Box in attic
2 large candelabra (wedding present)
1 small cake basket G.E.T.
1 pewter sardine box
1 crumb scraper
18 shells—entree dishes
1 carving set
12 dessert forks

Silver chest
loving cup T.R.
mug T.R.
hot milk jug C.V.S.R.
after dinner coffee E.K. T.R.
large silver vase T.R. E.K.R.
tea kettle E.K. T.R.
old dish with feet E..R.
2 silver dishes, tops & handles Isaac Carow
whip ladle K.
fish knife G.E.T.
6 Roman coffee spoons
2 butter knives K.
2 salt spoons A.E.K.
1 broken sugar sifter K.
4 individual asparagus tongs
cheese scoop T.R.
2 silver cups M.J.B.
soup ladle A.E.C.
silver spoon (Rixey) T—E.R.
1 large repousse dish E.K.C. with cover
2 dessert dishes E.K.C.
1 centre dish to match
2 large pitchers M.B.R.
(given to grandmother Roosevelt when Father was born
by Mr. Hutchinson—the husband of one of her half sisters)
2 sauce boats J.J.M.
1 sugar & cream w. top J.J.M.
tea caddy Edith Kermit Carow
tea pot H.E.K.
bowl E.K.C.
ice bowl strainer G.E.T.
large gravy spoon A.E.C.
pepper pot M.B.R.

Hungarian flask
ice fork K.
hot water jug C.V.S.R.

In case
silver loving cup T.R.
Georgian silver bowl E.K.R.
Japanese " " "

In locked chest
gold box T.R.
Tennis cabinet bowl T.R.
loving cup T.R.

1924

Silver at O.B. Bank/Black Bonnett box

	kettle & stand	E.K.R.
1	large & small dishes	"
	covered dish	"
	ice bowl	G.E.C.
	whip ladle	K.
	sugar tongs	"
	" sifter	"
	fish slice	"
	lobster fork	"
	mustard spoon	"
	tea tongs	"
	sugar bowl	E.K.R.
6	asparagus tongs	A.E.K.

Miscellaneous references to silver and gold pieces in correspondence, etc.

Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, probably during the winter of 1890-91 (TR-HU, fragment #651): "Did you mean to send the big cake basket to me. Katie thinks it will be very fine filled with fruit in the middle of the table with a candelabra on each end."

In another letter to her sister after Christmas, about 1890, Mrs. Roosevelt mentioned her silver candlesticks into which she had inserted the four china candles with oil reservoirs and tiny lamps given her by a cousin. The James Roosevelts had given her "a dozen each of dinner and breakfast knives."

An undated letter to Emily Carow (TR-HU, #622): "I took the silver sugar bowl to Howards yesterday to have the mark changed as it was marked M.L. & they said it was a genuine old Italian piece. You are certainly the most extraordinary person about silver for it was just as I thought, & there is not a glass & filigree sugar bowl in the house. I also found at Howards a tiny spoon wh though modern matches perfectly, so I feel the whole thing off my mind."

In a letter of December 28, 1891 or 1892, to Emily Carow, Mrs. Roosevelt mentioned among their Christmas gifts "a pretty silver shoe horn" for herself, a "silver stamp box" for Theodore, and a "silver match box."

"Lizzie Cary has sent us some very quaint & pretty old silver menu holders in the shape of little faces," Edith Roosevelt wrote to Bamie about 1893 (TR-HU, undated). In another undated letter to Bamie (TR-HU, #500), Edith Roosevelt referred to the "silver sauceboats" she had left with Bamie "last autumn."

The silver candelabra were lit in Mrs. Roosevelt's honor when she came down to dinner (in Washington) for the first time after her serious illness in 1898 (Edith Roosevelt to Ted, April 4, 1898).

Theodore Roosevelt's sister, Mrs. Cowles, gave him for Christmas 1899 a set of fish knives, which prompted the response quoted in dining room reference 14.

Ted brought his mother from the St. Louis Fair "an enamelled cup & saucer...done on silver & he thinks is Belgian" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, August 7, 1904).

On August 21, 1904, Theodore Roosevelt wrote to his nephew, Sheffield Cowles, to thank him for "the beautiful cheese-scoop." Cowles, *Letters from Theodore Roosevelt*, p. 264.

On December 24, 1908, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution wrote to Mrs. Roosevelt, thanking her for the loan of a "silver-gilt bowl with dragon handles and a model of a war junk in silver" (in Kermit Roosevelt Papers, Library of Congress, Box 10).

"I had meant to give you [as a wedding present] one of the silver bowls we had presented to us at the White House," Mrs. Roosevelt wrote to Ted from Italy, April 11, 1910, "but if you prefer something with which you have associations, of course you shall have it," unless, she added in a letter of May 14, 1910, "it should be one of Father's most cherished treasures" (TR,Jr-LC, Box 3).

For her birthday in 1911, Mr. Roosevelt gave his wife "a thermos pitcher for afternoon tea" (TR to Ted, August 9, 1911, TR,Jr-LC, Box 3).

At Christmas 1916, Kermit sent his parents from South America a silver tray. Thanking him, his mother wrote: "We have felt that the otter's successful chase of the fish gives it a truly sporting character and it is put to hold pencils on Father's writing table.... It is evidently S. American silver. There is a curious style about it which makes it easy to place, not only in the pattern but the handles." In a later letter, she added: "Father loves the biological silver tray wh. you sent" (Edith Roosevelt to Kermit, January 2 and 16, 1916, KR-LC).

Inventory and Appraisal of Theodore Roosevelt Estate, August 1919

Silver in the dining room listed as Theodore Roosevelt's included a four-piece tea set made by William Adams, a hot milk jug, a dish marked W.M.B., and a dozen fish knives marked T.R. In the Oyster Bay Bank were the Tennis Cabinet bowl, a loving cup presented by the citizens of Butte, Montana, 1903, and another presented by the citizens of Dallas, Texas, 1905, and the gold and enamel box given to the ex-president in 1910 by the Corporation of the City of London. Other silver pieces were in the library and north room at Sagamore. See Appendix A.

Inventory and Appraisal of Edith K. Roosevelt Estate, 1948

Mrs. Roosevelt's silver was separately listed under "Main Floor—Silver." See Appendix C.

Interview, Jessica Kraft, former curator of Sagamore Hill, June 23, 1974

Mrs. Kraft identified the coffeepot marked C.V.S.R. [for Cornelius Van Schaack Roosevelt] and the Roosevelt crest as one that had been in the 57th street house. It was purchased by the National Park Service from a lady who had bought it at an auction.

Mrs. Kraft said that the silver flatware on the dining room table is not original, but the four silver bon bon dishes are, two of them returned by Mrs. Derby and two by Archibald Roosevelt. These were presented to Mrs. Roosevelt by the ladies of the Cabinet in December 1901. Another bon bon dish marked E.K.C. Mrs. Kraft thought may have been one of Mrs. Roosevelt's wedding gifts. The tea and coffee service marked M.B. she thought may have been a wedding gift to Martha Bulloch on her marriage to Theodore Roosevelt, Sr. The salts, not original, were a gift to the restored house by Elisha Dyer, but the pepper shakers marked R. came from Archibald Roosevelt. The silver candlesticks were lent by Mrs. Derby.

Original Roosevelt silver in the pantry included a strainer Mr. Roosevelt used to catch the skim from the hot milk he poured into his coffee cup; it was given to Mrs. Derby by her brother Archie and loaned by her to Sagamore Hill.

In *Roosevelt's Hunting Trip in Africa* (p. 20), there is a reference to the silver model of the "Half Moon," presented to Col. Roosevelt in Haarlem, The Netherlands, in 1910.

APPENDIX G

Household Linens and Other Fabrics

In the evidence section of this report will be found, under LINEN CLOSET, a number of references to household linens in Mrs. Roosevelt's letters and the inventory of her estate. In addition to these there are several linen lists in her notebooks, transcribed below along with a list of a "Layette" for a new baby. A sample list of sewing done in the house is in the evidence section, under SEWING ROOM.

From Mrs. Roosevelt's memorandum book (SAHI), 1890s

Reserve linen E.K.R. [before October 1895]
- 7 new table cloths and napkins to match
- 12 spare napkins
- 12 tray cloths
- 10 colored doilies
- 3 table cloths & napkins to match that have been once used
- 7 large linen sheets
- 7 Marseilles quilts
- 24 huck towels
- 10 bolster cases (could be made into pillow cases if necessary)
- 12 bath towels
- 2 table cloths & napkins to match taken into case Oct 95

Given by Mr. Gracie 1897
- 12 [or 10] linen sheets
- 6 linen bolster cases
- 13 crib sheets
- 9 cotton sheets
- 6 E.K.R. towels

T.R.'s old table cloths & napkins

From Mrs. Roosevelt's memorandum book (SAHI), 1900

The following list of reserve linens was compiled by Mrs. Roosevelt in July 1900. "I went over all my linen last week," she wrote to her sister Emily on July 22d, "and made fresh lists, and alas had to give out some new table cloths and sheets."

1900 New Reserve Linen List
- 3 new table cloths & napkins
- 12 tray cloths
- 1 large linen sheet
- 5 Marseilles quilts
- 18 huck towels
- 12 damask towels
- 12 sets towels
- 12 bath towels
- 5 bolster cases for pillow cases
- 6 E.K.R. towels

T.R.'s old table cloths & napkins
- 6 linen bolster cases. Gracie
- 10 linen sheets. Gracie
- 2 pillow cases large E.K.R.
- 16 embroidered linen towels E.K.R. [12 crossed out]
- 6 " damask towels E.K.R.
- 2 small pieces of drawn work
- 1 Chinese hanging
- 6 cotton sheets
- 6 common towels
- 6 embroidered towels of Kermit's
- 12 Mexican drawn work doilies from Mrs. Knox
- 1 Mexican drawn work square for table
- 6 cross stitch towels Ted
- 2 sheets & 2 pillow cases Ethel
- 1 Puerto Rican Em[broidered] handkerchief
- 1 canary work table cloth
- 12 em[broidered] cross stitch towels E.K.R.
- 6 fine doilies
- 6 linen pillow cases embroidered E.K.R.
- 1 small embroidered centrepiece

From Mrs. Roosevelt's 1906 diary (TR-HU), undated list at the back

- 1 Table cloth & 2 doz napkins to match
- 1 lace spread lined pink
- 1 lace square
- 1 Japanese linen tea cloth
- 6 linen towels embroidered

Green plaid tea table cloth
Sideboard cover em[broidered] with poppies

From Mrs. Roosevelt's memorandum book (TR-HU)

Reserve Linen on Top of Hall Closet 1907
- 10 Linen sheets
- 4 Linen pillow cases
- 4 Linen bolster cases (can be made into pillow cases)
- 2 Em. sheets & pillow cases / Ethel
- 5 New table cloths and napkins

5 old table cloths & napkins which belonged to Mrs. Theo. Roosevelt senior
6 Tray cloths
5 Marseilles spreads
6 bath towels
7 wash rags
Mrs. Reed's lace spread & table cloth
Doilies & tea table cloths
1 Drawn work pillow sham in plush box

Towels in camphor chest 1907
6 coarse Huckabuck marked blue cross stitch
6 coarse Huckabuck unmarked
6 coarse honey comb
12 Linen embroidered E.K.R.
6 Linen embroidered R.
6 Fine Huckabuck embroidered E.K.R.
12 Damask embroidered E.K.R.
12 Embroidered with cross stitch borders & marked E.K.R.
4 Em. cross stitch K.R.
4 Em. cross stitch A.B.R.

From Mrs. Roosevelt's memorandum book (SAHI)

1923 Top of Hall Linen Closet
Old table cloths & napkins belonging to Martha Bulloch Roosevelt
2 Marseilles spreads
1 lace spread (Mrs. Reid)
Table cloth & napkins with coat of arms from Mrs. J.A. Roosevelt's house
1 tea table cover marked R
6 lace doilies
1 tea table cloth—lace & embroidered eagles
1 napkin with national arms
5 new table cloths & napkins to match

From Mrs. Roosevelt's memorandum book (TR-HU)

1925. Linen
1 large table cloth & napkins E.K.C.
Ditto E.K.R.
36 lunch napkins
12 medium "
24 large "
12 lavatory towels
2 large table cloths
3 small side table cloths
1 green & white lunch cloth
4 linen bolster cases to be made into pillow cases
12 lace finger bowl doilies
1 lace & emb. centre piece
1 drawn work " " R
2 Marseilles spreads
5 old table cloths
24 napkins
2 tray cloths
1 lace spread
2 pair muslin pillow cases
1 " linen " "

The following list of things to have on hand when a new baby arrives was written by Mrs. Roosevelt in her memorandum book, probably in the early or mid-1890s (SAHI):

Have ready in house
Large & small safety pins
4 large bed pads
1 India rubber sheet
1 small " "
Old table cloth for diapers
2 flannel nurse's aprons
1 old blanket
2 papier mache basins
Vaseline
1 piece narrow linen tape
2 hot water bags
1 fountain syringe
1 douche pan
Unbleached muslin for binders

List of a Layette
12 night slips
12 day slips
6 flannel petticoats

6 white petticoats
6 flannel undershirts
6 flannel bands
4 flannel night wrappers
2 dozen small diapers
4 " larger "
4 pique' cases for rubber lap protector
4 crib pads
2 thin, soft flannel or knitted blankets

Miscellaneous references to linens and other household textiles

Mrs. Roosevelt received from Mrs. Reid an "exquisite little table cloth" (Edith Roosevelt to Anna R. Cowles, July 24, no year (TR-HU).

Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, January 27, 1892 or 1893: "Tell Georgette the sofa pillow is made up & presents a magnificent appearance."

Uncle James Gracie gave Mrs. Roosevelt a lace centrepiece made by Mrs. Denton of Oyster Bay (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, August 17, 1893).

"If you see some inserting a couple of inches wide either in heavy lace or embroidery suitable for pillow shams you might bring me some" (Edith Roosevelt to Mrs. Carow, March 28, 1895).

An undated letter, probably about 1898-1900, from Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU, #615), refers to an "exquisite piece of embroidery" Cecil Spring Rice had sent her (from Persia?) and which she had hung "over the piano."

"I made my purchase of linen in N.Y. & I shall embroider it myself," Edith Roosevelt wrote her sister Emily, September 9, 1900. "I am embroidering pillow cases now with three letters each about two inches tall which I drew myself."

"The little boys will be delighted with the towels. They are for bureau or wash stand covers I suppose" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, October 27, 1900).

"I shall love the towels. I have still the Crapeau set which you gave unused" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, May 13, 1901). On May 19, 1901, she added: "I love towels better than anything. I have just taken into use the Easter dozen from Crapo which you gave me."

For her mother's birthday in 1901, Ethel "outlined a pattern of oak leaves on a blue table cloth for me" and Alice sent her a "lovely red scrap basket" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, August 11, 1901).

In a letter to Emily, August 13, 1917, Edith Roosevelt thanked her for a tray cloth which fit a tray "which I use constantly & have few napkins that can cover it."

"I am making a case for Theodore's pillow from the beautiful linen which you sent. I could not let it go out of the family" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, July 14, 1918[?]).

In 1923 Mrs. Roosevelt offered the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association a piece of Beauvais tapestry, 32" by 45-1/2", given to Theodore Roosevelt by the French government in 1910. There is no record of its acceptance or present location. This may have been the framed piece of tapestry used as a draft screen in the north room (fig. 45, c.1913).

On board ship, January 10, 1924, Mrs. Roosevelt finished a screen she had begun for her mother over 40 years earlier (Edith Roosevelt, diary, 1924).

"The sampler I made the winter of 1925 is for Kermit eventually" (Edith Roosevelt, diary, 1924 memoranda).

Painted tapestry

Mrs. Bellamy Storer "was so interested in your tapestry. Said you had shown her some in Rome. She has been painting some for a set of chairs. Rather a good idea, I think. I have some chairs from Florence that were never made up which you might experiment with" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, August 3, 1896).

"Many thanks for the tapestry, which is lovely and came a few days before my birthday.... I have not yet decided where to put it but wherever it is to be it will be most decorative" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, August 8, 1898). "Ethel was perfectly delighted with the tapestry & her birthday was a great success" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, August 14, 1898). "The tapestry for Theodore is lovely" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, October 2, 1898). In her letter of November 1, 1898, she added, "Theodore was delighted with the tapestries," and a painted tapestry panel now in storage at Sagamore Hill may be one of these three.

On July 30, 1900, Edith wrote to Emily: "You don't know how well your [chairs] look. One corner of each chair was skimpy on account of the way the covering had to be arranged to fit the chair, so I got Miss Young [the governess] to add an extra flower and it is impossible to tell which it is." "By the way," she wrote on September 9, 1900, "did you say you would paint coverings for my other two chairs? Miss Young offered

to do them but I would rather have your work...." Miss Carow evidently acceded to her sister's request and Mrs. Roosevelt sent her Miss Young's sketch showing "where the plush came" (February 17, 1901). When the second pair of covers arrived, Edith wrote: "Thank you also many times for the chair covers. They seem almost prettier than the first ones" (April 14, 1901). "The chair covers fit far better than the old ones," she added on April 16, "& will not need to be pieced out with plush, so I shall try to match the stuff as nearly as possible for the backs & have the gimp the same tan shade." Two of the chairs with their painted tapestry covers are visible in a 1904 photograph of the drawing room (fig. 33), looking for all the world like needlepoint, as they have hitherto been assumed to have been.

APPENDIX H

Children's Toys, Games, Sports Equipment, Hunting Gear, and Trophies of the Hunt

In his *All in the Family* (1929), Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., devoted several pages to his memories of toys, games, and "treasures" of his childhood. The following extracts probably relate to Sagamore Hill.

[pp. 40-45] When I was six years old I spent the night with a varied collection of objects. There were two small china elephants, which were exceptionally durable because they were sitting on their hindquarters with their legs against their bodies. These were named "Buffy Bob" and "Trixie Wee," after characters in a story. Then there was a small wooden pail made out of cedar, an iron fireman, and a dozen more treasures of the same type.

It must have been a good deal like sleeping on so many rocks, but I cannot recall that I ever noticed it. In time they became so numerous that Mother made me a red flannel bag with white tape tie-strings in which to keep them.

They had as real a magic significance as an assortment of oddities in a voodoo doctor's medicine bag. In the dark they protected me against "The ghoolies and ghosties, long-leggity beasties, and things that go bump in the night." Perhaps the most efficacious of these was a wooden pistol with a tin barrel that came to me stitched on a sheet of cardboard as a part of a soldier's uniform. The uniform disappeared in the unrecorded way many toys do, but the pistol remained as a great treasure.

One day Father arranged to take me away with him for my first visit. It was a delightful prospect but there were difficulties. I could not carry my red flannel bag. It might be seen by unsympathetic people. Not only that, I could not take the pistol for it was so large I could not conceal it. After considerable thought I hit on a plan. I sawed off the pistol butt, drilled a hole through it, and tied it with a bit of string around my waist. This juju protected me thoroughly through the dark hours in a strange house.

Grown-ups do not realize the value of something which to them may not only be valueless but repulsive as well. Kermit and I shared between us a set of bean-bags. They were made of flannel. As time waxed and waned they had numerous adventures. They were dropped in the mud. They had milk spilt on them. They became encrusted with a layer of almost oriental filth. This naturally only increased their value in our eyes, but Mother objected to them. She suggested they be consigned to the ash can. Of course we firmly refused to throw them away. Mother was understanding and bided her time until she could devise some method of substitution.

We were playing one day in front of the nursery fire. A lady, a friend of Mother's, was there. She had no children of her own and though she loved us, did not understand us. Suddenly she hopped up, seized the bean-bags and threw them into the blaze.

The appalling siren of grief that Kermit raised I can hear now. To this day, though thirty-five years have passed, I can remember my feeling of outraged grief. A reference to those bean-bags would for months bring tears to our eyes.

Aunt Emily, Mother's sister, once gave me a doll. It was large, had blue eyes that opened and shut, and emitted an imbecile squeak if you poked it in the stomach. It was dressed like the proverbial good little boy. Altogether it was a doll a grown-up would have prized. I did not. It smacked too much of the Little Lord Fauntleroy type. Even the name had been chosen for me beforehand. It was christened Emile in honor of the donor.

That doll led a neglected life until it fell in the path of Ethel, perhaps the most destructive of all of us as far as toys were concerned. Her principal weapon of offense was a buttonhook, which she called a "poke-a-tee." With this buttonhook she jabbed Emile's eyes out and broke his nose. Had he been a loved doll these disabilities would have been treated as honorable wounds and would if anything have enhanced the value. Not so with Emile. He did not come under the "favored nation clause." He was thrown away.

Mother once gave Kermit a cloth owl. There was a rhyme of which we were fond which dealt with the actions of "a bogey owl who comes out at night when supper time is near." Kermit therefore christened his newly acquired possession "Bogey Boy." The days slipped by and Bogey Boy suffered the fate of anything that is much loved by a child. His cloth covering was torn until his cotton stuffing stuck out in soiled lumps. Everything from breakfast to supper had been spilt on him. He became an eyesore, but each spot and rent made him more dear to Kermit's heart.

Mother felt that in the interest of even moderate sanitation the owl must be destroyed. She knew little boys. She combined the wisdom of the serpent with the innocence of the dove. One day she suggested to Kermit that Bogey Boy should go to the doctor "to be all cured of his tears." Kermit had been to the doctor and consented. When Bogey Boy returned in twenty-four hours he was transformed. His old bright color had returned. Curiously enough, not only had his tears disappeared, but they left no sign behind. Kermit was dourly suspicious and specious explanation which dwelt on the

efficiency of the doctor did not satisfy him. Bogey Boy was dubbed a changeling and went into the discard.

An object, to be of value, need have no use. My first knife was to me a great possession. To begin with, it was an accolade, so to speak, of advancing years. I felt about it much the way a young medieval knight must have felt about his spurs. It was one of those combination knives with everything from a pair of tweezers to a gimlet folded in its corpulent body. I called it a "Bowie" because I had lately read of the death of Colonel Bowie at the Alamo, and thought that anything that bore his name smacked of romance. The real point of value to that knife, however, was a flat piece of steel I was told was for "picking stones out of horses' hoofs." Never during the years I had that knife did I use that gadget on a horse. Never, in so far as I know, has anyone with a similar knife used it for that purpose. Nevertheless, in some magical way that bit of steel transmuted the knife for me from an ordinary little boy's knife to the trusty blade of an adventurer. All I needed when I had the knife in my hand was a horse to make me a cowboy, Dick Turpin, or Rupert of the Rhine—and what little boy could not imagine a horse in short order.

That knife holds to this day an honorable place in my memory. Even the cuts it gave my grimy fingers were honored scars.

* * *

[pp. 46-47] Father liked some of our toys almost as much as we liked them ourselves. These were generally those of a warlike nature. Sister [Alice] was given some lead ships modeled on the once famous and long-forgotten White Squadron. This fleet Father supplemented by making two Monitors from as many pill boxes. He gave one to me and one to Sister. With this navy and with Father as a guide, we enacted in detail the Battle of Mobile Bay. The only hitch was that neither of us wished our Monitor slated for destruction in the role of Craven's vessel.

Mother overheard the following:

"And the shells burst, and guns banged, and Sister's Monitor turned towards the Fort."

"Ted, leave my Monitor alone!"

"And the shells burst more, and Sister's Monitor hit on a mine."

"Ted! My Monitor has gone to bed. It always goes to bed at six o'clock and it's half-past six now!"

* * *

[pp. 57-58] My first collection was made in partnership with my brother. It consisted of rennet bottles. Why rennet bottles I cannot imagine. We kept them in the "tank room," a kind of open shed where the containers for our water supply stood. We used to annoy Annie, our rosy-cheeked, good-natured Irish cook, with constant petitions to "please hurry and empty another bottle." We searched everywhere for them. One bottle on which we set particular value was blackened and warped by fire. We found it where some rubbish had been burned.

At about the same time we started a collection of bits of broken china. These we sought with the diligence of antiquarians in the ruins of a Mesopotamian city. For some reason which I do not understand even today, there were many fragments in the ploughed fields. We followed Seaman, our farmer, for all the world like birds in search of worms, as he and "Kitty Mare," the plough-horse, turned furrow after furrow of smooth brown earth. Of course the best places to search were the refuse-heaps. Day after day our two diminutive figures might be seen like small scavengers, turning over old boots, fragments of umbrellas, sodden rags, and other noisome articles.

I remember our old family nurse Mame once told me that Mother when she was little had collected broken china. However, that may be, I am sure her collection could not have been like ours—for Mother when little was known as "spotless Edie," and no one but a blind man would ever have styled us spotless.

As time wore on our tastes developed. I turned to natural history. Kermit was more catholic. All was grist that came to his mill, from unusual stones picked up on the beach to a pair of old shoes our Aunt Emily had worn while climbing the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. Once coming back from a family walk I remember seeing him carrying an old rusty tongs, three large fragments of quartz, two partially broken strawberry boxes and a blue bottle.

Though not a fisherman himself, Ted's father "financed" him "in the purchase of proper tackle and flies" as soon as he was "old enough to handle a fly rod" (p. 135). For an account of Ted's first gun, see Dressing Room, reference 30.

In addition to these reminiscences of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., there are many references in family correspondence and diaries to toys and games and sports equipment. These are presented here in chronological sequence.

1891, April 15. Edith Roosevelt, "Baby's Journal," p. 30: Kermit has "a little skin horse & cow" on his crib rail.

1891, fall. Edith Roosevelt to Anna Roosevelt (#20, TR-HU): Asking her to send "Alice's big doll's body & clothes...in the storeroom closet" at Sagamore. "She has the head here [Washington] & is anxious to form the connection."

c.1891-95. From Theodore Roosevelt, *Autobiography*, pp.337-338:

> When our own children were little, we were for several winters in Washington, and each Sunday afternoon the whole family spent in Rock Creek Park, which was then very real country indeed. I would drag one of the children's wagons; and when the very smallest pairs of feet grew tired of trudging bravely after us, or of racing on rapturous side trips after flowers and other treasures, the owners would clamber into the wagon. One of these wagons, by the way, a gorgeous red one, had "Express" painted on it in gilt letters, and was known to the younger children as the "'spress" wagon. They evidently associated the color with the term. Once while we were at Sagamore something happened to the cherished "'spress" wagon to the distress of the children, and especially of the child who owned it. Their mother and I were just starting for a drive in the buggy, and we promised the bereaved owner that we would visit a store we knew in East Norwich, a village a few miles away, and bring back another "'spress" wagon. When we reached the store, we found to our dismay that the wagon which we had seen had been sold. We could not bear to return without the promised gift, for we knew that the brains of small persons are much puzzled when their elders seem to break promises. Fortunately, we saw in the store a delightful little bright-red chair and bright-red table, and these we brought home and handed solemnly over to the expectant recipient, explaining that as there unfortunately was not a "'spress" wagon we had brought him back a "'spress" chair and table. It worked beautifully! The "'spress" chair and table were received with such rapture that we had to get duplicates for the other small member of the family who was the particular crony of the proprietor of the new treasures.

1893, March 3. Ted and Mrs. Roosevelt to Emily Carow: "I have lovely boats & a farm yard from Father & I got an organ & a lot of little china presents & I got a fortress & a lot of books." His mother added that Alice had been punished "for fighting over the blocks." [The organ, a gift from Senator Lodge, proved a mixed blessing when Ted played it next to his parents' room early in the morning, as Ted recalled in *All in the Family*, p. 46.]

1893, May 16. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, from Chicago where Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt were attending the World's Columbian Exposition: at the Esquimaux village they "got such a cunning doll for Kermit dressed in white fur; he has a white bunny which always sleeps with him so we thought he might like the doll. Some times when Ted touches the side of his crib he gets up in bed & uses the bunny as a weapon & it is quite a dangerous one as it has an iron key sticking out of its stomach with which it was screwed up & made to hop when it was new."

1893, September 30. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow: "At this age [about two] Kermit was playing with his little blocks & putting them carefully into their box when he was through, & Ethel is crawling all over the nursery floor with her amber beads hanging from her mouth like a little poodle dog, banging at everything she can reach."

1894, February 9. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow: "Kermit still says his dust pan is his best present," referring to a Christmas present. A few months later, after Archie's birth, Kermit said that he loved his dustpan better than he did Archie (Edith Roosevelt, "Baby's Journal," p. 36).

1894, April 9. Theodore Roosevelt to Anna Roosevelt, quoted in Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt*, p. 150: on the night Archie was born, Ted and Alice "sat up in Mame's bed chattering like parakeets and hugging two large darkey rag dollies which they always take to bed."

1894, undated fragment of letter from Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (#92, TR-HU): "I find solitaire quite an amusement at Sagamore & I shall soon be able to teach Alice cribbage. She plays parchesi now & Mansion of Happiness."

1895, October 13. Edith Roosevelt to Anna Roosevelt: Kermit got a large doll's trunk for his birthday, which "already shelters a most miscellaneous assortment of treasures."

1895, December 22, Sagamore Hill. Theodore Roosevelt to Anna Roosevelt Cowles, quoted in Morison & Blum, eds., *The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt*, I, 502, and Cowles, *Letters*, 166:

> Your cable arrived; it was so like you to send it. I went straightway to [F.A.O.] Schwarz' (without Edie, who I knew would show a

tendency to spend the money on something "useful" for the children) and bought:

1. A most animated fight between Greeks and Persians, with elephants, for Ted.

2. A do. do. between Japs and Chinese, with ships, for Kermit.

3. A variegated farm yard for Ethel.

4. A tambourine and a pewter tea set for Archie.

And then to Howard's, where I got a silver nail scissors and nail polisher for Alice.

1896, May. Edith Roosevelt, "Baby's Journal," p. 34: Kermit "got a brown muslin owl winter before last and has had it for a doll and loved it dearly ever since. He has called it Bogey Boy & has many dresses which he caused Mollie or Georgette to make for it."

1896, Thanksgiving. Edith Roosevelt, "Baby's Journal," p. 38: Archie "takes intense satisfaction in riding his little skin horse."

1896, December 28. Edith Roosevelt to Anna Cowles (TR-HU) and Theodore Roosevelt to Anna Cowles (quoted in Cowles, *Letters*, p. 201): Auntie Bye's Christmas presents for the children included books for Alice and Ted; "an enormous knife containing a whole tool chest, what he calls a 'bowie knife'" for Kermit; a tea set for Ethel; and a pin for Archie. Ted also received a pair of skis.

1898, August 14. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow: for her birthday, Ethel received from Mrs. Lee, Alice's grandmother, "a doll in a trunk." In another letter to Emily, August 22, 1898, Edith mentioned that Bamie was visiting and playing parchesi and lotto with the children.

c.December 1898. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow: "We had a tea party in the nursery [at Sagamore] this evening prompted by the fact that I had promised to lend Ethel my tiny silver spoons for such occasions."

1899. Theodore Roosevelt's checkbook (SAHI) reveals expenditures for repairing a bicycle (September 9), restringing tennis rackets (A.G. Spalding & Bros., September 11), a Bull's Eye Kodak (September 18, probably a birthday present for Ted on the 13th), taxidermy supplies for Ted (December 26), and toys (F.A.O. Schwarz, December 30).

1900, November 14. Ted (at Groton) to his parents: In a note scribbled on the envelope, Ted wrote, "Also send on my skates and if father is not going to use those old snow-shoes in the Gun Room." A check to A.G. Spalding & Bros. for $4.00 for snowshoes, December 31, 1900, suggests that Ted got a pair of new snowshoes for Christmas.

1901, winter. A snapshot in Mrs. Roosevelt's album (TR-HU), labelled "Archie—1901," shows Archie with an express wagon, in front of Sagamore Hill.

1902, August 9. Kermit Roosevelt, diary (KR-LC): "Play under piazza with boats and water."

1903, July 2. Kermit Roosevelt, diary: "Play cribbage with mother...also go chopping with father." Two weeks later July 15, Kermit recorded playing piquet with his mother and poker with George, Jack, and Ted.

1905, August 26. Theodore Roosevelt to Kermit (quoted in Bishop, *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to his Children*, p. 135): he refers to bedtime reading to Archie and Quentin, "in Archie's room, where they both showed all their china animals."

1906, summer. In his diary, Kermit refers to playing parchesi (July 22), croquet (July 26), and "cards with mother" (August 1).

1906, November 18. Quentin to his mother, from the White House (KR-LC, box 10): writes of putting on "the armour that Sister gave Archie and me last year."

1907, June. Ethel, at Sagamore, to her mother: Archie "has his mantlepiece covered with little china animals and things...." These may be the ones referred to in Theodore Roosevelt's "Autobiography," pp. 346-47:

> *Like other children, they were apt to take to bed with them treasures* which they particularly esteemed. One of the boys, just before his sixteenth birthday, went moose hunting with the family doctor.... Once night overtook them before they camped, and they had to lie down just where they were. Next morning Dr. Lambert rather enviously congratulated the boy on the fact that stones and roots did not interfere with the soundness of his sleep; to which the boy responded, "Well, doctor, you see it isn't very long since I used to take fourteen china animals to bed with me every night!"

1908, January 15. Theodore Roosevelt to Archie (TR Addenda, Series 16, Box 1, TR-LC):

> I have just presented Quentin with a fascinating woolly bear which growls and walks. It was sent to me by an admirer who visited the

Black Forest and who thought this the best Teddy Bear he had seen. Ethel loved it so she could hardly stand Quentin's getting it.

A few months earlier, in an October 1907 letter to Kermit (KR-LC, box 2), Ethel had been looking "for Teddy Bears and anything else you can think of," as a Christmas present for little "Marfa" Ferguson. "There are some absurd little Teddy Bear blankets," she wrote, "one of which we might put in 'Marfa's' stocking."

Note: In an article entitled "Teddy Bear Fever," *Spinning Wheel*, June 1972, Julie and Linda Masterson corrected the popular misconception that one of the original Teddy Bears was donated to Sagamore Hill by the son of Morris Michtom, its creator. The original bear is in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution. The bears in the Sagamore Hill collection are of the period but have no association with Michtom or the Roosevelt family.

1908, May 17. Edith Roosevelt to Kermit (KR-LC, box 10): "Your bicycle must be the same satisfactory iron horse as of old."

1909, March 14. TR to Archie (TR-LC, Addenda, series 16, box 1): "As a pre-African gift, I'll stand the entire thirty-five dollars for the new mandolin.... This evening Mother and Ethel are working at the puzzle."

1909, April 21. Edith Roosevelt to Kermit (KR-LC): Mrs. Wetmore showed her a Japanese doll sent by Mrs. Lafcadio Hearn "& I never told her that I had a dozen like it!"

1917, December 17. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., to her mother-in-law: she remembers earlier Christmases with "the 'hearts' in the evening, and 'Mr. R.'," which her father-in-law explained in a note: "Ted's hand of cards always went by this title."

1918, May 12. Edith Roosevelt to Kermit: "No one ever plays cards with me now and I am reduced to solitaire except one night that Mr. Bishop was here and we played pinochle."

1924 (?), April 4. Edith Roosevelt to Ted (TR,Jr-LC, box 4): had three of her grandsons for dinner, after which "we had the family game of hearts as usual with great satisfaction."

In her 1962 interview with William Ingersoll, Mrs. Derby recalled with pleasure these card games:

> We played games, lots of games, and all kinds of things. I think cribbage. My mother loved cards, but my father didn't care for cards at all and we played all sorts of games. We used to have tremendous games of family hearts together.... It's a wonderful game; I still play them with my grandchildren. That we used to play and a thing called vingt-et-un. Oh, many card games. I think that was the particular thing we did. You know, we played the piano and we had the victrola and we all read, we did puzzles—we did a lot of things. Even in those days a great many things you could do indoors.

The oldest of the surviving children's playthings at Sagamore Hill is "Clara Doll," who came from the nursery of Charles Carow, the father of Edith Kermit Roosevelt. Since Charles Carow was born in 1825, Clara probably dates from about 1830. In deference to her age, Clara Doll was treated with special care. According to Mrs. Derby (interview, 1962):

> She only was allowed downstairs at Christmas; then she came down and sat in that little rocking chair and looked at the tree. Otherwise she lived upstairs. Oh, she didn't live here [in the nursery]; my mother put her away somewhere.

Other toys and children's things in the nursery, as restored in 1953, included the miniature washstand sets, children's dresses, a "little girl doll and black doll dress," a doll's bed, ring toy, moose toy, and "the iron wagon and horse—that goes under the Christmas tree...because they were only allowed to play with that on special occasions" (Jessica Kraft, interview, June 23, 1974). Mrs. Derby said (1962) that "the little man driving a horse always lived in my mother's room and when we went to play in her room we used to get that out and play with it." In the same interview, in the nursery, Mrs. Derby pointed out another doll as "Lily, an awful doll. That was mine," she added, "that horrid one. I never liked it and I never liked dolls.... I was stuck with it." Although she and Alice "did not particularly care for dolls," she once told Dr. John Gable, Executive Director of the Theodore Roosevelt Association, they were given many, especially by their aunts.

Mrs. Derby also told Dr. Gable that the reason so many of their toys survived was that the toys were locked up when the children were small and brought out only when asked for specifically. At the end of the day they were put away again for safekeeping and, if necessary, for repair. In a subsequent telephone conversation with Peter Steele, Mrs. Derby said that some things, like the stove, were put away in the closet at night, but that they were not locked up or inspected each day. The reason the toys were still at Sagamore, she said, was because they were kept there for the use of the grandchildren. (Information from Dr. Gable, January 29, 1976, and from Mrs. Derby, as noted by Peter Steele, Curator, Manhattan Sites, SAHI files.)

Firearms

For an exhaustive study of his arsenal of hunting and military weapons, see R.L. Wilson, *Theodore Roosevelt—Outdoorsman* (NY: Winchester Press, c.1972). A partial list of firearms Theodore Roosevelt's is known to have owned will be found in the Furnishings Plan for the Gun Room.

Trophies of the Hunt

Bison. Roosevelt killed his first bison in Dakota Territory in September 1883 (Morris, *Rise of Theodore Roosevelt*, p. 231). At Sagamore Hill its head hung first in the hall and from 1905 in the north room, along with a second bison head, also shot in the 1880s, which had been in the dining room before 1905.

Elk (Wapiti). In a letter to his sister Bamie, September 20, 1884, Theodore Roosevelt wrote that he had shot "six elk (three of them have magnificent heads and will look well in the 'house on the hill.'" One of these he described as a "lordly bull, with great branching antlers" (Cowles, *Letters*, pp. 66, 68). Since 1905 two of these heads have been in the north room. There is no record of the third at Sagamore.

Moose. "Col. T.R.'s first moosehead (1899)" was loaned by Mrs. Roosevelt first to Roosevelt House, then in 1943 to Harvard University Library (TRA document file, "Mrs. T.R.'s Gifts to Roosevelt Memorial Association," Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS). This originally hung in the dining room at Sagamore Hill (fig. 56, 1904). Its place in the dining room was taken by the head of a moose TR shot "in self defense" in Maine in 1911 (Hagedorn, *Guide*, p. 56). The history of the moose antlers over the north room entrance is not known.

Deer. Roosevelt brought back from the West several heads of both white-tailed and black-tailed deer. Particularly notable, he felt, was a 28-point black-tailed buck head, about which he wrote in the Boone and Crockett Club Book (TR to William Adolph Baillie-Grohman, June 12, 1900, Morison and Blum, eds., *Letters*, II, 1330). This is still at Sagamore Hill, along with two white-tailed deer heads and two pairs of antlers.

Grizzly Bear. Theodore Roosevelt brought his first grizzly bear skin from Dakota Territory in 1884 (Cowles, *Letters*, p. 68). He got another grizzly in 1889, but the head was lost in transit and he had to replace it with a plaster skull "before proudly laying the pelt at Edith's feet" (Morris, *Rise of Theodore Roosevelt*, p. 410). These were probably the two grizzly bear skins in the gun room in 1919 (inventory), the larger described as a "mounted" skin.

Other Bears. John Burroughs wrote of the "bearskins of all sorts and sizes on the floors" at Sagamore in 1907 (Burroughs, *Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt*, p. 98). These included, according to the 1919 inventory, in the gun room, a "pair cinnamon bear mounted skins," and in the library, "brown bearskin rug with mounted head." The polar bear rug in the drawing room was a gift to Mrs. Roosevelt from Admiral Peary on his return from the North Pole in 1909. In 1943 Mrs. Roosevelt loaned to Harvard University Library a cinnamon bear skin and a bear head.

Mountain Lion (Cougar) and Bobcat (Lynx). On his Colorado hunting trip in 1901 Roosevelt collected 12 mountain lions or cougars and five lynx. Mrs. Roosevelt proved "rebellious about having the skulls put in the skins, at any rate save in a few of them" and her husband agreed that five of the cougar skins would be prepared "without skulls and without the heads stuffed, so that the skins will be perfectly flat." Three of the five bobcats were to be done the same way. Some of the skins and most of the skulls went to Dr. Merriam of the U.S. Biological Survey. Those kept at Sagamore appear in post-1901 photographs of the drawing room, library, and north room. The 1919 inventory lists only one "mounted puma skin" in the gun room and "two small bob-cat rugs" in the library. See Wilshin, "Historic Resource Study," pp. 27-29, and Morison and Blum, eds., *Letters*, III, pp. 9 and 45.

Wolf. Burroughs noted "one very large skin of the gray timber wolf" at Sagamore in 1907 (*Camping and Tramping*, p. 98), possibly the skin in front of the drawing room fireplace in figure 34. A mounted wolf head was photographed in the hall in 1914 (fig. 8) and listed in the 1919 inventory.

Peccary. A peccary skin rug was in the library in 1919 (inventory), along with a mounted head of a peccary visible in photographs from about 1903 to 1948 (figs. 18 and 28).

Rocky Mountain Sheep, Mountain Goat, Pronghorn (Antelope). Heads of all three, shot by Roosevelt in the 1880s or 1890s, could be found in his library and gun room as early as 1898 (figs. 16, 17, and 93) and in the dining room by 1904 (fig. 56).

African Trophies. From his 1909-10 African hunting trip, Col. Roosevelt brought back relatively few personal trophies for Sagamore Hill. Those visible in post-1910 photographs and listed in the 1919 inventory include the "skin of an African antelope"; mounted heads of eland, oryx, gnu, cape buffalo; elephant tusk, rhinoceros and elephant feet; zebra skin rug; and three lion skins with mounted heads.

Musk Ox. The mounted head of a musk ox in the gun room since at least 1898 (fig. 93) is of unknown origin.

Jaguar. The jaguar skin draped over the north room settee was a trophy of Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt's South American trip in 1913. It was not listed in the 1919 inventory and may have belonged to Kermit.

Leopard. The leopard skin on Col. Roosevelt's rocking chair in the north room was listed in the 1919 inventory. It is probably of Chinese origin.

Tiger. There were at least two tiger skins at Sagamore, sent to President Roosevelt by the Empress Dowager of China according to Alice Roosevelt Longworth (interview, 1974), one of which Mrs. Roosevelt gave to Ethel, the other to Alice under circumstances amusingly related by Mrs. Longworth (see Alice's room reference 32).

Alice's tiger skin was mentioned in a letter of Mrs. Roosevelt to Ted, May 10, probably 1935 (TR,Jr-LC, box 4). A Hungarian visitor "had called on sister & measured the tiger skin I gave her, & found it a record, over 12 ft. 6 in. I was amused." This skin was later given to Sagamore Hill NHS by Mrs. Longworth's granddaughter.

One of these two tiger skins or possibly a third was referred to in a letter Mrs. Roosevelt received while on a visit to China in 1933 (Anne Walter Fearn to Edith Roosevelt, Cathay Hotel, January 2, 1933):

> In the box is a Chinese shawl—a gift to you from Madame Tang Shao Yi—wife of the first President of the Chinese Provisional Republic...who reminded you of her husband's gift of a tiger skin to your husband.

T'ang-Shao-Yi was the first prime minister of republican China (1912).

Birds. Several mounted birds from Sagamore found their way to the American Museum of Natural History as evidenced by the following letter from Theodore Roosevelt to Frank M. Chapman (copies in TRA vault, Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site):

[November 29, 1910:] Would the Museum care for a snowy owl, which I shot at Oyster Bay and mounted some thirty years ago, and for three Egyptian plover (white-tail, spur-wing, and crocodile) which I shot and mounted in Egypt some thirty-seven years ago? Also, I think, but am not sure, that I have a couple of spruce grouse and a passenger pigeon which I shot about thirty years ago in Maine, and which are mounted on a plaque. I will send them all on if you care for them.

[December 2, 1910:] I am...much amused to find that I have already given you the grouse and the passenger pigeon. The other birds will be sent shortly.

English Stag Horns. In a letter to Kermit, March 8, 1911, Mrs. Roosevelt mentioned that "the English stag horns" had arrived. These may have been Kermit's trophies rather than his father's.

Trophies loaned to Harvard University Library, December 30, 1943 (in TRA file, "Mrs. T.R. Sr. gifts to Roosevelt Memorial Association," Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site): Col. T.R.'s first moose head (1899), cougar skin, cinnamon bear skin, and heads of bear, Alaska sheep, deer, and antelope.

Mrs. Derby on her father's hunting trophies (interview with William Ingersoll, 1962):

> And these, as you see, are his trophies which are all over the house, and I always have to say that though he was a great game hunter and all, that he did it with always an idea in mind, it just wasn't for the shooting and the skins. For instance, when he went out West, you will see as we go through the house, certain of the things that he was interested in protecting. In Africa, when he went out there, he got specimens for the Smithsonian and for the Museum of Natural History in New York, who, indeed, helped finance the trip, both of them. And, of course, throughout here are more of his youth—the goat and the heads here in this [room]. But the rest of the house are more of the African things and even in this [room], they creep in, as you see.
>
> MR. INGERSOLL: Well, what about these rugs on the floor? I attempted to step backwards and nearly fell over one of the heads. Was that something you lived with as children?
>
> MRS. DERBY: I know, I know. We lived with it absolutely as children. Somebody asked me the other day, they said: "How did you children live with all the lovely and interesting things about?" And I said: "Well, we never thought about them." They said: "Well, did it bother your father if you moved a chair and it hit a head," and I said: "No, the poor heads. It hurt us sometimes." But nobody cared if claws fell out and a tooth was knocked out. That was part of the background of life and it had no more importance than a background properly should and properly should be cared for.
>
> And it might amuse you to hear about the badger under there. When my father came back from one of his trips out West, he brought us a badger named Josiah, and my brother Archie was devoted to the badger and used to wrap his arms around him and bring him up to see us. My father used to say, "Josiah, hissing like a tea kettle, was brought to see me," and my brother was quite undaunted by it. And then, afterwards, somebody sent him, not the skin of that Josiah, but sent him a stuffed badger which always lived in here, and we always just loved it. And there is the modern edition of it.

APPENDIX I

Pictures, Photographs, and Statuary

There are numerous references in family correspondence and diaries to paintings and prints, photographs, and pieces of statuary acquired or wanted. Some are mentioned in connection with specific rooms or people; others in a more general way. Several are still in the house, either on display or in storage. All of these references are quoted or cited below, under the following heads: Pictures (paintings and prints); Photographs; and Statuary.

Pictures (Paintings and Prints)

1889, October 7. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Thank you so much for the Putti which I know I shall love. I think I will write O'Brien not to frame it until I go in town so that I can choose myself." In December (EKR to Emily Carow, TR-HU #392), she wrote that O'Brien had sent "McC [?] the bill for framing my lovely Garland Bearer." "My Putto has a place of honor in my parlor here," she wrote the following month from Washington (TR-HU #314). This picture, probably a copy by Emily Carow of an Italian painting, has not been identified.

1889 (?), November 19. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU #427): "Ted points out the Cruche cassee to me & says Aunt Emily painted it for him." This may have been a copy of Greuze's "The Broken Pitcher"; not located.

1890, January 15. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU #314): "The dear little Van Dyke children you sent me I shall take tomorrow to be mounted." This was probably a painted copy or a print, after Van Dyke's portrait of the children of Charles I; it has not been located.

1891 or 1892, December 28. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU #635):

> Bob F[erguson] sent me an old fashioned coloured print very good of its kind & the frame in perfect keeping, ebony & gold, but I don't care for the subject wh is watering horses. Mr. Spring Rice gave us a beautiful artist's proof etching of a tiger & Cabot [Lodge] sent an exquisite little engraving of Alexander Hamilton's portrait.

Spring-Rice's tiger hung in the dining room and is still in the collection; the other two prints have not been located. In the same letter, Mrs. Roosevelt mentioned that "Alice liked the Buffalo Hunt better than anything she had"; this also may have been a print.

1892, December 1. Theodore Roosevelt to Charles Eliot Norton (TR-LC, Addenda, series 16, box 1): "In that call I made at your house nearly a year ago, I was much struck with your print of Grant. Will it bother you to tell me whom it is by, and where I can get one similar? And do you know of any really good print of Lincoln?" Perhaps Norton's response was transmitted to Theodore's sister Corinne Robinson, for at Christmas he received from her "a very fine engraving of Grant" which he had "wanted greatly," according to his wife (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, after Christmas 1892 or 1893, TR-HU). The Grant engraving, by Kruell, still hangs in the library at Sagamore Hill (SAHI 522), along with an engraved portrait of Lincoln, also by Kruell (SAHI 517).

1893, January 9. Theodore Roosevelt to Anna Roosevelt (quoted in Cowles, *Letters*, p. 125): asking his sister to price for him at the Remington Gallery two paintings, "Lull in the Fight" and "Last Stand," he added: "Of course, I can't buy either; but I'd like to know about them. Can you find out from him if he is going to have prints of them made?" There is no record of his having acquired such prints, although in 1896 he told "darling Bye" that he might spend part of her birthday money on "some print of Remington's, if I can get the right one" (Cowles, *Letters*, p. 198). There are in the SAHI collection two uncataloged color process prints of Remington paintings of cowboy subjects, one, at least, published after 1900. These may be the "two Remington photos" of cowboys "that the Rough Riders—Mr. Goodrich & Mr. Fergie, I think—brought to Father once" (Edith Roosevelt to Kermit, October 21, 1907, KR-LC, box 10).

1893, July 10. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I am more fond than ever of my Andrea." This probably refers to a copy by Emily of a painting by Andrea del Sarto; not identified or located.

1893, March 10, Washington. Ted to Aunt Emily Carow, with added note from Edith Roosevelt (TR-HU): "Aunt Emily, that picture looks so nice in between two of Mame's pictures"; his mother explains, "The picture is your photo which I had put in the frame that the embroidered Holy Family was in." The latter may have been the "little embroidered picture" Edith left with Bamie in the autumn of 1892 [?] and asked her to bring to Washington on a subsequent visit (Edith Roosevelt to Anna Roosevelt, undated, c.1893, TR-HU, #500). Not located.

1893, August 19, Sagamore Hill. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU):

> The "ancestors" no longer decorate the hall but have gone to Mr. Saltonstall & the round Kermit pictures hang in their places. The pitcher portrait of Washington in a new gilt frame hangs where Capt. K. did in the library.

The "ancestors" were probably portraits of the first Mrs. Roosevelt's forebears, returned at this time to her cousin Richard Saltonstall. The "round Kermit pictures" were of ancestors-in-law, the parents of Edith Roosevelt's great-uncle, Robert Kermit. After hanging for 55 years in the second floor hall at Sagamore Hill, they were inherited by Kermit (Kim) Roosevelt, Jr. The "pitcher portrait of Washington" may have been a small engraving of Washington removed from a transfer-printed Liverpool pitcher, in a sort of shadow-box frame; it has not been located nor does it show in photographs or inventories of the library.

1894. On August 30 Edith Roosevelt asked her sister Emily to get her a photograph of the painting of a shepherdess she had liked so much in the gallery at Dresden. Emily responded by producing a painted copy that arrived in October and was thus acknowledged by Mrs. Roosevelt on October 26: "She looks exactly as I remember her and is beautifully painted. I think you have improved wonderfully. I shall take her to Washington to be framed at Fischer's...and she will be a great adornment." A year later she informed Emily, "I have changed my little shepherdess into the library [at

Sagamore] & get a great deal of consolation from her, though I am not quite satisfied with the light (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, August 30, October 16, October 26, 1894, and August 20, 1895, TR-HU). This may be SAHI 1381, a small oil painting of a young woman with a shepherd's crook, which was hanging on the north wall of the drawing room in 1948 (fig. 35). The painting of which it is a copy has not been identified.

1895, July 7, Sagamore Hill. Theodore Roosevelt to Anna Roosevelt (quoted in Cowles, *Letters*, p. 160): Kermit "has been inspecting a cupid, who is wearing a fillet to sustain his quiver, and wishes to know, 'why that little boy has nothing on but a tape measure?'" The picture has not been identified; it may have been the "Putto" mentioned in 1889.

1896 (?), January 26. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU, #386, dated by the fact that Archie was a baby but talking):

> Bloomingdale succeeded in framing your sketches according to my taste. The old man in a narrow black wood. The sketch of children in a grey passepartout, & the Greuze in a gilt, not unlike the Shepherdess frame only much smaller of course.

None of these has been identified.

1896, March 6, New York. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU):

> The Madre Pia was exquisite. I took it to Daniels & am having the tiniest gold beading I could find put around it. Alice's Botticelli is being done with a square white mat with round opening & a white frame & the St. Michael a plain narrow strip of oak.

"Alice's Botticelli" was probably a print, since it required a mat, and could have been after one of several religious subjects by the artist. None of these has been located.

1896, May [12?], New York. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "Kermit will I am sure be delighted with the painting"; she can't make out the artist's name, possibly Allori. Not located.

1896, August. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU, #127-129, 420): Thanking her sister for her birthday presents, Edith wrote on August 7, "The engravings I think charming & shall have them framed the next time I go to N.Y." On the 14th she mentioned that she had not given Ethel "your picture" on her birthday because it had not yet been framed. On the 20th she wrote:

> I took your gifts to Daniels to be framed on Tuesday. The bunnies engravings I have had done in black & gold & my own in round gilt frames & the photo in plain wood.

The "bunnies" were the Roosevelt children; the pictures, now unidentifiable, "came home from Daniels" the day Mrs. Roosevelt left Sagamore for Newport, New York, and were "most successfully done" (August 27).

1897 [?], January 11, Monday. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU, #431):

> I am going to take my lovely Venus to be framed. You have no idea how well my Meister Stefan looks framed. I chose a narrow gilt band so the yellow stains tone in some mysterious manner & don't show.

The "yellow stains" suggest a print, possibly one of those sent in August. Neither picture has been located.

1899, spring, Albany. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU, #221): "Kermit was delighted with the picture of the bow wows & I liked the other very much." Not located.

c.1899-1900, after Christmas. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU, #615): "Mr. Spring Rice has sent Theodore some most delightful Chinese pictures to show the children, principally of fights between giants & dragons." Not located.

1899, July 1, Sagamore Hill. Theodore Roosevelt to Bellamy Storer (Morison and Blum, eds., *Letters*, II, 1028): Roosevelt thanks Storer for two pictures, which he "prizes extremely" and has given "a place of honor in my library." These were probably the engraved portraits of Prince Mauritz and Prince William of Orange, which have been hanging over the library fireplace at least since 1903 (fig. 18).

1899, September 17, Sagamore Hill. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU): Among Ted's birthday presents was "a watercolor sketch of this house from the old barn" done by the governess, Miss Gertrude Young. There is an unsigned watercolor that matches this description in the SAHI storage collection, and another in a scrapbook owned by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in 1951.

1900, February 26, Albany. Edith Roosevelt, diary (TR-HU): "In the evening Joe Murray & some other of Theodore's other old friends came and presented me with Theodore's portrait." Not identified; possibly an unsigned, uncataloged portrait in storage at SAHI.

1900, December 30, Sagamore Hill. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU, #248): "Theodore gave me a most beautiful Christmas present. He brought back from the state [Albany] the La Farge of which I am so fond and it now hangs over the long bookcase in the parlour." This was a painting of water lilies by C. Grant La Farge

(SAHI 1248), which was hanging on the north wall of the drawing room in 1948 (fig. 35). It is inscribed "to EKR Xmas 1899 CGLF."

1901, January-March. On January 10 "Mr. Finnochiari came to lunch" at Sagamore "to see about painting Archie" (Edith Roosevelt, diary). The first sitting, in New York City, was scheduled for February 18, but did not take place until May 24 (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, February 2 and May 19, 1901). This portrait is in the SAHI collection. The artist, Francesco Paolo Finocchiaro, also painted a portrait of Theodore Roosevelt as president.

1901, January 27, Sagamore Hill. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU, #251):

> Mr. Palmer has sent me a lovely watercolor. It is a scene in the Catskills, a sunny road winding up a hill, bordered by snake fences deep in snow. I think it is one of his best and I value it greatly, for it will always be a pleasure to look at it.

Walter Launt Palmer (1854-1932) of Albany was particularly noted for his winter scenes. The painting can be seen on the north wall of the drawing room in 1904 (figs. 33 and 34) but has not been located.

1901, August 14, Sagamore Hill. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU):

> I have changed my parlor pictures to great advantage I think. The Palmer hangs opposite the fireplace with the porcelains on each side & the La Farge where the Palmer was & the two Westminster etchings have moved upstairs.

The Westminster etchings appear in the 1898 photograph (fig. 31) on the north wall, the oval paintings on porcelain over the west bookcase. Of these parlor pictures only the La Farge painting is still (1986) in the SAHI collection.

1902, January 4-April 7, White House. Edith Roosevelt, diary: Miss Cecelia Beaux came to see Mrs. Roosevelt about painting her portrait on January 4; the sittings took place between March 24 and April 7. The portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt and Ethel hung on the east landing of the north room at Sagamore Hill at one time (fig. 46, 1914); it is not now in the SAHI collection.

1902, October-November, White House. Edith Roosevelt, diary (TR-HU): On October 28 and 29, Archie sat for his portrait to "Mr. Encke," and on November 8, Encke came to lunch; he was then "doing T's portrait." Archie's bust portrait in a sailor suit, by Fedor Encke (SAHI 549), and Encke's full-length portrait of President Roosevelt in his Rough Riders uniform are both in the SAHI collection.

1902, November, Sagamore Hill. Edith Roosevelt to Corinne Robinson (TR-HU):

> Mr. Encke...has done a charming head of Archie & has begun Theodore.... Archie's portrait is at Finnocchiari's studio...I daresay you could get Miss Beaux's portrait of Ethel & myself...for it is still under Mr. Gilder's wing being reproduced for the "Century."

1903, August 10, Sagamore Hill. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU): She will have the "quaint little picture" framed in Washington. "Where did you pick it up? It must have a history of some kind." Not identified.

1904, July 7, Sagamore Hill. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU):

> In the morning I had to pose for a horrible sign board which Mr. Russell is doing of me. The picture of the children is not nearly so good as Quentin's & is painted in a curiously flat or sign board way.

The portrait of Quentin with a bow and arrow, standing in front of the White House, is in the SAHI collection; it was painted by Walter Russell in 1903. The Russell portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt and group portrait of the children have not been located.

1908, February 29, White House. Theodore Roosevelt to Archie (TR-LC, Addenda, series 16, box 1): "I am having my portrait painted in my riding clothes; I got tired of everlastingly having it painted in the frock coat." Not identified or located.

1908, December 2, White House. Theodore Roosevelt to Frank M. Chapman (copy, TRA vault, Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site):

> The beautiful book has just come.... I am glad to see that the frontispiece is the same picture that we already have and prize.

The unidentified book may have been Chapman's own *Camps and Cruises of a Naturalist*, published in 1908.

1909, March 16, Sagamore Hill. Theodore Roosevelt to Arthur Lee (quoted in Morison and Blum, eds., *Letters*, VII, 2):

> At this moment I am sitting in the North Room where of all things that I care for—and I care for many—the one I care for most is the picture that you gave me.

Roosevelt was referring to "The Seats of the Mighty," by P. Marcius Simonds (SAHI 543). For his initial reaction to the gift and comments on another Simonds painting, "Where Light and Shadow Meet," see North Room reference 12.

1909, December 27, Sagamore Hill. Edith Roosevelt to Kermit (KR-LC, box 11):

> The faithful G.N. Yick sent...to Father four appalling pictures embroidered with this legend. "Hon Theodore Roosevelt from his friend Guan Nick Tam."

Not located. The donor was an admirer of the president, a resident of New York's Chinatown.

1915, January 28, Sagamore Hill. Edith Roosevelt to Kermit and Belle (KR-LC): reporting that Edwin Morgan had sent her "a tiny watercolor of Brazil. It might be some corner of the harbor of Rio, & is very nice." Not located.

1917, July 29, Sagamore Hill. Edith Roosevelt to Kermit (KR-LC): she thinks Sargent's sketch portrait of Kermit is "wonderful" and is having it framed. In later letters (August 5?, September 15 and 30) she mentions that it sits on the table in her drawing room and "is a constant pleasure," "the kind of pleasure which is indescribable." She preferred it, as a likeness, to a photograph of his portrait by De Laszlo (February 3, 1918). Not in SAHI collection.

1918. *New York Times*, July 29 and August 2: the articles tell of a mob in Oyster Bay seizing and burning a portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm "once a prized possession of Col. Roosevelt," a gift from the Kaiser himself. Roosevelt was reported to have given it to the Oyster Bay Public Library, whose trustees sold it to Mr. C.W. Pollitz, after the sinking of the Lusitania.

1918, October 12. *L'Illustration.* An article entitled "Un Apres-midi chez le colonel Roosevelt" mentions the print of Frederick the Great presenting standards to his troops, a gift to Roosevelt from the Kaiser. This print, with its framed key, is in the SAHI collection.

1922. For Mrs. Roosevelt's comments on the De Laszlo portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, given to her by the Lees of Fareham, see North Room reference 41.

1922, June 3. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow (TR-HU): "I have just spent 1.50 of your birthday present for a sketch of the Empress Eugenie which I had liked greatly." Not located.

1923-38. Files on furnishings of Roosevelt House, Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site: correspondence, minutes, and inventories indicate that Mrs. Roosevelt gave to the Roosevelt House five engravings that had originally hung there. These included "St. Cecilia" and "La Fornarina" (now in the parlor) and three unidentified prints (one for the birth room and two for the dining room). There is no indication of where they hung at Sagamore Hill.

1924, January 20. Edith Roosevelt, diary: during her visit to Tokyo, the governor and mayor brought her "hideous silk pictures."

1927, August 6. Edith Roosevelt to Corinne Robinson (TR-HU): thanking her for "the perfectly delightful Currier & Ives."

1934?, March 12. Edith Roosevelt to Ted: asks him to have his daughter Gracie, about to be married, let her know "whether she wants the Hopkinson Smith picture reframed or contemporaneous frame repaired." This may have been the "sketch of the White House" by F. Hopkinson Smith mentioned by Theodore Roosevelt in his "Autobiography" as one of the adornments of the north room. Not located.

1947, April 23. Prosper Guerry to Edith Roosevelt (copy, SAHI): Guerry will inspect her pictures in May. He identifies John Wesley Jarvis as the painter of the portrait of Mrs. Kermit and Ezra Ames as the painter of her husband's portrait.

Photographs

Emily Carow. There are references to photographs of Miss Carow (Aunt Emily) in the following letters from Edith Roosevelt to Emily (TR-HU): March 10 and October 20, 1893; August 14, 1896; and March 17, 1905.

Alice Roosevelt. In a letter of March 15, 1896, to Emily Carow, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote from New York: "Alice's photos were most successful. She lets me have them on the morning room mantel piece until we go to Sagamore when she will hang them in her room." These may have been the two photographs of Alice, taken by Miss Carow during her 1895 visit, showing her posed with a glass vase in her hand and seated demurely in an armchair (*Mrs. Roosevelt's photograph album*, TR-HU). On seeing one of these photographs in 1974, Mrs. Longworth said (interview with Peter Steele, February 1, 1974):

> Terribly funny. Myself. That was Aunt Emily, that was my half-aunt, my step-mother's sister. Aunt Emily Carow took it. Isn't that funny! She made me take poses and things. God, how smug I look!

Curtis Photographs. In 1904 the Seattle photographer Edward S. Curtis, noted for his photographs of the American Indian, came to Sagamore Hill with the artist Walter Russell. Reporting on his visit in letters to Emily Carow (July 7 and 10, August 7 and 21, 1904), Mrs. Roosevelt referred to him as "the man who has done some very remarkable Indian pictures that I have," including one called "The Clam Diggers" that she had given to Emily. While at Sagamore, Mr. Curtis "made a group of the children which may be good. They are sitting on that long red piazza bench & have used little Alan to bind the group together." He also took "a lovely picture of Quentin in the daisy

field," as well as heads of Kermit, Ethel, Quentin, Archie, and the president. The Roosevelt's set of Curtis's *North American Indian* is still at Sagamore Hill. The photographs have not been located.

Edith Roosevelt. In a letter to his daughter-in-law, Eleanor B. Roosevelt, April 21, 1918, Theodore Roosevelt wrote:

> I love your little photo; it is standing before me on the desk as I write, propped against the photo of Mother that I like so much.

This was probably the so-called "goddess" photograph of 1900, illustrated in Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt*, p. 201, with her husband's statement: "It is the only photograph of Edith that I have ever cared for."

Theodore Roosevelt. In 1923 Mrs. Roosevelt offered the Roosevelt Memorial Association, for Roosevelt House, "a life size photo of Colonel Roosevelt in a handsome frame, a very fine likeness, if we can find a place for it" (from Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association, "Report on Decoration and Furnishing of Roosevelt House, April 13, 1923," in TRA files, Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site). There is no record of where it had hung at Sagamore Hill.

Emperor of Japan. In her 1974 interview, Mrs. Longworth pointed out on the wall of her sitting room a photograph of Emperor Meiji, sent to her in 1905, and said that there was one like it at Sagamore. "Whenever a Japanese came, they would salute it," she said, "because that's his signature and that's the imperial crown." She did not remember where it hung.

Kaiser Wilhelm and Theodore Roosevelt. Still at Sagamore are the photographs taken when the Kaiser and the ex-president jointly reviewed the Imperial troops in Berlin in 1910, with decidedly undiplomatic comments on the back in the Kaiser's hand. See North Room reference 46.

Statuary

Most of the bronzes and other pieces of sculpture in Sagamore Hill are covered in the Evidence section under the rooms in which they were located. The following references are not room-specific.

Moujik Group. In 1923 Mrs. Roosevelt gave to the Roosevelt Memorial Association, for display in the parlor of Roosevelt House, the little bronze group of a "Russian moujik drawing a sled" mentioned in his autobiography as a childhood favorite of his. It was in the north room at Sagamore Hill (1919 inventory). It was displayed in Theodore Roosevelt's reconstructed birthplace until it was stolen a few years ago.

Kemeys Sculptures. Christopher B. Clarke, Director of the Edward Kemeys Foundation, Winchester, Virginia, in a letter to Jessica Kraft, Curator, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, January 2, 1974, wrote:

> In researching Edward Kemeys, Michael Richman of the Smithsonian found correspondence confirming Edward Kemeys' and Theodore Roosevelt's close friendship and stating that Roosevelt had some twenty sculptures by Kemeys.

In the 1919 inventory there were only five pieces attributed to Kemeys: the bronze vase in the north room, a bronze plaque with profile of an Osage Indian (library), bronze statuette of a crouching panther (library), bronze deer (gun room), and terra cotta figure of a sable (gun room). All but the bronze deer are still in the SAHI collection.

APPENDIX J

Miscellaneous References to Furnishings

Andirons. Edith Roosevelt to Kermit (at Harvard), 1908 (KR-LC, box 10):

> Seaman could not find the andirons...as there are more than we can use at Sagamore...write Seaman and tell him to send you the smallest pair he can find in any of the upstairs bedrooms.

Armor. Theodore Roosevelt to Anna Roosevelt Cowles, May 20, 1906 (quoted in Cowles, *Letters*, p. 267): "...the Japanese Ambassador brought me the most beautiful suit of armor, worn by one of the old Daimios, as a present from the Emperor." Could this be the suit of so-called Philippine armor in the gun room since 1953?

Big Stick. In an obituary of Charles Lee, former groom and chauffeur to the Roosevelts, the *Oyster Bay Guardian* of March 6, 1936, stated that "among his most treasured possessions, Mr. Lee had the 'Big Stick,' a club presented to the late President Theodore Roosevelt by African natives during a big game hunt." Other "big sticks" have been given to Sagamore Hill or called to its attention since 1936. If Mr. Roosevelt had any of these on display at Sagamore, there is no contemporary mention of it.

Book Shelves. Writing to Kermit, April 27, 1908 (KR-LC, box 10), Mrs. Roosevelt listed "book shelves" among the pieces of furniture from Sagamore Hill that she had sent to Ted for his room in Cambridge when he was at Harvard and were now available for Kermit's use.

Boxes. In 1906 the Japanese Ambassador brought Mrs. Roosevelt "a lovely lacquer work box as a present from the Empress" (Cowles, *Letters*, p. 267). In 1918 Kermit's wife, Belle, gave her "a wonderful little amber box" (Edith Roosevelt to Kermit, February 3, 1918).

Chairs. Mrs. Roosevelt received as a Christmas present from Bamie, about 1890, "a lovely shaker rocking chair" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow). Two chairs and a rocking chair were among the Sagamore Hill pieces that went to furnish Ted's and Kermit's rooms while they were at Harvard (Edith Roosevelt to Kermit, April 27, 1908). On July 6, 1918, the Old Hickory Chair Co., Martinsville, Indiana, gave Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, "2 Rockers Cat #75 / 1 Cane Cat #350 Gratis" (Theodore Roosevelt Papers, LC, Series 13A, Reel 446).

Chest of Drawers. Edith Roosevelt to Kermit, April 29, 1923: antiquing in Connecticut, she "picked up an old chest of drawers made of poplar wood, very reasonably."

Chinese Gifts. An undated note (SAHI 747A) records the following gifts, probably during the presidential period:

> Prince Pu Lun gives Mrs. T.R.
> 1 old bronze incense burner
> 1 pea green vase
> 1 carved lacquer cabinet
> 2 rolls of embroidered silk
> in appreciation of many courtesies since his arrival in U.S.

The incense burner and lacquer cabinet are in the SAHI collection.

Desk. Edith Roosevelt to Anna Roosevelt, from Washington, about 1890 (TR-HU, #539): she has moved "the little ash desk" from the library into the parlor of her Washington house.

Fire Extinguisher. A cryptic notation in Mrs. Roosevelt's Sagamore Hill account book in 1912—"June House Fire ex 79.75"—may indicate the purchase of one or more fire extinguishers.

Flowers. There are many references to flowers in Mrs. Roosevelt's letters to Emily Carow; the following are typical:

> [For Archie's christening at Sagamore] I shall set the children to picking daisies & have flowers everywhere that they can possibly be put [June 5, 1895].
>
> The roses have been beautiful this year & the whole house was filled with them & they were much admired [June 5, 1896].
>
> I wish you could see my flowers today. They were unusually good & though it takes time it is a satisfaction to arrange them myself & put each kind in the vase I think suits it best [July 21, 1896].
>
> I have such a pretty bunch of sweet peas on the table before me in Auntie's old white vase and some tiny white chester roses in the Rookwood vase with silver over it [summer 1898].
>
> There is a lovely jar of roman hyacinths beside me as I write. I have been most successful with my hyacinths in glass this winter [January 27, 1901].
>
> [On Nassau Day at Sagamore, Mrs. Roosevelt placed behind her husband on the piazza] the big cloisonne' jar filled with red gladiolas & white dahlias against a background of huge dogwood boughs [September 17, 1902].

> The Washington's Birthday vase stands always on my desk with a few roses in it—Killarneys if there are any in bloom [August 19, 1906].
>
> [She has a huge bed of hyacinths] so all the vases are full of them [to Kermit, April 21, 1909].
>
> On the desk beside me is the old "practvoll" bowl which Mamma bought at St. Moritz full of lilies of the valley, growing ones I mean. I planted them about three weeks ago... [December 10, 1921, to Emily].

Hamper. On the day before the servants left Washington for Sagamore Hill in May 1892 Mrs. Roosevelt bought a hamper (diary, May 26, 1892). This could have been for clothes or for food.

Ice Cream Freezer. Edith Roosevelt to Corinne Robinson, August 16, 1904 (TR-HU):

> Quentin is devoted to [Aunt Lizzie] & posted off the other day with his own small freezer full of ice cream which he had made as an offering to her.

Indian Artifacts. May Zhuck-ke-ge-shig, Chief of the Mississippi Band of Chippewa, Minnesota, to President Theodore Roosevelt, February 5, 1908 (KR-LC, box 15): the writer offers the president, as a token of friendship, "the pipe which I have many a time passed around my council fire" and "a bead bag made by my wife."

Lamps. In an undated letter, c.1890 (TR-HU, #11), Mrs. Roosevelt thanked Bamie for the lamp, which was "exactly what I want in every way...it will decorate the table nightly at Washington."

After a hurricane knocked out the electricity at Sagamore many years later, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote to a friend "by the light of two candles and an ancient & dilapidated 'student lamp,'" possibly the "double student lamp" on an undated Christmas list in her 1907-11 diary. (Edith Roosevelt to Mrs. Howard Caswell Smith, either 1938 or September 21, 1944, SAHI collection.)

Medicine Chest. Theodore Roosevelt thanked his sister, Mrs. Cowles, for a "medicine chest" in May 1898 (Morrison and Blum, eds., *Letters*, II, p. 829). This was for his use in the Spanish-American War. Mrs. Roosevelt listed a travelling medicine case, writing case, and jewel case in her undated Christmas list (diary, 1907-11), possibly for use on her long European trips of 1909-10. Yet another "little medicine chest" was given to Theodore Roosevelt by his daughter-in-law, Eleanor B. Roosevelt, shortly before his South American trip. He wrote to thank her on July 4, 1913 (TR,Jr-LC, box 3):

> The little medicine chest is fascinating; I feel as tho I should like to drink both bottles at once. I am a little hazy as to what we take the ammonia for—the sun, isn't it? But I'm all right about the ginger!

Mirror. Edith Roosevelt to Corinne Robinson, August 9, 1914, thanking her for "the quaint little mirror for which I found a corner at once."

Parasol. Alice brought her step-mother "a very modish blue lingerie embroidered parasol" (Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, Sunday, August 26, probably 1906).

Piano. Mrs. Roosevelt suggested to Bamie in 1893 (TR-HU) that she might want to rent a piano from Groebel Brothers in Oyster Bay, after Miss Fremont had a chance to try it "on her way from the station." There certainly was a piano in the house by June 27, 1898, when Edith Roosevelt wrote to Emily Carow: "Archie loves to lie on the floor when Alice is practicing & try to hum the air." This may have been the piano in the parlor in 1904 (fig. 33); the north room Steinway was purchased new about 1906.

Tables, Marble-top. Edith Roosevelt to Emily Carow, April 23, 1893:

> Thank you so much for offering to have a marble table made for me, but if you remember, I have three already at Sagamore, & another though doubtless far prettier would be an embarras de richesse.

Washstands. On July 5, probably 1894, Edith Roosevelt wrote to Emily Carow from Sagamore Hill that Hall had "put splasher backs to all the wash stands."

White House Furniture. As he was about to leave office, President Roosevelt notified the President Pro Tem of the Senate of his intention to take away with him from the White House "the chair in which I have sat at the head of the Cabinet table and the chair in which I have sat at my desk." Although this letter was cancelled, the cabinet chair certainly, and the desk chair probably, came to Sagamore (TR to W.P. Frye, December 30, 1908, and January 3, 1909, copies in TRA vault, Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site).

Mrs. Roosevelt's desire to bring home with her an antique mahogany sofa, "the first article of furniture which she had purchased for the White House," was frustrated by the "density" and unwarranted "assumption of authority" of two public officials. When this came to the attention of President Taft two years later, he made amends in the following gracious letter (as quoted in Morris, *Edith Kermit Roosevelt*, pp. 337-338):

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C.
Dec. 31st 1910.

My Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

It came to me sometime ago upon authority I could not doubt that when you left the White House there was a mahogany settee which you had purchased for the White House about which clustered many pleasant associations, and that you attempted through Col. Bromwell, to secure this settee for your use at Oyster Bay, purposing to replace it in the White House by another just like it. Through what I may call the density of Col. Bromwell, and the assumption of authority to speak by Mr. Cannon your purpose was defeated. The custom is well established by which Cabinet officers leaving office take away their cabinet chairs, replacing them with new ones equally serviceable. Why the real head of the White House, the wife of the President, should be denied the same privilege, and especially in respect to a chair or settee that she herself bought for the White House and which has not therefore acquired value by long years of use in the White House I can not see. Neither the Army engineer in charge of the Public grounds, nor the Speaker of the House has anything to say about it.

I have ventured to substitute for the settee which you bought for the Government and put in the White House and which was out of repair, a new settee just like it and this new piece of furniture is now in the place of the old one and available for use of future presidential families without any additional expense to the Government.

Meantime I have taken the liberty of sending to you by express at Oyster Bay, the old settee which has become mine to bestow by exchange, and I hope you will accept it as a New Year's token of my earnest wish that the coming year may be full of happiness for you and yours. I hope the settee will bring back to you the pleasantest hours at the White House....

Believe me sincerely yours

Wm. H. Taft

This sofa or settee is the box-like, leather-covered settee on the west side of the north room, which first appears in a c.1913 photograph and was listed in Mrs. Roosevelt's 1945 and 1948 inventories. It bears a brass plate identifying it as having come from the White House.

APPENDIX K

Wine List, 1907 (from Edith Roosevelt's memorandum book, Ethel Derby accession, Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University Library)

Wine Lists. 1907

Madeira.

Re. pack for travelling

Blackburn's South Side
Madeira 1838

Box 1	Bottles	15
Box 2	Bottles	15
Box 3	Bottles	10
Box 4	Bottles	10
Box 5	Bottles	15
Box 6	Bottles	10
Box 7	Bottles	20
Box 11	Bottles	12
Box 12	Bottles	28
Box 13	Bottles	12

Old Teneriffe Madeira
1848

Box 8	Bottles	14
Box 21	Bottles	7

R Madeira
1833

Box 9	Bottles	18
Box 10	Bottles	33

Imported from Madeira
in the Essex Juniors. Calcutta
1849.

Box 14	Bottles	12

Very Old Reserve Madeira

Box 15	Bottles	12

Madeira imported by
Baron 1807

Box 16	Bottles	12

Blandy, Madeira		
Imported	1836	
Bottled	1838	
Box 17	Bottles	12
Box 18	Bottles	10
J. Herrad, Marsh	1860	
Produce Parish St. Martin's		
Inv. by P. Kennick	1838	
Bottled	1844	
Box 20	Bottles	12
Box 22	Bottles	24
Box 23	Bottles	12
Box 24	Bottles	12
Box 25	Bottles	12
Box 26	Bottles	12
Box 27	Bottles	6
Box 28	Bottles	12
Box 29	Bottles	20
Box 30	Bottles Soth	10
Box 30	Bottles Reserve	2
Box 19	Bottles Blackburns	
South Side Madeira		2
Bottles Said old 1838		6
Magnums Reserve		
Madeira 1812-1824		5

APPENDIX L

The Roosevelts at Sagamore Hill: a chronology of their comings and goings, 1887-1919

From 1887 until 1910 the family normally spent at least half of each year somewhere other than at Sagamore Hill. Letters and the Sagamore Hill guest book (SAHI collection) provide a fairly complete record of their comings and goings, which is summarized below.

	AT SAGAMORE HILL	ELSEWHERE
1887	May-December	March-May (New York)
1888	April-December	January-April (New York)
1889	May-August	January-May (New York), September-December (Washington)
1890	June-[October?]	January-June, [October?]-December (Washington)
1891	May-October	January-May, October-December (Washington)
1892	June 12-December 2	January-June, December (Washington)
1893	May 23-November	January-May, December (Washington)
1894	May 28-November 15	January-May, November-December (Washington)
1895	May 25-December 29	January-May (Washington)
1896	May 18-December 31	January-May (New York)
1897	May 28-October 28	January-May (New York), November-December (Washington)
1898	May 19-December	January-May (Washington)
1899	June 10-October 6	January-June, October-December (Albany)
1900	May 13-December	January-May (Albany)
1901	January-September 25	October-December (Washington)
1902	June 11-October	January-June, October-December (Washington)
1903	June-August (?)	January-June, September-December (Washington)
1904	June-September	January-June, September-December (Washington)
1905	June 29-September	January-June, September-December (Washington)
1906	June 9-October 1	January-June, October-December (Washington)
1907	May 29-September	January-May, September-December (Washington)
1908	June 20-September	January-June, September-December (Washington)
1909	March 4-June, December	January-March (Washington), June-December (Europe)
1910	June 18-December	January-June (Europe)

From 1911 to 1919 the family was permanently in residence, except for occasional trips. Alice left home in 1906, Ted in 1910, Kermit in 1912, Ethel in 1913, Archie and Quentin in 1917.

In 1917-18 Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt shared the house with Ethel Roosevelt Derby and her two small children while Richard Derby was in military service in France.

APPENDIX M

Books

There are three inventories of books at Sagamore Hill. The earliest, on pages 60-224 of the July-August 1919 inventory of his estate, listed books owned by Theodore Roosevelt at the time of his death. Because of its length this list is not reproduced here; a copy is on file at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site. The books on this 1919 list were located in the third floor west room (gun room), the second floor "children's room" and "south bedroom," and the first floor library and "living room" (north room).

A second, much abbreviated inventory of Theodore Roosevelt's books was prepared when his estate was reappraised in 1948. This book list was attached to the 1948 inventory and appraisal of the estate of Theodore Roosevelt, a copy of which is on file at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site. See Appendix M-a, below.

The third book list was an inventory attached to Mrs. Roosevelt's estate inventory, dated September 20, 1948. A copy of this inventory is on file at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site. See Appendix M-b, below.

PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES, INC.
30 EAST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

REPORT ON BOOKS IN THEODORE ROOSEVELT HOME, OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND

Theodore Roosevelt Estate - Library

Audubon Quadrupeds, 2 vols of three, Russia, N.Y. 1845	100.00
Elliot, Tetraoninae, New York 1865	100.00
Harris, Game of South Africa, London 1840	50.00
Brazil - Collection of Plates, Natives, etc.	20.00
Elliot, Felidae, New York 1883	75.00
Audubon, Birds, 7 vols., New York 1859	175.00
Baird. North American Birds, 5 vols., Boston 1874	40.00
Eliot. Wild Animals, New York 1874	10.00
Catlin. Indian Portfolio, uncolored, broken, London, n.d.	40.00
Pope. Upland Game Birds, New York 1878	40.00
Holbrook. Herpetology, 3 vols., Philadelphia 1838	75.00
Williamson. Oriental Field Sports, 2 vols in one, London 1819	35.00
Books in General Literature, including Remington Pony Tracks and Crooked Trail, both first editions, and Clowes, The Royal Navy, 7 vols., London 1898 - approximately 460 vols.	250.00 1910.

Theodore Roosevelt Estate - Drawing Room

Books in General Literature, including Goldsmith Works, 4 vols. London 1854, Lamb Letters, 4 vols (only) Boston, 1906, Wordsworth, Works, 7 vols., London 1849 etc., Walton-Cotton, Complete Angler, Lives of Donne, etc., 2 vols., 1825, Life of Paul Jones, London 1829, Dugard, A Discourse, London 1695, and others somewhat similar, mainly half leather, rubbed, together approximately 85 vols.	100.00 100.

Theodore Roosevelt Estate - North Room

Dickens. Nicholas Nickleby, Our Mutual Friend, David Copperfield all first editions in parts. London, v.d.	100.00
Salerne. L'Ornithologie. Paris 1767	50.00
Vancover. Voyage, 3 vols., London 1798	40.00
Maximilian. Brasilian, 2 vols., Frankfurt, 1820	45.00
Topsell. Foure Footed Beastes and Serpents, London, 1607	100.00

Theodore Roosevelt Estate - North Room, Continued

Adams. Arii Taimai E., Paris 1901	30.00
Adams. Education of Henry Adams, Washington 1907	200.00
Sclater and Thomas. The Book of Antelopes, 4 vols., London, 1894-1900	75.00
German 18th Century Books on Sport, together 3 vols., 1734, etc. Leipzig, etc.	50.00
Books in General Literature. Travel, Sport, History, Essays, Americana, Classical, Languages, Natural History, etc. Together approximately 475 vols.	300.00
Lincoln. Brown's Hotel Register, December 2, 1847, autograph of Lincoln in case.	100.00
Eden. West Indies. London 1612	75.00
Playfair. Brother Jonathan, 3 vols., London 1844	40.00
Fouilloux. La Venerie, Paris 1525	75.00
Kipling. Writings, with A.L.s from R.K. to T.R., 21 vols., London, v.d., v.p.	50.00
Kipling. Traffics and Discoveries, Proof Copy with corrections by the author. London 1904	200.00
Windsor Castle. The Monographs on the famed collections of Sevres Porcelain, Armour, and Furniture. Together 3 vols., London, 1904, etc.	60.00
Dante. La Commedia. Presented to T.R. by Vittorio Emanuel, Torino	50.00
Curtis. North American Indians, 2 vols., in North Room, balance in various other rooms	200.00
Remington. A Bunch of Buckskins, New York 1901	35.00
Catlin. Indian Portfolio, colored, London	125.00
Die Niebelung. Berlin, 1904. Presentation copy from William II	50.00
Beebe. Pheasants, 4 vols (2 cloth, 2 half morocco) London 1922	75.00
Tarleton. History of the Campaigns. London, 1787	50.00
Molina. Libro de la Montena, Seville 1582	75.00
Castellamonti. Venaria Reale, Torino 1672	50.00
Fouilloux. La Venerie, Rouen 1550	75.00
Nevfieme. La Chasse du Loup, Paris 1566	75.00
Blome. Gentleman's Recreation, London 1686	50.00
Ridinger. Various vols. (3)	40.00
Hearne. Journey to the Northern Ocean. London 1795	40.00

Theodore Roosevelt Estate - North Room, Continued

Birch. Views (16) of Philadelphia, 1799	250.00	
The Song of Roland. Bruce Rogers. Boston 1886	100.00	
Cust. Royal Collection of Paintings at Windsor Castle, 2 vols., London 1906	40.00	2970.

11/10/64 These have been given to the Library of Congress - Hill

Theodore Roosevelt Estate - West Middle Room- Second Floor

General Literature - Travel, Biography, etc., about 40 vols.	10.00	10.

Theodore Roosevelt Estate - North East Room - Second Floor

General Literature - History, Fiction, etc, about 220 vols.	50.00	50.

Theodore Roosevelt Estate - North West Guest Room

General Literature - Art, Travel, History, Poetry, etc., including: Sommertage auf Ithaka, Prague 1903, 2 vols.; Monumentos Arquitectonicos de Espana, Madrid 1905; Oriental Series, 12 vols., Boston 1901; Dumbar, History of Travel in America, 4 vols., Indianapolis 1915, etc. Together about 355 vols.	225.00	225.

Theodore Roosevelt Estate - Sewing Room - Third Floor

General Literature - History, Travel, Biography, including Hay, Letters and Diaries, 3 vols., Washington 1908. About 310 vols.	350.00	350.

Theodore Roosevelt Estate - Gun Room

Wilson. American Ornithology, 8 vols. plus 5 vols. which are in Library. Philadelphia 1808. Not perfect	75.00	
Audubon. Quadrupeds of North America, 3 vols., Philadelphia 1856	50.00	125

The entire group of books and pamphlets which are in the Gun Room, other than the Hunting Collection (Kermit Roosevelt's Estate) and the group of old periodicals (Edith Kermit Roosevelt's Estate), both of which are separately listed, comprising books on natural history, sport, travel, ornithology, flowers, old music, etc., the main items of which are: the Wilson and Audubon listed above; Lewis and Clarke Expedition, 4 vols., New York 1893; Cories, Expedition of Z. M. Pike, 3 vols., New York 1895; Elliot. A Review of the Primates, 3 vols., New York 1913; Rodrigues. Sertum Palmarum Brasiliensium, 2 vols., Bruxelles 1903; Millais. British Deer and their Horns, London 1897; Crealock. Deer-Stalking, London 1892; American Statesmen, large paper, 30 vols., Boston 1900 etc.; Parga, Prag 1907; and others. Together about one thousand volumes or pamphlets, mainly the former 850.00

In accordance with instructions given by the late Mrs. Roosevelt at the time the Theodore Roosevelt appraisal was made in 1928 the hunting books were not listed because they had been given to Kermit Roosevelt. There are approximately 130 of these volumes in the library and approximately 194 in the gun room. Both these collections have been separated and marked K.R. The value of the entire collection is $250.00.

APPENDIX M-b

Affidavit of Arthur Swann a & b

Property
of
the Estate of the late
Edith Kermit Roosevelt

in
Residence at Sagamore Hill
Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.

BOOKS $ 2,165.00

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STATE OF NEW YORK)
: SS
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

Arthur Swann, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has for more than forty (40) years been actively engaged in the management of public sales and appraisals of literary property of every description, including that of the kind and character set down upon the annexed schedule, and that he is at the present time connected or engaged with the

PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES, INC.

whose principal place of business is the Madison Avenue Block, 56th to 57th Streets, Entrance at 30 East 57th Street, New York City.

That by reason of his association with the said business and his active interest and participation therein, as well as having made or participated in the making of numerous appraisals for tax, insurance, and other purposes, he has special knowledge of the value of the articles set forth in the annexed schedule.

That he has personally examined and appraised and made an inventory of the books set forth in said schedule and that said property belonging to the Estate of the late Edith Kermit Roosevelt, was, at the time of the appraisal, in the residence at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, L. I.; that the schedule hereto attached is a true copy of said inventory and appraisal and of the whole

a.

thereof, and that the appraised value of each item is set opposite the same, and the said values are the fair appraised market values of said items as the same were at the date of the death of the deceased, the late Edith Kermit Roosevelt, September 30, 1948.

Sworn to before me this 23rd day of November, 1948.

MILDRED F. HUTCHESON
Notary Public in the State of New York
Residing in Queens County
Queens Co. Cl's No. 1096, Reg. No. 175-H-8
Certificate Filed in
N. Y. Co. Cl's No. 472 Reg. No. 313-H-8
Commission Expires March 30, 1949

Folio 1

Folio 2

Folio 3

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BOOKS

Estate of E.K. Roosevelt 17-2

FIRST FLOOR

NORTH ROOM

Contents of Bookcase Approximately 268 vols., mainly the writings of modern authors, some of which are inscribed by the authors to the late owner	$	500.00
Adams. Mont St. Michel Inscribed by the author to Mrs. Roosevelt Washington, 1904		150.00
Contents of Bookcase Approximately 220 vols., including Perry's Japan, 3 vols., Washington 1856; Lincoln Works, 12 vols., New York, n.d.; Roosevelt Works, 20 vols., New York, 1924; Smith. Wealth of Nations, 3 vols., London 1791, Gouverneur Morris' copy; Pine's Horace, 2 vols., London 1732; Berard, Les Phenicieris et L'Odyssee, 2 vols., Paris 1902; Montaigne. Les Essais, 2 vols., Bordeau, 1906; and others		600.00
Lewis and Clarke Original Journals. Japan paper, one of 50 printed, 15 vols., New York 1904		175.00
Foster French Art, 3 vols., London, 1905		40.00
Illustrated and Other Books Including Leech, Pictures of Life and Character, 3 vols. (only); Caldecott's Graphic Pictures; Uniforms of the Army of the United States, and others. Together 32 vols.		40.00

DRAWING ROOM

Books in General Literature Including the writings of the English poets and novelists of the 18th and 19th centuries, mainly unimportant editions, many in half calf. Some rubbed. Also illustrated books, fiction, etc., mainly in cloth. Together approximately 445 volumes. Some inscribed.		275.00

DRAWING ROOM (continued) Books - Estate of E.K.R. 1942

Folio 4

French Authors
Various editions of the Works of Voltaire, Daudet, De Musset, Hugo, and others. Together 28 vols., half morocco, half calf, etc. Paris, etc., various dates. $ 50.00

French Authors.
Various editions of the works of Racine, 3 vols., Paris 1770; La Fontaine, Paris 1820; Perrault, London 1902; Together 6 vols., morocco. 50.00

Books in General Literature
Including Grabbe. Works, 8 vols., London 1834; Herbert. Works, 2 vols., 1841; Martin. The Vita Nuova of Dante, Edinburgh 1864, and others. Together 34 vols. 20.00

ENTRANCE HALL

Folio 5

General Literature
Art, etc.
About 50 vols. 15.00

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S DRESSING ROOM

General Literature
Fiction, travel, biography, etc.
About 140 vols. 15.00

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S BEDROOM

Folio 6

General Literature
Mainly modern poetry, also the Bibelot, 21 vols., Portland, Me. 1915, etc. About 160 vols. 50.00

SECOND FLOOR

WEST MIDDLE ROOM Books - Estate of E.K.R. 1942

Folio 7

General Literature
Mainly dictionaries, travel, biographies, etc.
About 95 vols. $ 15.00

SMALL NORTH BEDROOM

General Literature
Mainly fiction, about 80 vols. 15.00

NORTHEAST ROOM

Folio 8

General Literature
Mainly fiction. 22 vols. 5.00

THIRD FLOOR

SEWING ROOM

General Literature
Biography, travel, etc.
Some presentation copies to Mr. Roosevelt from authors. 25.00

NORTHEAST GUEST ROOM

Folio 9

General Literature
Botany, travel, history, juveniles, etc. About 260 vols. 100.00

GUN ROOM

Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh Review, Littells' Living Age, and other Contemporary Periodicals.
About 350 vols., in poor condition 25.00

$ 2,165.00

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1990-0-777-038/00019





As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Publication services were provided by the graphics staff of the Denver Service Center.
NPS D-10 February 1990 Volume 1 of 2