National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2014

Revised: 3/2025



Sagamore Hill

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

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

Scope of the CLI

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

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

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

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

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

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

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

Use

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

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

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Sagamore Hill

Resource Classification: Cultural Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 650049

Parent Landscape: 650049

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Alpha Code: SAHI

Park Organization Code: 1880

Park District: SAHI

Region: Northeast

Restricted: Yes

Landscape Description:

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (NHS) preserves the home and associated cultural resources of Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th President of the United States. Located in the village of Cove Neck, within the town of Oyster Bay, New York, Sagamore Hill is situated on one of the highest points of a peninsula bounded by Oyster Bay and Cold Spring Harbor. Theodore Roosevelt purchased the 155-acre property in 1880, built a 22-room Queen Anne-Shingle style house between 1884 and 1885, and resided on the property until his death in 1919. During this period he sold sections of the property to relatives but retained 87 acres that contained his home, a working farm, woodlands, and a tidal marsh and beach on the harbor. Following Theodore's death, his wife Edith Carow Roosevelt continued to live at the property until she passed away in 1948. Edith continued the family's stewardship of the property as a working farm, and encouraged her eldest son, Theodore Jr., and his wife to build a home within the property, known as Old Orchard, in 1938.

The National Park Service now manages 83 acres of the Roosevelt estate. At its core are the Theodore Roosevelt Home set within lawns dotted with trees, a carriage road and the Macadam Road, historic farm buildings, the Old Orchard estate built for Theodore Roosevelt Jr., open fields, and an orchard. Beyond the core, the outer acreage consists of the former Smith's Field, undeveloped woodlands, and a beach, salt marsh, and tidal creek complex associated with Cold Spring Harbor (Drawings 1–3). The site is open year round and receives over 40,000 visitors a year.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Before Europeans arrived at what became Sagamore Hill, Matinecock Indians and their ancestors settled along the northern shore of Long Island, hunting, fishing, and cultivating crops. Their activities, including periodic burning of the forest, created meadows that favored fire-resistant pitch-pine, oak, and chestnut trees. When European explorers such as Dutchmen Henry Hudson and Adriaen Block arrived in the 1600s, they observed these cultures and founded colonies among them, settling the southern tip of Manhattan Island and calling it New Amsterdam. As New Amsterdam (later named New York City) became increasingly prosperous and crowded, both Dutch and English settlers established communities along the north shore of Long Island. After some conflict, the Dutch ceded the colony

to the English in 1664 (Verone, email, 13 August 2014).

Oyster Bay remained a small community into the nineteenth century, with dispersed farms that supplied food to the growing city of New York. Alongside national trends that moved large-scale grain production to the American Midwest, railroads shifted Long Island agriculture from grains to fruits, vegetables, and dairying. The railroad also opened the Oyster Bay landscape to middle and upper-class vacationers from New York and Boston. Following the American Civil War, the development of Long Island estates by wealthy urbanites accelerated, with the Roosevelt family purchasing several properties in Oyster Bay village. Family ties to the area contributed to Theodore Roosevelt's decision to establish his own home there. In 1880, Roosevelt purchased 155 acres of land from Thomas Young, a local farmer. The farm consisted of agricultural fields of buckwheat and corn, pastures, an orchard, and a barn. Roosevelt sold some of his acreage to family members whose holdings abutted his own, keeping 87 acres for himself. On the property, Theodore and his future second wife, Edith, maintained the farmland and developed their own residence, constructing two-and-one-half story, Queen Anne and Shingle style house on the top of a hill on the western part of the property, which offered sweeping views of Oyster Bay, Long Island Sound, and Cold Spring Harbor. Other buildings included a combined stable and lodge, an ice house, a windmill and pump house, and several small farm sheds. Lawns with trees and shrubs surrounded the house, while driveways and paths connected to such features as a flower and vegetable garden and a pet cemetery.

Sagamore Hill became Theodore's home and office for the remainder of his life. The site's proximity to New York City appealed to him, but the landscape also provided important recreational opportunities for the family. The island teemed with wildlife for hunting, contained woodlands for hiking and riding, and beaches for swimming, all of which Roosevelt considered paramount to his personal and family life. Roosevelt also used Sagamore Hill as his office during much of his political career, especially while he was President when the property served as his "summer White House" and helped portray him to the public as an active leader working in a relaxing environment. During 1905, Roosevelt helped broker a peace treaty here following the Russo-Japanese War, culminating in the Treaty of Portsmouth and earning Roosevelt the Nobel Peace Prize.

Roosevelt emphasized the "strenuous life," a way of life that espoused the benefits of physically demanding activity. As a part of this philosophy, Sagamore Hill continued to function as a working farm through the family's tenure. During these years, a farm manager kept horses, cows, pigs, and a flock of chickens and turkeys on the property. Nearly 40 acres were maintained as fields for pasturage, hay, and other crops. Trails through the surrounding woodlands were used for hiking, riding, and hunting, and gave the family access to the beach and bathhouse on the eastern end of the property, along the shoreline of Cold Spring Harbor. Roosevelt cherished the farm as a "nook of old-time America," and worked to preserve it as much as possible.

During the almost 40 years that Theodore and Edith occupied the property, it was Edith who kept the farm account books, hired and fired the help, set their wages and salaries, and made the day-to-day decisions that kept the house and farm running smoothly. After Theodore Roosevelt's death in 1919, Edith retained the property as her home until her death in 1948. During her 29-year stewardship of the site, Edith continued to oversee the farm's operations. One of the most significant changes was the construction of Old Orchard in 1938, their son Theodore Jr.'s estate located in the middle of the Sagamore Hill property. The completion of the Old Orchard complex, which included a two-story brick Colonial Revival-style mansion, was part of gradual abandonment of agricultural practices at the farm that saw many of the formerly maintained fields begin their succession to woodlands.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association – which later became the Theodore Roosevelt Association (TRA) – began planning for the future of Sagamore Hill with Edith Roosevelt and her children. Founded in 1919 to preserve the memory and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt, the TRA purchased the property in 1948. The organization made changes to the site to open it for public visitation and consequently, farm operations ceased. Sagamore Hill's landscape transitioned from a working farm to a well-groomed park, opening to the public in 1953, though many of the agricultural structures remained.

In 1962, the United States Congress authorized the establishment of the Sagamore Hill NHS, and the following year, the TRA donated the site to the federal government. Since that time, the National Park Service has managed 83 acres of Roosevelt's historic farm to preserve and interpret its cultural and natural resources.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Sagamore Hill NHS is significant under criteria A, B, C, and D in the National Register of Historic Places. The park

has national significance in the area of politics/government for its association with Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919), the 26th President of the United States, and for First Lady Edith Carow Roosevelt (1861–1948). The property is also nationally significant in the area of politics/government for its use as the summer White House and the numerous meetings held there, particularly those in 1905 that lead to the signing of the treaty that ended the Russo-Japanese War and earned Roosevelt the Nobel Peace Prize. The park is locally significant in the area of architecture for Sagamore Hill, the name of Roosevelt's Queen Anne-style country house designed in 1885 by the New York firm of Lamb & Rich with an addition by C. Grant La Farge, and for Old Orchard, Roosevelt's son Theodore, Jr's Colonial Revival-style mansion designed in 1937-1938 by William McMillan. Both houses were representative of the estates constructed on Long Island's North Shore during those times. The park is also significant at the local level in the area of archeology for its ability to yield substantive archeological information about Roosevelt's late nineteenth-century farm and for its potential to yield information about settlement and subsistence practices around Oyster Bay from the pre-contact to early historic periods.

The period of significance for Sagamore Hill NHS begins in 1885 when the construction of Sagamore Hill was completed and ends in 1948 with the death of Edith Carow Roosevelt. This period encompasses the entire span of Theodore Roosevelt's association with the place and includes the years of his ascendency to national prominence (1889-1900), terms as president of the United States (1901-1909), and the final decade of his life when he continued to exert influence over national affairs. The period between Theodore's death in 1919 and 1948 represents the continuity of use of the land by the Roosevelt family, particularly former First Lady, Edith Roosevelt, who continued to reside at and manage the property until her death in the latter year. The most significant development during that period was the construction of Old Orchard, a second mansion erected on the property for Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his family, in 1937-1938.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The physical integrity of the Sagamore Hill landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1885–1948) with current conditions. Many of the historic characteristics and features still remain today. The natural systems, topography, and native vegetation that initially drew Theodore Roosevelt to the property still survive. Landscape features including the field patterns, woodlands, ponds, and Cold Spring Harbor beach retain their appearance from the time of the family's occupancy. The main house (1885) on the hill, the most important building associated with Theodore and Edith Roosevelt, has been preserved and opened for tours, and is still surrounded by trees, shrubs, and lawns. The stable and lodge building was lost in a 1944 fire, but most of the other buildings and structures associated with the Roosevelts remain, including the ice house, pump house, gardener's shed, farm shed, chicken house, Gray Cottage, and the New Barn. The Old Orchard house (1938), part of the estate of Theodore Roosevelt Jr. and his wife Eleanor, is now a museum while other support buildings of the Old Orchard property are utilized for park operations. Although no longer used, the Macadam Road and circular drive that end under the house's porte-cochere still remain, and traces of the old carriage road, service road, and farm roads are still visible. Unique small-scale features such the Sagamore Hill rock, pet cemetery stone, and rocks along the circular drive also remain in the landscape. Paths and trails traverse the grounds and into the woodlands, offering views of the historic fence lines and fields that complemented this rural country home.

Since 1948, Sagamore Hill has not functioned as a working farm, which has allowed successional vegetation to encroach on the formerly open fields and create an increased sense of enclosure. The property's historic sweeping views of Oyster Bay Harbor to the west and Long Island Sound to the south are now obscured by vegetation growth on neighboring properties. In the 1950s, the Theodore Roosevelt Association transformed this private property into a public park, adding several features related to visitor services. A new entrance road, parking lot, and souvenir shop were built, displacing much of the flower and vegetable garden and several outbuildings. The National Park Service has retained many of these additions, and now uses the souvenir shop as a visitor center. Some historic trees have been lost to old age or removed due to hazardous conditions. Since the mid-1990s, the park has completed several projects of clearing woodlands in order to reclaim and redefine the historic open spaces. Despite the changes in land use and the addition of visitor services, the Sagamore Hill landscape continues to embody Roosevelt's intent to create a rural country home.

The condition of the Sagamore Hill landscape is "good." There is no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

Sagamore Hill NHS consists of one landscape, named Sagamore Hill, which encompasses the entire park.

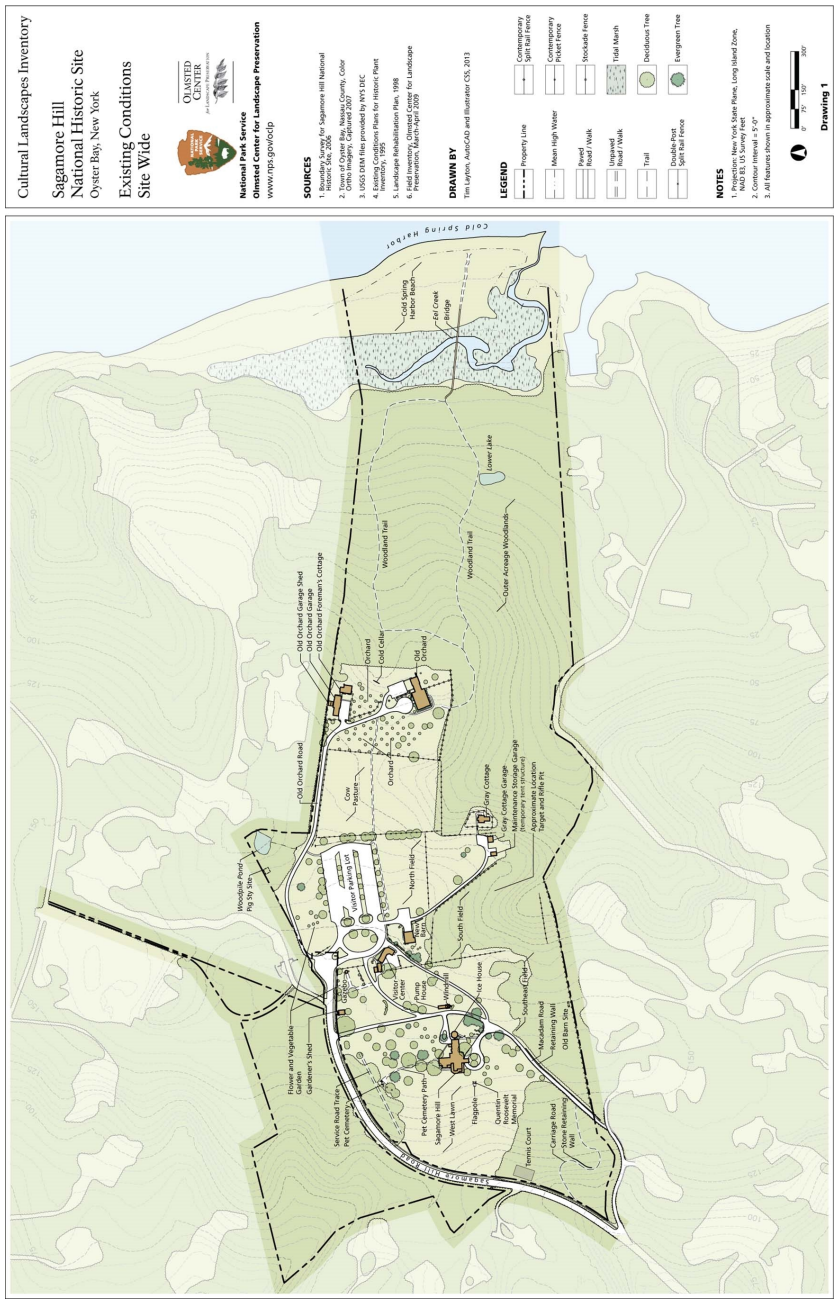
Landscape Type:

Historic Site

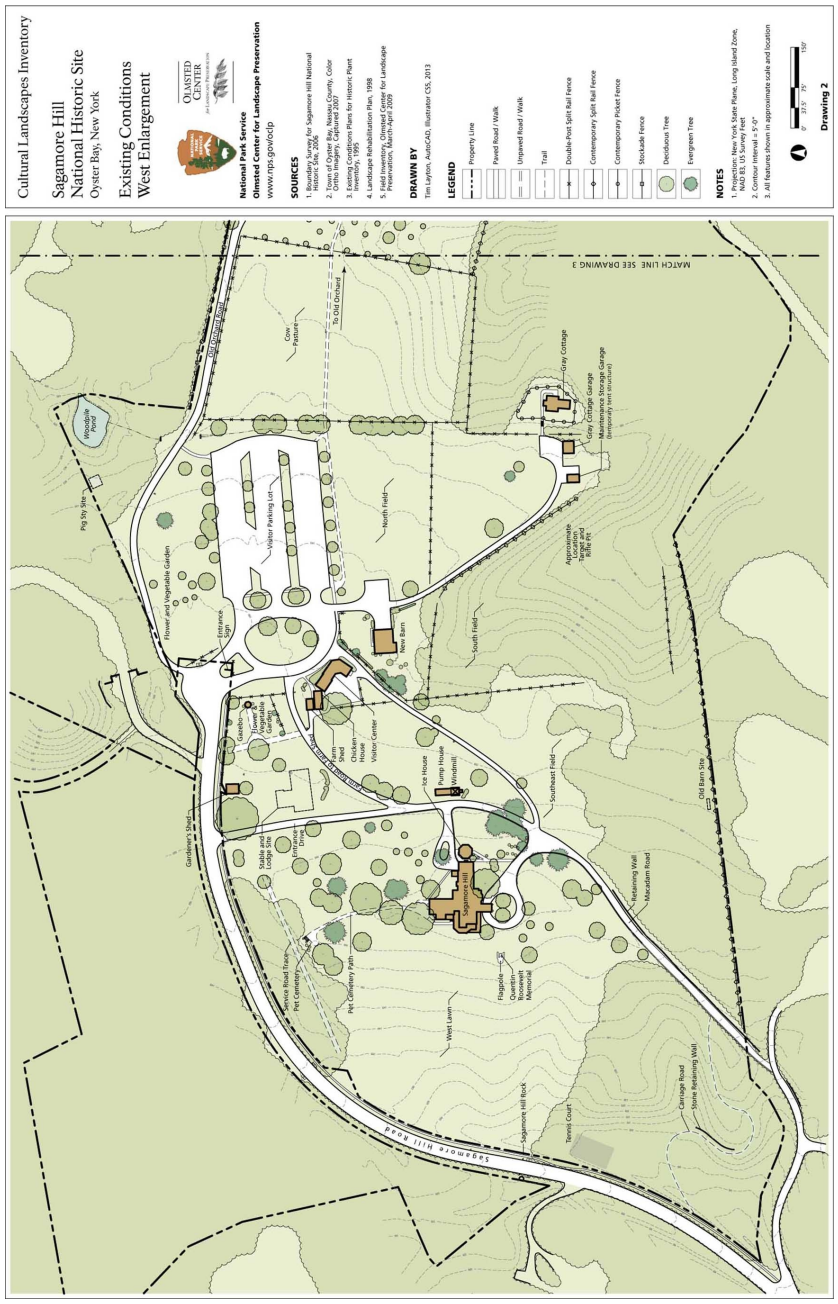
Other Names:

Other Name:	Sagamore Hill	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Sagamore Hill National Historic Site	**Other Name Type:**	Current

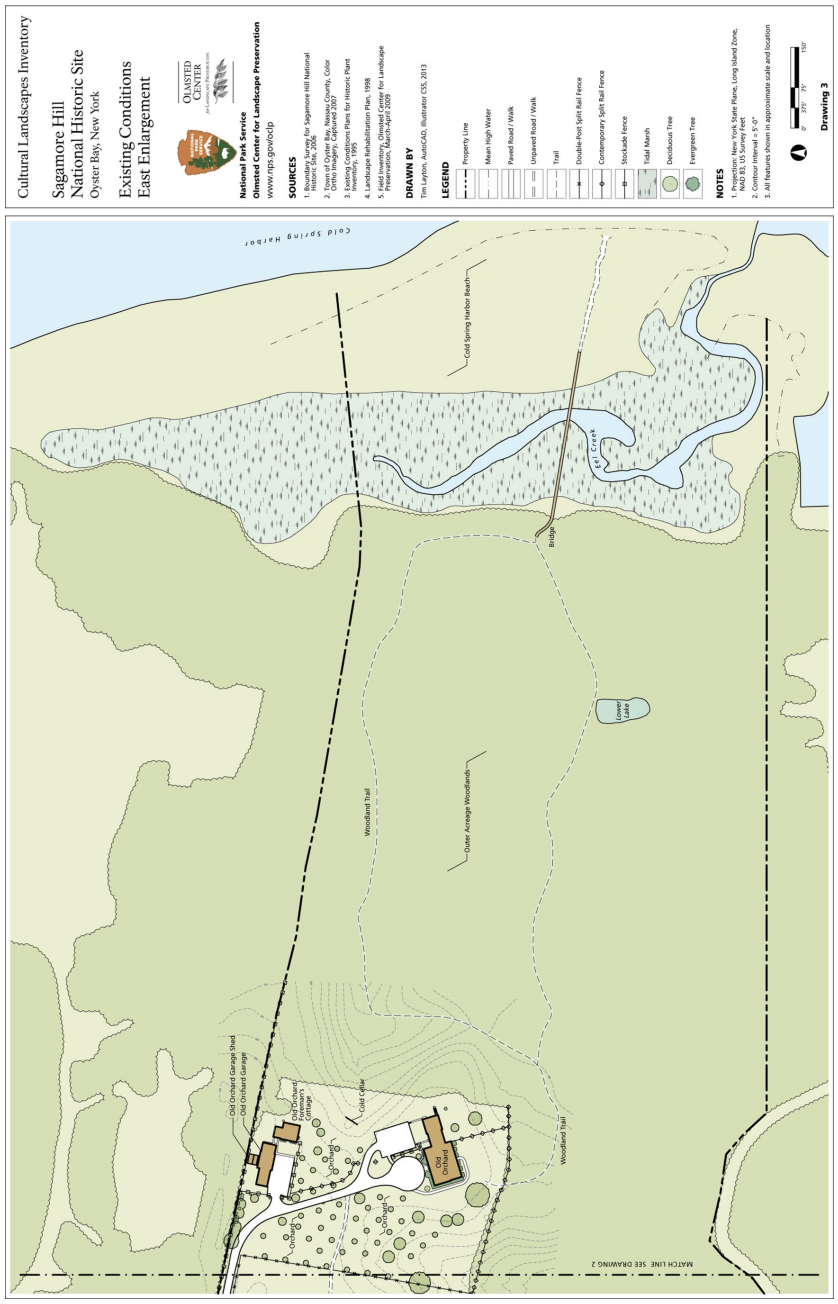
Site Plan



Overall site plan for Sagamore Hill NHS (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation--hereafter OCLP--2014).



Site plan for the west half of Sagamore Hill NHS (OCLP 2014).



Site plan for the east half of Sagamore Hill NHS (OCLP 2014).

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 08/20/2014

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation completed a “Cultural Landscape Report for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis” in 1995, which was prepared by Regina M. Bellavia and George W. Curry. In 2010, the Olmsted Center completed a “Cultural Landscape Report for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Volume 2: Treatment,” with treatment plans and recommendations for the park, prepared by Tim Layton and Margie Coffin Brown.

Work on this Cultural Landscape Inventory was initiated in 2012 by Student Conservation Association SCA) intern Aaron Ahlstrom. Historical Landscape Architects Margie Brown, Tim Layton, and Jeff Killion at the Olmsted Center, as well as SCA intern Jim Bertolini, completed the inventory in 2014.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Sagamore Hill
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Sagamore Hill including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Sagamore Hill is hereby approved and accepted.

Kelly Fuhrmann 8/20/2014

Superintendent, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site Date

Park concurrence form, August 20, 2014.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Update Certification Form
2025

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site
Sagamore Hill NHS Landscape

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site concurs with the update for the following CLI, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – Sagamore Hill NHS Landscape

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

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

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

The CLI Update for the Sagamore Hill NHS Landscape is hereby approved and accepted.

Jonathan Parker Digitally signed by Jonathan Parker
Date: 2025.03.05 12:08:42 -05'00'

Superintendent, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site Date

Park concurrence form, March 5, 2025.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Jeff Killion	CLI Update	03/05/2025	Three levels of effort have been developed for CLI Updates: A, B, and C. Level C is limited to a condition reassessment of the landscape; Level B includes C and is a targeted update of select data fields; Level A includes C and is a comprehensive update of all data fields. This 2025 update to the Sagamore Hill NHS Landscape CLI has been conducted at a Level C effort. See Landscape Documents in CRIS-CL for correspondences with park.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
New York	Nassau County

Size (Acres): 83

Land Tract Number(s)

Sagamore Hill NHS consists of two tracts of land. Tract 101-01 consists of 78.00 acres transferred from the Theodore Roosevelt Association to the National Park Service in 1962. Tract 101-02 consists of 5.02 acres donated by the Trust for Public Land in 1985.

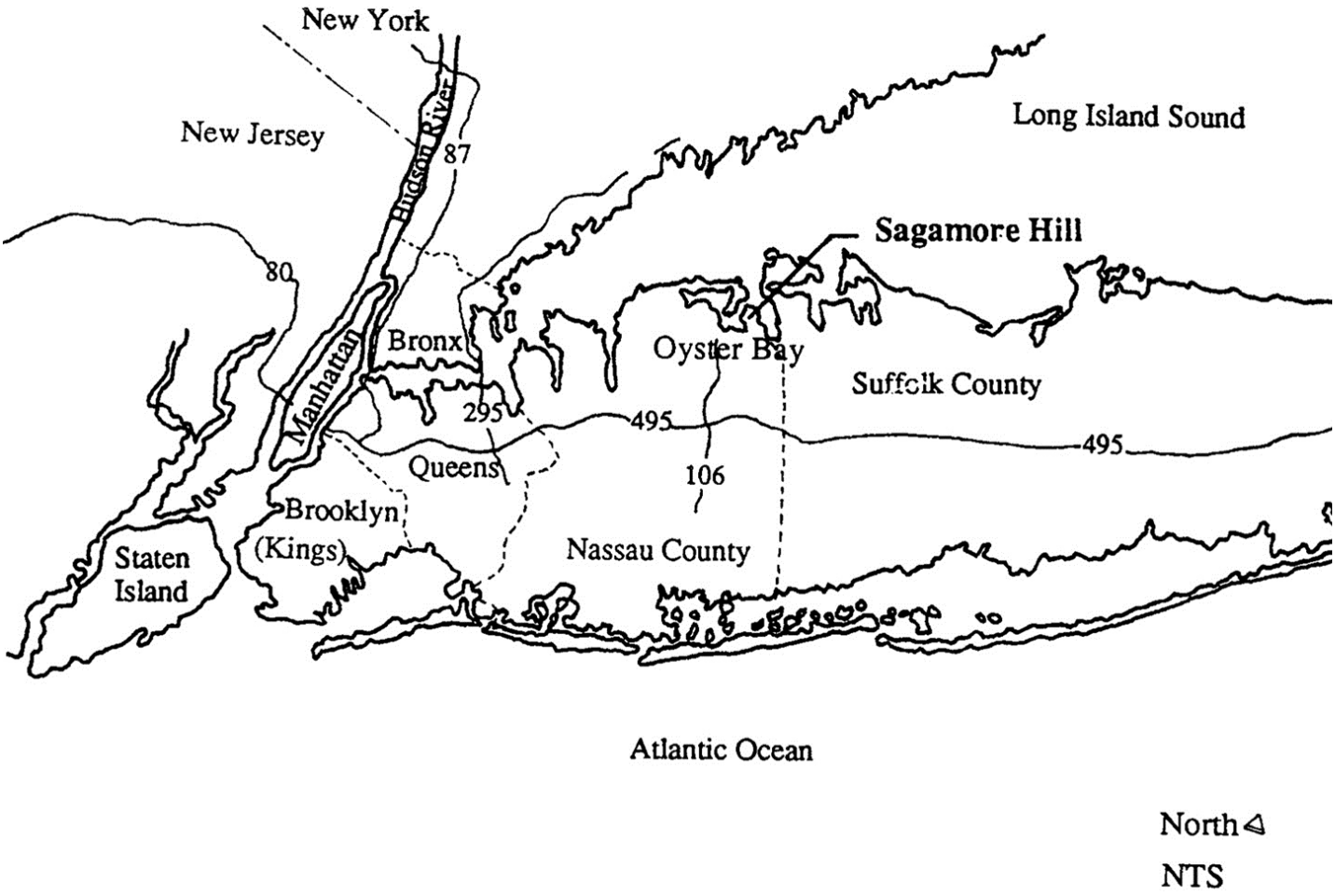
Boundary Description:

The boundary for this Cultural Landscape Inventory is coterminous with the boundary of federally owned land administered by the National Park Service as Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (NHS), or 83.02 acres. The boundary encompasses nearly all the land (76 of the 86 acres) that made up Theodore Roosevelt's country estate during the period when he achieved national political significance. The park acreage also includes 2 acres in the southwest corner of the property that Theodore sold to his sister in 1884 and a 5.02-acre parcel never owned by Roosevelt (located northwest of Sagamore Hill Road) acquired National Park Service in 1985 from the Trust for Public Land (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 10: 46-47).

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
	Area	40.88755	-73.49643	
	Area	40.88759	-73.50211	
	Area	40.88813	-73.50046	
	Area	40.88813	-73.49977	
	Area	40.88683	-73.50046	
	Area	40.88782	-73.49789	
	Area	40.88714	-73.49784	
	Area	40.86646	-73.49203	
	Area	40.88653	-73.48999	
	Area	40.88492	-73.48942	
	Area	40.8844	-73.49002	
	Area	40.88427	-73.49555	
	Area	40.88446	-73.49584	
	Area	40.88452	-73.49643	
	Area	40.88407	-73.4972	
	Area	40.88454	-73.49837	
	Area	40.88407	-73.50199	
	Area	40.88377	-73.50254	
	Area	40.88383	-73.5035	
	Area	40.88493	-73.50284	
	Area	40.8857	-73.50357	
	Area	40.88594	-73.503	
	Area	40.88662	-73.50329	

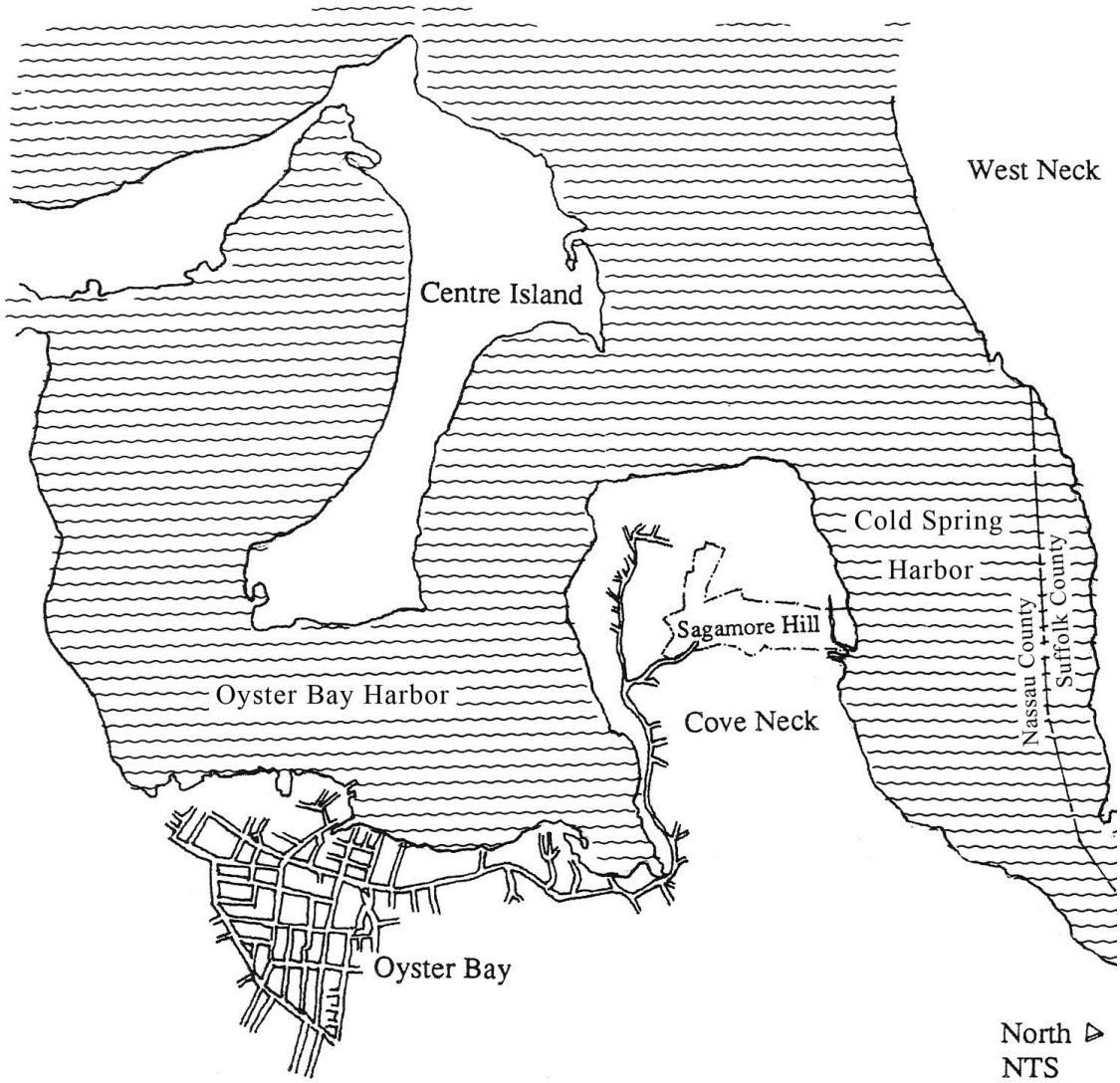
Location Map:



Sagamore Hill is located within Oyster Bay on the North Shore of Long Island in the State of New York (Bellavia and Cur Cultural Landscape Report for Sagamore Hill, 1995).



ry,



Sagamore Hill is situated on a small peninsula that separates Cold Spring and Oyster Bay harbors (Bellavia and Curry, Cultural Landscape Report for Sagamore Hill, 1995).

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Sagamore Hill NHS is located on Cove Neck, a small peninsula near Oyster Bay, on the northern shore of Long Island, New York. Long Island is roughly twenty miles wide and stretches approximately 120 miles from New York and Manhattan Island northeast towards the Rhode Island coast. Oyster Bay splits into two main inlets, Cold Spring Harbor to the east and the main Oyster Bay (historically called Martin Gerritsen's Bay) to the west, with the Cove Neck peninsula dividing the two. The Sagamore Hill property spans the spine and east slope of the peninsula and the historic farm grounds descend in rolling hills and depressions toward Cold Spring Harbor to the east (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 159).

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Long Island's North Shore has retained its use as a retreat for wealthy New Yorkers. Many of the properties in Cove Neck are rural estates, although there are commercial and residential developments in the surrounding communities such as Hicksville and Huntington. Some landowners continue to produce crops for local markets but farming is generally limited to the eastern end of Long Island (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 7: 3).

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Sagamore Hill NHS is part of the village of Cove Neck, within the town of Oyster Bay in Nassau County, New York. Most of the surrounding zoning is for large residential lots (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 7: 3).

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/20/2014

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (NHS) meets the criteria for the “Must Be Preserved and Maintained” management category. As defined in the park’s enabling legislation on July 25, 1962 (Public Law 87-547), Sagamore Hill NHS preserves in public ownership and interprets the structures, landscapes, collections, and other cultural resources associated with Theodore Roosevelt’s home in Oyster Bay, New York, to ensure that future generations understand and appreciate the life and legacy of Theodore Roosevelt, his family, and the significant events associated with him at Sagamore Hill (Final General Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement 2007: 1-5).

Management Agreements:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are those lands outside of the boundaries of the park. Since 1948, some residential development has taken place on these lands and formerly open fields have reverted to forest. Most of these lands were never owned by Theodore Roosevelt and are therefore not associated with the significance of the site. The limited acreage that was owned by the former President no longer retains integrity to the period of significance.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

On July 25, 1962, Congress passed Public Law 87-547 establishing Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (NHS) in Oyster Bay, New York. The park was administratively listed without documentation on October 16, 1966 in the National Register of Historic Places with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. On October 20, 1976, documentation was accepted for 85 acres of Sagamore Hill NHS. The documentation identified the home of Theodore Roosevelt as significant in eight areas: art, conservation, education, literature, politics, science, social/humanitarian, and architecture. The documentation listed the overall period of significance as the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. No specific periods of significance were identified, although the text notes 1885–1919 as the dates when Roosevelt occupied the home. Specific features listed or described in the documentation included the house (Sagamore Hill), Grey Cottage [sic], Ice House, New Barn, Carriage House and Tool Shed, Gardener's Shed, Chicken House, and Windmill (reconstruction). Old Orchard, the home of Theodore Roosevelt Jr. built between 1930–1938, was also described. Regarding the landscape, the documentation stated that "the house is surrounded by landscaped lawn and there are thirty-two acres of large, second growth timber of which oaks are the most prominent" (National Register, 1976, Sec.7: 1).

Additional National Register documentation was accepted on January 31, 1980, with several revisions and site photographs. The number of areas of significance was decreased to three: conservation, politics/government, and architecture. The documentation listed the overall period of significance as the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with a specific date of 1884 as the builders/architects. The text notes 1884–1919 as the dates when Roosevelt occupied the home. Specific features related to the historic period and listed or described in the documentation were the same as the 1976 documentation. Other minor historic features were also cited: the stone foundations of the stable and lodge, wood post and rail fences, four original "TR" landmarks (carved entrance stone, carved pet cemetery stone, and two gate stones and stone and masonry retaining walls), and Quentin Roosevelt's grave marker. The documentation also identified several structures not related to the Roosevelt period: concession facility, kiosk, maintenance building, and Foreman's cottage. The Old Orchard was described as not being associated with Theodore Roosevelt's life. Regarding the landscape, the documentation stated that, "the house's setting, astride a hill surrounded by lawns and deciduous forests, reflects Roosevelt's great love of nature and outdoor activity. The grounds and forest were the setting for the rambles and outdoor activities that Roosevelt is famous for and which his children, nephews, and nieces delighted in" (National Register, 1980, Sec.8: 1).

On March 29, 1996, the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the National Park Service on the itemization of contributing and noncontributing resources in the park, as part of an update to the List of Classified Structures. Contributing resources at Sagamore Hill included Sagamore Hill (Theodore Roosevelt Home), Gray Cottage, Ice House, New Barn, Carriage House, Gardener's Shed, Chicken Coop and Tool Shed, Windmill, Split Rail Fence Segments, Sagamore Hill Rock, Pet Cemetery Stone, and Retaining Walls. The SHPO concurred that the following resources were also contributing: carriage roads, Macadam Road/circular drive, main garden path, pet cemetery path, service road, and pump house. The SHPO agreed that the Quentin Memorial, which was not present during the historic period and brought to the site in 1956, was not a contributing resource. The SHPO also agreed with the National Park Service determination that the Old Orchard and associated features (Foreman's Cottage, Garage, and two small garden sheds), although more than fifty years old at the time (1996), were not architecturally or historically significant.

On September 18, 2001, the New York SHPO determined that Old Orchard was eligible for individual listing in the National Register for its historic and architectural significance as the home of a prominent New

Yorker (Theodore Roosevelt Jr.) and a representative example of early twentieth century estate design on Long Island's North Shore. This determination was in response to the park's proposed accessibility upgrades and interior modifications at the Old Orchard Museum. In the SHPO's Resource Evaluation, the brick mansion, the caretaker's cottage, and service building complex were described as "set within a rural landscape on the edge of Sagamore Hill's orchard." However, no specific landscape features were described.

On December 24, 2013, updated National Register documentation for the park was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register. The documentation identified the home of Theodore Roosevelt as significant in the areas of politics/government, architecture, and archeology. The documentation listed the period of significance as 1885–1948, beginning when the construction of Sagamore Hill was completed and ending with the death Theodore Roosevelt's wife, Edith Carow Roosevelt. Specific dates were listed as 1885 (construction of Sagamore Hill), 1919 (Theodore Roosevelt's death), 1938 (construction of Old Orchard), and 1948 (Edith Carow Roosevelt's death). Contributing resources include 12 buildings, 4 structures (and 8 associated features), 3 objects, and 2 sites. One of the sites, listed as Estate Grounds, consisted of designed areas providing a setting for the residential buildings, areas associated with former agricultural uses, and naturally occurring woodlands, ponds, and a sand beach. Noncontributing resources includes 2 buildings, 6 structures, and 2 objects (National Register 2013, Sec.7: 19-20, Sec. 8: 21).

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide," the areas and periods of significance for Sagamore Hill NHS has been adequately documented in the National Register and through previous consultations with the New York SHPO. The existing documentation adequately describes the site's numerous historic resources that contribute to its significance. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Sagamore Hill NHS landscape is considered "Entered-Documented."

Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 12/24/2013

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

As stated in the park's 2013 National Register documentation, Sagamore Hill NHS is significant under National Register criteria A, B, C, and D. The park has national significance in the area of politics/government for its association with Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919), the 26th President of the United States, and for First Lady Edith Carow Roosevelt (1861–1948). The property is also nationally significant in the area of politics/government for its use as the summer White House and the numerous meetings held there, particularly those in 1905 that lead to the signing of the treaty that ended the Russo-Japanese War and earned Roosevelt the Nobel Peace Prize. The park is locally significant in the area of architecture for Sagamore Hill, the name of Roosevelt's Queen Anne-style country house designed in 1885 by the New York firm of Lamb & Rich with an addition by C. Grant La Farge, and for Old Orchard, Roosevelt's son Theodore, Jr's Colonial Revival-style mansion designed in 1937-1938 by William McMillan. Both houses were representative of the estates constructed on Long Island's North Shore during those times. The park is also significant at the local level in the area of archeology for its ability to

yield substantive archeological information about Roosevelt's late nineteenth-century farm and for its potential to yield information about settlement and subsistence practices around Oyster Bay from the pre-contact to early historic periods.

The period of significance for Sagamore Hill NHS begins in 1885 when the construction of Sagamore Hill was completed and ends in 1948 with the death of Edith Carow Roosevelt. This period encompasses the entire span of Theodore Roosevelt's association with the place and includes the years of his ascendency to national prominence (1889-1900), terms as president of the United States (1901-1909), and the final decade of his life when he continued to exert influence over national affairs. The period between Theodore's death in 1919 and 1948 represents the continuity of use of the land by the Roosevelt family, particularly former First Lady, Edith Roosevelt, who continued to reside at and manage the property until her death in the latter year. The most significant development during that period was the construction of Old Orchard, a second mansion erected on the property for Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his family, in 1937-1938.

The following text expands on the park's significance, and where applicable, briefly discusses specific resources at Sagamore Hill that contribute to the park's overall significance. For additional detail, refer to Section 8 in the park's updated National Register documentation.

CRITERION A

Politics/Government:
Sagamore Hill NHS is nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of politics/government for its association with significant events in American history that occurred there during Roosevelt's presidency. During the summer of 1905, Roosevelt met envoys of Russia and Japan separately in the library at Sagamore Hill for conferences preceding the negotiations at Portsmouth, New Hampshire that resulted in the Treaty of Portsmouth on September 5, 1905. In addition to ending the Russo-Japanese War, this notable event in diplomatic history earned Roosevelt, the facilitator, a Nobel Peace Prize. The President held numerous other meetings at the house related to the most notable achievements of his administration, including the great anthracite coal strike of 1902, the construction of the Panama Canal, and the establishment of federal conservation policies. His use of Sagamore Hill as the summer White House set new precedents for conducting government business away from Washington, D.C., and redefined the notion of the presidential retreat (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 22-23).

CRITERION B

Theodore Roosevelt:
Sagamore Hill NHS derives its primary significance under Criterion B at the national level in the area of politics/government for its association with Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919), the 26th President of the United States. Roosevelt used Sagamore Hill as his primary residence from the age of 28 until his death at 61. This period encompasses his prominent career in public service, including his years as an appointee to the U.S. Civil Service Commission (1889-1895), President of the Board of Police Commissioners in New York City (1895-1897), Assistant Secretary of the Navy (1897-1898), Governor of New York (1898-1900), and President of the United States (1901-1909). As president, Roosevelt willfully expanded the powers of the chief executive, overseeing the implementation of a slew of progressive reforms that had a profound impact on American society and establishing a strong foreign policy based on increasing military might. In doing so, helped define many of the characteristics and traditions that subsequently came to be associated with the presidency and ushered in the period of United States world primacy that came to be known as the American Century. Roosevelt also used his political prominence to establish his role as a cultural leader whose national influence often lay outside traditional politics. During his tenure as president, Sagamore Hill served as the summer White House and as a family retreat from Washington life throughout the rest of the year. The property figured prominently in the public image he cultivated and embodied his ideals of the strenuous life, the simple life, and conservation. Other nationally significant historic properties associated with specific periods in Roosevelt's life include the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site in New York City; the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site in Buffalo, New York (the site of his first presidential inauguration upon McKinley's death); Theodore Roosevelt National Park in North Dakota, where his Maltese Cross Cabin and the site of his Elkhorn Ranch are currently located; and Pine Knot, the Roosevelts' rural retreat outside Charlottesville,

Virginia, which Roosevelt visited approximately eight times (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 22).

Edith Carow Roosevelt:
Sagamore Hill NHS is nationally significant under Criterion B in the area of politics/government as the place most prominently associated with the life of Edith Carow Roosevelt (1861–1948), Theodore Roosevelt's second wife, who served as First Lady from 1901 to 1909. Like her husband did for the presidency, Edith Roosevelt did much to define the role of the First Lady for subsequent occupants of the White House. While an intensely private person who desired to shield her family life from public view, she understood her role as White House hostess and established processes, including the hiring of a social secretary, to manage the affairs. She was a major force in convincing the United States Congress to fund major renovations to the White House and worked closely with the firm of McKim, Meade & White on designs that included the addition of the West Wing. During the 32 years that she and Theodore occupied Sagamore Hill together, Edith managed the property's day-to-day operations, leaving Theodore free to pursue his political and literary ambitions. After his death in 1919, Edith retained the property as her main home until her own death in 1948 (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 22).

CRITERION C

Architecture:
Sagamore Hill NHS is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for several buildings that are representative works of well-known architectural firms. Designed by the notable New York firm of Lamb & Rich, with a compatible addition by architect C. Grant La Farge, Sagamore Hill is an early and restrained example of a Queen Anne-style country house of the type that proliferated along Long Island's north shore in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Since the house was in the sole possession of the Roosevelt family from its construction until it became a historic site, it retains integrity both architecturally and decoratively. The smaller house on the property known as Old Orchard, built for Roosevelt's son Theodore, Jr., and his wife Eleanor n 1937-1938, is representative of the Colonial Revival-style residences constructed in the area throughout the 1920s and 1930s. Theodore, Jr.'s son-in-law, William McMillan, who designed Old Orchard, practiced architecture in Maryland and specialized in fashionable residences (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 23).

CRITERION D

Sagamore Hill NHS is locally significant under Criterion D in the area of archeology for its demonstrated ability to yield substantive archeological data about the form and function of a planned late nineteenth-century gentleman's farm on the North Shore of Long Island. The surviving physical elements of the Stable and Lodge Building Site have the demonstrated and potential ability to provide important information about the building's structural footprint and construction method. This information could prove valuable not only to a better understanding of how it was used, but also to its accurate interpretation, and possible reconstruction, at the park. The site also provides an important material manifestation of the agrarian way of life that was fast disappearing along the North Shore of Long Island even at the time the building was constructed. Additionally, the district has the potential to yield substantive archeological data about settlement and subsistence practices around Oyster Bay from the pre-contact to early historic periods (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 23).

National Register Significance Criteria:

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

National Register Criteria Consideration:

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

Time Period: CE 1885 - CE 1948

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Ways of Life	Occupational And Economic Classes	
Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Farming For Local Markets (Dairying, Fruits, And Vegetables)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Queen Anne-Eastlake (1880-1900)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Shingle Style (1880-1900)	
Shaping the Political Landscape	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939	The Progressive Era, 1901-1914	
Shaping the Political Landscape	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939	The Republican Era, 1877-1900	
Transforming the Environment	Conservation of Natural Resources	Formation Of The Conservation Movement, 1870-1908	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Politics - Government

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Explanatory Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS ID:	66000096
Primary Certification Date:	12/24/2013

State Register Documentation:

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
BCE 4000 - 1750	Inhabited	The Matinecock Indians and their ancestors occupy the landscape surrounding Oyster Bay, hunting, fishing, and engaging in agriculture (Hammond 2003: 1-2).
CE 1639	Explored	Dutch sailor David Pietersz DeVries anchors his vessel in Cold Spring Harbor, naming the area Oyster Bay and purchasing it for the Dutch (Hammond 2003: 1).
CE 1650	Established	Treaty of Hartford divides Long Island into British and Dutch sectors, with Oyster Bay being the dividing line. The two powers continue to dispute territory.
CE 1664	Land Transfer	The British seize the former Dutch colony of New Amsterdam and rename it New York.
CE 1667	Purchased/Sold	Englishman Joseph Cooper purchases a land title from the Matinecock that includes the future Sagamore Hill property (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 19).
CE 1830 - 1839	Expanded	New York City expands, and a new railroad network extends eastward along Long Island (Naylor 2007: 21-22).
CE 1854	Developed	Long Island Railroad reaches Syosset, four miles south of Sagamore Hill (Naylor 2007: 13).
CE 1874 - 1884	Inhabited	Theodore Roosevelt Sr. and his wife Martha rent “Tranquillity,” a property a mile outside of Oyster Bay, for their family, including their son, Theodore Roosevelt Jr. (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8:21).
CE 1880	Purchased/Sold	Theodore Roosevelt purchases 155-acre property in Oyster Bay (Bellavia and Curry 1995:19).
CE 1880 - 1888	Built	Sometime between Roosevelt’s purchase of Sagamore Hill and 1888, a bathhouse is built on the shore of Cold Spring Harbor (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 28).
CE 1883 - 1884	Built	John A. Wood & Son carpenters build a stable and lodge to the northeast of the central hill, finishing on February 1, 1884 (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 34).
CE 1884	Purchased/Sold	Roosevelt sells 28 acres of the southern portion of his property to his sister Anna Roosevelt (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 20).
CE 1884	Purchased/Sold	Roosevelt sells 32 acres of southern portion of property to his aunt Anna Gracie (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 20).
CE 1884 - 1885	Built	John A. Wood & Son builds the Roosevelt Home of granite, red brick, and wooden shingles on top of a central ridgeline on the historic farm (HSR Sagamore Hill 1997: 9).
CE 1884 - 1886	Built	A windmill is constructed between these two dates northeast of the Ice House (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 45).
CE 1884 - 1886	Built	A pump house is built at the windmill to provide water to the property (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 47).
CE 1885	Built	An ice house is built east of the house (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 37).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1887	Inhabited	Roosevelt, his wife Edith, and Theodore's daughter Alice move to Sagamore Hill (National Register 2013, Draft Sec. 8:21).
CE 1889	Developed	Long Island Railroad reaches Oyster Bay (Naylor 2007: 13).
CE 1890	Built	A dock is built on Cold Spring Harbor (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 28).
CE 1890	Built	Around this time, a garden path is constructed northeast of Sagamore Hill (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8:25).
CE 1894	Purchased/Sold	Roosevelt sells six acres on the southern portion of his property to his uncle James Roosevelt (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 21).
CE 1898	Built	A path is installed leading to the pet cemetery north of the house (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec 8:25).
CE 1904	Destroyed	The barn on the property that was present when Roosevelt purchased the land collapses (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 32).
CE 1905	Altered	An extension to the entrance road is added connecting to the porte-cochere on the south side of the house's east wing (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 89).
CE 1905	Altered	A new room is added to the northern side of the house called the Trophy or North Room. Construction requires the removal of the northern portion of the piazza (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 37).
CE 1905	Built	The old windmill is replaced with an improved wheel and tower as well as a reconstructed pump house and system (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 37; Lee 2010: 129).
CE 1905	Built	A speaking platform is built in the piazza (National Register 2013, Draft, 4).
CE 1905	Planted	A Japanese cedar, Russian mulberry, and American white oak are planted to commemorate Roosevelt's part in the Russo-Japanese War peace negotiations (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 61-62).
CE 1906	Purchased/Sold	Roosevelt buys 17 acres from his cousin, William Emlen Roosevelt (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 21).
CE 1906	Purchased/Sold	Roosevelt sells 19 acres to W. Emlen Roosevelt (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 21).
CE 1906 - 1913	Built	Edith Roosevelt supervises the construction of "The Nest," a covered reading platform raised on cedar posts with a hip roof, wood shingles, and timber railing as well as benches (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 28).
CE 1907	Built	The New Barn is built in the pasture southeast of the stable and lodge (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 42).
CE 1910	Built	The Gray Cottage is built for Roosevelt's valet, coachman, and their families (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 27).
CE 1911 - 1912	Built	Roosevelt directs Hans Rude Jacobsen to construct a new macadam entrance driveway along a new, less-steep route (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 89).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1911	Built	Roosevelt directs Jacobsen to install drainage gutters along the new entrance road (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 53).
CE 1911	Built	A third retaining wall is built along the new entrance road (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 54).
CE 1919	Land Transfer	Roosevelt dies and his wife inherits the property (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 107).
CE 1937 - 1938	Built	Theodore Roosevelt Jr. directs construction of the Old Orchard estate in the orchard area which includes a main house, foreman's house, garage, small garage shed, and concrete cold cellar (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8:29).
CE 1938	Built	A new road is constructed to provide vehicular access to Roosevelt Jr.'s new house in the orchard (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 127).
CE 1940	Built	A small chicken house is built southeast of the farm shed and chicken house to expand the Roosevelts' poultry housing (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 114).
CE 1945	Land Transfer	Mrs. Roosevelt deeds 4 acres in the orchard to Eleanor Roosevelt, her daughter-in-law (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 108).
CE 1947	Destroyed	The stable and lodge at Sagamore Hill burns down (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 107).
CE 1947	Altered	The New Barn is converted to a three car garage and servants' living quarters after the stable and lodge burned (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 114).
CE 1950	Land Transfer	Following the death of Edith Roosevelt, the Roosevelt Memorial Association (RMA) purchases the property from the Roosevelt family (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 133).
CE 1950 - 1951	Rehabilitated	The RMA hires a contractor to renovate and modernize the main house (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 139).
CE 1951	Altered	The RMA turns the ice house into public restroom facilities (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 139).
CE 1951	Built	The RMA installs metal post and chain link fence along the circular entry drive on the south side of the house and along the walkway to the restrooms (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 154).
CE 1953	Memorialized	The Roosevelt Memorial Association changes its name to the Theodore Roosevelt Association (TRA) and opens the site to the public (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 133).
CE 1953	Built	Nassau County and the TRA construct a county road and a 150-car parking lot in the garden and pasture area (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 133).
CE 1953	Built	The Boy Scouts of America donate a metal flag pole located on the west lawn southwest of the house (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 350).
CE 1953 - 1954	Removed	The TRA removes the garden arbor, the flower and vegetable garden, and the cold frames during the county road construction (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 142, 149).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1954	Removed	The TRA removes the small chicken house built in 1940 (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 139).
CE 1954	Removed	The TRA removes the cow shed to accommodate the parking lot (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 139).
CE 1956	Built	The TRA constructs a pedestrian path from the parking lot to the Macadam Road east of the house (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 153).
CE 1956	Rehabilitated	The TRA rehabilitates and rents the Gray Cottage (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 137).
CE 1956	Built	The TRA builds a one-story, wood-frame souvenir shop southeast of the chicken house (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 140).
CE 1956	Built	The TRA installs benches along paths leading from parking lot to the house (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 154).
CE 1956	Memorialized	Quentin Roosevelt's grave marker from France is placed at base of the flagpole (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 154).
CE 1958	Built	The TRA places a gazebo in the far east section of the garden (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 142).
CE 1959	Built	The TRA installs a black wrought iron fence along the north side of the restrooms (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 154).
CE 1959	Altered	The TRA installs a foundation for Quentin Roosevelt's memorial plaque (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 154).
CE 1961	Purchased/Sold	The TRA sells 11 acres of the northern portion of the property to Eleanor Zoller (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 134).
CE 1962	Established	Congress passes Public Law 87-547 on July 25th, establishing Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (NHS).
CE 1963	Purchased/Sold	The TRA purchases four acres surrounding and including Old Orchard (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 134).
CE 1963	Removed	The National Park Service (NPS) removes the weeping elm on the southwest corner of the piazza after it succumbs to Dutch elm disease (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 144).
CE 1963	Land Transfer	The TRA donates the 78 acres of Sagamore Hill to the federal government (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 159).
CE 1964	Altered	NPS adds a two-story addition to the south side of the Gray Cottage (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 165).
CE 1966	Altered	NPS alters the first floor of the house at Old Orchard to serve as a museum (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 173).
CE 1968	Built	NPS builds a small kiosk at the entrance to the parking lot (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 173).
CE 1971	Reconstructed	NPS reconstructs the windmill based on a historical study (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 175).
CE 1985	Land Transfer	The Trust for Public Land purchases then transfers to the NPS a 5.02 acre parcel of land north of the county road and west of the property (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 161).
CE 1989	Built	The park permits the construction of a memorial garden to Jessica Craft. The garden includes a metal plaque set into an irregular white rock memorializing Craft (Kaufman 2007: 180-81).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1991	Stabilized	Arborists from the Long Island Arboricultural Association remove eight hazardous trees near the main house (Kaufman 2007: 280).
CE 1993	Rehabilitated	Using money won from a preservation competition, the park opens the carriage road as a trail and clears vegetation from the historic tennis courts (Kaufman 2007: 282).
CE 1996	Restored	The Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation propagates historically-important trees, partnering with the Arnold Arboretum in Boston. They also conduct a week-long pruning of damaged and neglected trees at the park (Kaufman 2007: 280-81).
CE 1999	Restored	Using labor supplied from the town of Oyster Bay, the park clears the historic west lawn of non-historic trees and brush (Kaufman 2007: 280-81).
CE 2005 - 2006	Damaged	A winter storm causes damage to the park, including toppling the historic Cousins' Beech. The park replaces it with a clone tree from the Bartlett Tree Experts and plants it near the fence line between the north and south fields (Layton and Brown 2010: 62).
CE 2005	Removed	The park removes a large red maple from a picnic area located west of the visitor contact station for visitor safety (Layton and Brown 2010: 60).
CE 2005 - 2006	Built	The park installs stonedust paths across the pasture leading from Old Orchard to the visitor parking lot (Layton and Brown 2010: 72-73).
CE 2007 - 2008	Removed	The park removes the memorial garden and plaque dedicated to Jessica Craft due to intensive maintenance and encroachment on historic resources (Kaufman 2007: 180-81).
CE 2008	Rehabilitated	As part of a Federal Highway Administration project, the park resurfaces the Macadam Road. A separate project resets the dry-laid stone retaining wall lining the drive and removes woody vegetation (Layton and Brown 2010: 71).
CE 2009	Reconstructed	As part of a Boy Scout service project, the park reconstructs two stiles along the pasture`s east fence (Layton, e-mail, 2012).
CE 2009	Rehabilitated	The park restores the brick paving under the porte-cochere at the main house (Layton and Brown 2010: 66).
CE 2009 - 2010	Rehabilitated	The park clears scrub vegetation and successional growth from the south and southeast fields. (Verone, email, 13 August 2014).
CE 2011	Reconstructed	The park rehabilitates the pet cemetery arbor by constructing a compatible arbor and installing benches symmetrically under the structure (Layton, email, 2012).

Physical History:

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods. Information has been extracted primarily from the 1995 “Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis,” the 1998 and 2010 “Cultural Landscape Report for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Volume 2: Treatment,” and a 2013 draft of the park’s National Register of Historic Places documentation.

EARLY OCCUPATION OF LONG ISLAND, 10,000 BCE –1600 CE

Long Island consists of two spines of glacial moraine with a sandy outwash plain to the south. The moraines formed during two phases of the Wisconsin stage of the Pleistocene Epoch some 20,000 years ago. The higher southern moraine forms the backbone of the 118-mile island, while Sagamore Hill is located on the northern ridge, known as the Harbor Hill moraine. As the global temperature warmed about 10,000 years ago, the retreating glaciers carved the depression that is now Long Island Sound and inlets along the island's northern shore, including present-day Oyster Bay. A depression north of the Harbor Hill moraine filled with melt water from the glaciers, creating a large freshwater lake. As the expanding lake forced through the moraine, it merged with the Atlantic Ocean and filled Long Island Sound. Organic matter and windblown silt, clay, and fine sand overlaid the island landscape, creating soils that varied from extremely fertile areas along the eastern and western lowlands of the island to the so-called "barrens" of the central uplands. The coarse underlying material along the northern moraine resulted in relatively dry soils compared to the more fertile and moist lowlands between the ridges (Andersen 2002: 17; Merwin and Manfra 2004: 11; Naylor 2007: 11; Weigold 2004: 48).

The geologic origins of Long Island and the Sound greatly influenced the human occupation of the area. Paleo-Indians arrived around 10,000 years ago, establishing themselves as hunter-gatherers. The population of these indigenous peoples increased during the Middle and Late Archaic periods, and by 4,000 B.C.E., these groups had heavily settled the island, though rising sea levels inundated many coastal living sites by that time. Archeological evidence suggests that groups in the Oyster Bay area remained reliant on coastal hunting, gathering, and cultivation until close to their contact with Europeans. Frequent burning opened grasslands and created pitch pine and scrub oak forests as well as broad grasslands known as the Hempstead Plains that covered most of what is now Nassau County. American Indian groups harvested resources around Oyster Bay, as evidenced by twenty-two identified archeological sites in the vicinity of what is now Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (Sanderson and Brown 2007: 564-65; Merwin and Manfra 2004: 12-14).

EUROPEAN EXPLORERS AND OYSTER BAY, 1600–1700

In the early 1600s the first European explorers, including Englishman Henry Hudson and Dutchmen Adriaen Block and David Pietersz DeVries, explored the Long Island coastline. In 1621, a Dutch trading expedition named the waters surrounding present-day Sagamore Hill "Oyster Bay," and by 1632 Dutch settlers had established temporary homesteads in this area. DeVries and the Dutch settlers encountered several American Indian groups on Long Island, including the Matinecocks in the Oyster Bay area, named from the word Matinecock that translates as "at the hilly ground." Part of the Algonquian language group, the Matinecocks occupied the northern central portion of the island, referring to it as "Seawanhacky," or "Island of Shells." Acting on behalf of Holland, Devries purchased most of Long Island, including Oyster Bay, from the Matinecock Indian Penhawit. However, rapid colonization of Long Island by Europeans displaced and destabilized most American Indian groups by the mid-eighteenth century (Hammond 2003: 1,4; Greller and Clements 2001: 79; Hauptman and Knapp 1977: 167; Lee 2010: 25-26).

At the time of DeVries' purchase, a small group of nearly 500 Dutch settlers inhabited New Amsterdam, a city that later became known as New York. For the next several decades, Dutch colonists pressed outwards from New Amsterdam, establishing small communities along Long Island's North Shore area. However, the Dutch West India Company did not regulate settlement strictly, leading to frequent squatting by English colonists within Dutch territory and disputes over land rights. DeVries' purchase in 1639 had supposedly given the Dutch rights to everything within present-day Nassau County. However, the English also claimed Long Island and sold a title to a group of English colonists from Lynn, Massachusetts who settled around Oyster Bay, which lead to tension between the Dutch and English governments. An agreement in 1650, known as the Treaty of Hartford, specified that a line from the westernmost part of Oyster Bay was to serve as the boundary between Dutch settlements to the west and English settlements to the east, but this failed to clarify the boundary as English settlers continued to press into Dutch-claimed territory. During this period, Englishman Joseph Cooper purchased a land title in 1667 for what later became Sagamore Hill. Cooper purchased the land from Matinecock leader Sagamore Mohannes for himself, but later transferred the land to the Youngs family that farmed the area for over two hundred years until deeding the property to Theodore Roosevelt in 1880. Escalating conflicts in the early 1660s resulted in the surrender of New Amsterdam to the British, who renamed it "New York" (Hauptman and Knapp 1977: 168; Hammond 2003: 3-5; Bellavia and Curry 1995: 19; Lee 2010: 30; Verone, email, 13 August 2014).

EARLY DEVELOPMENT NEAR SAGAMORE HILL, 1700–1900

Much of Long Island, including Oyster Bay, developed into an agricultural landscape that supported rapidly growing New York City into the twentieth century. Up to the early 1700s, Oyster Bay remained a small community on the fringes of the city's development, where the Matinecock Indians lived alongside European settlers. However, by the mid-eighteenth century, most of the Matinecock had either died of disease or had moved into villages on the island's east end with tribes such as the Montauk and Poosepatuck. Euro-American farmers took advantage of the generally rich soils of Long Island's lowlands to cultivate grains, beans, corn, asparagus, and other crops to feed New York City's burgeoning population. Even as soils started to decline due to intensive use by the early-1800s, Long Island farmers maintained their productive capacity by using livestock manure, seaweed, and fish as fertilizers. Timber harvests supplied lumber to regional ports including Cold Spring Harbor, two miles southeast of Cove Neck. Ports such as Northport, Oyster Bay, and Cold Spring Harbor along Long Island's sheltered North Shore became major commercial centers by the early-1800s, harboring large whaling fleets. Shipyards constructed hundreds of ships between the 1680s and the late-1800s, ranging from packet sloops for transporting passengers and light cargo to single-masted gaff-rigged sloops for coastal trading (Naylor 2007: 21; Hammond 2003: 1-2; Conkey, Boissevain, and Goddard 1978: 178; Weigold 2004: 70; Wines 1981: 52-54; Greller and Clemants 2001: 79; Merwin and Manfra 2004: 4).

The flow of goods between Long Island and New York City contributed to the development of the railroad on the island in the 1830s. However, these very transportation developments contributed to the end of agriculture's dominance on Long Island and precipitated a shift in production. With railroads extending westward towards the expansive grain farms of the Great Plains, East Coast agriculture became less-important in national food production. Instead of staple crops, most Long Island farmers switched to perishable goods including meat, dairy, vegetables, and seafood. These products relied on the swift transportation afforded by the Long Island Railroad to ensure their products reached markets. The railroad arrived in Syosset, four miles south of Sagamore Hill, in 1854 and extended to the township of Oyster Bay in 1889 (Naylor 2007: 12-13,21-22; Miller 2007, 6: 3).

THE COUNTRY ESTATE MOVEMENT ON LONG ISLAND, 1880–1930

The railroads, and later automobiles, also allowed people to move out of the city, bringing economic and social changes to scenic rural areas such as Oyster Bay. Wealthy individuals often retained townhouses in major cities along with quieter recreational retreats in the country. With western farmers out-competing their counterparts in New England, some Long Island farmers abandoned their properties to seek their fortunes in the west, where larger fields allowed for greater production with mechanized equipment. In their wake, urbanites from New York and Boston purchased those farms to build scenic country retreats overlooking Long Island Sound. By the 1880s, the Long Island Railroad company actively marketed Oyster Bay as a picturesque landscape for weekend visitors or permanent country homes. The railroad's 1882 advertising booklet described Oyster Bay's recreational appeal, including the scenic views of the bay, boat races, and clambake excursions. Though agriculture remained a ubiquitous part of the country scene, crop production shifted from staples such as grains to vegetable and dairy production (Bell 1989: 450-66; Naylor 2007: 12-13).

Though Long Island had been used as a retreat for wealthy New Yorkers since the colonial period, widespread recreational use of places like Oyster Bay did not develop until the railroad provided easy and swift access in the late-1800s. Construction of spurs off the main Long Island Railroad line allowed for the development of summer colonies along the North Shore. By the 1880s, several country estates constructed by wealthy New York business-owners filled the woodland around Cove Neck in the area that became Sagamore Hill. The trend of luxurious estate development in the area earned the North Shore the name "Gold Coast" by the 1920s, an era immortalized by F. Scott Fitzgerald's famous novel, The Great Gatsby.

The Roosevelt family began visiting the North Shore following the American Civil War. Cornelius Van Shaack Roosevelt, of Dutch descent and the grandfather of future President Theodore Roosevelt, purchased an estate on Long Island in the 1860s. His youngest son, Theodore, Sr. and wife Martha—parents of President Theodore Roosevelt—rented "Tranquility," a property less than one mile east of Oyster Bay village, for ten years beginning in 1874, at which time Theodore Jr. was fifteen. Theodore Sr.'s connection with the Oyster Bay area, as well as young Theodore Jr.'s desire to enjoy country living, led to Jr.'s purchase of 155 acres of land near Cove Neck in 1880, two months after marrying Alice Lee of Boston (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 14; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8:21; Miller 2007, 6:4-6).

SAGAMORE HILL AS A HOME AND THE SUMMER WHITE HOUSE, 1880–1909

Sagamore Hill and Roosevelt's "Strenuous Life":
Theodore Roosevelt's 1880 purchase and subsequent development of his home at Sagamore Hill had much to do with the value he placed upon what he called the "strenuous life." Roosevelt believed that nature and active sports had saved his life as a youth and that therefore, life required adventure, action, and contact with nature. These ideals helped define the development of Sagamore Hill as a rural and relatively modest country home.

After selling off all but 87 acres of the property to other family members, Theodore made plans to develop a portion of the site as a country seat and farm. What Roosevelt hoped to establish was a 'colony' of family members on Cove Neck, in part to assuage his wife Alice's fears of being too isolated. At this time, the property included several dirt roads, fields, woodlands, an orchard, fences, ponds, a spring, and a single building—an old barn near the southern boundary (no longer extant) (Figure 1). In 1883, Roosevelt hired the architectural firm Lamb & Rich to design his home and a combined stable and lodge for the farm, but before construction could begin, his wife Alice died on February 14, 1884, two days after giving birth to the couple's first child. Theodore's mother also died the same day, at the age of 48. The grieving Theodore traveled west to his cattle ranches in Dakota Territory, leaving his newborn daughter Alice in the care of his sister. During this time, in March 1884, Roosevelt contracted the firm of John Wood & Son of Lawrence, Long Island to construct the house, which he named Sagamore Hill (it is also the name of the property as a whole), as well as the stable and lodge. According to Roosevelt, the name came from an Indian chief, Sagamore Mohannes, who had lived near the site long ago and signed away the rights to the land to Europeans over two-hundred years earlier (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 20; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 21).

Roosevelt's development of Sagamore Hill paralleled broader trends towards suburbanization and estate building throughout the country. The working farm landscape that Theodore created was a result not only of the property's early construction relative to other, similar retreats, but also Roosevelt's design aesthetic and financial situation. In the most functional sense, Roosevelt's wealth was never as large as that of his neighbors, a fact that restrained the extent and style of his development at Sagamore Hill. Roosevelt's home reflected popular architectural trends of the period, incorporating elements of both Queen Anne and Shingle styles. However, it was modest in relation to the nearby estates owned by the Vanderbilts and Fields. Roosevelt avoided formal gardens or landscape design and limited the size of the house to 22 rooms (Naylor 2007: 20).

Despite his financial constraints, Roosevelt's own preferences had a major role in the development of the Sagamore Hill property. Theodore's enthusiasm for outdoor life required land in which to hike and ride, so he purposely confined new construction into a relatively tight cluster on the west half of the property. The most prominent buildings were the house and stable/lodge, the only architect-designed buildings at the site. As envisioned by Hugo Lamb and Charles Alonzo Rich, these buildings incorporated elements of both the Victorian Queen Anne-style and the more subtle Shingle-style rustic qualities (Figures 2 and 3). The two-and-one-half story house was located on the top of a hill on the western part of the property, which offered sweeping views to the Long Island Sound and Cold Spring Harbor. The stable and lodge was situated to the northeast of the house and served as a shelter for cows, horses, hay, and grain and as a home for the grounds caretaker until it burned down in 1944. During Roosevelt's absence, carpenters from Wood & Son completed both buildings in 1885. That same year, Wood & Son also constructed an ice house just to the east of the house. The ice house was an octagonal building with brick walls that stored ice cut from nearby ponds and sheltered two large tanks that held the farm's reserve water supply. To provide the primary water for the farm, contractors built a windmill and pump house around a hundred feet northeast of the ice house between 1884 and 1886. As workmen were completing these projects, Theodore made ready to return to his new country home. In 1886, he married his childhood friend and neighbor, Edith Kermit Carow, and the following summer they moved to Sagamore Hill with his daughter Alice. Here, Theodore and Edith Roosevelt would raise a family that included five more children (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 17,34-38,45-47; Naylor 2007: 18,20-21; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 7:4, Sec. 8: 21,24).

Access into and around the property for carriages was provided by a system of roads that were developed beginning around 1885. Leading onto the property and winding up the sloped terrain, a stone-lined carriage road led to a circular drive that terminated at a porte-cochere at the front of the house (Figures 4, 5, and 6). At the stable and lodge, the carriage road connected to a service road that traversed north of the house (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 43; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 25-26; Lee 2010: 55).

During their years at Sagamore Hill, the Roosevelts constructed additional buildings and structures for their working farm. Between 1885 and 1905, they added a farm shed and chicken house, and several buildings no longer extant: cow shed, corn crib, wood shed, smoke house, small chicken coop, rabbit hutches, dog houses, and privies (Figure 7). When the old barn collapsed in 1904, the family built a replacement near the farm shed and chicken house by 1907, calling it the New Barn. Theodore's wife Edith supervised the construction of this large wood frame structure, which had a gambrel roof, sliding doors on its side elevation, and a cupola (Figure 8) (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 42 -43,59,61-62; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 23-25; Lee 2010: 75).

Edith Roosevelt sought to produce food on the farm to help feed her growing family. To this end, she established a flower and vegetable garden and supervised the construction of a gardener's shed in circa 1885. The garden was located northeast of the house, between the orchard and the stable and lodge, and by circa 1890 was accessed by a path. In interviews conducted by Sagamore Hill NHS staff with Roosevelt's son, Archibald Roosevelt, and daughter, Edith Derby, the park learned that the flower garden was bordered with a high board fence to the north; peach, pear, and plum trees on the west; currant and gooseberry bushes and cherry trees to the south; and the vegetable garden to the east. The vegetable garden included corn, asparagus, beans, beets, carrots, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, cantaloupes, watermelons, strawberries, raspberries, sunflowers, and an arbor that supported assorted varieties of grape. There was also another arbor, supporting rambling roses, located north of the house and next to the service road. Accessed by a path from the house, the arbor was part of a small cemetery dedicated to the family's pets and featured a stone inscribed with the names and death dates of five dogs and two horses (Figure 9). The arbor was aligned on center with the path from the house and underneath the arbor, wood benches flanked either side of the central path (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 7: 11 and Sec. 8: 26; Bellavia and Curry 1995: 44-45,72,97; Lee 2010: 35).

The landscape immediately surrounding the house also received attention. Following the construction of the house, the Roosevelts retained and planted deciduous and evergreen trees around it and along the drives and fence lines (Figure 10, see also Figures 2 and 5). Notable trees that were planted included a Japanese cedar, a Russian mulberry, and later in 1905 an American white oak to commemorate the peace treaty between Russia and Japan and orchestrated by Roosevelt. Retained trees included a weeping American elm at the southwest corner of the piazza, assorted trees on the circular lawn, and birches south of the future Macadam Road (built in 1912). Numerous shrubs such as spiraea, yew, and barberry were also planted (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 42,59,61-62; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 24).

The Roosevelts maintained roughly half of the property as crop and pasture land (Figure 11). A full-time farmer/superintendent lived in the lodge and oversaw Sagamore Hill to ensure the farm's successful operation, cultivating between 20 and 40 acres of hay and clover fields, and raising milking cows, chickens, pigs, and other livestock. The superintendent also oversaw the orchard and the vegetable, fruit, and flower gardens. Consistent with his "strenuous life" philosophy, Roosevelt sometimes helped pitch hay at the farm (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 23-25; Bellavia and Curry 1995: 42-43,59,61-62; Lee 2010: 75).

The agricultural fields were split into five sections colloquially termed the pasture (or cow pasture) farthest to the east, the north field located north of the future Gray Cottage (built in 1910), the south field situated south of the barn, the southeast field located south of the house, and Smith's Field at the north edge of the farm (Figure 12). The pasture contained daisy and clover while the southeast field alternately contained timothy or corn. The orchard was located at the east edge of the pasture and predated the Roosevelt's acquisition of the property. Surrounding and dividing these pastures

and fields were an array of fences. The most common was post and rail, constructed of four wooden rails with a post approximately every ten feet. The Roosevelts erected many of these fences, though they also used modern post-and-wire, with four strands of wire with posts spaced evenly. The family also used board fences but these typically enclosed smaller areas such as the flower and vegetable garden (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 78).

In addition to farming, the Roosevelt family enjoyed the recreational opportunities afforded by their rural coastal property. Theodore taught his children and their cousins to play football on the broad lawn west of the house, to swim and fish at Cold Spring Harbor beach, and chop trees and ski and ride in the nearby woods. In addition to entertaining his local hunter friends, Roosevelt took his sons on hunting outings in the woods around Sagamore Hill. The Roosevelts also built a shooting range and a tennis court (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 22-23).

Approximately 32 of the total 87 acres remained undeveloped and wooded. The woods included oak, chestnut, hickory, and beech, as well as linden, tulip-tree, and locust. Understory vegetation included bloodroot, mayflower, trailing arbutus, shadblow, anemone, dogwood, pipsissewa, laurel, lily, cardinal flower, marshmallow, pale beach rosemary, goldenrod, and aster. Narrow paths cut through the woods, which the family used for bird watching, hunting, walking, horse-back riding, and to access the tennis court, shooting range, and the beach (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 20,28,55; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 24-25).

The Roosevelts developed their beachfront for recreation as well. Early in their residence at Sagamore Hill, the family constructed a bridge over Eel Creek to access the beach, where as early as 1888, they constructed bathhouse (Figures 13 and 14). The family's frequent picnics often started with a long walk or row. Most famous perhaps were the point-to-point excursions, which found the Roosevelts crossing the landscape from point to point by any means possible, without regard for obstacles. Theodore intended the exercise to cultivate hardiness and athleticism in his children (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 20,28,55; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 24-25).

Sagamore Hill and Roosevelt's Political Career:
Roosevelt built his political career from Sagamore Hill, which remained his primary home beginning in the 1880s until the end of his life. In 1889, President Harrison appointed Roosevelt as a member of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, an office he retained until 1895, when he became the director of the New York City Police Department. In 1897, Roosevelt joined President McKinley's administration as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Roosevelt's notoriety grew when he left Washington, D.C. to become colonel of a volunteer cavalry regiment during the Spanish-American War in 1898. His celebrated service made him a national hero with undeniable political appeal.

One month after his return from Cuba, the New York State Republican Party held the formal ceremony notifying Roosevelt of his nomination for governor in 1898 at Sagamore Hill. He won the election and served in Albany for two years, until the Republicans nominated him to run as McKinley's Vice President in 1900. Once again, he accepted the nomination at his Oyster Bay house and kicked off his stump speeches for the election campaign from there. After McKinley's assassination in September 1901, Roosevelt became the nation's 26th President, and at the age of 43, the youngest person to achieve the office to date. Three years later, the country overwhelmingly elected him to a second term. His various public positions required his presence in many locations, including Albany, Manhattan, and Washington, D.C. Sagamore Hill served continuously as his family home and vacation from public affairs, and was also the location of important meetings and political work. He invited favored reporters to Sagamore Hill to view him at home with his family and gave them exclusive stories. On September 15, 1902, the first summer Roosevelt spent on Long Island as President, he opened the Sagamore Hill grounds to over 8,000 people from Oyster Bay and Nassau County. By the end of his presidency in 1909, Americans came to associate Sagamore Hill with Theodore Roosevelt (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 23,26).

By making public his "strenuous life" at Sagamore Hill, Roosevelt hoped to model for an attentive nation not only the joys of a rich family life but also the benefits of a vigorous and close relationship with the natural environment. Roosevelt played hide-and-seek with the children in the barn, took them camping on nearby beaches, and played tennis with them. He also famously invited his guests

to run down nearby Cooper's Bluff with him for exercise. When a photographer visited Sagamore Hill in 1912 to take some of the earliest newsreels of a politician at home, Roosevelt insisted on being filmed playing with his dog and chopping wood. In later public addresses, Theodore expanded the definition of the strenuous life to encompass broader values, including devotion to family and playfulness in the home. As a major spokesman for the philosophy, Roosevelt helped to popularize the strenuous life and linked it with American efforts to become a world power (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 23-24).

Sagamore Hill served as the place where Roosevelt's personal and political lives intersected with his conservation philosophy. The property nurtured and advanced his abiding interest in natural history and the environment. The choices he made concerning the uses of his land, the activities he embraced, the management of the landscape, and the implementation of technologies all reflected the personal conservation ethic that underlay the conservation policies he promoted and implemented throughout his public life. Roosevelt used his own activities and interests to gain publicity for natural history and the wilderness. An active member of the Audubon Society, Roosevelt also organized the Bird Club of Long Island. The vivid descriptions of the bird songs of Sagamore Hill in his autobiography illustrate his familiarity with the local avian population.

Sagamore Hill continued to inspire and encourage the conservation agenda that Roosevelt furthered as President. He and American conservationist Gifford Pinchot developed a national conservation policy while playing tennis and chopping wood during the latter's frequent visits to the farm. The famous naturalist John Burroughs came to Sagamore Hill in 1907, four years after Roosevelt had toured Yellowstone National Park with him on a well-publicized campaign trip. The two men examined the nesting area of a family of high-holes in a cavity of an old apple tree, visited the pond where night herons lived, searched for bird life in a nearby clover meadow, and sat on the piazza and listened to bird songs. Later generations of conservationists made pilgrimages to Sagamore Hill to honor Roosevelt's conservation legacy, such as Steward Udall, who would serve as President Kennedy's Secretary of the Interior and was a devoted crusader for wilderness preservation (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 27).

Though the landscape of Sagamore Hill remained relatively constant during Roosevelt's presidency, he did make slight modifications to enhance the capacity of the farm as a 'summer White House.' In 1905, he added the North Room to the house, prompted by the demands of public life that necessitated more space in which to entertain visiting dignitaries and conduct official business (Figure 15). However, in keeping with his general attitude of merging the public and private spheres of his life, Roosevelt also hosted family friends and displayed his private interests and pastimes in the North Room, rather than devoting it solely to state activities (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 27).



Figure 1. View looking southeast across the southeast field towards the old barn, prior to 1904. The Roosevelts' caretaker frequently planted corn and timothy in the southeast field (Sagamore Hill National Historic Site--hereafter SAHI--#1132, Box 6).



Figure 2. View looking northeast at house, c. 1904. Note meadow in foreground and maintained lawn closer to house. Abundance of oxeye daisies inspired family to call this the "Daisy Meadow" (Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-23796).



Figure 3. View looking northeast at the west facade of the stable and lodge, 1905. The carriage road/service road provided access to the building (SAHI, #1112, Box 6).



Figure 4. View looking northeast towards the house from the carriage road in 1905 (SAHI, #1071, Box 5).



Figure 5. View looking northwest at the porte-cochere, 1905. Plantings in this area include barberries at southwest and southeast corners of house, a yew at southwest corner, and a bridalwreath spirea south of library's bay window (SAHI, #1123A, Box 6).



Figure 6. Theodore Roosevelt walking along the circular drive in 1912. Note the stones along the edge of the driveway (Roosevelt at Home, Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc.).



Figure 7. Richard Derby Jr. (Theodore's grandson) at the fenced chicken yard, circa 1918. Beginning in circa 1900 and continuing throughout their tenure, the Roosevelts maintained a chicken yard south of the chicken house (SAHI, #10097).



Figure 8. View looking southeast at the New Barn, shortly after its completion in 1907 (SAHI, #1113, Box 6).



Figure 9. Edith Roosevelt and a neighbor boy in front of the pet cemetery arbor, c.1901 (SAHI, #1131, Box 6).

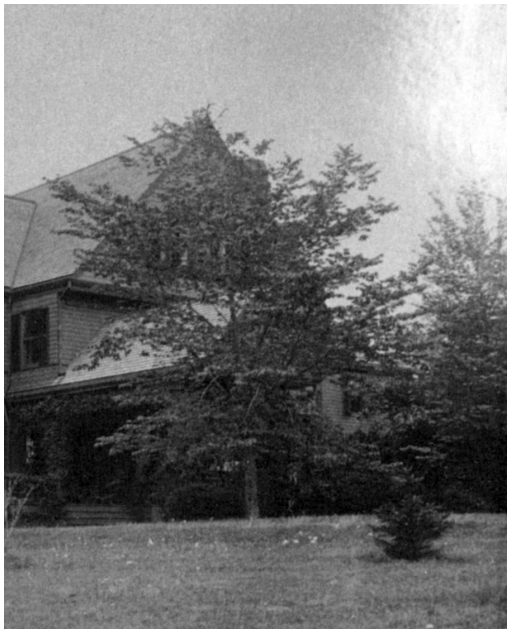


Figure 10. View looking northeast at Sagamore Hill, 1905, showing an American elm, center, and a Scotch elm, right, in the circular drive lawn (SAHI, #1117, Box 6).



Figure 11. Aerial photograph from 1926 showing the various fields and the original orchard, top right. The house is near the center of the photograph, left of the curved entrance drive (Nassau County DPW-Drainage Section, Mineola, New York).



Figure 12. Pre-1907 view east across southeast field from windmill. Fences delineate north (on left) and south (on right) fields, which were used for grazing and hay production and likely had alternating crops of alfalfa and timothy (SAHI, #1135, Box 6).

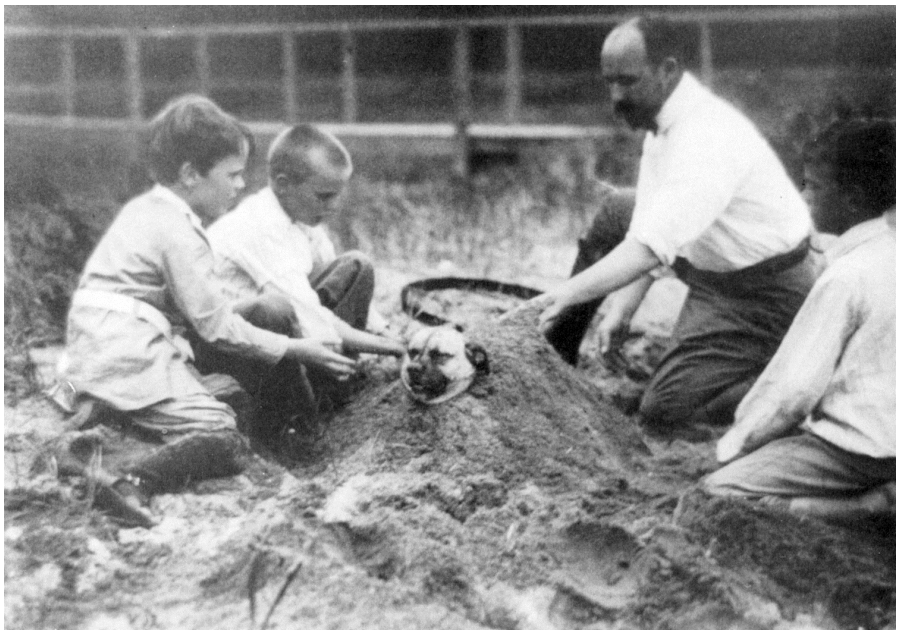


Figure 13. In the background is a simple wood bridge that crossed Eel Creek to access the beach along Cold Spring Harbor (Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, Edward S. Curtis Collection, LC-DIG-ppmsca-23801).



Figure 14. Bathhouse at Cold Spring Harbor beach, circa 1917. Vegetation on the beach and marsh consisted of predominantly low-growing species adapted to the sandy soils (SAHI, Family Photo Album #7644).



Figure 15. View looking southeast at Sagamore Hill, c.1922. Wisteria vines were trained to surround the windows on the west and north facades of the North Room (SAHI, #1149, Box 6).

SAGAMORE HILL AFTER THE PRESIDENCY, 1909–1919

Soon after Roosevelt's presidency ended, several new projects were initiated at Sagamore Hill. In 1910 Roosevelt oversaw the construction of the Gray Cottage to house the valet, coachman, and their families. This two-story frame building was located southeast of the New Barn and accessed by a driveway that ended as a loop. In 1912, Roosevelt directed a local contractor named Hans Rude Jacobsen to build a more durable macadam-constructed entrance drive to the main house for motorized vehicles. The new Macadam Road was built southwest of the carriage road and passed over less-steep terrain to the south of the original road, but also made use of the part of the old carriage alignment. The drive included gutters, culverts, and wood retaining walls that were later replaced with stone walls (Figure 16) (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 43; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 25-26; Lee 2010: 55).

Sagamore Hill remained in the media spotlight long after Roosevelt left the Oval Office in March 1909. When he returned to the United States in June 1910 after a year-long African safari expedition, during which he collected specimens for the Smithsonian and the American Museum of Natural History, many Americans still considered him one of the nation's most influential politicians. Roosevelt initially supported his Republican successor, William Howard Taft, but along with many of his Republican colleagues, soon became dissatisfied with Taft's performance in office. Leaders of the Progressive Movement began arriving in Oyster Bay to meet with Roosevelt, and his early resolve not to speak to reporters about political issues quickly dissipated. With the press describing the property as "a sort of Mecca" for politicians, Roosevelt's return to the presidency began to seem a distinct possibility and Sagamore Hill once again served as a base for his political activities. During 1912, Roosevelt commuted from Sagamore Hill to New York City to campaign first for the Republican presidential nomination, which he failed to secure, and then as a Progressive Party candidate against Taft and the Democrat Woodrow Wilson. Over the course of that year, his property on Long Island became the informal headquarters for American Progressive reform. Though unsuccessful in the 1912 election, the former president articulated a new political vision from Sagamore Hill that resonated for several generations (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 28).

Public events at Sagamore Hill diminished after the election, and Roosevelt spent much of his time focusing on writing and travel. During the 1914 political campaigns, he continued to work on behalf of the faltering Progressive Party and strongly criticized President Wilson's foreign policy as World

War I began, making Sagamore Hill a beacon for those Republicans who wanted the White House to take a more aggressive stance on national defense. Throughout 1915 and 1916, Roosevelt honed his rapport with the press with an eye toward possibly running for president again. He allowed reporters to look at documents he was preparing and helped them to present news coverage favorable to him; in return, they kept him in the public eye through a constant flow of news from Sagamore Hill. As the United States struggled with problems of neutrality, Roosevelt spoke out for greater military preparedness and a defense of American maritime rights. In the end, he decided not to accept the Progressive Party's nomination in 1916 and instead endorsed the Republican choice of Charles Evans Hughes, who failed to defeat Wilson (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 28).

After the American entry into World War I in April 1917, Roosevelt actively supported the war effort. However, conflicts between himself and President Wilson, among other developments, pointed toward the strong likelihood of a second Republican Party nomination for Roosevelt in 1920. But other events in 1918 forestalled Roosevelt's political plans; all four of his sons served overseas in World War I, and in the summer of 1918 Theodore and Edith received the news at Sagamore Hill that their youngest son, Quentin, had been shot down over enemy lines. The tragic loss left a lasting impact on Roosevelt's health, and he spent much of the subsequent five months in and out of the hospital. He returned to Sagamore Hill for the Christmas holidays and continued to work on public issues, including a potential presidential campaign, from his office in the North Room (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 28-29).

Early on the morning of January 6, 1919, Roosevelt died at home, and two days later was buried nearby at Young's Cemetery. Friends and family gathered at the house to remember him, along with the ubiquitous reporters who had chronicled his life for years. In October 1919, Ladies Home Journal published a eulogy to the great man titled "The Man Who Sleeps at Oyster Bay" that fittingly captured Roosevelt's never-ending attachment to Sagamore Hill, the place where so many of the important events in his life occurred (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 28-29). From its beginnings with the construction of the stable and lodge, the Sagamore Hill property now boasted the family's home, a barn, agricultural outbuildings, several maintained fields, a thriving flower and vegetable garden, a road and trail system, and quarters for staff in the stable and lodge and the Gray Cottage.



Figure 16. "Going to See Roosevelt," May 27, 1916. The wood retaining walls along the entrance drive would later be replaced by dry-laid stone walls (SAHI, #13712).

EDITH ROOSEVELT, OLD ORCHARD, AND THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT ASSOCIATION, 1919–1962

Edith Carow Roosevelt was actively involved in the management the Sagamore Hill property from her arrival in 1887 to her death in 1948. Although Theodore laid out the farm and designed the home during his first marriage, he spent his life there with Edith, who managed the property and ensured that the family lived within their means. From the start of her marriage, Edith kept the farm account books, hired and fired the help, set their wages and salaries, and made the decisions that kept the house and farm running smoothly.

During the 32 years that Edith and Theodore occupied Sagamore Hill together, Edith managed the property's day-to-day operations, leaving Theodore free to pursue his political and literary ambitions. As noted earlier, when the old barn collapsed in 1904, Edith supervised the construction of the New Barn on the model of the old. She may also have taken the lead role in the construction of the North Room addition to the house in 1905. As the Roosevelt family's popularity increased following Theodore's election to the presidency, she took efforts to ensure the family a degree of privacy, such as having chains placed across entrance roads and trails. To decorate the exterior of the house, Edith oversaw the planting of wisteria and clematis vines, supervised the planting of a flower garden, a rose bower, and arbors on the surrounding grounds. In 1911, Edith and the family gardener planted Gracie's Grove, a stand of pines commemorating the birth of their first grandchild (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 28).

After Theodore's death, Edith continued to oversee the property in an environment much different than that witnessed by her and her husband in the 1880s. With the rise of estate towns outside the metropolis of New York City, communities on Long Island such as Oyster Bay began incorporating to provide municipal services for the growing populations. As the "Gold Coast" of Long Island attracted more wealthy New Yorkers escaping their city townhouses, lands surrounding Sagamore Hill transitioned from a rural landscape into a loosely-populated residential landscape. The small community of which Sagamore Hill was a part, named Cove Neck, incorporated in April 1927 for this very reason. As she had done since 1887, Edith continued to hire gardeners and caretakers to carry

on the work of the farm, although agriculture became limited to the area immediately surrounding the core of the property. With the decline of farming on the remainder of the acreage, many fields began to revert to forest (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 108,118,120).

Modifications to the landscape surrounding Sagamore Hill continued during Edith Roosevelt's tenure. In 1947, after a fire destroyed the stable and lodge, the New Barn was converted to a garage and caretaker's residence. Aerial photographs also document several smaller buildings within this period that contributed to the agricultural operations of the property including a cow shed located north of the farm shed, a small chicken house, a privy at the Gray Cottage, and two small sheds northwest of the gardener's shed. It appears that Edith also had the windmill removed during this period, possibly as a result of utility improvements in the surrounding area (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 112,114-15).

Edith also presided over one of the greatest alterations to the landscape since Theodore's construction of the house in 1885. The couple's son, Theodore Jr., and his wife Eleanor had sought the title to the Sagamore Hill property as a permanent residence, but Edith chose to stay (the title for the land did not transfer from Edith until 1945, a year after Theodore Jr.'s death). Instead, Edith gave the couple four acres on which to build their own home at the orchard, roughly between the main house and the beach (Figure 17). Theodore Jr. and Eleanor completed their house in 1938, naming it Old Orchard. Their large two-story red-brick residence was designed in the Colonial Revival style by Theodore Jr.'s son-in-law, William McMillan. Despite its imposition into the site of the old orchard, the new residence blended with the topography as the family chose to set the garden façade and French door at existing grade. However, its construction required the removal of an unknown number of apple trees. Many of those that remained were damaged or destroyed in an ice storm around 1940. Proximate to the house were several support buildings, including a six-bay garage with a second-story living quarters, a small garage shed, a foreman's cottage, and a concrete cold cellar. In 1938, Theodore Jr. oversaw the construction of an access road from Cove Road to Old Orchard, which made use of an existing dirt farm road north of the flower and vegetable garden (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 29,34; Bellavia and Curry 1995: 111-12,120).

Edith Roosevelt died in September of 1948. Soon after, a commemorative group began negotiations with the Roosevelt family to purchase and preserve Sagamore Hill. Several friends and supporters of Theodore had founded a group called the Roosevelt Permanent Memorial National Committee when he died in 1919. Congress recognized the organization as the non-profit Roosevelt Memorial Association (RMA) in 1920, tasking it to establish, among other tasks, a park in Oyster Bay, New York to commemorate Theodore Roosevelt. The RMA entered negotiations with the Roosevelt family in 1948 and settled on a sale price in 1950, transferring the title that year (exclusive of the Old Orchard estate). The RMA began immediate repairs and rehabilitation at the main house, repairing the exterior and installing up-to-date heating and electricity in the interior from 1950 to 1951, and converted the ice house into public restroom facilities. Due to failed negotiations with the residents of Cove Neck, however, the park did not open to the public until 1953 when the RMA negotiated a deal with Nassau County approving road maintenance by the county and not the municipality. That same year, the RMA changed its name to the Theodore Roosevelt Association (TRA), which continued the work of opening Sagamore Hill to the public. With a dedication ceremony led by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the park opened to the public on June 14, 1953 (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 133,139).

To accommodate this new function, the TRA and Nassau County made improvements to the property. In 1953, Nassau County constructed the Sagamore Hill Road in the far west part of the property, generally following the route of the old service road through a series of long curves before terminating near Edith's gardens. Here, the county constructed a 150-car parking lot, which necessitated the removal of not only most of the garden but a cow shed and small chicken house in 1954. In 1956, the TRA constructed a ten-foot wide pedestrian path leading from the parking lot to the Macadam Road east of the house, and built a concessioner-run souvenir shop designed by Architect Piers Brookfield. Also, sometime between 1956 and 1962, the TRA constructed a garage next to the Gray Cottage, which the TRA rented to a tenant who maintained the grounds. To the southwest of the main house in 1953, the Nassau County Council of the Boy Scouts of America erected a flagpole. Finally, in 1956 the gravemarker for Quentin Roosevelt, Theodore and Edith's youngest son who died in France in 1918 while serving in World War I, was relocated from France to Sagamore Hill. The limestone marker was dedicated next to the flagpole in 1956, and in 1959 a

bronze plaque and fieldstone paving were added here (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 136-37,139-40).

Throughout the TRA's tenure as the site manager at Sagamore Hill, several trees and shrubs were added and agricultural features were removed. Ornamental trees were planted included flowering cherry, magnolia, and flowering crabapple trees. Kwanzan cherries surrounded the parking area and crabapple trees lined the new walk between the house and parking lot. They also maintained the remnants of the gardens with a rotation of flowers and trees, replacing them each year or as the plants died. However, the TRA did not maintain the property as a working farm as Theodore Roosevelt had done. Many of the fields that had begun their succession to woodlands while Edith was still alive were overgrown by the end of the 1950s (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 144-45,149-50).

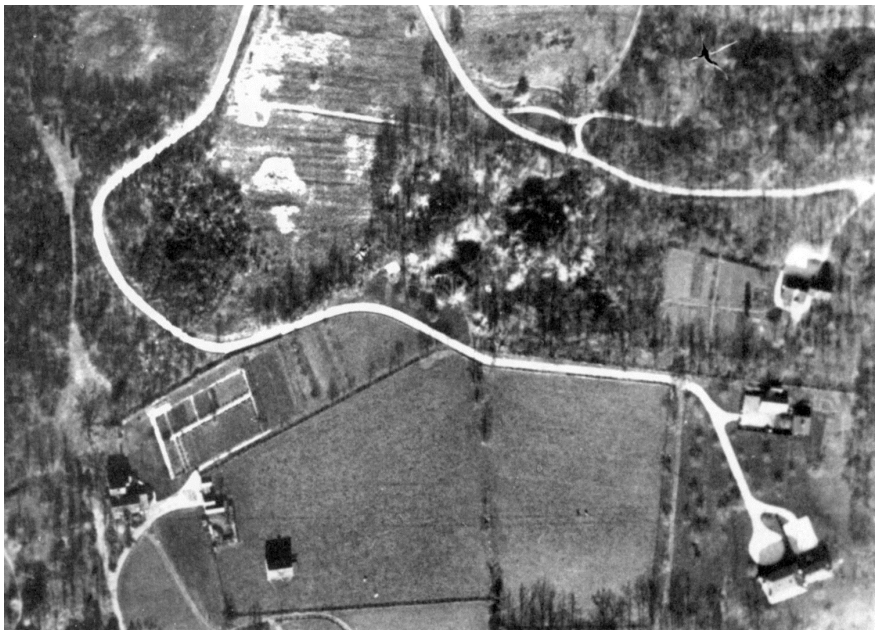


Figure 17. Aerial photograph from 1940 showing the Old Orchard estate, lower right. Sagamore Hill is at lower left (SAHI Archives).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, 1963–PRESENT

The National Park Service assumed stewardship of Sagamore Hill in 1963 following passage of Public Law 87-547 on July 25, 1962. The law authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire both the Sagamore Hill property and Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace (a townhouse in New York City) in order to preserve resources associated with the life of the former president. In 1963, three years after Eleanor died (Theodore Jr. died in 1944), the TRA purchased the Old Orchard estate with the intent to use it as museum exhibit space. However, the TRA donated Old Orchard, as well as the entire 78-acre Sagamore Hill property, to the National Park Service that year before plans were implemented (Public Law 87-547, 1962: 1; Bellavia and Curry 1995: 139).

The early years of National Park Service management focused on rehabilitating existing structures for park uses. As the TRA had envisioned, the first floor of Old Orchard was transformed into a museum in 1966, providing interpretive and educational opportunities to the public. The park adapted the foreman's cottage and Gray Cottage to serve as residences for park staff, and rehabilitated the Old Orchard garage into a maintenance garage. A concessioner continued to operate the souvenir shop that later became the park's visitor center. The only new building added by the park was a kiosk constructed at the entrance to the parking lot in 1968 for visitor orientation. In 1971, the park reconstructed the windmill that had been on the site during the Roosevelt tenure, and by 1988 had built a bridge across Eel Creek. In 1989, the park permitted the construction of a memorial rose garden to Jessica Craft, their first curator, in 1989. However, as the garden was increasingly difficult to maintain and encroached on the historic flower and vegetable garden from the Roosevelt period, it was removed by 2007 (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 173,175).

Two important events related to land management and preservation occurred at the park. The first took place five years after the establishment of the park when the National Park Service designated 32 acres of Sagamore Hill as a Natural Environmental Study Area to preserve habitat for plant and animal life in the surrounding area. This not only preserved both natural and cultural resources within the eastern, undeveloped portion of the park but continued Roosevelt's tradition of nature

conservation at his historic home. The second occurred in 1985 when five acres of land at the northeast corner of the property was transferred from the Trust for Public Land to the National Park Service. This acquisition eliminated the threat of suburban construction that would have been clearly visible from within the park (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 159,164-65; Kaufman 2007: 180-81,186).

Seeking to preserve and enhance the integrity of the landscape to the Roosevelt period, the park began managing the vegetation around the farm grounds more intensively beginning in the 1990s. Due to decreased maintenance of the agricultural landscape since Edith Roosevelt's death in 1948, most of the formerly open agricultural areas were covered by over 40 years of woodland growth. In addition, ongoing development of residential areas surrounding the park began encroaching on other viewsheds (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 185).

The publication of resource management documents in the 1990s aided the park in securing project funding to address the backlog of landscape maintenance and treatment needs. To guide these actions, the park completed its Resource Management Plan in 1992, which called for a renewed inventory and assessment of the park's historic and cultural landscape. That same year, the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation completed a report on tree preservation, maintenance, and propagation for the historic site. This documentation was followed by the first volume of a Cultural Landscape Report in 1995 and a second volume in 1998 that called for the re-establishment of compatible uses at Sagamore Hill, including agricultural use in the overgrown pastures and fields surrounding Sagamore Hill. The report also called on the park to remove non-historic vegetation dating from after the death of Theodore Roosevelt in 1919 (Bellavia and Curry 1995; Bellavia and Uschold 1998; Kaufman 2007: 267,282).

The park carried out several landscape rehabilitation projects through the 1990s. In 1991, arborists from the Long Island Arboricultural Association removed eight hazardous trees near the main house. In 1993, the park won a competition sponsored by Monsanto and received $20,000 in maintenance funds, which was used to reopen the carriage road as a trail and clear the historic tennis courts. By 1996, the Olmsted Center began propagating historically-important trees in cooperation with the Arnold Arboretum in Boston, and conducted a field project that removed dead and dying trees, and pruned badly overgrown trees. In 1999, the town of Oyster Bay loaned the park their tree-maintenance crew to clear away non-historic trees and brush from the west lawn (Kaufman 2007: 280-82).

Beginning in 2004, the park began preparation of a General Management Plan (GMP) to serve as the new guiding document for planning and management at the park for the next twenty years. In support of the GMP, preliminary research to update the National Register explored the roles of Edith Carow Roosevelt and Theodore Roosevelt Jr., and the development of the Old Orchard estate. As a result of this research, the GMP clearly articulated a period of historical significance for Sagamore Hill, with the period beginning in 1884 with the construction of the stable and lodge and ending in 1948 with the death of Edith Carow Roosevelt. Following the approval of the GMP in March 2008, the Olmsted Center prepared an updated Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan to inform the retention, enhancement, and reestablishment of the landscape's historic character as it developed through 1948 (GMP 1998; Layton and Brown 2010).

Prior to completion of the updated treatment plan, a storm in the winter of 2005–2006 toppled the Cousins' Beech, a large European beech that stood near the northeast boundary of Sagamore Hill, on a hill overlooking Cold Spring Harbor. Though the park replaced the tree in kind and location, the propagule died in summer of 2011. For visitor safety, the park removed a large red maple from a picnic area located to the west of visitor contact station in 2005. Between 2005 and 2006, the park installed a stonedust path across the pasture connecting Old Orchard and the visitor parking lot. As part of a Federal Highway Administration project, the park resurfaced the Macadam Road in 2008, followed by another project that reset the dry-laid stone retaining wall and removed woody vegetation near the top of the wall (Layton and Brown 2010: 60,62,71-73; E-mail correspondence with Amy Verone, 2/7/2013).

With guidance from the finalized updated treatment plan, the park has in recent years undertaken several projects to restore the landscape to the Roosevelt period, removing successional vegetation

and rehabilitating circulation routes and small-scale features. An Eagle Scout project added two stiles along the pasture fence in 2009. That same year, the park worked with the Historic Preservation Training Center to rehabilitate the brick paving under the porte-cochere. The park also planted 40 new apple trees and 3 new pear trees in the historic orchard in 2010 to reestablish the geometric form of a feature from the Roosevelts' working agricultural landscape. In 2011, the park removed a non-historic metal arbor and wood bench configuration at the pet cemetery and replaced them with a new arbor and benches that are compatible in scale, form, and materials with historic images of those features. They also removed woody vegetation from historic fields and reconstructed fence lines throughout the property. Additionally, the park contracted with a company to complete the removal of 2.17 acres of successional woody vegetation from historic fields and the installation of 613 linear feet of historic fence lines to improve the delineation of agricultural spaces from the Roosevelt tenure (e-mail correspondence with Layton, 12-6-2012).

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	Agricultural Outbuilding	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding	Barn	Yes	Yes	No
Commerce/Trade	Business	Concession	Yes	No	No
Domestic (Residential)	Estate Landscape	Estate Landscape	Yes	No	Yes
Domestic (Residential)	Multiple Dwelling	Multiple Dwelling-Other	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Natural Area	Beach	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Natural Area	Body of Water (Lake, Pond)	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Natural Area	Forest	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Scenic Landscape	View	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Historic Furnished Interior	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Outdoor Recreation	No	Yes	Yes
Recreation/Culture	Sports Facility	Tennis Court	Yes	No	No
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	Hiking Trail	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Road-Related	NPS Class II Connector Road	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Road-Related	Parking Area	Yes	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Narrative:

Guided tours of Theodore Roosevelt's house are suspended until the current rehabilitation project is complete. The Visitor Center and Bookstore is open Wednesday–Sunday from 9am to 5pm, and the Roosevelt Museum at Old Orchard is open Wednesday–Sunday from 10am to 5pm. The park grounds are open every day from sunrise to sunset, including the nature trail that leads to the national wildlife refuge on Cold Spring Harbor. The park is closed Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape characteristics identified for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (NHS) include natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeological sites. Of these, natural systems and features, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, and views and vistas are the most important characteristics and include features that contribute to the site's overall historic character. The features that contribute were either present during the period of significance or are in-kind replacements of such historic elements.

The physical integrity of the Sagamore Hill landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1885–1948) with current conditions. Many of the historic characteristics and features still remain today. The natural systems, topography, and native vegetation that initially drew Theodore Roosevelt to the property still survive. Landscape features including the field patterns, woodlands, ponds, and Cold Spring Harbor beach retain their appearance from the time of the family's occupancy. The main house (1885) on the hill, the most important building associated with Theodore and Edith Roosevelt, has been preserved and opened for tours, and is still surrounded by trees, shrubs, and lawns. The stable and lodge building was lost in a 1944 fire, but most of the other buildings and structures associated with the Roosevelts remain, including the ice house, pump house, gardener's shed, farm shed, chicken house, Gray Cottage, and the New Barn. The Old Orchard house (1938), part of the estate of Theodore Roosevelt Jr. and his wife Eleanor, is now a museum while other support buildings of the Old Orchard property are utilized for park operations. Although no longer used, the Macadam Road and circular drive that end under the house's porte-cochere still remain, and traces of the old carriage road, service road, and farm roads are still visible. Unique small-scale features such the Sagamore Hill rock, pet cemetery stone, and rocks along the circular drive also remain in the landscape. Paths and trails traverse the grounds and into the woodlands, offering views of the historic fence lines and fields that complemented this rural country home.

Since 1948, Sagamore Hill has not functioned as a working farm, which has allowed successional vegetation to encroach on the formerly open fields and create an increased sense of enclosure. The property's historic sweeping views of Oyster Bay Harbor to the west and Long Island Sound to the south are now obscured by vegetation growth on neighboring properties. In the 1950s, the Theodore Roosevelt Association transformed this private property into a public park, adding several features related to visitor services. A new entrance road, parking lot, and souvenir shop were built, displacing much of the flower and vegetable garden and several outbuildings. The National Park Service has retained many of these additions, and now uses the souvenir shop as a visitor center. Some historic trees have been lost to old age or removed due to hazardous conditions. Since the mid-1990s, the park has completed several projects of clearing woodlands in order to reclaim and redefine the historic open spaces. Despite the changes in land use and the addition of visitor services, the Sagamore Hill landscape continues to embody Roosevelt's intent to create a rural country home.

INTEGRITY

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. A property must not only be significant under National Register of Historic Places criteria, but it also must have integrity. The evaluation of integrity is sometimes subjective, but it must always be based on an understanding of the physical form of the property and how it relates to the significance. In this case, Sagamore Hill NHS must retain the physical form from 1885–1948, the years Theodore and Edith Roosevelt were associated with the site. The Sagamore Hill NHS landscape retains overall historical integrity in terms of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location:
Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. None of the buildings at Sagamore Hill have been moved or relocated, and most of the character-defining features have not been relocated. The original location of the character-defining features of the landscape are important to recapture the historic character related to Roosevelt during his tenure.

Design:

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Although Sagamore Hill was not a “designed” landscape, conscious decisions made to maintain the place as a working farm influenced the form of the property during the period of significance. The Roosevelt home, as a resource in and of itself, retains integrity of design and has been preserved in its original form as designed by Lamb & Rich (and the later addition by Grant LaFarge). The development of the Old Orchard estate, directed by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. between 1937 and 1938, also retains integrity of design. Construction of the parking lot, county road, and souvenir shop (now visitor center) modified the organization, proportion, materials, and style of the property. As a result of this development, the historic function of the farm is not prominent, but the underlying form of the farm has been retained. Most of the buildings have been maintained in their historic condition and mature vegetation around the house and in the woodlands still exists. The pet cemetery rock, split rail fences, retaining walls, and parts of the circulation system also have been maintained.

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The character of the surrounding landscape, although no longer agricultural, is primarily estate land consisting of large tracts of woodlands and residential homes. The village of Cove Neck is still somewhat isolated. Physical features that constitute the setting of the historic property include topography, pasture, woodlands, beach, relationship between historic buildings, and circulation systems. Although the amount of open space on the site today has decreased compared to the period of significance and detracts from the agricultural setting, the overall rural character of the property and surrounding landscape is still present.

Materials:
Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Integrity of materials is evident in the extant buildings and structures, as well as individual trees, fruit trees, shrubs, and planting beds. However, some original materials related to the circulation system and vegetation features in the garden have been lost.

Workmanship:
Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The extant buildings and structures at the site reflect the construction efforts of John A. Wood & Son, the various caretakers at the site, and other builders who completed projects for the Roosevelt family.

Feeling:
Feeling is a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Feeling is achieved when historic physical features are present and together convey the historic character. The underlying form of the nineteenth and early-twentieth century working farm is retained, as are later developments that reflect the transition to a country estate in the 1930s.

Association:
Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Sagamore Hill was where Roosevelt lived for thirty-five years, where he raised his children, conducted Presidential business, worked and played, and died. His love for the site, the woodlands, beach, wildlife and plant habitats, farm, and views is evident in the documentation. The association between Roosevelt and the landscape is evident in the documentation of his life on the farm and outdoors at Sagamore Hill. He took part in many outdoor activities including haying, chopping wood, rowing on the harbor, riding through the woodlands, and sitting many nights on the piazza gazing across the landscape watching the sunset. The fact that he paid farm managers year-round to maintain the farm indicates the importance of its function to Roosevelt and his family. There are several extant physical features that also directly relate to historic events, including the piazza where he officially was notified of his nominations for Governor, Vice President, and President, and the North Room where he met with Russian and Japanese envoys in an attempt to bring them together in peace. Sagamore Hill retains built and natural features from the Roosevelt tenure that connect to the family and the important events that occurred at the property.

Landscape Characteristic:

This section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding List of Classified Structures names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1885–1948), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. Information for this section is extracted primarily from the 1995 "Cultural Landscape Report for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Vol. 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis" by Regina M. Bellavia and George W. Curry, and the 2010 "Cultural Landscape Report for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Vol. 2: Treatment" by Timothy Layton and Margie Coffin Brown. In the tables of features below, those identified with a (*) are described in National Register documentation.

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Sagamore Hill's natural systems and features attracted Theodore Roosevelt to Cove Neck and the home and farm he named Sagamore Hill. The site is located within the Long Island Coastal Lowland and Moraine Subsection of the North Atlantic Coast Ecoregion. The underlying bedrock is largely Cretaceous-age strata overlaid with glacial till, over which are soils that transition from beach sand along Cold Spring Harbor, to Pawcatuck mucky peat, and to a series of sandy loams as the elevation increases farther inland (Vegetation Classification 2008: 5-8).

The close proximity of beaches, woodlands, and abundant wildlife were an important reason Roosevelt stayed at the property throughout his life. Eight-hundred feet of beach comprised the eastern boundary of his 87-acre property. Running almost parallel to the north-south beach line were a salt water marsh and a drainage named Eel Creek. Farther uphill to the west was a small spring-fed pond called Lower Lake (sometimes referred to as Heron Lake). In the northeast corner of the garden was Woodpile Pond, and to the east near the north boundary of the property was a small spring. Relying on these natural systems for survival were many plant and animal species that Roosevelt recorded on the grounds of Sagamore Hill. Theodore observed at least 42 bird species within the surrounding woodlands and pastures. He and his family also documented many smaller plants including bloodroot, mayflower, shadblow, anemone, cherry, apple, dogwood, lily, cardinal flower, marshmallow, pale beach rosemary, goldenrod, and aster (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 24-25).

The beach today is dominated by American beachgrass and northern bayberry, although there is encroachment from invasive woody vegetation such as black locust. Eel Creek and the tidal marsh provide a unique habitat between the beach and woodlands, although the southern portion of the creek and marsh is dominated by phragmites that if left unchecked may increase sedimentation in the marsh, alter the flow of the creek, and reduce plant species diversity that contributes to a variety of wildlife (Figure 18). The spring located in the woodlands no longer exists, but Lower Lake is still present and subject to fluctuating seasonal water levels. The area surrounding the lake supports understory shrub species, like winterberry, that are not found in other locations in the woodlands as well as invasive non-native species like multiflora rose and Asiatic bittersweet. Woodpile Pond, while still present, receives runoff from the visitor parking lot and development on adjacent property, which has threatened the quality of the water (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 162,223; Layton and Brown 2010: 63-65).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Cold Spring Harbor Beach *	169455	Contributing					No
Eel Creek *	169457	Contributing					No
Lower Lake *	169459	Contributing					No
Woodpile Pond *	169461	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 18. View looking east at the reconstructed boardwalk 275 feet south of the historic bridge location. This photograph was taken prior to severe damage from Hurricane Sandy in October 2012 (OCLP, DSC_0260, 2012).

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Historic Condition:
Sagamore Hill was separated spatially into four major spaces: the house lot, working farm, woodlands, and beach. The house lot was the highest point on the property, and was where Theodore had the house constructed so as to take advantage of the outward views. Scattered trees helped shade three sides of the house and visually separated it from the surrounding farm, while the west side was more open and sloped down into an expansive lawn area defined by the service road and woodlands to the south, west, and north. The Roosevelts used an open space in the southwest corner of the house lot for playing tennis. The carriage road and later the Macadam Road separated the house lot from the working farm area to the east, which consisted of various farm buildings, fields, and fence lines. To the northeast of the house lot were the parallel rows of plants in the flower and vegetable garden, while to the southeast of the house lot was the target and rifle pit situated in a natural ravine. An orchard comprised the westernmost space associated with the farm area. The remainder of the Roosevelt property was comprised of woodlands and the beach (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 80-83,224).

Although the four major spaces were maintained during Mrs. Roosevelt's tenure, some of the spatial relationships changed with the construction and demolition of buildings, the growth of vegetation, and changes in land use. In the orchard area, the Roosevelts' youngest son, Theodore Jr., constructed a house and associated buildings in 1938, naming the four-acre estate Old Orchard. Though many of the fruit trees and the organization of the orchard remained, the new development disrupted the historic character of this formerly agricultural space. At the same time, an entrance road was built to access Old Orchard, which divided the flower and vegetable garden into two parts. In 1947 the stable and lodge was destroyed by fire, leaving a void in this area (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 121-123).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The transition of the property from a working farm and country home into a park by the Theodore Roosevelt Association (TRA) in the 1950s affected some of the spaces at Sagamore Hill. In the farm area, the TRA oversaw construction of a parking lot and access road, souvenir shop, as well as development of a newer and smaller garden space. Several new ornamental vegetation species were also introduced throughout the property. Successional woodlands began to take hold along fence lines and field edges, gradually reducing the amount of open space. These processes continued after the National Park Service began managing the property in 1962, but have recently been addressed. Despite the changes in vegetation and the overlay of developments, the overall spatial organization remains intact (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 150-152,194-197,224; Layton and Brown 2010: 50-54).

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Historic Condition:
One of Theodore Roosevelt's principle reasons for settling at Sagamore Hill was its agricultural landscape. When he purchased the property in the 1880s, he acquired productive farmland with associated buildings and structures that could maintain the land's agricultural function. In keeping with his aspirations for a "strenuous life," Roosevelt hired a farm manager to oversee cattle, pigs, and horses as well as nearly forty acres of pasture, cropland, and orchard spaces. He occasionally worked in the fields alongside his farmhands. The surrounding woodlands were used as recreational areas conducive of riding, walking, bird-watching, camping, and shooting, while the beach provided opportunities for sunbathing, rowing, and swimming. After the Roosevelt tenure, the agricultural use of the land shifted toward that of a public park. The active management of agricultural open spaces ceased and allowed the growth of successional woodlands to begin (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 105; National Register 2013, Draft: Sec. 8: 23).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
After Edith Roosevelt's death in 1948, the TRA transformed the landscape from what had been a modestly productive agricultural complex into a public park. Farming and gardening ended in favor of ornamentation, traffic management, and historical interpretation and education. The National Park Service has continued this legacy, preserving, and in some cases rehabilitating, the agricultural landscape but not the agricultural use (Layton and Brown 2010: 15,51-60).

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Historic Condition:
Theodore Roosevelt built his home on the highest point on Cove Neck. From the house location, at around 168 feet, the landform sloped down on three sides and with a gentle, rolling grade towards the coast to the east. A hillock upon which the orchard was located interrupted this grade. A ravine began southeast of the house, running south and east off the property, and is where Theodore and his family would take target practice. The construction of Sagamore Hill house in the mid-1880s, and the Old Orchard house and entrance road in the late 1930s, required some grading, but their impacts were minor relative to the broader landscape. North of Roosevelt's house was a glacial kettle hole called "Devil's Punch Bowl" where the Roosevelts frequently skied (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 25-26).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
There have been minimal topographic changes to the property since minor grading associated with the construction of Sagamore Hill Road and the parking lot in the 1950s. Erosion has been minimal, though filling in of a drainage leading out of the north boundary has caused issues with the water level of Woodpile Pond. Present elevation change is from sea level up to 168 feet (Vegetation Classification 2008: 5; Layton and Brown 2010: 62,65,74).

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Historic Condition:
By the time Theodore and Edith Roosevelt occupied Sagamore Hill, the vegetation of the property had already undergone a transition as a result of European colonization. Farm fields filled with English clover and bluegrasses met forests filled with native oak, maple, and pine. Woodlands surrounded the working farm during Roosevelt's tenure, containing oak, chestnut, hickory, linden, locust, tulip-tree, and beech, including an unusually large beech near the north property boundary, named "Cousins' Beech." The understory vegetation in the woodlands included: bloodroot, mayflower, shadblow, anemone, dogwood, pipsissewa, laurel, lily, cardinal flower, pale beach

rosemary, goldenrod, and aster. Farthest east on the beach were eel grass and a few evergreen trees. The landscape contained a mixture of native North American and naturalized European plants that conveyed a history of rapid transition in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that had stabilized by the late-1800s (Cronon 1983: 19-33; Crosby 1986: 146-170; Bellavia and Curry 1995: 55).

When the Roosevelts occupied the farm, they installed new trees and shrubs in proximity to the house, such as white pine, Canadian hemlock, European beech, red cedar, white oak, and elm. Within the lawn in the center of the circular drive, they planted American elm, Scotch elm, and tulip poplar, and another American elm to anchor the southwest corner of the house. Primarily the south side of the house, the Roosevelts also planted shrubs such as bridalwreath spirea, barberry, viburnum, and yew as well as autumn olive, Japanese barberry, umbrella magnolia, California privet, lilac, and Japanese honeysuckle. Boston ivy covered the north façade of the house until 1905 when the family added the North Room. Shortly after its completion, the Roosevelts planted wisteria vines that covered the North Room as well as two portions of the piazza, and the wall beneath the bay window on the south side of the house. Fiveleaf akebia grew on the porte-cochere, while climbing roses, clematis, and moonflower vines were trained on the arbors at the pet cemetery and garden. Lawns provided the backdrop for the trees, shrubs, and vines, the largest of which was the west lawn that extended from the house toward the southwest corner of the property. Grass nearest the house was cut shorter than areas down the hill, which was allowed to grow into meadow that features oxeye daisies (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 57-65; Layton and Brown 2010: 41,44,49).

The Roosevelts' gardener and farm staff cultivated several acres of flowers and vegetables. A 3.2-acre flower and vegetable garden to provide produce for the family and contained fruits, vegetables, and also annual and perennial flowers for cutting. Fruit trees included peach, plum, pear, raspberry, and cherry, and vines included Concord, Niagara, Catawba, and Delaware grapes. Vegetables ranged from corn, beans, potatoes, and beets to carrots, lettuce, tomatoes, and asparagus. Edith also maintained an array of flowers for cutting including black-eyed Susans, bellflowers, sunflowers, and roses, as well as two boxwood cuttings from the Lincoln Memorial (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 72).

Beyond the garden were the fields maintained by the family and the grounds superintendent. There were four main crop fields that generally ran west to east along the southern tier of the property. Though the westernmost three do not appear to have been named, the Roosevelts sometimes referred to the easternmost field as the pasture, or cow pasture. To the north of the garden was a fifth field, named Smith's field. The fields yielded crops such as grain, timothy, and corn. The Roosevelts used three of the fields, one where the New Barn was located, and those south and east of it, for grazing and haying. The family also maintained the orchard that had been present prior to their purchase of the property. Though the exact number of trees is unknown, records show it was a rectangular space aligned southwest-to-northeast, bounded by a fence line shared with the pasture to the west and woodlands on the remaining three sides. It contained apple, pear, and peach trees. The construction of Old Orchard estate in 1938 required the removal of a significant number of trees in the orchard (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 56,71-72,78; Layton and Brown 2010: 52-54,59).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Vegetation has been introduced and removed since 1948. On the grounds around the main house several historic trees remain, including European beeches, red cedar, and white oak, as well as several Canadian hemlocks and white pines that are potentially historic. A white oak, present when Roosevelt purchased the property in 1880, still stands near the service road. A purple beech east of the porte-cochere and an American elm and a sugar maple near the North Room are still present from the Roosevelt tenure. There are also many non-historic shade and ornamental trees that were added by the TRA in the 1950s, including dogwoods, maples, and locusts. In the location of the historic elm at the southwest corner of the house, there is now a honeylocust tree. The original trees within the circular drive lawn are no longer present, having been replaced by two cherry trees planted by Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi in 1957. In 2011, the park completed the removal of 0.87 acres of successional woody vegetation from the west lawn and the area is now comprised of

warm season native grasses and forbs as well as oxeye daisies (Figure 19). A woodland area occupies the southwest corner of the property (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 62-65; Layton and Brown 2010: 41,43,45-46).

Shrubs are mostly non-historic replacements, with the exception of groups of privets on the north side of the house. Other non-historic additions include barberry, mockorange, and lilac on the south side of the house and groups of forsythia, spirea, barberry, lilac, and yew north of the house. Planted during the TRA's tenure at the park, plants such as pieris, leucothoe, and forsythia surround the ice house. Littleleaf holly and yew planted by the TRA surround the visitor center, and other miscellaneous non-historic shrubs surround the New Barn and Gray Cottage. Most of the historic vines have been lost. Climbing roses grow on the pet cemetery arbor, wisteria grows near the southeast corner of the porte-cochere, and invasive vines such as Asiatic bittersweet and poison ivy grow in the woodlands. Vines which historically grew on the Theodore Roosevelt home were removed, presumably during the NPS period, for preservation purposes (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 62-65,189; Layton and Brown 2010: 41,43,45-46).

Construction of a new entrance road and visitor parking lot in the early 1950s by the TRA bisected the flower and vegetable garden. Several areas of the original garden were salvaged and developed into a smaller garden that now contains ornamental shrubs such as slender deutzia, common lilac, Bumald spirea, Carolina allspice, weigela, and beautybush. A few perennials and bulbs have been planted in the foreground of the planting beds. A Kwanzan cherry and a crabapple border what remains of the historic garden pathways. One of the two "Lincoln Boxwoods," located west of the entrance road, still exists. The construction of the visitor parking lot included the planting of cherry trees that now line the garden to the south. In 1990, the Horticultural Society constructed a memorial rose garden in memory of the park's first curator, located west of the parking lot. However, the park removed the garden in 2007 due to its encroachment on the historic core of the property (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 240-43; Layton and Brown 2010: 50-52,59).

Cultivation of fields ended after Edith Roosevelt's death, allowing successional forest growth to gradually take over. As a result, the farm fields (named Southeast, South, and North in CLR, Vol. 2) do not follow the boundaries maintained during the Roosevelt tenure. Between 2010 and 2011, the park completed the removal of 2.24 acres of successional woody vegetation from the historic fields to improve the delineation of agricultural spaces from the Roosevelt tenure. The pasture retains its boundaries and is generally open, but has been bisected by a stone-dust path connecting the parking lot and Old Orchard (Figure 20). Smith's field, now mostly outside the park's boundary, is overgrown. Sections of the orchard were retained following the construction of Old Orchard and the entry road in 1938. In 2010, the park planted 40 new apple trees and 3 new pear trees to reestablish the geometric form of the orchard (Kaufman 2007, 181; Bellavia and Curry 1995: 240-43; Werier 2006: 17-18,32-33; Layton and Brown 2010: 50-52,59).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
North Field *	169463	Contributing					No
Orchard *	169465	Contributing					No
Outer Acreage Woodlands *	169467	Contributing					No
Cow Pasture *	169469	Contributing					No
Sagamore Hill Trees in Open Lawn *	169471	Contributing					No
South Field *	169473	Contributing					No
Southeast Field *	169475	Contributing					No
West Lawn *	169477	Contributing					No
Flower and Vegetable Garden *	169479	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 19. View looking east at the west lawn and Sagamore Hill (SAHI, 2004).



Figure 20. View looking northeast at the pasture, tree line, and fence. In the distance are the garage and foreman's cottage built in 1938 as part of the Old Orchard estate (OCLP, DSC_0337, 2012).

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Condition:
A circa 1880 sketch of the 155-acre property drawn by Theodore Roosevelt indicates several farm roads connecting the existing agricultural fields. At that time, the roads were compacted soil and just wide enough for a carriage and farm equipment to pass through. Roosevelt retained the farm's original entrance road that ran along the northwest portion of the property to access his 87-acre parcel. After Roosevelt built his home in 1885, other roads and paths were developed (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 86-87).

The first new road constructed was a carriage road, which began at the southwest corner of the 87-acre property and terminated at the top of the hill as a circular drive under the house's porte-cochere. The carriage road was 12 feet wide or more and built with compacted soil, and negotiated the steep slopes in this area by use of switchbacks and a mortared stone retaining wall. A culvert ran under the carriage road near the property's southwest corner and featured inlets on either side of the roadbed. Under the porte-cochere, builders paved the circular drive with red brick in a herringbone pattern. By 1905, an extension was added from the porte-cochere to the stable and lodge and the farm shed. The advent of the automobile brought changes to the site's circulation system, as the carriage road's tight turns and narrow widths made it difficult for automobiles to maneuver and visitors began using the more practical approach of the service road. Uncomfortable with the service road as the entrance to the house, the Roosevelts hired an engineer named Hans Rude Jacobsen in 1912 to design a new entrance drive constructed with macadam. The Macadam Road was without switchbacks because it made use of William Emlen Roosevelt's land southwest of the carriage road where the grade was not as steep. The road offered a good view of the house and eventually connected to the circular drive, but did so in a slightly different location than the carriage road. The Macadam Road featured stone and concrete gutters and a wood retaining wall, later replaced by a stone and concrete retaining wall sometime after 1916. The Roosevelts abandoned the carriage road upon completion of the Macadam Road. In 1938, a second entrance road to the property was developed to access Old Orchard, the new estate of Theodore Roosevelt Jr. This paved road was constructed from Cove Road, located north of the property, along the eastern boundary of Smith's field and to the estate where it terminated as a circular drive. Other secondary roads of compacted soil and variable widths provided general access to the fields and pastures of the farm. However, by 1948, many farm roads in the outer parts of the property had been abandoned as agricultural land uses declined (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 87-90,127; Layton and Brown 2010: 70-71; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 7: 11).

Pedestrian paths were developed around the house and beyond so that the family could enjoy the outdoors. A four-foot wide path from the north side of the house ran north to the pet cemetery near the north boundary of the property. When the family constructed the North Room in 1905, they moved this path slightly to the west. Within the flower and vegetable garden were a total of seven paths of compacted, raked soil. The main north-south path lined the garden's western edge, flanked by two smaller north-south paths to the east. There were two east-west paths splitting the garden that were six feet wide. On the southern edge was a 10-foot wide walk that extended to the east into another path called "Baby's Walk," which narrowed to only four feet. The construction of the road to Old Orchard in 1938 covered a portion of the route of "Baby's Walk." Trails also led to the "Nest" and through the woodlands to the beach area. To access the beach, the Roosevelts constructed a wood bridge approximately 250-feet long that crossed Eel Creek around 75 feet south of the northern property boundary (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 28,87,90,127,137; Layton and Brown 2010: 39).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The circulation system at Sagamore Hill was modified by the TRA in the early 1950s as they transformed the property into a public park. To move and accommodate large numbers of visitors to the site, a new county road named Sagamore Hill Road was constructed. The paved 24-foot wide road generally followed the route of the service road but with a broader curve. A portion of the service road that was not overlaid by the new road is visible today as a trace surrounded by

woodland vegetation. The service road trace is maintained free of vegetation and is currently surfaced with a thick layer of wood chips. At the new road's connection with the entry road to Old Orchard, the TRA built a 150-car paved parking lot over part of the flower and vegetable garden. Another shorter road was built to connect the parking lot to the New Barn (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 153; Layton and Brown 2010: 48).

The historic carriage road remains visible today, is periodically cleared by the park, and like the service road trace features a mulched roadbed. The 1912 Macadam Road was closed after Sagamore Hill Road was built and is not currently used for vehicular traffic (as noted earlier, it crosses private property at the park's southwest corner). However, in 2008 the park repaved it through a Federal Highway Administration project, and in 2009 masons from the Historic Preservation Training Center reset the stone retaining wall and cleared trees adjacent to the road (Figure 21). The circular drive remains intact and the park rehabilitated the deteriorated brick paving under the porte-cochere between 2009 and 2010 (Figure 22). The road to the farm shed is extant and paved with asphalt, while other farm roads are currently overgrown with vegetation, although indents in the landforms still reveal their locations (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 245-48; Layton and Brown 2010: 40,47-48, 62,66,69,71; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 7: 11).

Trails and paths on the property remain or have been restored or reconstructed, though their condition varies (Figure 23). A woodland trail was constructed in 1968 to provide access to the beach after the area was designated as a Natural Environmental Study Area, but its relationship to the original path to the beach is not known. The trail is compacted soil approximately four feet wide, and forms a loop through the woodlands. The bridge across Eel Creek was gone by 1962 but was rebuilt in the early 1980s around 300 feet from the northern property boundary. The bridge was approximately 360 feet long and 5 feet wide, constructed of wood posts, decking, and a handrail and is 225 feet south of the original bridge location (see Figure 18). In October 2012, Hurricane Sandy severely damaged this bridge and a project is currently approved [PMIS 195058] to replace the bridge in the same location with more resilient materials (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 137,245-48; Layton and Brown 2010: 59,72-73; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 7:12).

The pet cemetery path remains in its post-1905 location. The TRA surfaced the path with crushed gravel and installed metal edging in the 1950s. Of the garden path network, only the main north-south path forming the western boundary of the garden remains, consisting of compacted soil and measuring approximately six feet wide. The TRA added another six to eight-foot wide path in the 1950s, which is still extant, and runs east-west, leading to a gazebo. The TRA also constructed a walk to the ice house in 1951, which is approximately four feet wide and made of brick laid in a common bond pattern. Park staff added a small, mulched extension path leading visitors from the sidewalk along Sagamore Hill Road to the tennis court. As a component of the line-item construction project for the Theodore Roosevelt Home [PMIS 077375], the pet cemetery path and walk to the ice house will be resurfaced with a chip seal pavement to provide a durable, accessible surface and reflect the historic appearance of compacted soil. To improve pedestrian access to Old Orchard, the park installed a stonedust path across the pasture in 2006 (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 245-48; Layton and Brown 2010: 59, 72-73).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Service Road Trace (HRtMR) *	169489	Contributing	40946		Location	47514	Yes
Carriage Road (HRtCR) *	169491	Contributing	40945		Location	47510	Yes
Stone Retaining Wall (on Carriage Road) (HRtCRRWL) *	169493	Contributing	40952		Asset	185290	Yes
Culvert (on Carriage Road) (HRtCRCUL) *	169495	Contributing	40951		Asset	18767	Yes
Circular Drive (Rt400) *	169497	Contributing	40947		Location	47511	Yes
Farm Road to Farm Shed *	169499	Contributing					No
Macadam Road (Rt400) *	169501	Contributing	40947		Location	47511	Yes
Retaining Wall (on Macadam Road) (HRtCRRWL) *	169503	Contributing	40952		Asset	185290	Yes
Concrete Gutters (on Macadam Road) (Rt400CDG) *	169505	Contributing	40950		Asset	18764	Yes
Old Orchard Road *	169507	Contributing					No
Pet Cemetery Path (HTRAIL-2) *	169509	Contributing	40949		Location	47498	Yes
Main Garden Path (HTRAIL-1) *	169511	Contributing	40948		Location	47499	Yes
Sagamore Hill Road	169513	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Parking Lot	169515	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Baby’s Walk	169517	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Walk to Ice House	169519	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Bridge*	169521	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Path to Gazebo	169523	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Path to Tennis Court	169525	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Path to Old Orchard	169527	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Woodland (Nature) Trail	169529	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

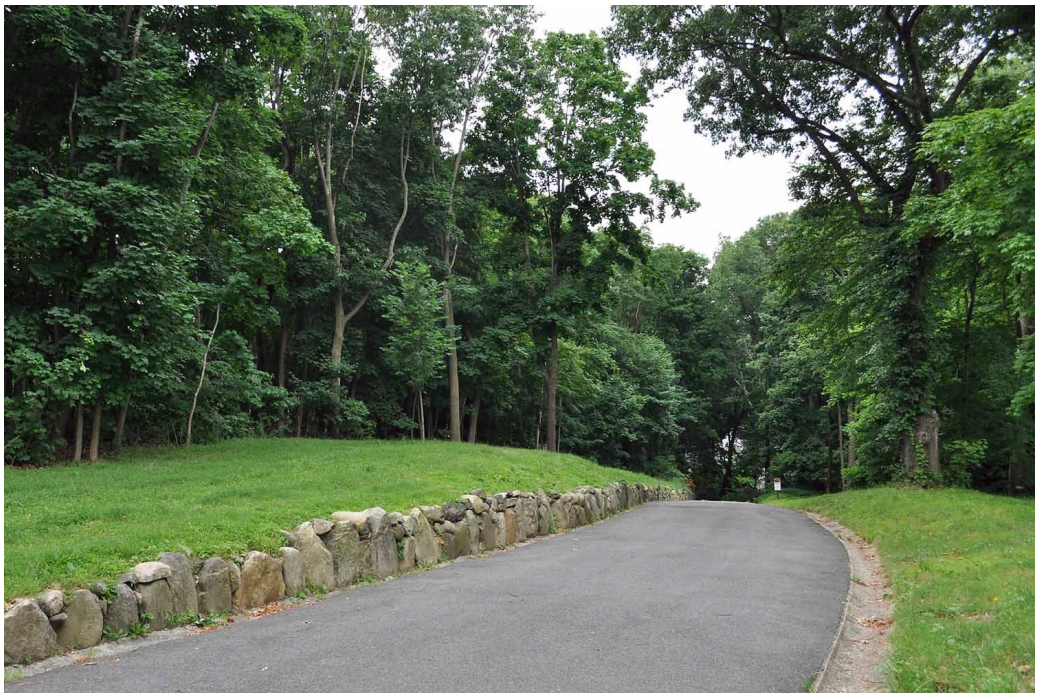


Figure 21. View looking southwest at the Macadam Road and its gutters and stone retaining wall (OCLP, 2013).



Figure 22. View looking northwest at the circular drive and the house's porte cochere (OCLP, DSC_0430, 2012).

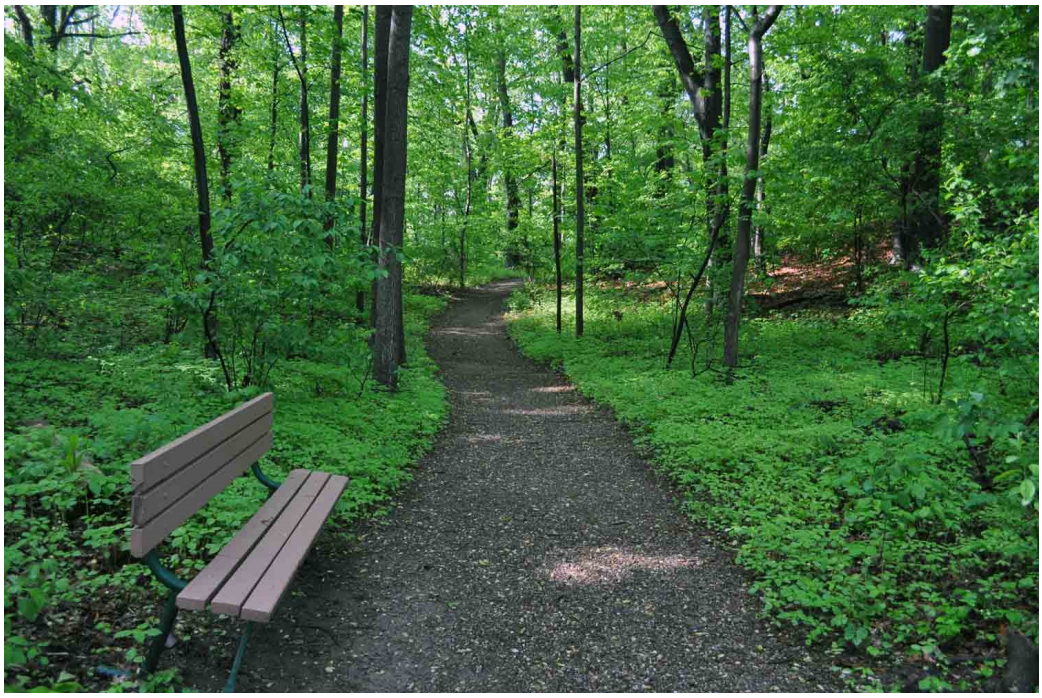


Figure 23. View looking south along one of the trails in the woodlands (OCLP, DSC_0273, 2012).

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Historic Condition:
When Roosevelt purchased Sagamore Hill in 1880, it was a largely agricultural landscape with minimal formal development. There were fields, fences, roads, and an orchard with which to produce food, but only one building—a barn constructed near the center of the farm that was around 100 years old. The wood-framed barn was located approximately 400 feet southeast of where Roosevelt would construct his house, and survived until 1904 when it collapsed (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 32-33; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 7: 7).

Within this agricultural landscape, Roosevelt added his own layer of development. The first building, constructed in 1883–1884, was the stable and lodge, located several hundred feet to the northeast of the highest hill on the property. The two-story, wood frame, L-shaped building was designed by the architectural firm of Lamb & Rich and built by carpenters John A. Wood & Son. The stable provided shelter for carriages and horses and storage for hay and grain, while the lodge was the home of the farm's caretaker, Noah Seaman. The second building constructed on the site was Theodore Roosevelt's home located at the top of the hill (see Figure 22). Although designed by architects Lamb & Rich, Roosevelt greatly influenced the interior layout. Construction by Wood & Son began in 1884 and the building was completed and ready for occupancy in 1885. The two-and-one-half story house featured 22 rooms, an attic and full basement, prominent dormers and gables, a porte-cochere, and a piazza that extended on three sides. The massing and the exterior details of the house reflected the Queen Anne-Shingle style, as evident in the huge chimneys, large piazza, brick-faced first floor, decorative shingles on the second floor, and gabled ends with stylized decoration. Deciding he needed a more spacious and dignified room in which to meet his distinguished guests when conducting Presidential affairs, Roosevelt commissioned his friend C. Grant LaFarge in 1905 to design a 40 by 30-foot room on the north side of the house (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 34-37).

Other buildings were constructed to support farming operations and residential life at Sagamore Hill.

Shortly after the completion of the house in 1885, a brick octagonal-shaped ice house was built just to the east of the house to store ice cut from the nearby ponds. To provide water, Roosevelt hired A.J. Corcoran to construct a windmill and pump house east of the house sometime between 1884 and 1886. The pump house had brick and concrete walls one foot above ground and six feet below ground. Roosevelt replaced the windmill in 1905 with a new tower, an improved wheel measuring 22 feet 6 inches, and a new pump house and system. In 1885, Edith Roosevelt oversaw the construction of a timber-frame gardener's shed with board-and-batten siding and a large sliding door to store gardening tools for the flower and vegetable garden. To the north of this shed was a small privy, and in the garden's northwest corner were cold frames, but their construction dates are unknown. Northeast of the house, a cluster of outbuildings were arranged from north to south that supported farming operations. Furthest north stood a cow shed, constructed in circa 1885, and immediately south stood a farm shed, constructed in circa 1900. South of the farm shed, the Roosevelts added a frame chicken house with a dirt floor and clapboard siding in 1901. Sometime after, the family established a chicken yard south of the chicken house defined by seven-foot high chicken wire fencing. The histories of other agricultural features, such as a pig sty, are not well documented. The Roosevelts kept a pig sty near the northeast corner of the flower and vegetable garden that had wood rails approximately 20 feet on each side and drained into the Woodpile Pond (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 27-28,32-45,52; Lee 2010: 35,129; Layton and Brown 2010: 35).

In support of Theodore's "strenuous life" outdoors, the family added several recreational buildings and structures. A bathhouse was constructed on the beach at Cold Spring Harbor by 1888 and two years later, a dock was added. Another destination on the property was the "Nest," a small wood gazebo raised on cedar posts and located in the southern portion of Smith's Field. Edith supervised the construction of the "Nest," built sometime between 1906 and 1913. The "Nest" overlooked Oyster Bay Harbor and Long Island Sound (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 28).

The turn of the twentieth century saw the addition of other buildings and structures. After the old barn collapsed in 1904, Edith Roosevelt supervised the construction of the New Barn in 1907, which featured a gambrel roof, central sliding doors, and a cupola. To meet the needs of an increasing number of support staff, the Roosevelts built the Gray Cottage and associated buildings in 1910 to accommodate the valet, coachman, and their families. The cottage was a two and one-half story, wood-frame building with clapboard siding, divided into two apartments with a porch on the rear. Sometime between 1919 and the late 1940s, a privy was located just south of the cottage. Edith had also seen to the construction of decorative structures around the flower and vegetable garden, including a wood garden arbor with benches on both sides and a grape arbor, completed by 1905. There was also an arched arbor at the pet cemetery with two wood benches underneath it (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 27,42,45,115).

In 1938, Theodore Roosevelt Jr. and his wife Eleanor acquired four acres of land from Edith, which was primarily located in the orchard area. Theodore Jr. hired his son-in-law, William McMillan, to design a home that would be called Old Orchard, which was anchored by a brick two-story Georgian Revival style house and servants' quarters. North of the Old Orchard house was a foreman's cottage for housing the estate's supervisor, as well as a garage and garage shed for the family's vehicles. Also constructed near Old Orchard was a concrete cold cellar built into a slope (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 27,112-14).

One of the last major developments of the historic period occurred just prior to Edith Roosevelt's death in 1948. Around 1947, following the destruction of the stable and lodge in a fire, the family redesigned the New Barn to accommodate living quarters. Builders replaced the cupola with a chimney, refitted the central sliding doors with a hinge-door, installed three garage doors on the east side, and added a two-story porch to the south façade (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 27,112-14).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The TRA undertook several projects in the 1950s to preserve buildings and structures at Sagamore Hill and also provide facilities for visitors. Many infrastructure upgrades were made to the main house, as well as converting some rooms for use as offices and a souvenir shop. The interior of the ice house was altered to provide restroom facilities, but this use was abandoned after 1956 when a new souvenir shop with restroom facilities was constructed just west of the parking lot, in the

chicken yard between the chicken house and New Barn. Designed by architect Piers Brookefield, the L-shaped one-story souvenir shop also included a snack bar. The Gray Cottage was in very poor condition when acquired by the TRA, but in 1956 it was improved and rented to a tenant. Between 1950 and 1962, a two-car garage was built just to the west of the cottage. In 1963, the TRA bought Old Orchard and the associated outbuildings. Their intent was to use the main house as a museum, but this plan was not realized before the TRA donated the site to the National Park Service that same year (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 137,139-140).

Several buildings on the property were removed or lost during the TRA period. The cow shed, small chicken house, and privy were removed by 1954 when the parking lot was constructed. At the beach, the dock was lost at some point during this period, as was a small building at the end of the bridge over Eel Creek (either the boathouse or bathhouse). However, aerial photographs from 1962 show a building located on or just north of the Sagamore Hill property line, which may have been the boathouse or bathhouse. The “Nest” still existed when the TRA bought Sagamore Hill, but stewardship of it ended in 1961 when the Association sold the property that the structure was located on (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 137, 139, 229).

Since National Park Service stewardship began in 1963, the interior and exterior of Sagamore Hill has been preserved, with the exception of minor changes to accommodate visitors and staff (see Figure 22). Currently in-progress, a line-item construction project for the Theodore Roosevelt Home [PMIS 077375] is addressing improvements to the building’s heating and ventilation, electrical and lighting, fire detection and suppression, and security systems as well as rehabilitation of historic building fabric and architectural features. As a component of this project, alterations made to the ice house in the 1950s have been removed and the building’s historic configuration has been restored. The New Barn, farm shed, and chicken house have been preserved with the New Barn presently providing staff housing and the two outbuildings hosting interpretive exhibits on historic farming operations (Figure 24). The park has also preserved the cold cellar at Old Orchard, as well as the gardener’s shed, utilizing the latter for storage (Figure 25). A two-story addition was added to the south side of the Gray Cottage in 1964, and the enlarged building presently serves as the superintendent’s residence. Consistent with the TRA’s original plans, the park rehabilitated Old Orchard into a museum and administrative offices, while the east wing of the house and the foreman’s cottage now serve as housing for park staff (Figure 26). The Old Orchard garage was rehabilitated into a six-bay garage with an apartment on the second floor. The park has preserved the pump house and in 1971, rebuilt the windmill. The windmill was subsequently rebuilt in 2010, but the park considers it as a noncontributing resource (Figure 27). Between 1992 and 1993, the TRA’s former souvenir shop became the park’s visitor center (Figure 28). The park built two wood frame privy-type restrooms in the woodlands near the northeast property boundary (west of the beach), possibly in the late 1960s when the woodlands were designated a Natural Environmental Study Area. They were not in use in the 1990s and have since been removed (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 139-42,161,165-73,231).

Several remains of former buildings and structures can still be found on the property. All that remains of the original farm barn is a pile of foundation stones. The foundation of the stable and lodge remains, except for two foundation stones that were removed to accommodate a water line. The foundation of the pig sty also remains.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Sagamore Hill (B01) *	169531	Contributing	1243		Location	47478	Yes
Ice House (B11) *	169533	Contributing	5441		Location	47480	Yes
Pump House (B12) *	169535	Contributing	40956		Location	47482	Yes
Gardener’s Shed (B08) *	169537	Contributing	5443		Location	47483	Yes
Farm Shed (B09) *	169539	Contributing	5445		Location	47485	Yes
Chicken House (B10) *	169541	Contributing	5444		Location	47486	Yes
New Barn (Q04) *	169543	Contributing	5442		Location	47490	Yes
Gray Cottage (Q05) *	169545	Contributing	1244		Location	47484	Yes
Old Orchard (B02) *	169547	Contributing	5447		Location	47491	Yes
Old Orchard Foreman’s Cottage (Q03) *	169549	Contributing	40954		Location	47488	Yes
Old Orchard Garage (Q07) *	169551	Contributing	40955		Location	47489	Yes
Old Orchard Garage Shed *	169553	Contributing					No
Cold Cellar (B19) *	169555	Contributing	40957		Location	54270	Yes
Visitor Center *	169557	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Gray Cottage Garage *	169559	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Windmill (B18) *	169561	Noncontributing – Compatible	1245		Location	47481	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 24. View looking east at the chicken house and farm shed (OCLP, DSC_0369, 2012).



Figure 25. View looking west at the gardener's shed (OCLP, DSC_0513, 2012).



Figure 26. View looking southeast across the pasture towards the Old Orchard estate, from Old Orchard Road (OCLP, DSC_0536, 2012).



Figure 27. View looking north at the windmill and pump house (OCLP, 9-22-05 142, 2005).



Figure 28. View looking northwest at the visitor center (OCLP, DSC_0355, 2012).

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Historic Condition:
The views from the top of the hill at Sagamore Hill were quite impressive, and very important to Theodore Roosevelt. In 1900, a writer for the New York Tribune wrote, "...the visitor has a beautiful view in every direction, especially to the north and east where the waters of the Sound and Cold Spring Harbor are seen." The views were of such interest to Roosevelt that he cleared trees to maintain them. In 1906, he wrote to his son Kermit informing him that he chopped trees for this purpose, and to his sister Anna about his fortune in acquiring Smith's field because it enabled him to cut a view to the Long Island Sound. Smith's field was also the location of the "Nest," which offered views of Oyster Bay Harbor, the sound, and on clear days, the distant shore of Connecticut. There also was a significant view to the house from the approach on the carriage road. However, this view may have been lost when the new macadam entrance drive was built in 1912 (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 83-85, citing footnote #158). In 1938, a new view was created from the road leading to Old Orchard, looking across the open pasture toward the Old Orchard mansion (see Figure 26) (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 124).

There were also views from Cold Spring Harbor Beach east toward Lloyd's Neck, and several views throughout the property's agricultural spaces to surrounding buildings, structures, and woodlands. These views from the agricultural spaces generally involved the openness of the central agricultural space to the surrounding areas. However, during the 1950s, successional woody vegetation began to emerge in the agricultural spaces and limited these views (Layton and Brown, 2010: 73-74).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
After the historic period, the construction of the souvenir shop, parking lot, Sagamore Hill Road, and vegetation changes altered some views within the property boundaries. The growth of successional vegetation, both on-site and off-site, continued and increasingly limited some of the views to and from Sagamore Hill. The age and density of the vegetation in the formerly cultivated fields increased, and impacted the open character and views associated with the historic agricultural spaces. A landscape rehabilitation project completed in 2011, has removed successional vegetation from portions of the North, South, and Southeast fields, improving views from these spaces. Successional forest growth also currently blocks the entrance view from the carriage road. In the past decade, the view from the piazza has been enhanced by the removal of woody vegetation from the west lawn, but a wooded area in the southern portion of the lawn still limits the full expanse of the historic view. The views from the house to the surrounding water bodies are currently blocked by woodland growth that is mostly off-site and consequently out of the park's control. Once agricultural land, the surrounding area is now residential, and open spaces not maintained as lawns have been allowed to become wooded. The view from the beach to Cold Spring Harbor is still clear and open, but residential development on Lloyd's Neck has altered the content of the view since the historic period (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 152,199-200; Layton and Brown 2010: 73-74).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
View from Carriage Road to House	169563	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
View from Beach to Cold Spring Harbor	169565	Contributing					No
View from Piazza across West Lawn	169567	Contributing					No
Views from Agricultural Spaces	169569	Contributing					No
Views from Sagamore Hill to Long Island Sound and Cold Spring Harbor	169571	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Historic Condition:
Throughout the Sagamore Hill landscape were several small-scale features associated with agricultural, residential, and recreational uses. Among the most numerous features were fences of post-and-rail, post-and-wire, and board construction. The post-and-rail was the predominant type used to surround fields, pastures, and the orchard and usually consisted of four wood rails with posts approximately 10 to 12 feet apart. Post-and-wire fences were used in some areas, consisting of wood posts and a wood top-rail with four strands of horizontal barbed wire running below the rail. A six to seven-foot high vertical board fence was constructed along the northern boundary of the garden from the gardener's shed to the grape arbor. Also within the garden was a decorative fence of carved wood posts spaced four feet apart, with a top and bottom rail and a diagonal cross in the center of each section. To provide access from the garden to the baby's walk and orchard, a gate approximately 10 feet wide consisting of five horizontal boards, with a vertical board in the center, was constructed. The gate included a cradle on one end filled with rocks to balance the gate. In 1938, the board fence in the garden was altered to accommodate the new road to the Old Orchard estate, and new stockade fences were constructed by the foreman's cottage and garage to screen the outbuildings and service area from the new mansion (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 93-103,128).

Because of the abundance of fences around the farm and the potential to limit access, the Roosevelts constructed six stiles, used to ascend or descend steep slopes, or to cross over fences. The builders constructed the stiles of wood, with steps, a platform, and a handrail. There were two located on the east edge of the orchard, two on the southern property boundary, and two on the western boundary (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 28, 50, 116, 234).

Although the construction dates are unknown, arbors, cold frames, and water tubs were added at various locations on the property. There were two arbors in the flower and vegetable garden: a wooden structure with benches on both sides at the west end of the main path, and an arbor for grapes near the center of the garden. An arched arbor with two benches underneath was located near the pet cemetery stone. Cold frames were located in the garden east of the gardener's shed, and there was also a round wooden water tub approximately 24 inches high with a spigot above it in circa 1918. At least two similar water tubs were located on the west side of the New Barn along the split-rail fence (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 47,49,51,99).

Several ornamental markers were installed by the Roosevelts. At the pet cemetery, there was a

stone with the names and dates of deaths of the family's pets carved in it. A rock with the words "Sagamore Hill" carved in it and painted white was located in the vicinity of the carriage road, and by 1912, decorative rocks were placed as a border around the circular drive. Other features in the landscape included a white marble bench that the family apparently moved around the grounds and an elkhorn chair that was also moved around and eventually discarded due to damage by animals. In the vicinity of the house was a cannon in the lawn near the North Room, a sand box underneath an oak tree, a bird bath under the elm tree at the northwest comer of the North Room, and a clothes drying ground somewhere on the northeast side of the house (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 98-100,102-03,128,154).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
While many of the historic types of small-scale features remain in the landscape, there have been some modifications and some losses. The National Register draft notes that between 1998 and 2012, the NPS installed 800 feet of fence along historic lines. A split-rail fence consisting of four wood rails with posts between 10 and 12 feet on center encloses the historic pasture located east of the parking lot. With some variation in the number of rails, this fence type also partially encloses the field south of the New Barn, and segments remain near the chicken house. There are also historic stockade fence lines south and west of the Old Orchard foreman's cottage and garage and between the Old Orchard circular drive and the parking area for the servants' wing. The park replaced these stockade fences in circa 2005–2006 and circa 2010, respectively. Additional fences located on non-historic fence lines include several lengths of double-post split-rail fencing and non-historic split-rail fencing with posts having holes that receive the rails (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 7: 12)

Two new fence types were introduced in the 1950s at Sagamore Hill, including a short metal post and chain fence along the circular drive, along the walkway to the restrooms in the former ice house, and around the Quentin Memorial. The fences along the circular drive and walkway to the ice house will be removed as part of the line-item construction project for the Theodore Roosevelt Home [PMIS 077375]. A short black wrought-iron guardrail was installed on the north side of the ice house in 1959 and will be replaced as a component of the line-item construction project. Additionally, post and rail fencing, the same type historically located throughout the site, was located on the north, east, and south of the garden in 1954. The post-and-wire and board fencing and the decorative garden fence with the balance gate are no longer extant. In 2009, two stiles were placed over the fence in the pasture to emulate the historic stiles constructed by the Roosevelts (Figure 29) (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 139-42,154-55,165-73,204-13,234).

The arbor and cold frames located in the garden were removed in 1953 when Sagamore Hill Road was built, and the grape arbor was removed in 1954 when the parking lot was constructed. None of the wooden tubs are present. In 2011, the park rehabilitated the pet cemetery arbor by installing a compatible metal arbor. The rehabilitation included installing two new wood benches that were installed symmetrically under the arbor and reflect the simple detailing seen in historic photographs. Rambler roses were planted on both side of the structure's arched supports and trained to climb toward the top (Figure 30) (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 142,176,251; Layton and Brown 2010: 33-34).

The pet cemetery stone is still located in its historic location, and the Sagamore Hill rock is now located along Sagamore Hill Road near the southwest corner of the West Lawn. Decorative rocks will be reinstalled around the circular drive when renovation of the main house is complete. The white marble bench is still located outside the North Room, but the cannon that resided outside the North Room is now in the Old Orchard Museum. Some historic features that are no longer present include the sand box, bird bath, and clothes line in the drying yard (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 154,204,207,252; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 7: 11).

After Edith's death in 1948 and the subsequent transition from a private country estate to a public park, the Theodore Roosevelt Association and National Park Service added features related to visitor comfort. In 1956, the TRA installed benches along new pedestrian paths leading from the parking lot to the house, but the dimensions, materials, and exact number and location of the benches is unknown. Between 2003 and 2005, the park standardized benches to include teak benches with armrests located at Old Orchard, along the path through the pasture, at the visitor

center, and at Sagamore Hill. Composite lumber benches set on tubular metal frames are located along the woodland trail and near the site of the tennis court. Other features added by the NPS include moveable wood picnic tables with metal frames in the area west of the visitor center, two exposed aggregate concrete drinking fountains that operate during the summer months, and animal-resistant metal containers to collect trash and recycling. A nine-foot diameter wood and flagstone gazebo built by the TRA in 1958 is still located at the end of the main path in the garden (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 142,154,176,208).

The TRA also installed signs, such as a small sign east of the house that identified the restroom location in the ice house. The sign plaque and post were wood and stood two to three feet high, and was likely typical of other such signs on the property. There are currently five different types of signs at the site. Interpretive signs are typically one or two brown metal posts that support an angled interpretive plaque. Other informative and directional signs consist of a metal or wood post and mount rectangular signs. A sign consisting of a pipe and heavy metal plaque was erected by the New York State Education Department and is located on Sagamore Hill Road. A stone pier and base support a sign at the entrance to the parking lot indicating that Sagamore Hill is a National Historic Site under the auspices of the Department of Interior, National Park Service. In 1968 a kiosk was built at the entrance of the parking lot as a response to the lack of a visitor center at that time, but this structure is no longer present (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 155,173,208).

Several features have been installed on the property as memorials. In 1953, a metal flag pole was donated and erected on the west lawn southwest of the house by the Nassua County Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The 55-foot tall flagpole is extant and is painted white. In May 1956, the limestone grave marker of Quentin Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt's youngest son who was killed during World War I, was relocated to the base of the flagpole from France, where it was part of much larger designed monument that included a grave enclosure, headstone, marble cross, and a large fountain. The rectangular-shaped cenotaph was dedicated at a Memorial Day service on May 30, 1956. In July 1959, a bronze plaque was installed and bluestone walks were set around the north and south sides of the marker, and soon after the TRA added a low post and chain fence. Today, the marker is surrounded by a one-foot high post and chain fence, bluestone walks, and an interpretive sign, but it is a noncontributing resource because it no longer possesses historical association with its original setting and design (Figure 31). Around 1989, the park allowed the construction of a memorial rose garden memorializing Jessica Craft, but management concerns led to its removal by 2007. A small white rock, cut to fit a metal plaque dedicated to Craft, was removed in 2008 (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 153-55,204-13; Layton and Brown 2010: 75; National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 7: 17).

Infrastructure improvements at Sagamore Hill included the installation of fire hydrants and pumps throughout the site. Today, the fire hydrants are painted red and white. A water spigot is located along the north-south path of the garden, and is connected to an underground frostless hydrant (Bellavia and Curry 1995: 155,208,213).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Fences and Fence Lines (HSPLITR1) *	169573	Contributing	40959		Asset	21761	Yes
Pet Cemetery Stone (HMPCS) *	169575	Contributing	40960		Asset	18757	Yes
Sagamore Hill Rock (HMSHR) *	169577	Contributing	40962		Asset	18760	Yes
Decorative Rocks at Circular Drive	169579	Contributing					No
White Bench (HMWB) *	169581	Contributing	40953		Asset	18758	Yes
Post and Chain Fence	169583	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Wrought Iron Guardrail	169585	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Stiles (2) *	169587	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Pet Cemetery Arbor *	169589	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Benches	169591	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Picnic Tables	169593	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Drinking Fountains	169595	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Trash Receptacles	169597	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Gazebo *	169599	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Signs	169601	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Flag Pole *	169603	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Quentin Roosevelt Memorial (HMQM) *	169605	Noncontributing – Incompatible	40961		Asset	18759	Yes
Fire Hydrants	169607	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Water Spigot	169609	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

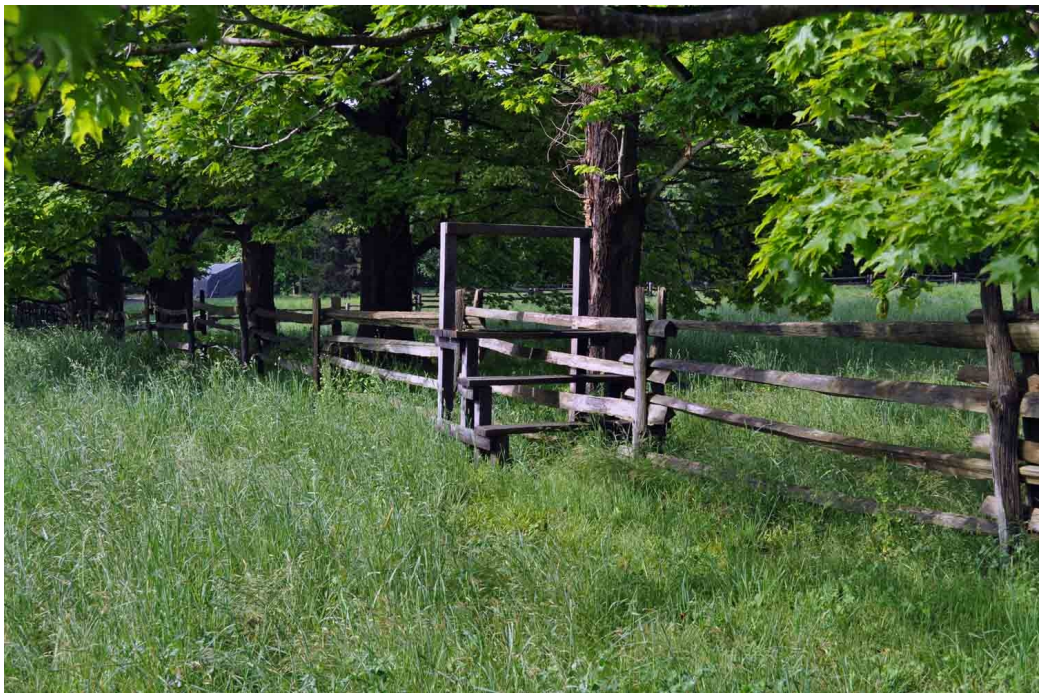


Figure 29. View looking southwest at historic fence and a stile at the pasture (OCLP, DSC_0317, 2012).



Figure 30. View looking northeast at the pet cemetery arbor (OCLP, DSC_0498, 2012).



Figure 31. View looking southwest at the flagpole and Quentin Roosevelt Memorial in the west lawn (OCLP, DSC_0412, 2012).

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

According to National Register documentation, Sagamore Hill includes seven archeological sites, one of which meets all the criteria necessary to be considered a contributing archeological site. For more information on the park's archeological sites, please refer to the National Register documentation (National Register 2013, Draft, Sec. 8: 35-39).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Stable and Lodge Site *	169611	Contributing					No
Edith Roosevelt's Garden Site	169613	Undetermined					No
Gray Cottage Site	169615	Undetermined					No
Gray Cottage Trash Midden	169617	Undetermined					No
Old Barn Site	169619	Undetermined					No
Pig Sty Site	169621	Undetermined					No
Sagamore Hill Prehistoric Site	169623	Undetermined					No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6

Next Assessment Due Date: 03/05/2031

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 03/05/2025

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall landscape is well-maintained and in good condition.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/30/2024

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. Consultations with the park's Cultural Resource Manager regarding the condition assessment occurred in June-July 2024. Delays due to Covid-19 travel restrictions and staffing shortages have prevented a comprehensive update of the entire CLI. Planning and scheduling this update, in coordination with the Historic Structures Inventory, is underway.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 08/20/2014

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition of the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (NHS) landscape is “good.” There is no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Both to the north and the south of Sagamore Hill, suburban residential development in abutting private properties encroaches on the historic landscape. Homes, ancillary buildings, athletic courts, pools, and facilities for boating, all constructed after the end of the historic period, occupy formerly undeveloped land. The proximity of these developments to Sagamore Hill has the potential to impact views from the site as well as the integrity of setting and feeling.

Date Identified: 09/16/2014

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: There are several invasive species that impact the Sagamore Hill landscape and have altered the species composition of the surrounding woodlands. Norway maples and other exotic trees have invaded the historic woodlands and disrupted the oak-chestnut-pine forest witnessed during the Roosevelt tenure. Exotic shrubs and other plants have invaded the understory of those forests. Japanese honeysuckle and porcelain berry pressure native grasses in areas managed as fields and meadows and have the potential to alter historic landscape character.

Date Identified: 09/16/2014

Type of Impact: Inundation/Sea Level Rise

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Deterioration from water perpetually covering coastal or estuarine land that was seasonally or traditionally dry, as a result of an increase in the elevation of the mean sea level (MSL) of Cold Spring Harbor and Eel Creek.

Date Identified: 03/05/2025

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type:	Rehabilitation
Treatment Completed:	No
Document Type:	General Management Plan
Document Date:	2008-03-27
Title:	
IRMA Link:	
Narrative:	

In 2008, the park completed a “General Management Plan” (GMP) to serve as the new guiding document for planning and management at the park for the next twenty years. The GMP identified the preferred treatment approach as rehabilitation and emphasized that the historic character of the site be retained and preserved. In addition, the plan called for the removal of non-historic structures and the replacement of missing historic landscape and architectural features to enhance the park’s ability to interpret the Roosevelt tenure at Sagamore Hill (Layton and Brown 2010: 8).

The GMP defined the rehabilitation treatment of the site’s landscape through three management objectives. The first objective stated that, “Sagamore Hill’s cultural landscape in the historic core is rehabilitated to support interpretive objectives.” The second objective pertained to areas in both the historic core and outer acreage and stated that, “The park’s cultural landscape is managed in a manner that opportunistically encourages native species and natural diversity where possible.” The final management objective stated that, “Structures, grounds, and facilities at Sagamore Hill are made universally accessible to the greatest degree possible.” Each objective was accompanied by specific actions for rehabilitation of the cultural landscape (Layton and Brown 2010: 8-10).

In 2010, a “Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 2: Treatment” was completed by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The report built on the park’s 1995 “Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis” and the original treatment plan completed in 1998. The goal in updating the plan was to ensure that the cultural landscape recommendations were aligned with the GMP. The treatment philosophy articulated the ultimate goal of treatment at the park: to improve the interpretation of Theodore Roosevelt, his life, and his family by preserving and/or rehabilitating the character-defining elements of Sagamore Hill as their residence and working farm, and improve visitor orientation, access, and circulation. As stated by the report’s authors, Tim Layton and Margie Coffin Brown:
“To achieve a landscape character that better interprets the life and legacy of Theodore Roosevelt and his family, the late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings in the historic core should be preserved. Fields and cultivated areas should be differentiated from manicured lawn and the woodlands in the outer acreage. The working farm should also convey that crops, fruit and vegetable production, and livestock were components of a maintained agricultural landscape. Circulation features should display surfacing compatible with the historic materials and an organized hierarchy according to transportation mode and use. Universal access to buildings and landscape features should be implemented to minimize impacts to the historic landscape and structures. Similarly, lighting and other contemporary structures needed for public safety should be selected that are small, minimize visual intrusions, and provide adequate coverage.

“The woodlands in the outer acreage should be preserved with tree and shrub removal taking place only for safety hazards along the Woodland Trail and invasive species management. Invasive species management should focus on the seventeen targeted species identified in the Invasive Non-native Plant Management Plan. Care should be exercised in removing invasive species that have reached the canopy level as this will puncture the continuous canopy and with increased light penetrating to the woodland floor, may encourage the growth of additional invasive species. The Woodland Trail from Old Orchard and the boardwalk should be managed to provide a safe, durable, and clearly defined walking surface. Although research documents bathhouse and boathouse structures, their exact location on the Cold Spring Harbor beach is not known. Interpretative media should be used to inform visitors how Roosevelt and his family interacted with the beach and Cold Spring Harbor during the historic period.

The treatment plan recommended that the landscape be managed to preserve and enhance its character as it had developed through the end of the Roosevelt tenure in 1948. Managing for character based on 1948 would not conflict with the cultural landscape’s ability to support interpretive objectives focusing on Theodore Roosevelt and his tenure at Sagamore Hill that ended in 1919. Following Theodore Roosevelt’s death, Edith continued to oversee the operation of Sagamore Hill and agricultural production did not cease but was maintained, “…on a reduced scale, reflecting the reduced population of the property” during her tenure (Layton and Brown 2010: 14-16).

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

There are several proposed projects in the NPS Project Management Information System (PMIS) related to the rehabilitation of the park's cultural landscape:
--Replace Historic Foundation Landscape around Old Orchard Museum (PMIS 191929), $21,280.72, funding request FY 2015
--Update Cultural Landscape Preservation Maintenance Plan for Sagamore Hill (PMIS 179077), $35,095.76, funding request FY 2015
--Treat and Eradicate Invasive Species at Sagamore Hill NHS (PMIS 171325), $36,499.59, funding request FY 2016
--Cyclic Repair & Replacement of Historic Split Rail Fence FY15-19 (PMIS 201562), $45,108.86, funding request FY 2015
--Hazard Tree Remediation FY15-19 (PMIS 195219), $49,914.61, funding request FY 2015
--Develop a Treatment Plan for the Rehabilitation of the Historic Roosevelt Garden (PMIS 162958), $133,698.67, funding request FY 2017
--Implement Historic Roosevelt Garden Treatment Plan at Sagamore Hill (PMIS 171672), $287,399.52, funding request FY 2019

Treatment Type:	Bulk Import TBD
Treatment Completed:	No
Document Type:	Cultural Landscape Report
Document Date:	1995-07-01
Title:	Cultural Landscape Report for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis
IRMA Link:	https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2188427

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Treatment Type:	Bulk Import TBD
Treatment Completed:	No
Document Type:	Cultural Landscape Report
Document Date:	1998-03-01
Title:	Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 2: Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, National Park Service
IRMA Link:	https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2196538
Narrative:	

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Treatment Type:	Bulk Import TBD
Treatment Completed:	No
Document Type:	Cultural Landscape Report
Document Date:	2010-01-01
Title:	Cultural Landscape Report for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site: Volume 2: Treatment Recomendations and Implementation Plan
IRMA Link:	https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2193160
Narrative:	

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

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Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
SAHI_Sagamore Hill NHS Landscape_CLI Update Notes_2025.pdf		

Source