National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2022



Springwood

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historical 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: Springwood

Resource Classification: Cultural Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 650031

Parent Landscape: 650031

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historical Site

Alpha Code: HOFR

Park Organization Code: 1795

Park District: HOFR

Region: Northeast

Restricted: Yes

Landscape Description:

The Springwood landscape is the core of the 836-acre Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (NHS), located in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. The site preserves and interprets the family estate of Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882–1945), thirty-second president of the United States who was born at Springwood and lies buried in its flower garden. FDR considered Springwood, with its main house known as Springwood or the Home, as his primary residence from his childhood through his tenure as New York State governor and four terms as President of the United States, when he led the nation through the Great Depression and World War II. The park today preserves a large portion of the Roosevelt Estate, which covered 1,522 acres at time of FDR's death in 1945. Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site preserves another 181 acres within the limits of the Roosevelt Estate.

Springwood is the name that FDR's father, James Roosevelt, gave to his family's country estate at Hyde Park that he acquired between 1867 and 1886. The estate included domestic buildings and pleasure grounds on the west side of the Post Road (US 9) and the farm buildings on the east side of the road, called the Home Farm. This original portion of the Roosevelt Estate included two residential complexes: the Home to the north, and the Red House to the south (see J.R. Roosevelt Place CLI). In 1900, James Roosevelt died and left his estate to his sons FDR and J.R. Roosevelt, with FDR's portion that included the Home and Home Farm subject to the life estate of his mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt. Following his marriage to Eleanor Roosevelt in 1905, FDR began to actively manage the estate and practice conservation, including model farming and forestry, and purchased his first of several farms on the uplands to the east in 1911. He organized the estate by the parcels that he or his parents purchased. At Springwood outside of the J.R. Roosevelt Place, these included the Wheeler Place and Rogers Land west of the Post Road, and to the east, the Bracken Place and Boreel Place (east half) that comprised the Home Farm. FDR also named areas within these parcels, such as lots and fields. In 1939, FDR established his presidential library and archives at Springwood close to the Home (today managed by the National Archives and Records Administration), and enacted legislation that enabled a 33.2-acre portion of the property surrounding the Home to be conveyed to the federal government for establishment as a national historic site. The National Park Service opened the site to the public in 1946, one year after FDR's death.

Springwood today consists of approximately 369 acres of federally owned land within the Wheeler Place, Rogers

Land, and Home Farm (Bracken and Boreel places). The heart of the landscape is the Home, a large Colonial-Revival-style house built in 1915–1916 around an earlier core that was erected in ca. 1793 and expanded into an Italianate-style villa in ca. 1850. The Home faces east toward the Post Road across a shaded lawn and has an expansive view of the Hudson River to the southwest, now obscured. A large turn-around at the front, now paved in asphalt, is the termination of the tree-lined Home Road, the original estate entrance drive, now closed, that passes between the North Avenue Lot (library property) and South Avenue Lot. The park presently maintains the South Avenue Lot as a meadow or hayfield. To the north of the Home is a service area that includes a Queen Anne-style stable and several utilitarian nineteenth-century outbuildings. Between the service area and the presidential library is the hemlock hedge-enclosed Rose Garden, Sara Roosevelt's formal flower garden where FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt are buried. To the east is the Home Garden, the domestic gardens that included the Large Vegetable Garden and Small Vegetable Garden. The Large Vegetable Garden was replaced by a visitor parking lot in 1947 but was rebuilt along its historic configuration in 2017. At the southwest corner of the Home Garden is the Gardener's Cottage, a ca. 1850 Gothic Revival-style house that is presently used as offices for park rangers. On the lower terrace west of the Home is the Paddock Lot that contains two of FDR's early forest plantations, an orchard, historic water supply features, and a staff residence known as the Duplex. In the wooded area extending west to the Hudson River there is Big Cove Creek that has an ice pond impounded by a masonry dam on the border with the J.R. Roosevelt Place. River Road, the road leading from the Home to the Hudson River, extends southwest into the J.R. Roosevelt Place, and branches north to access the River Wood Lot and Rogers Land where there are four of FDR's forest plantations, two of which have become naturalized and are largely unrecognizable. Stone Cottage Road, the historic Bellefield river road, borders the northern edge of the Rogers Land parcel north of the Wheeler Place. The park has an easement on this road that is a legacy of a right-of-way that FDR acquired in 1935, but it is not open for public trail use.

The Home Farm, acquired by the park in several tracts between 2007 and 2011, historically consisted of open fields, pastures, and the Springwood farm building complex on the west half bordering the Post Road. The interior or eastern part, which is contiguous with the Dumphy and Bennett farms (see Upland Farms CLI), is wooded with four remaining forest plantations set out as part of FDR's forestry program. The Home Farm is crossed by two main roads: Farm Road, which extended along the southern part of the Home Farm through the farm building complex to the Bennett Farm and Val-Kill, and Newbold Road, built by the owner of Bellefield in 1905 to access his tenant farms (Dumphy and Hughson farms). These roads are connected by Cross Road, and several secondary woods roads extend off them. The park presently maintains the western part of Newbold Road, Cross Road, and the eastern part of Farm Road as Roosevelt Farm Lane, a multi-use trail that provides visitor access between Springwood, Top Cottage (FDR's retreat), and Val-Kill (Eleanor's home).

The Roosevelt farm buildings and adjacent fields were redeveloped after 1945 as a private residential development named Springwood Village. The Roosevelt farmhouse, built in ca. 1770, remains within this development. The organization of the fields to the north that border the Post Road—North Parker Lot, South Parker Lot, and Big Lot—has been obscured by commercial development and natural succession. The open space of the North Parker and South Parker lots remains in part due to their reuse as the Hyde Park Drive-in that opened in 1950. The drive-in remains in use today through a lease with the park, and the park presently maintains a visitor parking lot and trailhead to its south.

Visitor use of Springwood is concentrated at the Home and Rose Garden (grave site). Visitors arriving by car or bus enter through Bellefield, location of the National Archives-owned visitor center for the park and presidential library. A tram occasionally offers tours to Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site along Roosevelt Farm Lane. Hikers can access the park via the Hyde Park Trails system that enters the park on a historic road at the Rogers Land tract and loops through the Wheeler Place and J.R. Roosevelt Place to the Home along River Road. The main trail continues across the Post Road and through the Home Farm along Roosevelt Farm Lane to Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site and ends at Top Cottage. Although NPS owns a right-of-way along Stone Cottage Road that extends west from Bellefield along the border of the Rogers Land tract, there is no visitor access or designated trail along it. At the Home Farm, hikers can access the Hyde Park Trail and its branch trails at a trailhead on the South Parker Lot/Hyde Park Drive-In off the Post Road. An eastern trailhead is at the Bennett Farm off Violet Avenue (see Upland Farms CLI).

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Springwood cultural landscape, the core of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site Historic District, is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criteria A, B, and C in the areas of Politics/Government, Conservation, and Architecture. Springwood derives its primary national-level significance under

Criterion B in the area of Politics/Government for its association with Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the 32nd President of the United States and one of the most important political figures of the twentieth century. Elected to an unprecedented four terms, Roosevelt led the United States through two national crises, the Great Depression and World War II, and presided over events that fundamentally altered the course of American history. Springwood was the Roosevelt family's country estate and FDR's primary home from the time of his birth in 1882 until his death in 1945. He was buried in the hedge-enclosed rose garden adjacent to the Home, and his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, was buried alongside him in 1962. Under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government, Springwood is nationally significant for its association with important events that occurred there during Roosevelt's presidency. Following his election in 1932, the property served as FDR's primary residence during extended stays away from the White House. Here, he wrote his inaugural addresses, gave his fireside chats, developed ideas that formed the basis of the New Deal program, and made important national policy decisions, particularly with respect to foreign affairs in the years leading up to the United States entry into World War II. The momentous agreement between FDR and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the fall of 1942 to pursue the development of the atomic bomb took place at Springwood and subsequently affected the outcome of the war, profoundly altering the course of American history. Under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, Springwood is nationally significant for the design of the Home, renovated by Hoppin & Koen in 1915–1916 with the preliminary design by FDR. The alteration and expansion of the Home transformed a picturesque Italian Villa-style frame house (ca. 1850) into a mansion characteristic of early twentieth-century Colonial Revival design through its use of symmetrical massing, stucco siding, porticos and porches, and multi-paned double-hung sash windows with shutters. Springwood is also significant at the state level under Criterion A in the area of Conservation for its association with the history of forestry in New York State during the early twentieth century. The forest plantations within the estate including eight that remain largely intact within the Springwood landscape were set out under FDR's direction between 1912 and 1945. His forestry work paralleled New York State's Reforestation Movement, a state-led conservation effort that used scientific forestry to address economic and social problems. Lastly, Springwood is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the Gardener's Cottage, Coach House, and Greenhouse.

The period of significance for the Springwood landscape is ca. 1793 to 1945. The period begins with construction of the Home at Springwood and ends the year of FDR's death and installation of his grave monument in the Rose Garden. This period encompasses the construction dates of all the architecturally significant buildings located within the property, the year of FDR's birth at Springwood (1882), and the Hoppin & Koen renovation of Springwood (1915-1916).

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The historic character of the Springwood cultural landscape is evaluated by comparing characteristics and features from the close of the period of significance (1945) with current conditions. The Springwood landscape west of the Post Road retains its overall historic organization as developed through 1945 formed by buildings and patterns of gardens, fields, woods, and circulation. The Home, surrounded by intact historic service buildings, remains the core of the landscape along with the Rose Garden that contains the graves of FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt, marked by the marble headstone designed by FDR. To the north, the overall character of the Home Garden as an active agricultural landscape has been reestablished, and to the west the Paddock Lot retains the Lower Orchard, Duplex, remnants of the site's historic water supply system, and two forest plantations set out as part of FDR's forestry program. The FDR Library, including the building and open space of the North Avenue Lot also remains an important part of the setting of the Springwood landscape. The woods and rock outcrops in the lower portion of the site toward the Hudson River retain their overall natural and rustic character, with woods roads driven by FDR during his later years in his specially equipped Ford, and two of FDR's forest plantations remaining on the Wheeler Place and Rogers Land. These historic roads extend across the Home Farm to the east of Post Road, which retains four intact forest plantations and once-managed hardwoods forest that reflect different phases of FDR's forestry program. Throughout the Springwood landscape are remnants of a World War II-era security system, including crash barriers and supports for electric-eye signals along roads and property boundaries.

Since 1945, the Springwood landscape west of the Post Road has changed little in overall character, with some exceptions that include change in use from private residential and agricultural to public historic site, and the related change in circulation that reoriented the primary entrance from the Home Road to the FDR Library entrance road and later, Bellefield. The well-tended character that existed prior to World War II and Sara Delano Roosevelt's death in 1941 has been diminished in portions of the landscape due to budget and staffing limitations, plant diseases, and deer browsing. Growth of woods on the J.R. Roosevelt Place have obscured the significant view of the Hudson River from the Home and its south lawn, and lack of forest management has led to complete loss of FDR's first forest plantations

on the Gravel Lot to natural succession. Changes to details of the landscape since 1945 include asphalt paving of historically gravel walks and drives around the Home, addition of deer fencing and pedestrian barriers in the Rose Garden, and addition of deer fencing and other features at the rebuilt Home Garden. At the Home Farm east of Post Road, the Springwood landscape has undergone much more extensive change since 1945 along the frontage of the Post Road, where agricultural and silvicultural uses have been replaced by suburban commercial and residential uses (outside park property), and public recreation (within park property). The open space of the farm fields that lined the road in 1945 have been lost except at the Hyde Park Drive-In and replaced with development or successional woods. Many sections of stone wall that once continuously lined the road have been removed. The site of the Roosevelt farm building complex, located off park property, is occupied by Springwood Village. Only the substantially altered farmhouse remains, to the south of Farm Lane.

Condition:
The condition of the Springwood cultural landscape is overall “fair.” Major current negative disturbance or deterioration by natural and/or human forces is characterized by the loss of natural and managed hemlock trees due to Hemlock Wooly Adelgid; damage to hemlock hedges, fruit trees, and other plantings due to deer browsing; loss of several historic plantations due to natural succession; spread of non-native invasive vegetation in natural wooded areas; and deferred maintenance on several historic landscape features.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

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

Landscape Type:

Historic Designed Landscape

Historic Site

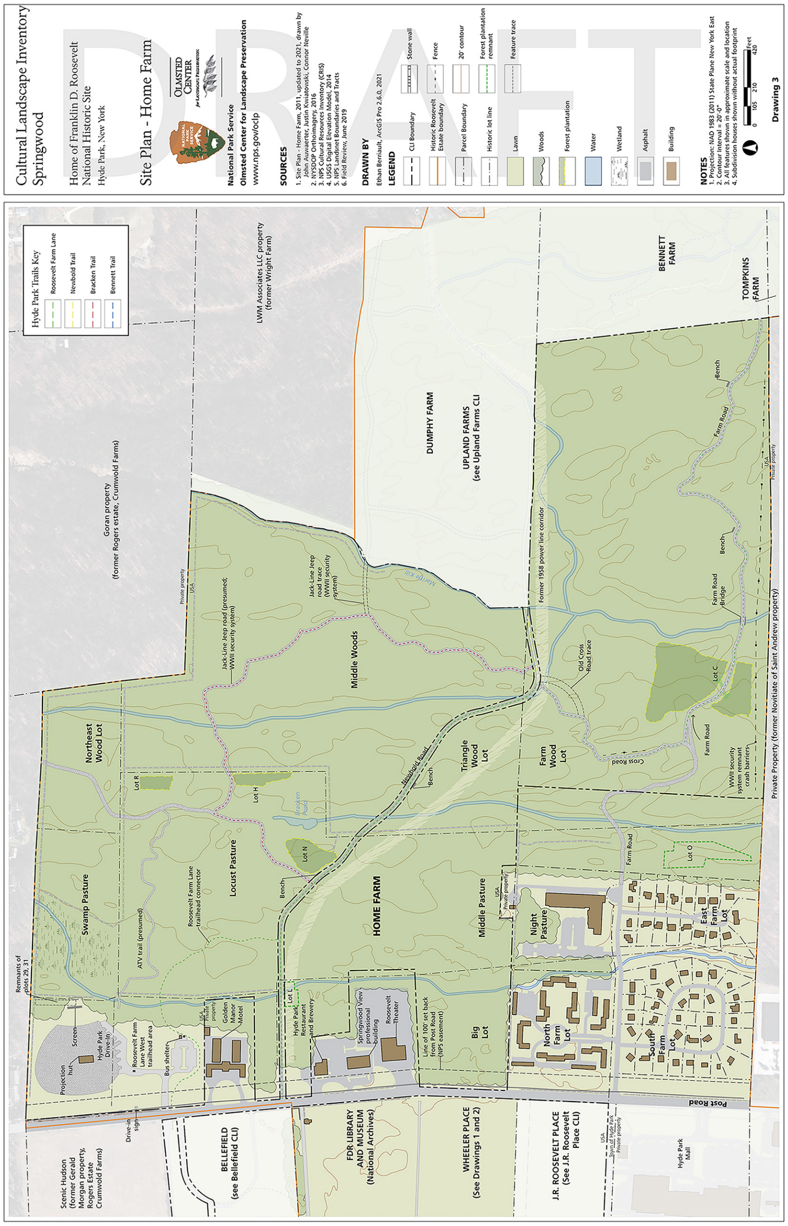
Other Names:

Other Name:	Brierstone	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Springwood	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Crum Elbow	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Roosevelt Estate	**Other Name Type:**	Historic

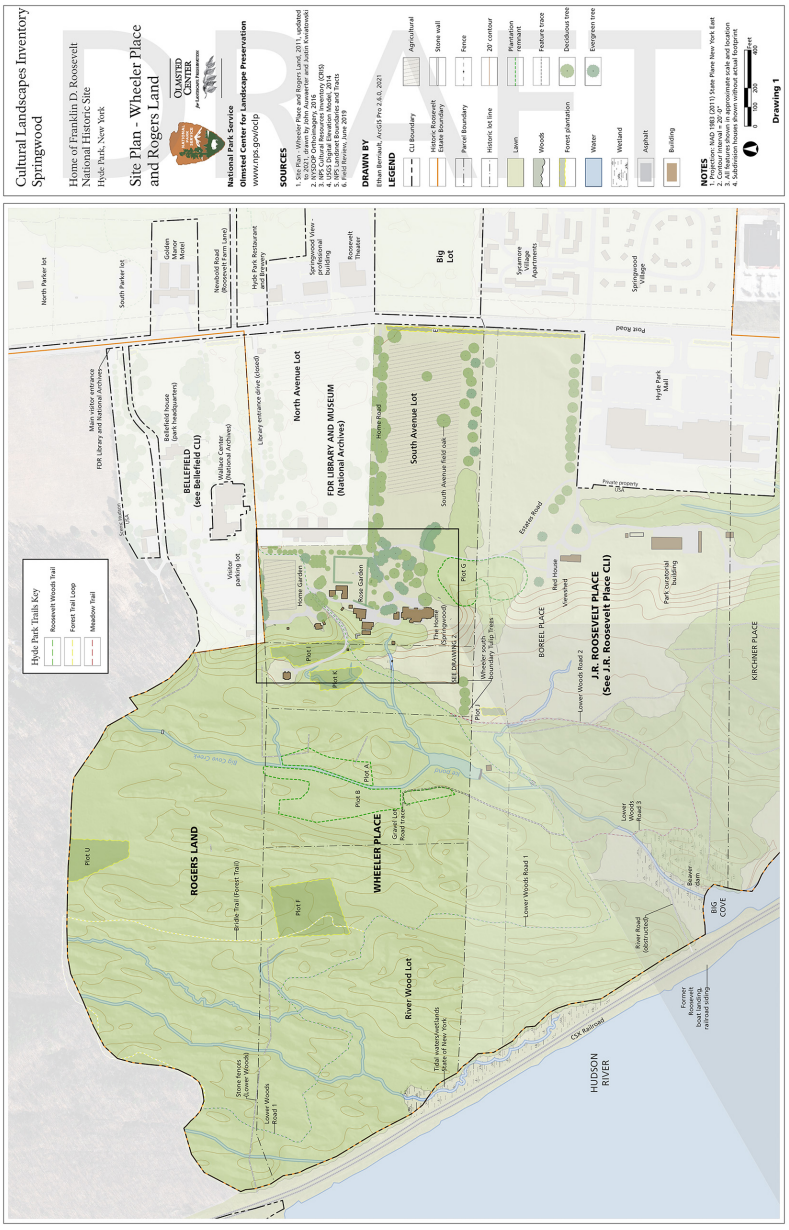
Site Plan



Site map of Springwood, 2 of 3.



Site map of Springwood, 3 of 3.



Site map of Springwood, 1 of 3.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 07/19/2022

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Historic documentation for the Springwood CLI is based on a draft Cultural Landscape Report Part I (Baker, 1999); “FDR and the Land: Historic Resource Study for the Roosevelt Estate” (Sears and Auwaerter, 2011); and updated National Register documentation for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (2012). Field checking of existing conditions was undertaken the week of July 8, 2019, by SUNY ESF landscape architecture students Justin Kwiatkowski, Connor Neville, and Vera Angelina under the direction of John Auwaerter and George Curry, and on aerial imagery and communication with Dave Hayes, the park’s Integrated Resources Manager. Field conditions were rechecked by John Auwaerter on October 28, 2021.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Springwood
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Springwood, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

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

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

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

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Springwood is hereby approved and accepted.

AMY BRACEWELL Digitally signed by AMY BRACEWELL
Date: 2022.07.19 13:37:24 -04'00'

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

Park Concurrence Form, 2022.

United States Department of the Interior

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

1.A.2.(IR1-RSS)

Daniel McEneny
Director
New York State Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation
OPRHP
1 Delaware Avenue North
Cohoes, NY 12047

Dear Mr. McEneny:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for Springwood at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. We seek to reconfirm our agreement on previously evaluated resources and your concurrence on the status of previously unevaluated resources identified in this CLI for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The report has been prepared by a team of historical landscape architects with the National Park Service (NPS) Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation and staff at Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

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

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties they provide fuller documentation than for

New York SHPO concurrence letter, page 1 of 11.

others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape, and similarly documents other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort that also includes cultural resource inventories for historic structures, archeological sites, ethnographic resources, and museum objects. For example, the NPS Historic Structures Inventory (formerly List of Classified Structures) includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground features in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

Previous Historic Property Evaluation:

The Springwood landscape is part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (NHS), which was authorized by Congress on July 18, 1939, under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The park was officially established by executive order on January 27, 1944, and transferred to federal ownership on November 21, 1945, seven months after FDR's death. Springwood includes the original 33.23-acre park property with the home and gravesite adjacent to the 16-acre Franklin D. Library and Museum property established in 1939 and administered by the National Archives and Records Administration. Since the national historic site's establishment, the park has acquired most of the property within Springwood, the original part of the estate as developed through the time of FDR's father's death in 1900, plus the Rogers Land parcel that FDR purchased in 1935. Additional land throughout the historic limits of the Roosevelt Estate was acquired by the park under authority of the Roosevelt Family Lands Act passed by Congress in 1998 (Public Law 105-364), which gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to acquire lands and interest within the boundaries of the 1,522-acre estate at the time of FDR's death in 1945. The adjacent Newbold family estate, Bellefield, now part of the NHS, has its own distinct significance. Eleanor Roosevelt NHS, which is adjacent to the Upland Farms CLI project area and was part of the Roosevelt Estate in 1945, is a separate NPS unit that is separately listed in the National Register, with a later period of significance that extends to 1962.

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places without documentation on October 15, 1966, following passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Initial National Register documentation for the park was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on February 8, 1980. At this time, the listed property encompassed 264 acres, and significance was documented in the area of Politics/Government. A specific period of significance was not identified, although the date 1915, when major renovation on the home were completed, was listed in the documentation. Contributing resources at Springwood included: Ash Pit; Coach House (Stables); Cold Frame; Duplex; Franklin D. Roosevelt Home (Springwood); Garage & Stables; Gardener's Cottage; Gardener's Cottage Garage; Greenhouse; Greenhouse Tool Shed; Hot Bed; Large Ice House; Laundry; Old Reservoir; Rose Garden and Gravesite; Small Ice House; Springwood Pump House; and Tennis Court Ruins.

New York SHPO concurrence letter, page 2 of 11.

On September 24, 1996, your office concurred with the National Park Service's evaluations of contributing and noncontributing resources at the park that included resources within the Springwood area as part of an update to the NPS List of Classified Structures: Ash Pit, Coach House, Cold Frame, Duplex House, Estates Road, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Home (Springwood"), (Reconstructed) Garage and Stables, Gardener's Cottage, Gardener's Cottage – Garage, Greenhouse, Greenhouse-Tool Shed, Hot Bed, Large Ice House, Laundry Building, Main Entrance Driveway (now Home Road), Old Reservoir, Pump House, Ram House (which one not specified), River Wood Road (now River Road), Roosevelts' Grave, Service Road (Springwood), Shed (now Service Area Shed), Small Ice House, Stone Boundary Wall at Route 9 (now Post Road Stone Walls), Stone Wall along Trail into Woods (now River Road Stone Wall), and Tennis Court Ruins.

On November 17, 2014, a boundary increase was approved as part of updated National Register documentation to address land incorporated into the park since 1980. The updated documentation also expanded the areas of significance from Politics/Government to also include to Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology under Criteria A, B, C, and D. The overall period of significance was documented as ca. 1793–1945, beginning with the construction of the Home and ending with FDR's death and burial in the Rose Garden. Additional features at Springwood evaluated as contributing included: Farm and Woods Roads (Lower Woods Road #1, Lower Woods Road #1 Stone Culvert); Fire Hose Shed; FDR & Eleanor Roosevelt Grave Marker; Home Road; Home Road Gate; Ice Pond (portion); New Reservoir; River Road (portion); Rose Garden and Gravesite (Rose Garden Walks, Sundial Pedestal, Fala & Chief Grave Markers); Security System Remnants; Security Roads; Service Area Shed; Service Roads (Estates Road (portion), Springwood Service Road); Springwood Grounds (Cast Iron Hose Bib-since removed, Paddock Lot Field, Wood Trellis at Laundry, South Avenue Lot Field, Old Standpipe Foundations, "Worship" Statue-since removed); Stone Wall Systems (Post Road Stone Walls, River Road Stone Wall, Stone Fences); System of Forest Plantations (portions); and Upper Ram House. Non-contributing features included the Furnace House (since removed) and South Lawn Flagstone Walk.

Current Findings:

The enclosed CLI for Springwood fully evaluates the cultural landscape, particularly the associated landscape characteristics and features, and finds that the site's landscape retains integrity to the areas of Politics/Government, Conservation, and Architecture. As noted previously, many of the property's features compiled on the attached list have already been listed on the National Register. The CLI identifies an additional 86 resources and features related to natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, constructed water features, views and vistas, and small-scale features that contribute to the significance and historic character of the property. An additional 35 features have been evaluated as noncontributing because they are not historically significant. A total of four

New York SHPO concurrence letter, page 3 of 11.

features have been evaluated as undetermined because future research is needed to determine their significance.

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

Based on the CLI, we seek to reconfirm our agreement on previously evaluated resources and your concurrence on the status of resources and features identified in this CLI:

- The Springwood landscape derives its primary national-level significance under Criterion B in the area of Politics/Government for its association with Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the 32nd President of the United States and one of the most important political figures of the twentieth century.
- It is significant at the national level under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government for its association with important events that occurred there during Roosevelt's presidency.
- It is significant at the national level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the design of the Home, renovated by Hoppin & Koen in 1915–1916 with the preliminary design by FDR.
- It is significant at the state level under Criterion A in the area of Conservation for its association with the history of forestry in New York State during the early twentieth century.
- It is significant at the state level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the Gardener's Cottage, Coach House, and Greenhouse.
- The period of significance for the Springwood landscape is ca.1793 to 1945. The period begins with construction of the Home at Springwood and ends the year of FDR's death and installation of his grave monument in the Rose Garden. This period encompasses the construction dates of all the architecturally significant buildings located within the property, the year of FDR's birth at Springwood (1882), and the Hoppin & Koen renovation of Springwood (1915-1916).
- The categorization of contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined landscape characteristics and features (see attached list).

If you concur with these findings, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Jeff Killion, Interior Region 1 CLI Coordinator, by email: jeff_killion@nps.gov. We would appreciate your response in **45 days**, if possible. Thank you for your attention to this inventory. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Killion at 508-455-8540 (telework cell).

JONATHAN MEADE

Digitally signed by JONATHAN MEADE
Date: 2022.07.14 10:57:13 -04'00'

Jonathan Meade
Associate Regional Director
Resource Stewardship and Science

New York SHPO concurrence letter, page 4 of 11.

Enclosure/Attachment

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

I concur with the National Park Service categorizations of the landscape resources and features for Springwood, as contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined.

R. David Weg
New York State Historic Preservation Officer

8/20/2022
Date

New York SHPO concurrence letter, page 5 of 11.

NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Springwood
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
List of Contributing, Non-Contributing, and Undetermined Landscape Features
June 2022

Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

The following landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the property's historic character, though not all are considered countable resources according to the National Register of Historic Places. Features marked with a (+) were evaluated in National Register documentation on February 8, 1980. Features marked with a (#) were determined eligible for listing in the National Register by the New York SHPO on September 24, 1996. Features marked with a (*) were evaluated in updated National Register documentation on November 17, 2014.

Natural Systems and Features

Lower Woods (portion)
Middle Woods (portion)
Big Cove Creek (portion)
Maritje Kill

Spatial Organization

Big Lot
Duplex Yard
Farm Wood Lot
Gravel Lot
Home Garden Field
Laundry Yard
Locust Pasture
Main Lawn
Middle Pasture
North Lawn
North Parker Lot
Northeast Wood Lot
* Paddock Lot Field
River Wood Lot
Rogers Land
+ Rose Garden
Service Yard
* Springwood Grounds
South Lawn
* South Avenue Lot Field
South Parker Lot
Swamp Pasture
Tennis Court Area

New York SHPO concurrence letter, page 6 of 11.

Triangle Wood Lot

Land Use

South Avenue Lot Special Use Permit (hay harvest)
Tract 01-112: Stone Cottage Road Right-of-Way (Federal; Scenic Hudson landowner)

Vegetation

Bellefield Boundary Trees
FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt Grave Beds (2)
FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt Grave Marker Bed
Front Terrace Wintercreeper Hedge
Front Terrace Vines
Home Foundation Shrubs
Home Garden Fruit Trees
Home Garden Vegetable Crops
Home Road Allée
Laundry Yard Hemlock and Rhododendron Screen
Laundry Yard White Pine
Lower Orchard
Main Lawn and North Lawn Specimen Trees
Mock Orange Shrub Mass (North Lawn)
Pee Gee Hydrangeas (North Lawn)
* Plot A (red pine, remnant)
* Plot B (white pine, remnant)
* Plot C (White Pine Lot)
* Plot E /Post Road Border (white pine)
* Plot F (white pine)
* Plot G (ravine woods)
* Plot H (white pine)
* Plot I (white, Scots pine)
* Plot K (tulip-poplar)
* Plot L (tulip-poplar, remnant)
* Plot N (white pine, red pine)
* Plot R (Norway spruce underplanting)
* Plot U (white pine)
Post Road Roadside Trees
River Road Triangle Norway Spruce and Lilacs
Rose Garden Flower Border 1 (Central quadrant)
Rose Garden Flower Border 2 (Outer central quadrant)
Rose Garden Flower Border 3 (West quadrant)
Rose Garden Hemlock Hedge
Rose Garden Lawn
Rose Garden Rose Beds (30)
Sago Palms (6 planters)
South Avenue Lot Field Oaks
South Avenue Lot Hay Grasses

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Springwood Service Road Hemlock Hedges
Tennis Court Norway Spruce Windbreak
Terrace Bank Woods
Wheeler South Boundary Tulip Trees (Paddock Lot)

Circulation

Bridle Trail Road (Hyde Park Trails: Forest Trail Loop)
Coach House Rear Drive
Cross Road (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Farm Lane)
Duplex Road
#* Estates Road (portion) (1795ESTA)
Farm Road (portion) (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Farm Lane)
Gardener's Cottage Drive
Gravel Pit (Lot) Road
#* Home Road (1795MAIN)
Kitchen Walk
* Lower Woods Road #1 (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Woods Trail) (1795LOWO)
Newbold Road (Roosevelt Farm Lane) (portion) (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Farm Lane and Newbold Trail)
North Lawn Walks to Rose Garden
Pump House Road
#* River Road (portion) (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Woods Trail) (1795RIWO)
Road to Rogers (Hyde Park Trails: Bracken Trail)
* Rose Garden Walks (1795GRAV)
* Security Roads (Jeep Roads 5M and 6M) (portions) (Hyde Park Trails: Bracken Trail)
#* Springwood Service Road (1795SERV)
Stone Cottage Road (Crum Elbow Point Trail and Forest Trail Loop) (NPS Right-of-Way)

Buildings and Structures

+#* Ash Pit (121)
+#* Coach House (Stables) (103)
+#* Cold Frame (124)
+#* Duplex (110)
Farm Road Concrete Bridge over Maritje Kill (remnant)
* Fire Hose Shed
Forest Trail Retaining Wall (not mapped)
+#* Franklin D. Roosevelt Home (Springwood) (101)
+#* Garage & Stables (105)
+#* Gardener's Cottage (108)
+#* Gardener's Cottage Garage (109)
+#* Greenhouse (106)
Greenhouse Potting Shed
+#* Greenhouse Tool Shed (Garage) (114)
Guard House (reconstructed). River Road
+#* Hot Bed (120)

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+#* Large Ice House (107)
+#* Laundry (102)
* Lower Woods Road #1 (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Woods Trail) Stone Culvert (1795CULV)
* New Reservoir
+#* Old Reservoir (1795CIST)
Paddock Lot-Service Yard Steps
#* Post Road Stone Walls (Wheeler Place, Home Farm) (portion) (1795STBO)
#* River Road Stone Wall (1795STWA)
Roger's Stone Bridge #1 (NPS ROW)
* Roger's Stone Bridge #2 (pre 1930)
Roger's Stone Bridge #3 (NPS ROW)
Roger's Stone Bridge #4 (NPS ROW)
#* Service Area Shed (116)
+* Small Ice House (104)
+#* Springwood Pump House (118)
* Stone Fences (Lower Woods and Middle Woods) (portion) (1795KPRO)
#* Upper Ram House (1795RAMH)

Views and Vistas

Home Road Vista
River and Mountain View (South Lawn/Home)
View of the Home from Home Road

Constructed Water Features

* Bracken Pond
* Ice Pond (portion)
Main Lawn Pool (Springwood Fountain)

Small Scale Features

Doghouses (reconstructed)
* Fala & Chief Grave Markers (1795PETS)
+#* FDR & Eleanor Roosevelt Grave Marker
* Home Road Gate (1795OLGA)
Kitchen Alley Fence and Gate
* Old Standpipe Foundations (Home Garden Water Tower) (1795PIPE)
Rose Arbor (Wood Arbor)
* Security System Remnants (portions)
South Avenue Lot Utility Poles
* Sundial Pedestal (1795SUND)
+#* Tennis Court Ruins (Backstops) (1795TENN)
Trotting Course Trace
* Wood Trellis at Laundry (Laundry Yard Fence) (1795TREL)

New York SHPO concurrence letter, page 9 of 11.

Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

Spatial Organization
Roosevelt Farm Lane West Trailhead Area

Land Use
* Hyde Park Drive-In (Commercial Lease)
Hyde Park Trails
Tract 01-109: Route 9 Setback Easement (NPS)
Tract 01-110: Newbold Road Public Right-of-Way
* Tract 01-122, Hyde Park Brewpub (Private)
* Tract 01-128, Golden Manor Motel (Private)
* Tract 01-129, Springwood View Offices (Private)
* Tract 01-130, Roosevelt Theater (Private)

Vegetation
Roosevelt Farm Lane West Trailhead Landscape (Mowed Turf, Bioswale, Specimen Trees)
Rose Arbor Junipers
Small Vegetable Garden Cherry Orchard

Circulation
Home Garden Walks (Large Vegetable Garden Roads)
Hyde Park Drive-In Roads/Parking
Library Walk to Home Road (portion)
Post Road Sidewalk (Home Farm)
Roosevelt Farm Lane West Trailhead Connector Trail
Roosevelt Farm Lane West Trailhead Parking Lot
* South Lawn Flagstone Walk (1795FLAG)
Springwood-Bellefield Service Road (to 1948 Parking Lot)

Buildings and Structures
Bracken Trail Walkable Structure
* Farm Road (Timber) Bridge (over Maritje Kill)
* Hyde Park Drive-In (Projection Hut)
* Hyde Park Drive-In Screen
Post Road Power Line (non-NPS)
Roosevelt Farm Lane West Trailhead Bus Shelter (Pavilion)

Views and Vistas
Vista along Post Road Approach

Small Scale Features
Accessible Entrance Ramp (to the Home)
Audio Interpretive Station (Paddock Lot)

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Bike Racks, Bollards, Gates (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Farm Lane) (not mapped)
Cross Road (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Farm Lane) Barrier Fence
Fire Hydrants
Gravesite Railing (post-and-chain)
Home Garden Deer Fence
Hyde Park Drive-In Entrance Sign
Hyde Park Drive-In Light Standards
* Hyde Park Drive-In Ticket Booth
Laundry Yard HVAC Chiller and Generator
NPS Benches
NPS Roosevelt Farm Lane West Entry Sign
NPS Signage - Directional and Interpretive
Paddock Lot Audio Interpretive Bench
Parking Lot Kiosk (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Farm Lane)
Rose Garden Deer Fence
South Lawn Rustic Benches

Undetermined Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

Land Use
FDR Library Drainage-Sewer Easement

Vegetation
Main Lawn Pool Barberry

Circulation
ATV Road, Presumed (Drive-In to Road to Rogers)

Buildings and Structures
Road and Trail Culverts (Stone, Concrete, Steel): Duplex Road, Roosevelt Farm Lane (Newbold Road, Cross Road, Farm Road), Bracken Trail (Road to Rogers, Jack-Line Jeep Road)

New York SHPO concurrence letter, page 11 of 11.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
New York	Dutchess County

Size (Acres): 369

Land Tract Number(s)

01-101, 17.66 acres, original NHS
01-102, 58.29 acres, Wheeler Place
01-105, 50.02 acres, Rogers Land
01-109, 0 acres, Federal Easement, 100-foot setback along east side of Post Road
01-110, 0 acres, Public ROW along Newbold Road aka Riefler Road
01-117, 0 acres, Federal ROW on Stone Cottage Road
01-121, 28.21 acres, North, South Parker Lots
01-122, 1.17 acres, Big Lot, part
01-123, 4.08 acres, Big Lot, part
01-124, 15.61 acres, Big Lot
01-126, 197.00 acres, Home Farm: western half part of Springwood, eastern half part of Upland Farms

Boundary Description:

The Springwood CLI project area is an irregularly shaped 369-acre property within the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site that straddles Post Road (US 9). Springwood corresponds with the limits of the Roosevelt Estate acquired by FDR's parents in 1867–1868 and inherited by FDR in 1900. To the west of the Post Road, this includes the Wheeler Place and a parcel to the north, Rogers Land, that FDR acquired in 1935. Together, these two parcels encompassed the park or domestic grounds of Springwood. East of the Post Road is the farm component of the estate that FDR called the Home Farm, comprised of two parcels (Bracken Place, Boreel Place/east). The J.R. Roosevelt Place west of the Post Road was also part of the Springwood estate (Boreel Place/west and Kirchner Place) but was inherited by FDR's half-brother in 1900 and occupied by his heirs through 1945 and is thus organized as a separate landscape (see J.R. Roosevelt CLI).

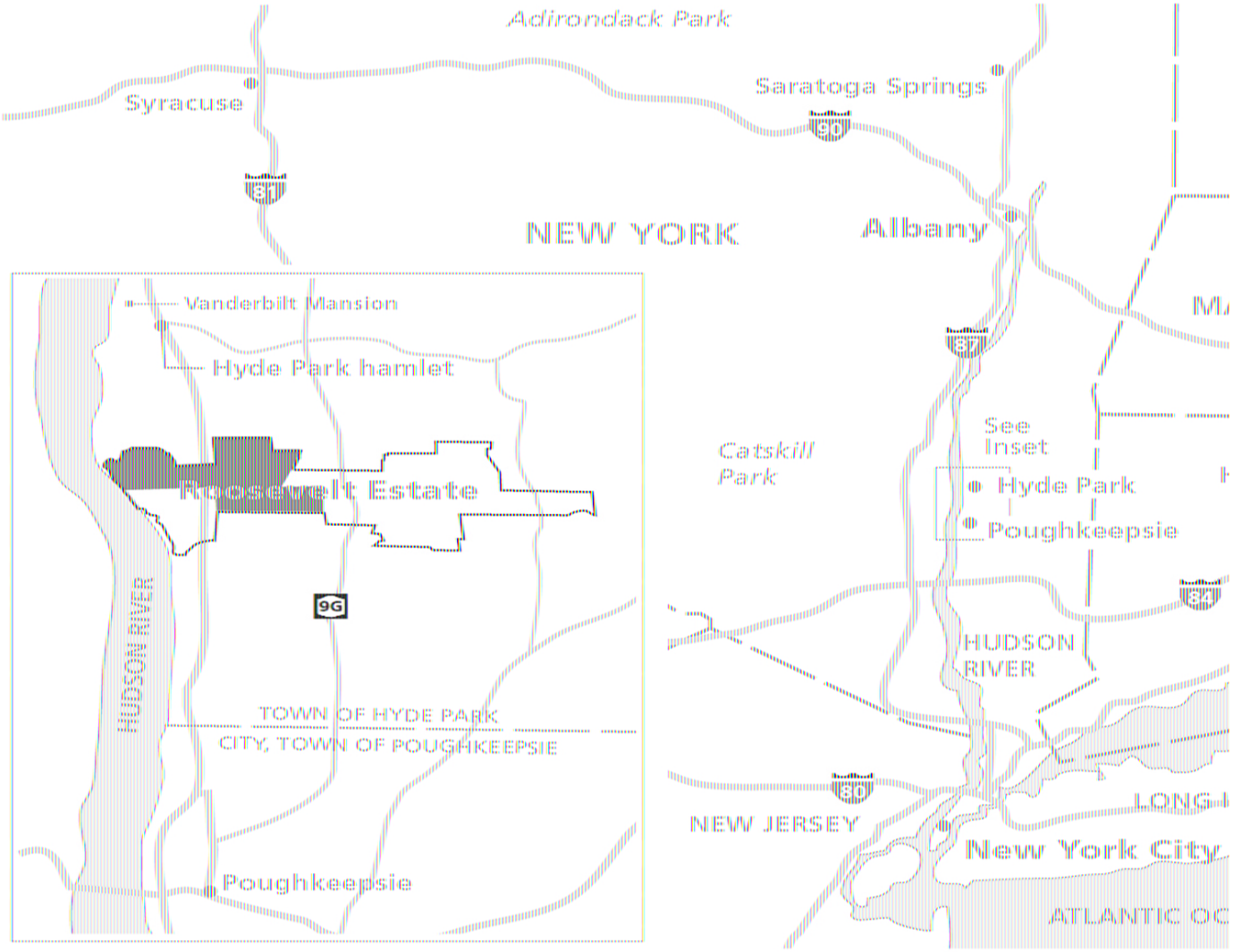
The boundaries of the Springwood landscape west of the Post Road extend from the northern boundary of the J.R. Roosevelt Place north to the boundary of Bellefield and Stone Cottage Road, and from the Post Road west to the railroad and boundary of the state tidal waters along the Hudson River. Excluded from this area is the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum (North Avenue Lot, 16.3 acres) that is under the jurisdiction of the National Archives and Records Administration. A narrow strip along the northern border of the J.R. Roosevelt Place, known as the Drainage Lot, was inherited by FDR in 1900 but is included as part of the J.R. Roosevelt Place CLI project area. East of the Post Road, the Springwood landscape encompasses the Home Farm that extends east to the Maritje Kill and the boundaries of the Dumphy Farm and Bennett Farm (see Upland Farms CLI). Numerous tracts subdivided from the Home Farm after 1945, including Springwood Village and Hyde Park Estates (site of the Springwood farm buildings), offices, restaurant, movie theater, and a motel, remain in private ownership and are excluded from this inventory.

The park-owned Crum Elbow Point, a spit of land on the Hudson River west of the CSX railroad at the end of Stone Cottage Road (tracts 01-104 and 01-106) is not inventoried as part of the Springwood CLI because the land is outside the historic boundary of the Roosevelt Estate. However, FDR did have a right-of-way along Stone Cottage Road that he purchased along with contiguous Rogers Land in 1935.

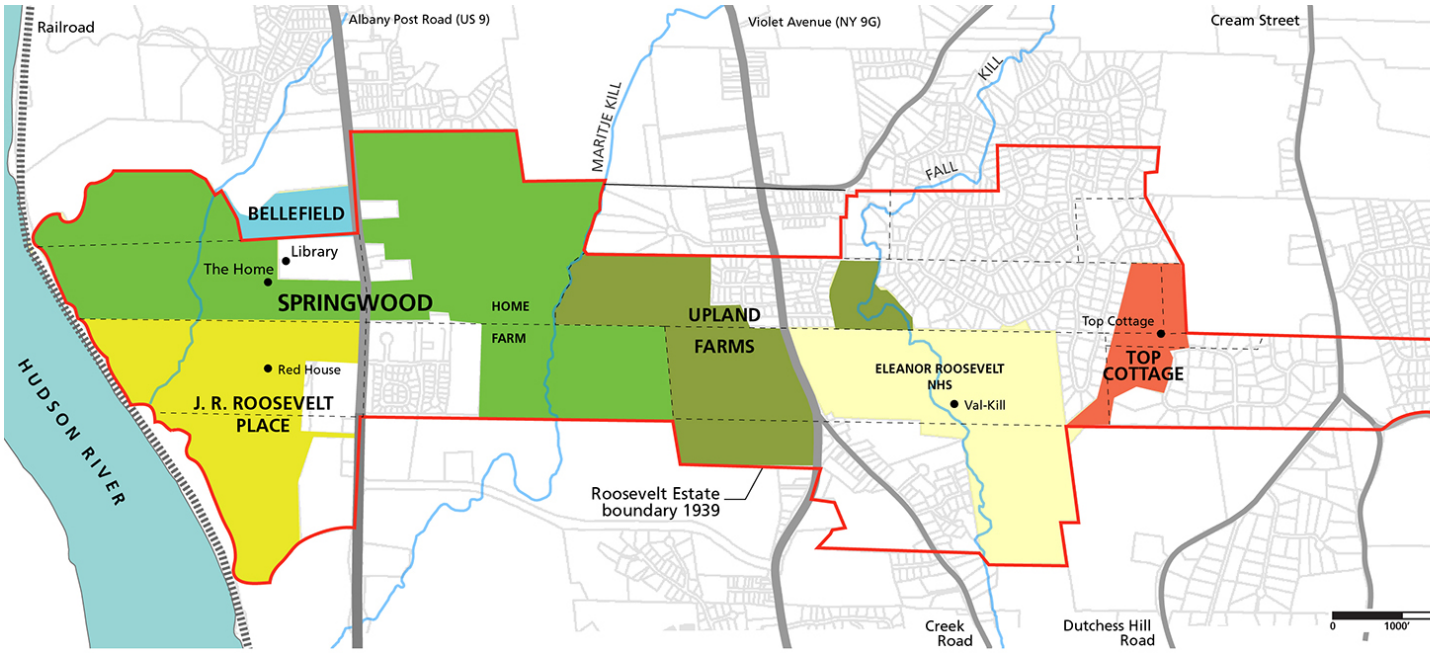
Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
GPS	Area	41.76893	-73.947468	
GPS	Area	41.76596	-73.945157	
GPS	Area	41.767424	-73.93025	
GPS	Area	41.765887	-73.93055	
GPS	Area	41.771375	-73.917656	
GPS	Area	41.762016	-73.914201	

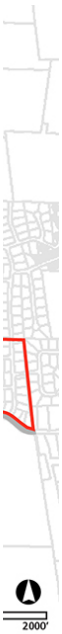
Location Map:



Location of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (HOFR) in the Hudson Valley of New York. The red boundary is the 1939 limits of the Roosevelt Estate. The green shaded area indicates the location of the Springwood inventory unit. (SUNY ESF)



The historic Roosevelt Estate showing 1939 boundary (red line), current park property (colored areas), and roads and property lines in the surrounding context. Colored areas depict the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt CLI project areas: Springwood (bright green), J.R. Roosevelt Place, Upland Farms, Top Cottage, and Bellefield. Eleanor Roosevelt NHS is separate park unit within the historic limits of the Roosevelt Estate. (SUNY ESF and Dutchess County GIS tax map)



a

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The Springwood project area is located along the east bank of the Hudson River within the Hudson River Valley region of New York State. The area is part of the Hudson Lowlands physiographic region characterized by alternating alluvial terraces and bands of rock outcrop that extend in a general north-south direction and rise in elevation from the banks of the Hudson. Elevations range from near sea level along the Hudson River to 240 in the eastern part of Springwood (Home Farm). The largest terrace, traversed by the Post Road, historically formed the spine of the cultural landscape, and contained the prime agricultural land.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The Springwood landscape was shaped by a long history of human habitation, with agricultural clearings probably established on the site by the Wappinger people long before European colonization. Construction of the Post Road, probably following a Wappinger trail, and creation of farms by European settlers in the early eighteenth century expanded the extent of the cultural landscape, which was further refined as the farms transitioned to country seats in the early nineteenth century, known along the east bank of the Hudson River as river estates. Springwood, like most river estates, featured the domestic grounds on the west side of the Post Road overlooking the Hudson River, while the utilitarian estate farm buildings were on the east side of the road. Pasture, woodlots, and forest plantations were on the rougher land closer to the Hudson River on the west, and along the eastern half of the Home Farm. The Roosevelt family maintained this organization of the landscape through FDR's death in 1945. After this time, the cultural patterns of the landscape were altered with the end of agricultural and silvicultural uses as FDR's heirs sold off land for suburban residential and commercial strip development.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Springwood landscape consists of federally owned land in the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York accessed from US 9, the Post Road that bisects the landscape. US 9 is a state-maintained, two-lane road that serves as the main north-south arterial along the east side of the Hudson River. The Town of Hyde Park has a population of 21,021 as of April 1, 2020. The center of the unincorporated hamlet of Hyde Park is on US 9 approximately one mile north of Springwood. Suburban residential subdivisions developed after World War II are found throughout the area, together with commercial strip development from the same period along US 9, including within the historic limits of Springwood. The nearest large urban area is the City of Poughkeepsie (population 30,600), approximately 2.5 miles south on US 9. (U.S. Census Quick Facts)

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

Zoning in the Town of Hyde Park does not identify national park property as a distinct zone (see Regional Landscape Context graphic). None of the park land is identified as Historic Overlay District or Scenic Overlay District. The portion of Springwood east of US 9, along with the adjacent park-owned J.R. Roosevelt Place and Scenic Hudson-owned Morgan property to the north, is zoned as Waterfront (WF), which allows the following uses (not a comprehensive list): one-family dwellings, agriculture, camp, civic facility, forestry use, municipal, nursery school, solar system, and roadside stand. Additional uses, such as cultural facility, mining, plant nursery, and telecommunication towers, are allowable by special permit. The frontage along the east side of US 9 is zoned Corridor Business (CB), which allows the following in addition to those for WF (except mining): multiple dwelling, general commercial, recreation commercial, medical office, and lodging facility, with gas station by special permit. Agriculture is not allowed in the Corridor Business zone. The eastern part of the Home Farm is zoned Greenbelt (GB), which allows the following uses: agriculture, camp, day camp, forestry use, municipal, nursery school, roadside stand, solar system, with public utility, mining, and telecommunication towers by special permit. (Town of Hyde Park website)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/19/2022

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Springwood landscape, as part of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, meets the requirements of the management category “Must Be Preserved and Maintained” because it is related to the park’s legislated purpose and contains contributing resources as documented in the National Register of Historic Places. The park was authorized in 1939 and established in 1944. The purpose of the park “is to preserve and interpret the birthplace, lifelong home, and memorial gravesite of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, so that current and future generations can appreciate the life and legacy of the longest-serving U.S. President—a man who led the nation through the two great crises of the 20th Century, the Great Depression and World War II.” (GMP 2011: 33)

The core of the Springwood landscape within the Wheeler Place, a 33.2-acre parcel containing the Home and gravesite contiguous with the 16-acre library property, formed the original national historic site authorized in 1939, established in 1944, and opened to the public in 1946. The western part of the Wheeler Place, comprised 60.46 acres of wooded land that FDR historically managed for forestry purposes, and which forms a key part of the setting of the Home, was added to the national historic site in 1952. To the north, the 52-acre Rogers Land parcel that FDR acquired in 1935 for forestry purposes was added to the site in 1975. Portions of the Home Farm were incorporated into the national historic site in the early 2000s beginning with a 334-acre parcel acquired in 2007 that contains the historically wooded land at the eastern half of the Home Farm. This tract extends east to NY 9G on the former Dumphy, Bennett, and Tompkins farms that FDR purchased beginning in 1911 (see Upland Farms CLI). In 2002, a donation of 35 acres from Open Space Conservancy Inc. included the “viewshed” tract that forms the southernmost part of the park, adjoining the Culinary Institute of America lands. In 2010, 15.6 acres with frontage along the Post Road on the historic Big Lot and Middle Pasture was added to the national historic site, followed by 28.9 acres that included the Hyde Park Drive-In on the historic North Parker Lot and South Parker Lot. The Home Farm property incorporated into the park is part of the historic rural setting of the site that is important for understanding the character of the Springwood estate and FDR’s approach to conservation. The Springwood landscape contains resources related to FDR’s forestry program, including four intact forest plantations and a network of farm and woods roads, along with remnants of prior agricultural use, including stone fences, as well as remnants of a World War II security system.

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Lease

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Hyde Park Drive-In

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Hay harvesting on the South Avenue Lot and J. R. Roosevelt Place front field.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative: Tracts 01-101, 01-102, 01-105, 01-121, 01-122, 01-123, 01-124, 01-126.

Type of Interest: Less Than Fee Simple

Narrative: Tract 01-112 contains a federal right-of-way bordering the Springwood landscape along the historic Stone Cottage Road. Property owned by Scenic Hudson.

Type of Interest: Less Than Fee Simple

Narrative: Tract 01-110 contains a public right-of-way along the historic Newbold Road through the Home Farm and Dumphy Farm between Routes 9 and 9G. Town of Hyde Park?

Type of Interest: Less Than Fee Simple

Narrative: Tract 01-109 is a federal easement within the historic Home Farm consisting of a 100-foot set-back from the east side of the Post Road where buildings, signs and structures are prohibited.

Type of Interest: None - Other Federal Agency Owned

Narrative: Tract 01-114 is a 16.3-acre tract within the Springwood landscape (Wheeler Place) that contains the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum, National Archives and Records Administration.

Type of Interest: None - Privately Owned

Narrative: Tracts 01-125, 01-128, 01-130.

Located in managed wilderness?: No

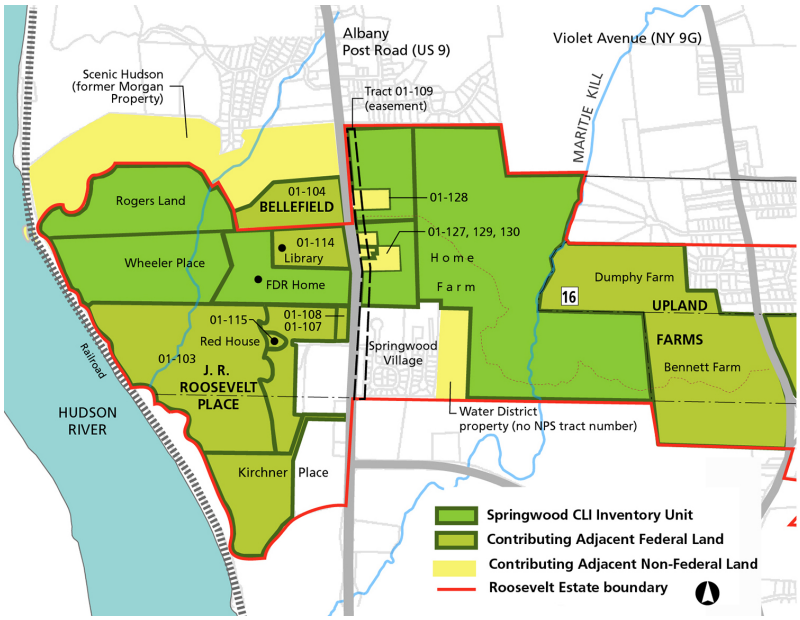
Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands that most directly contribute include tract 01-114, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum administered by NARA. It forms part of the original Wheeler Place that is the core of Springwood, and contains a museum building and landscape designed, developed, and used by FDR. To the south of Springwood is the park-owned J.R. Roosevelt Place (separate CLI), tracts 01-103, 01-107, 01-108, and 01-115 that are part of the original Springwood estate but were owned after 1900 by FDR's half-brother. The main residence (Red House), front fields, and sloping meadow below the house are an important part of Springwood's setting. River Road, the main route between the Home and the Hudson River where the Roosevelts had a boat launch and which provides access to the woods roads used by FDR to access his managed forest, is on the J.R. Roosevelt Place. To the north of Springwood is Bellefield (separate CLI), tract 01-104, a neighboring river estate owned during the historic period by the Newbold family. While portions have been redeveloped for the Wallace Visitor and Education Center and visitor parking lot, it is still an important part of Springwood's historic setting. The Morgan property north of the Rogers Land section of Springwood, privately owned by the Scenic Hudson Land Trust, contributes to the wooded, undeveloped setting, and contains Stone Cottage Road, the historic Bellefield river road over which NPS has a right-of-way (tract 01-112). The east end of the Morgan property north of Bellefield and across from the Home Farm contains open fields along US 9 that contribute to historic rural setting of Springwood. US 9, the Post Road (Albany Post Road), contributes to the historic character of the Springwood landscape; its existing two-lane configuration is similar to its historic condition in 1945, except for widened shoulders and intersections with post-1945 development. Adjacent lands on the east side of US 9, historically the Home Farm comprised of woods and working agricultural fields were part of the rural character of the Springwood that mirrored the landscape on the west side of the road. Since 1945, the historic fields and farmstead were redeveloped for commercial and residential uses or became successional woods. Despite this, the private inholdings that remain, tracts 01-127, 01-128, 01-129, and 01-130 directly across from the Home and Bellefield, are on sites integral to the Springwood landscape and contain remnants of the historic open space. The Hyde Park Estates and Springwood Village (no NPS tract numbers), and a recently built nursing home (tract 01-125) at the southern end of the Home Farm across from the J.R. Roosevelt Place have been fully redeveloped and do not contribute to the Springwood landscape. A wooded tract to the west owned by the municipal water district contributes because it is undeveloped and retains its historic wooded character, including remnants of one of FDR's forest plantations. Tract 01-109, a 100-foot undeveloped setback from US 9 (federal easement), contributes as part of the historic open space of the Home Farm and has sections of historic dry-laid stone wall and mature sycamore trees that may be historic. East of the Home Farm, the wooded Bennett, Tompkins, and Dumphy farms contribute to Springwood's rural setting and contain the continuation of Farm Lane and Newbold Road, and preserve remnants of FDR's forestry work (see Upland Farms CLI). Additional lands outside of the park boundaries contribute to the significance of the Springwood landscape: to the west and south, the Hudson River, the highlands along the river's west bank, and the ridgelines of the Shawangunk Mountains to the southwest, along with the Poughkeepsie railroad bridge were focal points of the views from the Home. Although partly obscured, this viewshed contributes to the landscape's rural setting and character. Both FDR and his father specified in wills and deeds that river and mountain views be preserved.

Adjacent Lands Graphic:



Map of the Springwood CLI project area and adjacent contributing lands. (SUNY ESF and Dutchess County GIS tax map)

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

The Springwood landscape is part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site (NHS), which was authorized by Congress on July 18, 1939, under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The park was officially established by executive order on January 27, 1944, and transferred to federal ownership on November 21, 1945, seven months after FDR's death. Springwood includes the original 33.23-acre park property with the home and gravesite adjacent to the 16-acre Franklin D. Library and Museum property established in 1939 and administered by the National Archives and Records Administration. Since the national historic site's establishment, the park has acquired most of the property within Springwood, the original part of the estate as developed through the time of FDR's father's death in 1900, plus the Rogers Land parcel that FDR purchased in 1935. Additional land throughout the historic limits of the Roosevelt Estate was acquired by the park under authority of the Roosevelt Family Lands Act passed by Congress in 1998 (Public Law 105-364), which gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to acquire lands and interest within the boundaries of the 1,522-acre estate at the time of FDR's death in 1945. The adjacent Newbold family estate, Bellefield, now part of the NHS, has its own distinct significance. Eleanor Roosevelt NHS, which is adjacent to the Upland Farms CLI project area and was part of the Roosevelt Estate in 1945, is a separate NPS unit that is separately listed in the National Register, with a later period of significance that extends to 1962.

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places without documentation on October 15, 1966, following passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.
Initial National Register documentation for the park was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on February 8, 1980. At this time, the listed property encompassed 264 acres, and significance was documented in the area of Politics/Government. A specific period of significance was not identified, although the date 1915, when major renovation on the home were completed, was listed in the documentation. Contributing resources included: Ash Pit; Coach House (Stables); Cold Frame; Duplex; Franklin D. Roosevelt Home (Springwood); Garage & Stables; Gardener's Cottage; Gardener's Cottage Garage; Greenhouse; Greenhouse Tool Shed; Hot Bed; Large Ice House; Laundry; Old Reservoir; Rose Garden and Gravesite; Small Ice House; Springwood Pump House; and Tennis Court Ruins.

On September 24, 1996, the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the National Park Service's evaluations of contributing and noncontributing resources at the park that included resources within the Springwood area as part of an update to the NPS List of Classified Structures: Ash Pit, Coach House, Cold Frame, Duplex House, Estates Road, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Home (Springwood"), (Reconstructed) Garage and Stables, Gardener's Cottage, Gardener's Cottage – Garage, Greenhouse, Greenhouse-Tool Shed, Hot Bed, Large Ice House, Laundry Building, Main Entrance Driveway (now Home Road), Old Reservoir, Pump House, Ram House (which one not specified), River Wood Road (now River Road), Roosevelts' Grave, Service Road (Springwood), Shed (now Service Area Shed), Small Ice House, Stone Boundary Wall at Route 9 (now Post Road Stone Walls), Stone Wall along Trail into Woods (now River Road Stone Wall), and Tennis Court Ruins.

On November 17, 2014, the Keeper approved a boundary increase as part of updated National Register documentation to address land incorporated into the park since 1980. The updated documentation also expanded the areas of significance from Politics/Government to also include to Conservation, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Archeology under Criteria A, B, C, and D. The overall period of significance was documented as ca. 1793–1945, beginning with the construction of the Home and ending with FDR's death and burial in the Rose Garden. Additional features evaluated as contributing included: Farm and Woods Roads (Lower Woods Road #1, Lower Woods Road #1 Stone Culvert); Fire Hose Shed; FDR &

Eleanor Roosevelt Grave Marker; Home Road; Home Road Gate; Ice Pond (portion); New Reservoir; River Road (portion); Rose Garden and Gravesite (Rose Garden Walks, Sundial Pedestal, Fala & Chief Grave Markers); Security System Remnants; Security Roads; Service Area Shed; Service Roads (Estates Road (portion), Springwood Service Road); Springwood Grounds (Cast Iron Hose Bib-since removed, Paddock Lot Field, Wood Trellis at Laundry, South Avenue Lot Field, Old Standpipe Foundations, "Worship" Statue-since removed); Stone Wall Systems (Post Road Stone Walls, River Road Stone Wall, Stone Fences); System of Forest Plantations (portions); and Upper Ram House. Non-contributing features included the Furnace House (since removed) and South Lawn Flagstone Walk.

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 the Springwood landscape are adequately documented in the National Register. However, there are several historic resources that are not adequately described in the existing National Register documentation that contribute to its significance. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Springwood landscape is considered "Entered-Inadequately Documented."

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 08/30/2022

Concurrence Narrative:

The New York SHPO concurred with the findings of the CLI, and had no review comments.

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

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

The historic district also has significant associations at the state and local levels. Under Criterion A at the state level, it possesses significance in the area of Conservation for its association with the history of forestry in New York State during the early twentieth century. Resources significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture include the Red House, Gardener's Cottage, Coach House, and Greenhouse at Springwood and the Old Barn, Stone House, and Old Garage at Bellefield. The district is significant under Criterion D in the area of Archeology at the state level for its realized ability to contribute

substantive archeological data about the evolution of gardening trends and designed landscapes among the Hudson Valley elite from the early nineteenth through twentieth century within the Bellefield property. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 31)

The period of significance for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS extends from ca. 1793, the date the Home at Springwood was constructed, to 1945, the year of FDR's death and installation of his grave monument in the Rose Garden. This period encompasses the construction dates of all the architecturally significant buildings located within the district, the year of FDR's birth at Springwood (1882), as well as the McKim, Mead & White renovation of the Bellefield house (1909–1911), the Beatrix Farrand design of the formal garden at Bellefield (1912), and the Hoppin & Koen renovation of Springwood (1915–1916). FDR's acquisition of nine upland farm properties between 1911 and 1937, for agricultural, forestry, and recreational purposes, is also included in the period of significance. The one contributing archeological site within the district at Bellefield (1844-1885) falls within the period as well. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 30)

Springwood:
As the core of the larger national historic site, the Springwood landscape shares much of the same significance as the entire historic district, under National Register Criteria A, B, and C in the areas of Politics/Government, Conservation, and Architecture for the period ca. 1793–1945. The areas and period of significance are reflected in numerous extant historic resources.

Note: Evaluation of significance in the area of Archeology is beyond the scope of this CLI. Springwood contains ten ASMIS-listed sites, but none have undergone sufficient archeological investigation to evaluate their National Register eligibility either as individual resources or contributing resources. Their identification, however, underscores the archeological potential of the district under Criterion D and suggests that future archeological work may yield additional information to address that potential. In addition, the precontact period archeological sites within the district also could illuminate the role of the Hudson River itself as a resource through time. In addition to providing an important role in subsistence procurement, the Hudson was an important transportation and trade route. Numerous chert-bearing formations in the upper Hudson were an integral part of trade, and comparative lithic studies may illuminate local and regional trends in interaction patterns. Most recently, NPS archeologists presented a series of papers on the archeology of those properties associated with the life and presidency of FDR, one of which focused specifically on the archeology of presidential security systems at Springwood. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 58-59,63-64, citing Griswold 2012)

CRITERION B

Politics/Government:
Springwood is nationally significant in the area of Politics/Government for its association with Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945), the 32nd President of the United States. Few figures in American public life have been as closely identified with a particular place as President Roosevelt with his Hyde Park home. It is the only place in the United States where a President was born, maintained a lifelong connection, and lies buried. Throughout FDR's career, and especially during the most critical years of his Presidency, he remained closely connected to the Springwood house and surrounding lands. The Hyde Park estate served as a wellspring for the ideals that he championed in his political life as well as his home and retreat from public life. Other nationally significant historic properties associated with specific periods in FDR's life include the Sara Delano Roosevelt Memorial House at 47-49 East 65th Street in New York City, where FDR and Eleanor resided part of the year from 1908 to 1922, and the Warm Springs Historic District in Warm Springs, Georgia, that includes the complex where FDR sought rehabilitation after contracting poliomyelitis and the Little White House where he died on April 12, 1945. In addition, the Roosevelt summer home on Campobello Island in New Brunswick, Canada, is preserved within the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 1,31)

Largely due to his experiences growing up at Springwood, Franklin enjoyed a lifelong kinship with nature, the land, and the people who lived on the land that was rare in Americans of his social standing. On the first anniversary of FDR's death, Eleanor Roosevelt remembered: "He always felt that this was his home and he loved the house and the view, the woods, special trees, the particular spots where he played as a child or where he had ridden his horse as a boy." FDR inherited the majority of Springwood and its associated farm complex (Home Farm) on the east side of the Post Road when his father died in

December 1900, during Franklin's first semester at Harvard University. His mother Sara retained a life estate and became the primary manager of the grounds around the Home, while FDR managed the farmland and forest. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 32, citing Ward 1985: 21-24)

Springwood served as FDR's political base from the time he launched his political career in 1910. He ran successfully for the New York State Senate in the district that included Hyde Park. In 1913, newly elected President Woodrow Wilson appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a position he held until 1920. Springwood's role in FDR's life evolved once again when he had to put his professional aspirations on hold following his sudden paralysis as a result of contracting poliomyelitis while vacationing at Campobello in August 1921. Franklin returned there in the summer of 1922 determined to recover and resume his political career. In the privacy of Hyde Park, surrounded by family and close associates, FDR was able to be more relaxed about letting his disability show. The ramps, handrails, wheelchair, and hand-operated elevator still visible at the Home today helped adapt it to his needs for accessibility. At the same time, however, he developed a careful strategy for downplaying the extent of his handicap during public appearances. The intentional shaping of his post-polio image that began at Springwood ultimately enabled FDR to achieve his professional goals in the world beyond Hyde Park. At Springwood, FDR also used his custom-outfitted hand-controlled car to maintain his forestry program and remain connected to the land. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 33)

In fall 1928, FDR won as the Democratic Party's candidate for governor of New York. After the election, Governor Roosevelt was able to spend much time and transact much public business at Springwood, where he often met with political leaders and worked with his advisors, because Hyde Park was so near Albany. FDR compiled a respectable record in his two terms as governor despite coinciding with the onset of the Great Depression, the most desperate national crisis since the Civil War. In New York State, FDR's progressive ideas became the framework for social and economic reforms. In numerous cases, FDR directly applied his own experiences managing his family's Springwood estate to crafting solutions to the state's economic problems. Soon after the stock market crash of September 1929, he sought funds from the state legislature for a tree-planting program that would not only put unemployed men to work but also address the growing issue of abandoned farmland throughout the state as he had done at Hyde Park. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 34)

After FDR's election as President of the United States, Springwood functioned as a "little White House," frequented by cabinet members, heads of state, royalty, congressmen, senators, and Secret Service. While he was in residence in Hyde Park, FDR participated in community life; welcomed dignitaries, supporters, and the media; and conducted the work of the presidency. As he had done since the early years of his public career, he invited national political figures to lunch, tea, or dinner at the Home, usually with reporters present. FDR was the first modern president to use media in a systematic way to promote his ideas and reach the public; consequently, all Americans became familiar with Springwood as his home. FDR held many press conferences there and delivered several Fireside Chats and radio addresses from his study. FDR returned to Hyde Park 137 times during his 12 years in the Oval Office continuing to seek both peace and inspiration from the place with which he was most familiar as he faced increasingly unfamiliar problems and responsibilities as President. The values instilled in FDR during his formative years at Springwood, including concern for the future of democracy, economic revitalization, and sustaining rural life, directly informed the issues and programs he championed throughout his presidency. (NR 2014: Sec.8: 35; FDR Library, "Visits to Hyde Park")

Following the United States' entrance into World War II in December 1941, as the pressures of leadership and the trauma of the war intensified, FDR spent even more of his time at Hyde Park. From December 7, 1941, to his death in 1945, he spent 20.5% of his time there. After January 1942, he was there every month except for four. Wartime security measures allowed FDR to move about the country in reasonable secrecy, and he spent at least one or two weekends a month at Hyde Park. When he accepted the nomination to run for a fourth term in July 1944, FDR famously said "All that is within me cries out to return to my home on the Hudson River." Less than one year later, after his sudden death in Warm Springs, Georgia, on April 12, 1945, FDR did return to Springwood. According to the President's own instructions, written on December 26, 1937, his body was transported to Hyde Park and buried "where the sun dial stands in the garden." FDR had also included design specifications for a simple white marble grave marker for himself and Eleanor. (NR 2014: Sec.8: 36)

Resources and associated features at Springwood CLI project area that most clearly strongly convey this area of significance include the Franklin D. Roosevelt Home, the Rose Garden with the FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt grave sites and marker (1945, 1963), the farm and woods roads that FDR used to move around the estate, the remnants of the World War II security system (jack-line jeep roads, crash barriers, electric eyes), and the forest plantations that he managed.

CRITERION A

Politics/Government:
Springwood is nationally significant in the area of Politics/Government for its association with significant events that occurred there during Roosevelt's presidency. During his 12 years in the White House, FDR led the nation through two of the greatest crises of the twentieth century, the Great Depression and World War II. In the process, he redefined the role of the federal government to provide more security and opportunity for its citizens and ushered the nation into an era of profoundly greater involvement in world affairs. Throughout this period, the Roosevelt Estate served as the site of many political events of national significance, including political gatherings, meetings with world leaders, and radio broadcasts. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 38)

FDR's political and governmental achievements that have a particularly direct connection to Springwood include the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which stemmed from his acute awareness of the problems of impoverished people and land in rural areas like his native Hudson Valley. FDR began eagerly planning the CCC with the assistance of his forestry advisor, Nelson Brown of the New York State College of Forestry, in December 1932. Over the nine years of its existence, it employed more than three million men in conservation work. The conifer plantations set out by the CCC "boys" across the American landscape, particularly in national and state parks, looked very much like the plantations on Roosevelt's own Hyde Park land. Other federal conservation programs he helped create include the Soil Conservation Service, Tennessee Valley Authority, Flood Control Act of 1936, Norris Doxey Farm Forestry Act of 1937, the "shelterbelt" or Prairie States Forestry Project initiated in 1934, and expansion of the National Forest system. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 39)

In his Fireside Chats, held both at Springwood and the White House beginning soon after his inauguration, FDR explained to Americans his bold program to address the problems of the Great Depression. In these talks, FDR used the same technique of plain, clear language that he had found useful as governor, a technique developed in his many simple, small chats with his Hyde Park neighbors from the front seat of his blue Ford roadster. He later reflected that as he prepared the talk "he was trying to make these problems clear to his old friends and neighbors, to individuals in Dutchess County" because "he knew that a national, even a world problem, always came down to a personal problem" (NR 2014, Sec.8: 39, citing Dows 1949)

FDR's efforts during his first two terms as President were primarily focused on domestic affairs, but the growing tensions in Europe and their potential to affect the security of the United States was not ignored. Isolationist opposition to any American involvement in the conflicts overseas, however, necessitated caution and secrecy in his dealings with foreign governments. Springwood increasingly provided FDR with a place to hold meetings of the utmost confidential nature as he and his staff pursued all the options available to them within the limits of the Neutrality Acts then in force. After 1939, Springwood became the staging area for a series of well-publicized international visits, beginning with King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain. FDR consciously arranged the royal couple's visit to Hyde Park that June in an attempt to reshape American public opinion and move neutral isolationist Americans to a pro-British stance. FDR's staff highly publicized subsequent visits to Hyde Park from other government officials and international personalities, including those of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Crown Princess Louise of Sweden, Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, Princess Martha of Norway, and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King. The most momentous political decision reached at Springwood, with the most far-reaching implications for American history, occurred during British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to Hyde Park from June 19 to June 21, 1942. The main subject was "Tube Alloys," the code name assigned to Britain's maximum-priority effort toward the manufacture of an atomic bomb. Churchill urged that the British and Americans "at once pool all our information, work together on equal terms, and share the results, if any, equally between us." FDR agreed with this proposal, with the United States taking full responsibility for the design, engineering, and production of the bomb in

recognition of Britain's weak economic position. Churchill and Roosevelt again discussed the atomic bomb in Hyde Park after they attended the Second Quebec Conference in September 1944. At the high-level military conference, the men, along with Canadian Prime Minister King, had reached agreement on the planned Allied occupation zones in Germany, continued U.S. economic aid to the United Kingdom, and British naval participation in the conflict against Japan. FDR subsequently entertained Churchill on his estate for two days, a visit that resulted in a top-secret memorandum in which they agreed to continue to keep "Tube Alloys" a secret and to consider using it against the Japanese once it proved ready. (NR 2014, Sec. 8: 40-41, citing Burns 1973, Davis 2000, and Freidel 1990)

Resources and associated features at Springwood CLI project area that most strongly convey this area of significance include the Franklin D. Roosevelt Home, the farm and woods roads that FDR used to move around the estate, and the remnants of the World War II security system (jack-line jeep roads, crash barriers, electric eyes).

Conservation:
Springwood is significant at the state level in the area of Conservation for its association with the history of forestry in New York State during the early twentieth century. The system of forest plantations set out under FDR's direction between 1912 and 1945 parallels the growth and height of the Reforestation Movement that developed through a state-led conservation program to return idle farm acres to productivity. FDR's first plantations set out in 1912 coincided with the state's initial encouragement of reforestation on private land. FDR also managed his native hardwoods forests—known as the Lower Woods, Middle Woods, and Upper Woods—for wood production, although the physical legacy of management is inconspicuous today. The network of roads that provided access to the managed forests accommodated farm vehicles as well as FDR's specially equipped automobile that he used after contracting poliomyelitis in 1921. FDR's most active years of forestry and tree planting date to his years as governor and president after 1928, when he engaged the services of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University to establish demonstration and experimental plots and to professionally manage his forestry program. While not a forestry pioneer, FDR was an early practitioner at the forefront of the Reforestation Movement, and his work coincided with the development of the state's reforestation program in both purpose and practice. Among private reforestation work in the state, FDR's program became renowned in forestry circles due to his political positions. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 51)

The personal commitment FDR made to conservation on his own property and the experience with reforestation and forest management he acquired managing his forest plantations informed his vision of conservation and helped shape the public policies he pursued while in office. As a politician strongly influenced by the Progressive ideas of his distant cousin Theodore Roosevelt, FDR would likely have supported conservation measures whether or not he had pursued forestry activities on his own land. But the fact that he did invest an enormous amount of time and resources in acquiring worn-out farmlands, planning a reforestation program, and managing his woodlots and forest plantations meant that he brought to his public life a working knowledge of forestry practices and a personal interest in conservation unsurpassed by any other political leader of his time. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 32)

FDR's forestry program began with his own management and setting out of forest plantations, based on recommendations from a state forester provided in 1911, and extending through his election as Governor of New York in 1928. FDR identified these forest plantations, which he set out with estate staff according to guidance of the New York State Conservation Commission and with stock of white pine, red pine, Scots pine, Norway spruce, and European larch from state nurseries, by letter (Plots A through V). Plantations remaining largely intact from this period within the Springwood landscape include Plots F, I, and K on the Wheeler Place, and Plots C, H, N, and L on the Home Farm. (Plot D, a white pine plantation set out in 1914 on the Bennett Farm, is outside the National Register boundary and within the Eleanor Roosevelt NHS.) Plot K, FDR's first tulip tree plantation set out in 1917, is unique for reflecting FDR's interest in experimenting with non-standard tree species (tulip poplar was his favorite tree). Several of the plantations retain only scattered remnants of the original trees, while others have been lost entirely, including his first, Plots A and B on the Gravel Lot below the Home, mostly due to lack of management following FDR's death in 1945.

After FDR's election as Governor and then throughout his Presidency, the forest plantations set out at Hyde Park reflect professionalization through management by Professor Nelson Brown and other faculty at

the state College of Forestry for demonstration, experimental, and production purposes. FDR's forestry program during this time also included management of his native hardwoods forest for timber production. Through the connection with the college and because of the political office he held, FDR's forestry work received relatively wide renown during the period as the subject of articles in professional forestry journals—including American Forests, the Journal of Forestry, and the Southern Lumberman—and in the New York Times as well as in a photographic spread of a wartime timber harvest in Life magazine. FDR also hosted a Society of American Foresters conference in Hyde Park in 1931. FDR's enlarged reforestation program coincided with the growth of the Reforestation Movement in the state, which reached its height during the 1930s as reflected in the total number of acres reforested on state and private land, among other factors. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 55)

Plantations surviving from this period between 1928 and 1945 at the Springwood CLI project area include Plot U on the Rogers Land and Plot R on the Home Farm. Another five plantations, including two College of Forestry demonstration plots on the North Parker Lot visible from the Post Road, were set out during this period, but few traces survive. Old-growth hardwoods forest in the landscape also illustrates FDR's forest management, which he began in 1912–1913 and expanded in the 1930s and 1940s, although the traces are subtle. Woods that have grown up since 1945, and the end of forest management in woods and plantations by the National Park Service, reflect a change in conservation practices that occurred after World War II. The roads through FDR's forests are also significant in the area of Conservation for their role in providing access for forest management.

CRITERION C

Architecture:
Springwood is nationally significant in the area of Architecture for buildings that exemplify the distinctive characteristics of various architectural types and periods that reflect changing tastes, attitudes, and uses over more than a century. They embody the history of Hudson River estates that dominated the landscape and society along the east bank of the mid-Hudson River into the early twentieth century. The NHS preserves the residential core of Springwood located in characteristic fashion along the river or west side of the Post Road. This component of river estates, with its land extending down to the Hudson River, was typically referred to as the "park," while the section east of the Post Road was called the "farm." The farm building complex of Springwood, part of the Home Farm, was lost to development after 1945.

The Home, which the public readily recognized as FDR's house during his presidency, is significant for its characteristic 1915–1916 Colonial Revival renovation designed by the New York City firm of Hoppin, Koen & Huntington, and also demonstrates changes in architectural styles and building methods dating back to its initial ca. 1793 construction. Hoppin, Koen & Huntington (1904-1923, successor to Hoppin & Koen, 1894-1904) are considered some of the most talented alumni of the McKim, Mead & White office. The firm specialized in the design of country houses, town houses, and public buildings in New York and New England, working mostly in Beaux-Arts neoclassicism but also in more restrained Colonial Revival styles. The firm's public commissions included the elaborate Beaux-Arts New York City Police Headquarters (1905-1909) and the more academically neoclassical Albany County (New York) Courthouse (1923). Noted examples of the firm's residential work include Edith Wharton's Georgian Revival country house, The Mount (1902), in Lenox, Massachusetts, and the Colonial Revival Marshall Field estate (1925) in Lloyd Harbor, Long Island (now Caumsett State Park). Near Hyde Park, the firm designed the Gothic Revival-style Episcopal Church of the Messiah (1897) in Rhinebeck and the Classical Revival country house Blithewood (1910) in Annandale-on-Hudson (now part of Bard College). (NR 2014, Sec.8: 44)

FDR worked closely with the architects and contractors throughout the renovation and expansion of the Home and was responsible for aspects of the design, notably the distinctive use of local fieldstone on the exterior walls. The alteration and expansion of the Home transformed a picturesque Italian Villa-style frame house (ca. 1850) into a mansion characteristic of early twentieth-century Colonial Revival design through its use of symmetrical massing, stucco siding, porticos and porches, and multi-paned double-hung sash windows with shutters. The house's neoclassical ornamentation recalled late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Federal detailing. The renovation and expansion retained most of the west side facing the river intact, with its gable roof, bracketed cornice, veranda, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows but replaced the clapboard siding with stucco. On the interior, much of the early house was retained as well, including the layout, moldings, and the main Romanesque Revival staircase. The original eighteenth-

century framing is visible in the basement. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 43)

Buildings in the Springwood CLI project area that are architecturally significant as examples of vernacular mid- and late-nineteenth-century estate outbuildings include the Laundry, Garage & Stable, Small Ice House, and Large Ice House. The Gardener's Cottage is significant as a mid-nineteenth century Gothic Revival (or Carpenter Gothic) style house, built ca. 1850 that reflects picturesque landscape and building design popularized in treatises by Hudson Valley landscape designer Andrew Jackson Downing and architect Alexander Jackson Davis. The Coach House (new stable) built for FDR's father in 1886 was designed by Hudson Valley architect Frederick C. Withers of Newburgh in the Queen Anne style. One of the first generation of professional American architects, Withers was an English immigrant became associated with Calvert Vaux, another English immigrant architect working in Newburgh. The partnership of Vaux & Withers continued until 1856, when Vaux left Newburgh to assist Frederick Law Olmsted with the design of Central Park. Withers subsequently built a reputation for continuing the Downing legacy of picturesque design. The intact interior of the Coach House, complete with horse stalls and a tack room, illustrates the function of this late-nineteenth century building type. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 48)

The iron-frame Greenhouse erected in the Rose Garden in 1906 is significant as a representative example of early twentieth-century horticultural architecture manufactured by Lord & Burnham Company of Irvington-on-Hudson. The connected plan of the Roosevelt Greenhouse—consisting of a rose house, carnation house, and a small shed-roof greenhouse known as the fern house—was typical of the period, although the incorporation of an earlier potting shed and brick wall (most likely from the previous wood-frame greenhouse) is particular to the site. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 48-49; Auwaerter 1992)

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

National Register Criteria Consideration:

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

Time Period: CE 1793 - CE 1945

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939	The Great Depression And The New Deal, 1929-1941	
Shaping the Political Landscape	World War II	Politics And Diplomacy During The War	
Shaping the Political Landscape	World War II	The Home Front	
Shaping the Political Landscape	World War II	War In The Pacific, 1941-1945	
Shaping the Political Landscape	World War II	War In Europe, Africa, And The Atlantic, 1939 -1945	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Period Revivals (1870-1940)	
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: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site
NRIS ID:	66000056
Primary Certification Date:	02/08/1980
NRIS Name:	Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
NRIS ID:	66000056
Other Name:	Boundary Increase
Primary Certification Date:	11/17/2014

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number:	90NR00306
Name:	Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
Listed Date:	06/23/1980

National Historic Landmarks:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
BCE 1000 - 1600	Inhabited	The east side of the Hudson Valley extending to the Connecticut River including the future Roosevelt Estate is home to the Wappinger, an Eastern Algonquian Munsee-speaking people. They live in seasonal camps and villages, and hunt, fish, gather, and farm. FDR believed the Wappinger maintained agricultural fields at Springwood because of the ancient spreading oaks in the North and South Avenue Lots.
CE 1609	Colonized	Henry Hudson explores the Hudson Valley, leading to the establishment of the Dutch colony of New Netherlands.
CE 1609 - 1655	Exploited	Conflicts and disease from European settlers decimate the Wappinger people, including major defeats by the Dutch in the 1644 Pound Ridge Massacre and the 1655 Peach Tree War. After this last battle, most remaining Wappinger people leave the Hudson Valley.
CE 1664	Colonized	The British take New Netherlands and rename it New York.
CE 1683	Established	Dutchess County is chartered as one of the original counties of the Colony of New York.
CE 1697	Purchased/Sold	The Great Nine Partners Patent is granted to nine British land speculators; it stretches from the Hudson River east to near the Connecticut state line, occupying nearly one-third of Dutchess County, including the Roosevelt Estate.
CE 1699	Platted	The riverfront parcel of the Great Nine Partners Patent along the Hudson River is divided into nine so-called Water Lots, to allow each of the nine land speculator access to the Hudson River. Springwood (the Home) would be built in Water Lot 6; the Home Farm straddled Water Lots 5 and 6.
CE 1722	Built	The Post Road is extended through Dutchess County.
CE 1730	Settled	Around this time, settlers arrive in what is now Hyde Park village.
CE 1734	Purchased/Sold	John Everson of New York City acquires the south half of Water Lot 6 (Springwood).
CE 1740	Planted	Around this time, riverfront property owners plan to make the Post Road a beautiful avenue and plant trees along it from Poughkeepsie through the future Roosevelt Estate to Staatsburg. (Existing large sycamore trees may be a legacy of this plan)
CE 1748	Settled	The Crooke and Everson families settle on the future Springwood land (Boreel, Wheeler, Bracken places, and Rogers Land).
CE 1750	Built	Around this time the Crooke family build a stone house on the west side of Post Road known as the Mansion House (on J. R. Roosevelt Place) and most likely developed a farm complex on the east side (Roosevelt Home Farm).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1751 - 1772	Land Transfer	Charles Crooke (I) expands his acreage in 1751 by purchasing the northern half of Water Lot Six (Bellefield). He leaves his property to his son Charles Crooke (II). Upon his death, the property is inherited by Ann ("Nancy") Crooke and John Crooke.
CE 1780	Land Transfer	Widow Everson records the first deed to the property.
CE 1780 - 1793	Built	Around this time, a tenant farmhouse and outbuildings are built on the Everson property (core of the Home). FDR believed the farmhouse was a “square Hudson River type house,” with two stories and a five-bay, center-entrance façade.
CE 1793	Land Transfer	Widow Everson conveys the Water Lot 6 property to her nephews John and Cornelius Ray, and the Crooke family sells the future Bellefield property on the north half of Water Lot 6 to Jacob Bush.
CE 1793	Planted	Around this time, an allée of trees is planted along the Everson-Ray entrance road (Home Road).
CE 1795 - 1811	Purchased/Sold	Jacob Bush sells the north half of Water Lot 6, including the future Rogers Land, to John Johnston, who names the property Bellefield. Four years later, Johnston acquires part of the neighboring south half of Water Lot 6 (Wheeler Place, former Everson property with the Home); he acquires the rest in 1811. Johnston builds the present Bellefield house and a farm complex east of the Post Road (within present Bracken Place). It was probably at this time that a road (Estates Road) is built to connect the two main houses.
CE 1807	Built	Around this time, the Post Road is rebuilt as the Highland Turnpike.
CE 1820	Purchased/Sold	John Johnston sells his estate (Wheeler Place, Home Farm/Bracken Place, Bellefield, and Rogers Land); it is owned by William Henderson through 1826 and Ephraim Holbrook through 1843. Holbrook acquires property on Water Lot 7 (present northern part of Home Farm/Bracken Place).
CE 1821	Established	The Town of Hyde Park is established from the Town of Clinton.
CE 1830	Farmed/Harvested	Livestock farming is expanded throughout the region; forest and marginal land is converted into pasture. Dry-laid stone fences are built around pastures and fields throughout the future Springwood estate, probably supplementing earlier stone fences.
CE 1843	Purchased/Sold	James Boorman, a partner in the Hudson River Railroad, purchases the Bellefield estate (including Springwood) and soon begins to improve it into his family's country place.
CE 1845	Land Transfer	James Boorman gives 94-acres on the south half of Water Lot 6 including the Home to his daughter and son-in -law, Mary and Josiah Wheeler, for one dollar. They name their estate Brierstone.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1845 - 1850	Developed	The Wheelers make significant changes to Brierstone through the addition and renovation of buildings, gardens, service roads, and a trotting course. The Everson house (the Home) is remodeled into a picturesque Italianate villa, with a three-story tower that takes advantage of views of the Hudson River. The Wheelers erect a Carpenter Gothic-style cottage (Gardener's Cottage) north of the service area; the Boormans erect a similar-style cottage (Bellefield Cottage, Scenic Hudson property) along the river road (Stone Cottage Road). Other outbuildings erected or maintained by the Wheelers by this time include a laundry, greenhouses, and stable. They maintain a hemlock hedge-enclosed lawn northeast of the Home (south of present Rose Garden).
CE 1850	Built	Around this time a small stream in the Bellefield farm is dammed, creating what FDR calls Bracken Pond.
CE 1851	Purchased/Sold	The Boormans and Wheelers sell two acres along the river for construction of the Hudson River Railroad.
CE 1867	Purchased/Sold	On May 16, Josiah and Mary Wheeler sell the west half of their Brierstone estate (by then 110 acres) to James Roosevelt of New York City for $40,000. Roosevelt and his wife, Rebecca Brien Howland, and their 13-year-old son, James Roosevelt Roosevelt, use the estate as a country place which they rename Springwood. James Roosevelt considers Springwood his primary home. He maintains a farm operation and uses the Wheeler trotting course and stable for his horses.
CE 1867	Moved	The brownstone and iron entrance gates from the Roosevelts' prior estate, Mount Hope, are moved to the Springwood entrance (Home Road) on the Post Road.
CE 1867 - 1900	Developed	James Roosevelt keeps horses in the field below the Home (Paddock Lot) and maintains rustic pleasure grounds in the woodlot to the west (River Wood Lot) with paths and bridle trails where James Roosevelt rides his horses.
CE 1868	Built	By this date, a concrete hot frame, with wooden glazed sashes, exists in the garden north of the greenhouses.
CE 1868	Built	James Roosevelt erects a boathouse and dock on a small point in the Hudson about 1,000 feet north of the Big Cove at the shore of the Wheeler Place. The boathouse is reached by a path across the rough land from the Home.
CE 1868	Purchased/Sold	James Roosevelt purchases the 234-estate to the south (former Crooke place) from Robert and Sarah Boreel for $30,300. The property includes a main house (Red House) west of the Post Road that replaced the earlier Mansion House, and a farm building complex (Home Farm) east of the Post Road. The purchase provides better access to the Hudson River than the rough land in the western part of the Wheeler Place.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1870	Built	The Roosevelts build a road from the Home to the Big Cove and Hudson River across the lower portions of the Wheeler Place and Boreel Place, which they call River Road. It features a rustic wood bridge over Big Cove Creek (within J.R. Roosevelt Place). A gravel pit was most likely begun at the same time to provide stone for construction of River Road and maintenance of other estate roads. It was located west of Big Cove Creek in what FDR calls the Gravel Lot. An access road, the Gravel Lot Road, extends north from River Road.
CE 1870	Built	Around this time, James Roosevelt erects a new and larger boathouse at the end of the road near the Hudson River (within J. R. Roosevelt Place). A landing is constructed on the river side of the railroad.
CE 1871	Purchased/Sold	James Roosevelt purchases the former Bellefield farm east of the Post Road, which contains a farm building complex east of the Bellefield house, from the estate of Timothy Bracken. Roosevelt calls the farm road from the Post Road to the farm buildings Bracken Lane. At some point between 1871 and 1891, the Bellefield farm buildings are removed (the Roosevelts' main farm buildings are to the south on the Boreel Place).
CE 1875	Built	Around this time, the Roosevelts build a rustic cottage overlooking the Hudson in the River Wood Lot (exact location not known).
CE 1880 - 1941	Inhabited	Rebecca Roosevelt dies in 1877; James Roosevelt marries Sara Delano in 1880, who lives at Springwood through her death in 1941.
CE 1881	Built	By this date, a water system was built; supplied by a pond (Ice Pond) created through construction of a dam in a gorge on Big Cove Creek at the south end of the Gravel Lot (dam within J. R. Roosevelt Place). A stone ram house is built below the dam, with a ram that forced water to an underground reservoir in the hillside below the Home.
CE 1882 - 1945	Inhabited	Franklin Delano Roosevelt is born in the second-floor bedroom of the Springwood house, which he calls home through his death in 1945.
CE 1886	Platted	By 1886, James Roosevelt agrees to sell the two northern fields along the Post Road within the Bracken Place (North Parker Lot, South Parker Lot, present Hyde Park Drive-In and Golden Manor Motel) to Thomas E. Parker, one of the agents of Timothy Bracken's estate. By 1900, Parker formally withdraws his plan to purchase the property.
CE 1886	Built	James Roosevelt commissions architect Frederick C. Withers to build Queen Anne-style stable in the service area of the Home. The building is used for driving horses. The old Wheeler barn down the hill in the Paddock Lot is used for brood mares.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1886 - 1895	Built	At an undetermined date between 1886 and 1895, a two-family staff house known as the Duplex is built at the north end of the Paddock Lot under contract with the Titus Construction Company of Poughkeepsie. A complex of outbuildings, including a chicken coop, two-bay garage, and privy, is built around the same time.
CE 1887 - 1900	Built	A small octagonal wing with a smoking room is built on the west side of the Home; the wing is expanded with a second story in 1900.
CE 1890	Built	Around this time, a small oval stone pool, approximately 4 feet long by 2.5 feet wide, is built in the main (east) lawn southeast of the Home. It features a cast metal statue of a cherub, approximately 2.5 feet high, holding a shell over its head and a dove perched on the side.
CE 1898	Built	The Large Ice House is built north of the greenhouse.
CE 1900	Land Transfer	James Roosevelt passes away leaving the Wheeler Place and Home Farm (Bracken Place and east half of the Boreel Place) to his son Franklin Delano Roosevelt subject to the life estate of Sara Delano Roosevelt. He leaves the west half of the Boreel Place and the Kirchner Place to his son J. R. Roosevelt, subject to an easement held by FDR to maintain the views across the property from the Home. FDR also inherits a strip of land along the northern edge of the Boreel Place, known as the Drainage Lot.
CE 1900 - 1941	Maintained	Sara Roosevelt supervises the maintenance of the grounds around the Home, including the lawns, Rose Garden, and greenhouses, as well as the Home Garden and Home Farm, under the care of head gardener William Plog.
CE 1900 - 1906	Abandoned	James Roosevelt's trotting course in the South Avenue Lot, which had been built by the Wheelers prior to 1867, is no longer maintained by 1906.
CE 1901	Built	Around this time, a rustic, arched cedar arbor is built in the hedge-enclosed north lawn near the entrance to the gardens and greenhouses.
CE 1905 - 1911	Planned	Soon after his marriage to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt in 1905, FDR takes an active role in the management of Springwood. He and Sara Roosevelt plan major renovations to the Home, grounds, gardens, and farm. An illustrated map of the Springwood estate is completed in 1906. In 1911, FDR draws a map of the estate in his farm journal as part of a record of farm and forestry operations. The map documents the estate's organization by named lots.
CE 1906 - 1916	Built	A garage is built at the Gardener's Cottage in 1906 and is expanded in 1916.
CE 1906	Built	Newbold Road, which provides a connection from Bellefield to Thomas Newbold's upland farms that he acquired in 1905 and 1909 (Dumphy and Hughson farms) is built through the Bracken Place. The road follows the western part of the pre-existing Bracken Lane from the Post Road and extends east to Violet Avenue (NY 9G).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1906 - 1908	Built	The Roosevelts commission a new iron-frame curved-eaves greenhouse complex from Lord & Burnham Co., which was built on site by Charles Mitchell of Poughkeepsie, and included a rose house, carnation house, and a fernery. The old wood-frame greenhouses (grapery and rose house) are removed, but a high brick wall is incorporated into the new complex.
CE 1909 - 1925	Maintained	During this time, play apparatus, including a moveable swing, rope swing, and rings, are maintained in east and north lawns for the Roosevelt children.
CE 1910	Built	Around this time, a road is built around the perimeter of the South Avenue Lot, known as the South Avenue Farm Road. It connects with the Home Farm through an opening in the stone wall along the Post Road.
CE 1910	Expanded	A sleeping porch is added around this time to the 1886 Stable (Coach House).
CE 1910	Built	Around this time, a stone milk house and 8-ton crane-wrapped silo are built at the Home Farm. The silo supplements an earlier frame silo on the eighteenth-century barn.
CE 1910 - 1920	Damaged	By this decade, American Chestnut (Castanea dentata) in the Hudson Valley are infected with Chestnut Blight (Cryphonectria parasitica), which was first discovered at the Bronx Zoo in 1904. Total loss of mature chestnut trees ensues.
CE 1911	Planned	FDR begins planning his scientific forestry program, coinciding with his appointment as chair of the state senate's Forest, Fish and Game Committee. The Roosevelt's head gardener William Plog meets with a state forester to inspect the Roosevelt forest and plan forest improvements. The state forester recommends management of the existing woods, and areas that should be reforested using Norway spruce, Scots pine, red pine, red oak, European larch, basswood, willow, and tulip-poplar.
CE 1911	Built	The shed behind the old stable (garage) is demolished and a new shed built in its place, probably on the existing stone foundations.
CE 1911	Built	A frame garage or tool shed is built west of the greenhouse and north of the Small Ice House.
CE 1911 - 1913	Removed	At the recommendation of the state forester, FDR has dead wood and underbrush removed within 100' of the railroad to reduce fire risk. He extends this work into the River Wood Lot in 1912–1913 by clearing dead wood and underbrush, and making selective cuts for fire risk reduction, improved growing conditions, and aesthetics.
CE 1911	Built	The Road to Rogers is built from Newbold Road north through the Locust Pasture to the Rogers Estate lands north of the Home Farm. Cross Road, which connects Newbold Road with Farm Road (road from the Roosevelt farm complex) is also built, and Farm Road is extended east.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1911	Farmed/Harvested	FDR harvests black locust trees in the Locust Pasture for use as posts and poles and uses part of the lot as pasture. The Triangle Wood Lot on the Home Farm is cleaned up through removal of underbrush, poor trees, and dead trees.
CE 1912 - 1914	Planted	FDR purchases 8,000 trees from state nurseries in 1912 to begin his reforestation work. That year, he plants red pine and Scots pine in the Gravel Lot, identified as Plot A. Plot B across Big Cove Creek is planted with white pine between 1912 and 1914. Plot C, located in an old pasture accessed by the new extension of Farm Road at the Home Farm is planted with white pine between 1912 and 1913. Plot D, a white pine plantation, is set out at the Bennett Farm in 1914 (outside Springwood), and Plot E is an ornamental row of white pine along the Post Road. Plot F, another white pine plantation, is set out in the River Wood Lot along a bridle trail.
CE 1912 - 1913	Altered	The old vegetable and flower garden is transformed into a formal flower garden known as the Rose Garden. The hemlock hedge around the north lawn is extended north to frame the Rose Garden, except in front of the 1906 greenhouse. The garden is laid out in an orthogonal pattern with grass plats, a grid of thirty rose beds, and borders of flowering perennials. A sundial on a classical column is placed in the center of the garden. The area to the north is laid out as the new domestic vegetable and fruit gardens known as the Home Garden, consisting of the small vegetable garden to the south and the large vegetable garden to the north. Improvements include a new, wooden apiary built at the northwest quadrant of the large vegetable garden.
CE 1912	Planted	An apple orchard is planted along the north side of the North Avenue Lot (present Library property), and an orchard is planted south of the farm buildings at the Home Farm (South Farm Lot, present Springwood Village).
CE 1913	Built	FDR and Sara Roosevelt sign a lease agreement to allow Central Hudson Gas & Electric Company to erect an overhead power line through the Home Farm, along the east side of the fields bordering the Post Road. FDR had the lines run there to avoid impacting the old sycamores that lined the Post Road that may have been planted in the eighteenth century. The line to the Home ran along the Bellefield property line.
CE 1915	Moved	Livestock operations are removed from the Paddock Lot. The old Wheeler barn/stable and paddock are removed, and the chicken coop north of the Duplex is moved to the Home Farm.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1915 - 1916	Altered	The Italianate-style Home is redesigned and expanded in the Colonial Revival style according to plans by New York City architectural firm of Hoppin & Koen. FDR played a major role in the development of the design. The service yard to the north of the house is enclosed by a new lattice fence and two dog houses are added at an unknown date prior to 1940. Sago palms in wooden planters are set out on the balustrade of the new front terrace.
CE 1915	Built	A new water supply system is built as part of the renovations to the Home. The system includes a brick pumphouse and 52,000-gallon concrete underground reservoir built in the slope below the Home. The old underground reservoir to the north of the pumphouse is left in place. A new underground ram is built lower down the slope to replace or supplement the ca. 1881 ram at the Ice Pond dam. A steel water tower is erected at the west side of the Home Garden, out of view from the Home, to provide improved water pressure to the Home and gardens. A small wooden shed is built near the base of the tower to house a fire hose.
CE 1916 - 1919	Expanded	The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad is expanded to four tracks. FDR sells three parcels of the Wheeler Place and Drainage Lot for the expansion in ca. 1916.
CE 1916 - 1917	Planted	FDR sets out several plantations near the Home and in the adjacent Paddock Lot to stabilize steep banks, beautify the landscape, and experiment with new species. These include Plot G, a mixed plantation of white pine in a ravine south of the Home that extended onto the Boreel Place; Plot I of white pine and Scots pine on a steep slope below the Gardener's Cottage; Plot J, a small grove of Norway spruce along River Road on the Drainage Lot south of the Lower Orchard, and Plot K, an experimental plantation of tulip poplar—FDR's favorite tree and not a standard reforestation species—where the old Wheeler barn/stable and paddock had stood. At the Home Farm, FDR set out a white plantation on an old field in the Locust Pasture north of Bracken Pond.
CE 1916	Planted	The Lower Orchard, consisting of 62 apple trees in a grid pattern, is planted at the south end of the Paddock Lot. Tulip trees are planted adjacent to it along the south boundary of the Wheeler Place in the Paddock Lot and near the Post Road.
CE 1920	Built	A clay tennis court is built at the southwest corner of the South Avenue Lot, framed by wire backstops and a grove of Norway spruce and white pine at its northern side.
CE 1920	Built	A concrete cold frame is built in the Small Vegetable Garden northeast of the Large Ice House.
CE 1921 - 1945	Maintained	Around this time, a moveable set of handrails is maintained at the front entrance to the Home to allow FDR to lift himself up the steps after he became paralyzed due to poliomyelitis in summer 1921. A walking board, or parallel bars, are maintained in the south lawn for FDR's rehabilitation.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1923 - 1924	Built	FDR extends Farm Road from Plot C through the eastern part of the Home Farm and through the Bennett Farm to Violet Avenue to provide a direct connection between Springwood and Val-Kill, then being planned and constructed at the east end of the Bennett Farm (acquired by FDR in 1911). The extended road included a concrete bridge across the Maritje Kill at the western boundary of the Home Farm.
CE 1924 - 1928	Planted	After a lull during and after World War I and his recuperation from poliomyelitis, FDR revives his reforestation work. Plantations set out during this time at the Wheeler Place include Plot P (tulip poplar) along River Road in the Paddock Lot; Plot L (tulip poplar) along Newbold Road in the Big Lot; Plot N (white, red, and Scots pine) near Bracken Pond; and Plot O (Norway spruce, for Christmas trees) and Plot Q (Scots pine) east of the Roosevelt farm buildings.
CE 1925	Built	FDR builds the Lower Woods Road from the River Road in the J. R. Roosevelt Place north and west through the River Wood Lot.
CE 1926 - 1927	Farmed/Harvested	A general thinning is done through the woods on the Home Farm.
CE 1928	Expanded	The Post Road, designated US 9, is rebuilt into a two-lane concrete highway.
CE 1929	Planned	Nelson Brown, Professor of Forest Utilization at the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, and FDR agree on establishing a cooperative relationship to develop demonstration and experimental forest plantations on the Roosevelt Estate. A plan is developed where the college would provide the trees and labor for planting. A numbering system is created for the plantations, replacing FDR's letter system. The first college plantations are set out on the Tompkins Farm in spring 1930.
CE 1930 - 1941	Maintained	During this time, and possibly earlier, rustic wood lawn furniture is set out on the south lawn, with the river view in the distance.
CE 1930 - 1931	Planted	William Plog and estate staff set out three plantations in the Locust Pasture according to the old letter identification system (FDR ordered the trees in fall 1928 prior to the College of Forestry agreement, and they were held in the Home Garden until 1930): Plot R (experimental underplanting of 1,500 Norway spruce); Plot S (Norway spruce and white pine); and Plot T (6,000 red pine). Plots S and T may have been understory plantings; they are not documented by the 1940s.
CE 1930	Planted	During the 1930s, the Small Vegetable Garden and southwest quadrant of the Large Vegetable Garden are used as holding nursery for reforestation tree saplings.
CE 1930	Planted	The College of Forestry sets out two demonstration plantations (500 red pine and 500 Norway spruce) on the east edge of the North Parker Lot, identified as Plots 29 and 30, that are visible to motorists on the Post Road.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1931 - 1932	Planted	The College of Forestry establishes Plot 33, an experimental plantation (European and Dahurian larch, Northern white-cedar, and tulip poplar) in a cleared red-maple swamp within the Swamp Pasture of the Home Farm.
CE 1931	Planned	College of Forestry graduate Irvin Isenberg develops a ten-year forest management plan for FDR, entitled "Management Plan for Kromelbooge Woods." The plan's goals are to increase the proportion of high-value species, eliminate undesirable species and replant, and beautifying the woods between the Hudson River and Post Road.
CE 1933	Built	Upon FDR's inauguration to the Presidency, a Secret Service building is constructed at the northwest corner of the Large Vegetable Garden. An access road is created diagonally through the garden.
CE 1933 - 1945	Maintained	FDR's cooperative relationship with the College of Forestry ends after the spring 1933 planting. Despite the official termination, Professor Nelson Brown and other forestry faculty continue to assist and advise FDR in his forestry work throughout his Presidency. Brown becomes FDR's primary forestry advisor independent of his faculty position.
CE 1933	Memorialized	A flat, oval stone grave marker for FDR's dog Chief, designed by FDR, is placed at the grave south of the sundial in the Rose Garden. It is inscribed "Chief 1918–1933."
CE 1935	Built	A water faucet is installed near the northwest corner of the tennis court.
CE 1935	Built	A small wooden playhouse for the Roosevelt grandchildren, named Swan Cottage, is built at the southeast corner of the main lawn of the Home.
CE 1935	Purchased/Sold	After Anne C. Rogers' death, FDR purchases a 52.64-acre parcel of the Rogers Estate, Crumwold Farms, between the Wheeler Place and Stone Cottage Road, and names it Rogers Land. FDR also acquires a right-of-way along Stone Cottage Road to Crum Elbow Point.
CE 1935	Built	After his acquisition of the Rogers Land, FDR has the old bridle trail in the Wheeler Place rebuilt as a woods road and extends it along with the Lower Woods Road north to Stone Cottage Road, forming a circuit where he could drive his Ford.
CE 1936	Planted	With the guidance of Nelson Brown and William Plog, Plot U (white pine) is set out in an old pasture south of Stone Cottage Road on the Rogers Land tract. The old lettering system is used to be consistent with other plantations west of the Post Road managed by William Plog.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1939	Planned	Congress passes joint resolution (No. 30, 76th Congress, 1st Session, 53 Stat. 1062-5) that authorizes development of the FDR Presidential Library and allows federal agencies to accept donations of any part of the Roosevelt Estate for use in connection with any designated function of the federal government. Sara Roosevelt files a quitclaim deed that relinquishes her right of life estate, allowing the core of Springwood to be donated to the federal government. The federal government acquires 16 acres of the North Avenue Lot for construction of the library, and an easement across the Wheeler Place for drainage and septic.
CE 1939 - 1941	Built	The FDR Presidential Library, designed by FDR with architects Henry Toombs and Louis A. Simon, is constructed on the North Avenue Lot immediately east of the Rose Garden, and opens to the public in 1941. The project includes a separate pump house, gatehouse and access road from the Post Road, parking lot, and iron fence around the perimeter of the property. William Plog continues to farm the North Avenue Lot outside of the Library grounds.
CE 1941 - 1945	Neglected	The character of the Springwood grounds changes following Sara Delano Roosevelt's death at the age of 86 on September 7, 1941, and U.S. entry into World War II.
CE 1941 - 1946	Built	Following the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the 240th Military Police Battalion arrives at Hyde Park to protect the President and his family. 'A' Company is housed at Bellefield, and 'B' Company is housed at the Vanderbilt Mansion and coach house. Small frame guard booths are constructed around the Springwood grounds, including a main booth in the north lawn near the intersection of the Home Road and Estates Road. The 240th remains until May 16, 1945. A small detachment of the 1235 Military Police Battalion arrived to monitor the FDR gravesite until the National Park Service took over administration of the site on January 1, 1946.
CE 1942	Farmed/Harvested	1,335 mature trees, an equivalent of 287,123 board feet of lumber, is harvested from Springwood (Rogers Land and Home Farm) to support the war effort and take advantage of rising lumber prices.
CE 1942	Removed	The water tower at the edge of Home Garden is removed with development of a new water system for the FDR Library.
CE 1942	Built	The White House Signal Detachment, formed by the Department of War on March 25, 1942, completes an emergency communication system throughout the Roosevelt Estate. The system includes telephone lines, electronic eyes, cable crash barriers, and jeep roads designed to protect the President while at Hyde Park, including his drives through his forest.
CE 1942 - 1943	Planted	Plot 58 (Northern white-cedar and Balsam fir intended for Christmas trees) is set out on the eastern edge of the Big Lot along the power line.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1943	Land Transfer	On December 29, the federal government accepts a deed from FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt for 33.23 acres surrounding the Home for establishment of the Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, subject to their life estate. The deed calls for maintaining the property "…in a condition as nearly possible approximating the condition of the residence and grounds prevailing at the expiration of the life estate of Franklin D. Roosevelt…" and to preserve the river and mountain views across the Boreel and Kirchner Places.
CE 1943 - 1944	Farmed/Harvested	A second major war-time timber harvest of 710 mature trees, an equivalent of 137,705 board feet of lumber, is made on the estate. The harvest includes trees from the Wheeler Place, Rogers Land, and Home Farm.
CE 1944	Established	The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site is designated under the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and according to the enabling legislation passed by Congress in 1939.
CE 1944	Maintained	Sculptor Ralph Stackpole creates the stone "Worship" statue for FDR. FDR purportedly dislikes the 3-foot-tall statue of a stylized woman kneeling, and places it in an inconspicuous location at the rear of the Library. NPS moves the statue in 1971 and again in 1988, to the west side of the visitor parking lot.
CE 1945	Memorialized	On April 12, 1945, FDR dies unexpectedly at Warm Springs, Georgia. On April 15, 1945, his body is brought from the rail line along River Road to his specified burial site in the Rose Garden. In October 1945, a plain white monument that FDR designed is installed at the grave site. A guard shack is built near the gravesite to monitor visitors.
CE 1945	Removed	Wartime security system features are removed or disabled throughout the Roosevelt Estate following the end of the National Emergency on September 11, 1945.
CE 1945	Moved	Around this time, the Swan Cottage playhouse is moved from the Springwood front lawn to Val-Kill.
CE 1945 - 1946	Maintained	After FDR's death, Nelson Brown continues to offer his assistance in managing the estate's forestry program, with on-site supervision provided by estate employee Russel Linaka.
CE 1945 - 1946	Land Transfer	Eleanor Roosevelt and the Roosevelt children sign a quitclaim deed to the 33.2 acres that had been conveyed to the federal government as a national historic site in December 1943. On January 1, 1946, the National Park Service to takes possession of the property, under direction of George A. Palmer, Superintendent of Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1946	Neglected	Beginning around this time, the condition of the clay tennis court in the South Avenue Lot, the southern part of the Estates Road to the J. R. Roosevelt Place, the South Avenue Farm Road, the Home Road and entrance gate area on the Post Road, and the Lower Orchard decline due to disuse. Management of the forest plantations cease.
CE 1946	Removed	Around this time, the dog houses and laundry lines north of the Laundry are removed and the space converted to staff parking.
CE 1946 - 1960	Demolished	The chicken cooper, privy, and garage at the Duplex are removed.
CE 1947	Land Transfer	FDR's Hyde Park real estate holdings are turned over to the trustees of his legal estate, per the provisions of his will.
CE 1947	Purchased/Sold	Eleanor Roosevelt purchases 842 acres of the upland farms including Val-Kill from the trustees of FDR’s estate. The tract includes a portion of the Home Farm east of the Maritje Kill. She immediately transfers the property to her son, Elliott, for his Val Kill Farms operation.
CE 1947 - 1948	Demolished	The Home Garden is replaced by a large visitor parking lot, accessed by the Library entrance road. The north end of River Road is removed.
CE 1947	Demolished	In anticipation of future development, Eliot Roosevelt oversees demolition of the Roosevelt farm complex at the Home Farm. Only the farmhouse is left; the chicken coop is moved to the Bennett Farm as part of Elliott’s Val-Kill Farms operation
CE 1947 - 1948	Built	Around this time, a flagstone walkway is built from the Home Road turnaround in front of the Home to the south lawn to provide a route for visitors to see the river view.
CE 1948	Built	Two small frame buildings, the Ticket Booth and Card Stand, are built at the south side of the new visitor parking area near the former intersection of River Road and Estates Road at the pedestrian entrance to the national historic site. A row of hemlock trees is planted along the south side of the parking lot as a screen.
CE 1948	Moved	The Fire Hose Shed at the former west side of the Home Garden is moved 60 feet north.
CE 1948	Platted	The trustees hired a NYC real estate company, Joseph P. Day, Inc., to market the remainder of Springwood for sale. Day completed a subdivision plan In May 1948. The land west of the Post Road was marketed as the West Tract, and the Home Farm was marketed as the East Tract with four large interior tracts; the Post Road frontage was subdivided into six lots. The sale excluded the J. R. Roosevelt Place where the heirs retained a right to life estate.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1948	Neglected	Forest management of the plantations at Springwood ceases with transfer of the property to the estate trustees. Nelson Brown continues to assist Eleanor and Elliott Roosevelt with Christmas tree plantations on the eastern part of the estate through 1950.
CE 1948	Purchased/Sold	Elliott Roosevelt purchased the entire East Tract (Home Farm) through his business, Val-Kill Company. The deed to this 258-acre tract contained an easement agreed to by the estate trustees, amounting to a 100-foot setback from Post Road where no buildings or signs could be erected.
CE 1948	Built	The first two developments in the Post Road frontage of the Home Farm, all made under lease from Elliot Roosevelt's Val-Kill Company, are completed: A Cities Services Oil Company gas station and a Howard Johnson's restaurant, both opposite the FDR Library entrance.
CE 1949	Built	Exterior steel stairs are added to the west side of the Home as a fire escape and exit for tour groups. The stairs bring visitors to the flagstone walkway in the south lawn added in ca. 1947–1948.
CE 1949	Purchased/Sold	Mary Newbold Morgan, owner of Bellefield, acquires the Rogers Land including the right-of-way along Stone Cottage Road from the FDR estate trustees.
CE 1949	Built	The Hyde Park Gift Shop opens north of the gas station across from the FDR Library entrance, and the Hyde Park Drive-In opens on the North Parker Lot and a portion of the South Parker Lot.
CE 1949 - 1955	Built	Springwood Village, planned by Elliott Roosevelt's Val-Kill Company, is developed at the site of the Roosevelt farm complex under a subsidiary known as Springwood Village, Inc. Elliott's unrealized plans for Springwood Village included stores and a hotel for visitors to the national historic site. Springwood Village as built-out by 1955 included a 60-lot subdivision of single-family houses on the South Farm Lot and East Farm Lot, and an eight-building garden apartment complex with separate garage buildings on the North Farm Lot.
CE 1950	Expanded	The Large Ice House is enlarged with an addition for a pump. The addition was removed in 1978.
CE 1950	Planted	Around this time, a yew border is planted around the FDR grave marker, replacing the original flower bed that had been planted with pansies in the spring. The walkway south of the grave marker was probably paved in asphalt around this same time.
CE 1950 - 1951	Built	The Hyde Park Theater (indoor theater) is built on the Big Lot of the Home Farm.
CE 1950	Purchased/Sold	Around this time, Elliott Roosevelt sells a 13.5-acre parcel east of the farm building sites to the Val-Kill Water Company.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1951 - 1952	Purchased/Sold	Eliot Roosevelt sells most of his property at the eastern end of the estate. The interior portions of the Home Farm together with the Bennett and Dumphy farms to the east, amounting to 334.26 acres, are sold to William Kay, a partner in the Poughkeepsie development firm, Kay-Reifler. The deed included a 50-foot public right-of-way along Newbold Road.
CE 1952	Memorialized	On April 5, 1952, FDR's Scottish terrier, Fala, died and according to FDR's wishes, was buried in the Rose Garden next to Chief's grave, marked by a matching oval stone flat marker inscribed "Fala 1940–1952".
CE 1952	Purchased/Sold	Around this time, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation purchases the 60-acre west half of the Wheeler Place from the FDR estate trustees. The purchase did not include the 6.4-acre Drainage Lot along the south boundary of the Wheeler Place. The Foundation gifted the property to the federal government on December 29, 1952.
CE 1954	Planned	After the park's acquisition of the western part of the Wheeler Place, the park makes plans to provide visitor access to Plots A and B to interpret FDR's interest in forestry. The park did not actively manage the plantations, instead allowing natural succession to evolve.
CE 1955	Built	The Golden Manor Motel is built in the South Parker Lot, directly opposite Bellefield.
CE 1958	Built	Around this time, the power line east of the Post Road is abandoned and replaced by a new power line that extends east-west through the Home Farm from the Post Road to Route 9G, roughly following Newbold Road.
CE 1958	Built	The National Park Service builds the furnace house, a flat-roof structure to house a new heating system. The building, built into the bank below the Home, is accessed by a flight of concrete steps.
CE 1959	Abandoned	The 1915 water system for the Home is replaced with municipal water service from the Hyde Park Fire and Water District. The 1915 pump house, new reservoir, and ram house below the Home are left in place.
CE 1959	Altered	The National Park Service invokes its right to maintain the river view from the Home by clearing a narrow, straight corridor southwest across the overgrown lower field and lower woods of the J. R. Roosevelt Place, owned by Helen Roosevelt Robinson.
CE 1960 - 1980	Destroyed	American elm trees, including eleven in the main lawn of the Home, are lost to Dutch elm disease and replaced with other species, including sugar maple, and non-native varieties of elm.
CE 1962	Memorialized	Eleanor Roosevelt dies on November 7, 1962 and is buried alongside FDR in the Springwood Rose Garden.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1962	Platted	Helen Roosevelt Robinson dies and the Boreel portion of the J. R. Roosevelt Place reverts to ownership of the trustees of FDR's estate, per the will of J. R. Roosevelt. The trustees market the 6.4-acre Drainage Lot, previously owned by the trustees, together with the rest of the J. R. Roosevelt Place. The 144-acre property is acquired by developer Bernard Kessler in 1963.
CE 1964	Land Transfer	The federal government condemns the lower 94 acres of the Kessler property (west of the Red House) to prevent development that would mar the view from the Home.
CE 1964	Planted	Around this time, the park replaces the winter creeper euonymus hedge along the front terrace of the Home with yew.
CE 1965	Removed	The Card Stand at the pedestrian entrance to the national historic site is removed by this time.
CE 1966	Built	Two audio-interpretive stations, consisting of a speaker and activation button in a stone pier that supported a wood bench, were built along River Road as part of a self-guided tour through the lower woods of the Wheeler Place. One was on the bank below the Home and the second was at the Ice Pond. These may have been part of the park's MISSION 66 improvement program.
CE 1968	Purchased/Sold	Val-Kill Company sells Springwood Village in January 1968 and the commercial properties along the Post Road in June 1968.
CE 1968	Demolished	Around this time, the 1948 CITGO gas station across from the Library entrance in the Big Lot is demolished.
CE 1970	Paved	Around this time, the Home Road turn-around, service road upper part of River Road are paved in asphalt.
CE 1972	Built	The Elanor Roosevelt wings are built on the FDR Library.
CE 1973 - 1975	Land Transfer	The National Park Foundation acquires the 52-acre Rogers Land from Gerald Morgan in 1973; the land is transferred to the federal government in 1975.
CE 1971	Destroyed	The Stable-Garage in the Springwood service area, dating to ca. 1850, is destroyed by fire in 1971, leaving only the stone foundation. It is rebuilt in 1974 to replicate the exterior appearance.
CE 1974	Reconstructed	The Stable-Garage is rebuilt to replicate the exterior appearance.
CE 1980	Demolished	Around this time, the Hyde Park Gift Shop across from the Library entrance is demolished
CE 1981 - 1982	Rehabilitated	The Lower Orchard (abandoned after 1945) is replanted; several historic trees remain.
CE 1982 - 1984	Restored	A fire on the third floor causes extensive damage to the Home. Restoration, which included new exterior stairs (fire escape) is completed in 1984.
CE 1988	Expanded	Around this time, the visitor parking area is expanded into Bellefield. It has a capacity of approximately 161 car spaces and 17 bus spaces.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1989	Restored	Woods that had grown up since 1945 in the open field below the Red House on the J. R. Roosevelt Place is cleared to reestablish the foreground of the river and mountain views from the Home. The actual view of the river by this time is obscured by growth of woods lower down on the Kirchner Place.
CE 1991	Established	The Hyde Park Trail is opened between Vanderbilt Mansion and the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.
CE 1998	Established	Congress passes the Roosevelt Family Lands Act (Public Law 105-364), which gives the Secretary of the Interior authority to acquire lands in Hyde Park owned by FDR at the time of his death.
CE 2000 - 2011	Conserved	Scenic Hudson acquires 15.6 acres of the Home Farm (Big Lot and Middle Pasture) from Hy-Sid, Inc. in 2000, and another tract of 28.9 acres from Cohen, Cohen and Horowitz (North and South Parker Lots, Swamp Pasture, Locust Pasture) in 2000. The properties are conveyed to the federal government in 2010 and 2011. The Hyde Park Drive-In is allowed to continue operation through a lease agreement with Scenic Hudson and later the NPS.
CE 2001	Built	Around this time, the Springwood View commercial building is constructed on the Big Lot of the Home Farm between the former Howard Johnson's and the Roosevelt Theater.
CE 2002	Land Transfer	The National Park Service acquires 35 acres of the lower woods on the Kirchner Place section of the J. R. Roosevelt Place from the Beaverkill Conservancy. This property contained the southernmost portion of the lower woods that had grown up to block the river and mountain views from the Home.
CE 2003 - 2004	Built	The Wallace Visitor and Education Center, a new visitor parking lot, and a new park entrance are built at Bellefield. A new walk is built from the Wallace Center across the Library property to the Home Road for visitors to the Home.
CE 2004	Demolished	The 1947 visitor parking lot is removed from the site of the Large Vegetable Garden. The 1947 Library exit drive is removed, and the entrance road is retained but closed to the public.
CE 2004	Reconstructed	The Large Vegetable Garden is returned to its historic grade and seeded. The missing parts of River Road and Estates Road are reconstructed.
CE 2004 - 2007	Conserved	Scenic Hudson acquires a 334-acre tract consisting of the interior of the Home Farm, along with portions of the Bennett Farm and Dumphy Farm extending east to NY 9G, from Poughkeepsie Shopping Center, Inc., 2004. The property is conveyed to the federal government in 2007. The Hyde Park Trail is extended through the property to Val-Kill.
CE 2006	Built	The Stone Ledge Senior Housing facility is built in the Night Pasture of the Home Farm.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2008	Rehabilitated	Portions of Newbold Road, Cross Road, and Farm Road are rehabilitated as Roosevelt Farm Lane to provide shuttle and walking connections (part of the Hyde Park Trail) between Springwood and Val-Kill. Remnants of the 1923 concrete bridge over the Maritje Kill on Farm Road are retained and a new wooden bridge is built on top.
CE 2010	Removed	Around this time, the power line through the Home Farm and Dumphy Farm between Post Road and Violet Avenue following Newbold Road is removed.
CE 2012	Built	The park builds the Roosevelt Farm lane trailhead and parking lot off the Post Road in the South Parker Lot. A companion trailhead is built off NY 9G at the Bennett Farm.
CE 2012	Rehabilitated	The Ash Pit is rehabilitated.
CE 2012	Rehabilitated	Plot K (1917 tulip poplar plantation) in the Paddock Lot is rehabilitated through removal of understory vegetation and vines.
CE 2016 - 2017	Built	A new garden is built to convey the character and function of the large vegetable garden at the Home Garden, on the site of the 1947 visitor parking lot that was removed in 2004.
CE 2018	Restored	One of the World War II security booths stored at Bellefield is restored and placed at the intersection of River Road and Duplex Road in the Paddock Lot.
CE 2021	Demolished	The 1958 furnace house and concrete access walk/steps are demolished as part of a new HVAC system for the Home. The new equipment is installed in the Laundry building.

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

This section provides a concise history of the physical development and evolution of the Springwood landscape, the original portion of the Roosevelt Estate in Hyde Park acquired between 1867 and 1886, along with the contiguous Rogers Land parcel that FDR acquired in 1945. Springwood comprises the historic domestic grounds west of the Post Road, including the Franklin D. Roosevelt Home (also called Springwood), and the estate farm, known as the Home Farm, east of the Post Road. The J.R. Roosevelt Place is the southern portion of the original Springwood estate west of the Post Road with the residence known as the Red House that James Roosevelt left upon his death in 1900 to his first son, James Roosevelt (a separate CLI project area). There is no clear physical distinction between the Springwood and J.R. Roosevelt Place landscapes in the western sections that extend to the Hudson River, a legacy of common family ownership that persisted through FDR's death in 1945. The upland farms east of Springwood that FDR acquired beginning in 1911, which include his retreat Top Cottage and Eleanor Roosevelt's Val-Kill (separate CLI project areas), have a history and character that is distinct from the original estate lands at Springwood.

The physical history of the Springwood landscape is organized by the following time periods: Before the Roosevelts, Pre-1867; James Roosevelt's Springwood, 1867–1900 (ownership by FDR's father, James Roosevelt, and assemblage of the Springwood estate); Springwood Improvements and Conservation, 1900–1928 (changes made by Sara Roosevelt and FDR prior to his attainment of high public office); Springwood: Home of a Governor and President, 1928–1945 (FDR's election to Governor of New York through his Presidency and death); and Preservation and Subdivision of Springwood, 1945–2021 (opening of the national historic site in 1946 and subsequent subdivision, development, preservation, and expansion of park ownership). This history is based on two main secondary sources: "FDR and the Land: Historic Resource Study, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site" (2011), and "Cultural Landscape Report for Springwood, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site" (1999).

BEFORE THE ROOSEVELTS, PRE-1867

Early History to 1697:
The origins of the Springwood landscape trace back to formation of the bedrock, known as Austin Glen Formation, in ancient seas between 543 and 443 million years ago. This bedrock was uplifted about 250 million years ago, resulting in the vertical strata visible today in the jagged ridges in the lower woods of Springwood and in the middle woods on the Home Farm. This bedrock was sculpted by the Laurentide Ice Sheet that arrived 95,000 years ago and extended south to Long Island. The glacier depressed the earth, ground down mountains into rounded hills, and broadened valleys. Retreating approximately 12,500 years ago, the glacier left behind debris while glacial meltwaters formed Lake Albany, a large water body that covered much of the Hudson Valley for 4,000 to 5,000 years, deposited additional materials visible today in soils comprised of pebbles, clay, sand, and silt. Erosion caused by Lake Albany and the primeval Hudson River formed broad terraces, known as the “Flatts” in the eighteenth century, and called “plateaus” by FDR. Within the Roosevelt Estate, these included a lower terrace along the Post Road at Springwood and an upper terrace along Violet Avenue on the upland farms. Streams ran through the rough land between these terraces: The Maritje Kill (kill being the Dutch word for stream) at the Home Farm, and Big Cove Creek through the lower woods on the Wheeler Place and Rogers Land. (HRS 2011: 54-56,67)

For centuries prior to European contact, the Algonquian-speaking Wappinger Indians occupied the east bank of the tidal Hudson River, which they called Muhheakantuck, “river that flows two ways,” and lands east to the Connecticut River. The Post Road may have been a main north-south trail. The Wappinger people were agriculturalists who lived in villages, as well as hunters and gatherers who lived in seasonal camps. FDR believed that "...the fields in front of my house and Mrs. James R. Roosevelt's house [Red House] prove that an Indian encampment existed here...a good many arrowheads have been found in plowing." (Eleanor Roosevelt, 1949, cited in CLR 1999: 11) More recent archaeological investigations have confirmed the presence of such artifacts. The story of the Native American influence on the property was one FDR would recount throughout his adult life. In a 1931 article for the book Gardens of Colony and State, he wrote that the fields of North and South Avenue Lots with their ancient spreading oaks "…were cultivated by the Wappinger tribe of Indians before the white man came..." (FDR, 1931, cited in CLR 1998: 11; HRS 2011: 56–57)

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

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

European Colonization-Settlement:
The recorded European history of the Springwood land begins in the late seventeenth century. On May 27, 1697, Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of the Province of New York, granted a patent to a partnership of nine men for the purposes of speculative land sale and selling of resources including lumber and fur. The grant encompassed approximately 149,000 acres of Dutchess County, stretching six miles along the Hudson River and east fourteen miles to the boundary of New York and Connecticut. On May 8, 1699, the grant was first divided into thirty-six principle lots. One of the lots

along the Hudson River was further subdivided into nine lots known as water lots and numbered from south to north to ensure each partner equal access to the river, which was the primary source of transportation. Each of the nine water lots encompassed approximately 1,000 acres and measured one-third mile along the Hudson River, and four-and-a-half miles eastward. The Springwood lands spanned Water Lot 5 and Water Lot 6, which were owned by John Aertson and William Creed by 1734. The water lots were crossed by the New York and Albany Post Road, charted in 1703 and built through Dutchess County by ca. 1722. (CLR 1998: 13–14; HRS 2011: 63)

Actual settlement on the Springwood lands occurred in the mid-eighteenth century. The north half of Water Lot Five, the present site of the Red House (J.R. Roosevelt Place), was the first parcel to be settled within the Springwood lands after the Wappinger people were forced out. It was purchased in 1748 by Charles Crooke, a merchant of New York City, who soon thereafter arranged to have his son, Charles Crooke (II), settle there. The Crookes soon built a stone house on the west or river side of the Post Road, known as the Mansion House, between the present location of the Red House and the Post Road. Soon after its construction, the Crookes most likely erected a farmhouse and barn (future Home Farm) on the opposite side of the road for use by their hired hands or slaves. Charles Crooke expanded his acreage in 1751 by purchasing the non-contiguous north half of Water Lot Six, where Bellefield house today stands, which they called the Old House Lot (no known house was on the lot). Upon the death of Charles Crooke (I) in 1763, the younger Crooke inherited the property on Water Lots 5 and 6, described in his father's will as being "...at a place called by the name of Krom or Crooked Elbow," most likely after an adjacent bend in the Hudson River. (Cited in HRS 2011: 65) Charles Crooke (II) died in 1772, and in 1793 his Krom (also spelled Crum) Elbow property was divided between his two surviving adult children, Ann Crooke, known as Nancy, and John Crooke. John Crooke received the portion of Krom Elbow with the Old House Lot on the north half of Water Lot Six (Bellefield), including the present Rogers Land. Nancy Crooke, who married William Barber, received the western part of the north half of Water Lot Five with the Crooke Mansion House, amounting to approximately 234 acres extending east beyond the Maritje Kill, which included the present Home Farm. (HRS 2011: 65)

The south half of Water Lot Six, located between the two Crooke family parcels, was acquired in 1734 by John Everson of New York City. For several decades, Everson did not settle the property, which he left to his widow following his death in 1772. In 1793, Widow Everson recorded the first deed to the property, when she gave the property to her nephews John and Cornelius Ray of New York City. Cornelius Ray was a leading mercantile and financial figure, and John Ray was a moderately successful merchant and trader. They used their Hyde Park property, which included a tenant farmhouse and outbuildings on the river side of the Post Road, for generating income. This farmhouse, shown on the 1793 survey, is the core of the Home (Figure 1). Like the Crooke Mansion House and other eighteenth century houses, it faced the Post Road rather than the Hudson River. FDR believed the Federal-style frame building was originally two stories with a five-bay, center-entrance façade, measuring 46 feet long by 39 feet wide. The house was accessed by an entrance road from the Post Road (Home Road). In 1799 and 1811 following John Ray's death, Cornelius Ray sold the property in two separate transactions. (CLR 1998: 17–18; HRS 2011: 66)

The River Estates:
Reflecting wider social and economic changes along the east bank of the Hudson Valley, the riverfront farms established by the Crooke and Everson families became country places for wealthy New Yorkers during the first half of the nineteenth century, known locally as river estates. Within the future Roosevelt Estate, there were two river estates prior to 1867: the Boorman-Wheeler Place on Water Lot Six (Springwood and Bellefield, formerly northern Crooke and Everson-Ray properties), and the Boreel Place (southern Crooke property with the Mansion House) on the north half of Water Lot Five.

The northern Crooke property on Water Lot 6 changed owners several times before the first house was built there in 1795 by John Johnston, a local judge and gentleman farmer who named the estate Bellefield. Like the Everson House and the Crooke Mansion House, the Johnston house (current Bellefield house) faced the Post Road. The property's river road, which FDR called Stone Cottage Road, was north of the house. Johnston also expanded his property by acquiring the adjacent former Everson-Ray property on the south half of Water Lot Six in two separate transactions in 1799 and

1811. This property increased the size of his estate to 332 acres, occupying all of Water Lot Six from the Maritje Kill west to the Hudson River. Johnston built a complex of farm buildings east of the Post Road along the old Everson property line approximately 700 feet east of the Post Road (near present Roosevelt Farm Lane). The location of this farmstead mirrored the pattern of the Crooke estate (Boreel Place) to the south, with its farm on the east side of the road and house on the west. (HRS 2011: 67)

In 1820, John Johnston sold his estate with its two houses (the Home and Bellefield) to William Henderson of New York City, who in 1826 sold it to Ephraim Holbrook. Holbrook, a New York City merchant but a full-time Hyde Park resident, added property east of the Post Road on Water Lot Seven that had been owned by the Allen family (part of Bracken Place, present site of the Hyde Park drive-in), bringing the total size of Bellefield to 405 acres. In 1843, James Boorman, a successful businessman and partner in the Hudson River Railroad soon to be extended through Hyde Park, purchased Bellefield as his family's country place. Two years later in 1845, Boorman conveyed the south half of Water Lot 6, the former Everson property containing 94 acres west of the Post Road, to his daughter and son-in-law, Mary, and Josiah W. Wheeler, for one dollar. The Wheelers made the property into their own country place, which they named Brierstone. James Boorman also transferred ownership of the Bellefield farm property, 180 acres east of the Post Road with the estate farmhouse and barns, to the Wheelers. James Boorman owned Bellefield until his death in 1866, after which his daughter, Mary Boorman (Josiah Wheeler's wife) sold the property to Francis U. Johnston, grandson of the former owner, John Johnston. (CLR 1998: 20; HRS 2011: 68)

The family relationship between the Boorman and Wheeler properties was reflected in the landscape. The two properties were connected by an interior road (Estates Road, which may have been built as early as 1811 when the two places first came under common ownership), both shared the same river road, and both presumably shared the same farm on the east side of the Post Road. The two families kept the estate intact over the years, except for the sale of 2 acres along the river in 1851 to make way for the Hudson River Railroad. In the late 1840s, the Boormans remodeled Bellefield house, adding Italianate-style porches and other details in keeping with the "bracketed" or Italian style of rural architecture promoted by Andrew Jackson Downing as appropriate to the picturesque landscape of the Hudson Valley. To the rear of the house were gardens, a greenhouse, and a barn, which may have served as a stable or supplemented the main barn on the east side of the Post Road (Figure 2). Below the gardens at the edge of the terrace, the Boormans built a Gothic Revival–style gardener's cottage, not unlike picturesque houses that Downing promoted in his treatise. The land west of the house down to the river (present Rogers Land) was characteristically rough with numerous rock outcroppings but did contain level areas bordering the river road (Stone Cottage Road) that may have been used for cultivation.

The Wheelers made similar changes to Brierstone around the same time beginning in the late 1840s. They remodeled the Everson-Ray house in the Italianate style but made more extensive changes that took advantage of the house's picturesque location overlooking the Hudson River. New features included a three-story tower, cross gables, prominent chimneys, bracketed cornices, arched windows, and a wrap-around porch (Figure 3). They built a greenhouse to its north adjacent to the domestic gardens, and farther north was an orchard and most likely other domestic gardens. At the west side of these gardens, at the edge of the terrace, the Wheelers built a cottage in a Gothic Revival style similar to the Boorman cottage. Below the main house at the base of the terrace was a barn and other outbuildings, most likely dating to the Everson-Ray ownership. The Wheelers probably used the barn as a stable and rode horses on a trotting course on the front field. West of the Wheeler house on the rough terrain leading down to the Hudson River, the land was a mix of woodlots and small pastures bordered by stone walls. The Wheelers did not have their own river road, but instead used the one at Bellefield (Stone Cottage Road).

The farm component of the Boorman-Wheeler Place on the east side of the Post Road (northern part of the Home Farm) consisted of the house and barns that had probably been erected by John Johnston in the 1790s as part of his Bellefield estate. The farmstead was located down a straight lane (present Roosevelt Farm Lane), across the Post Road from the Bellefield house (see Figure 2). Surrounding the farmstead were fields and pastures bordered by stone fences. The rougher terrain to the east was probably used for pasture, and the eastern end of the property close to the Maritje Kill

contained woodlots on former pasture that had begun to reforest in the 1850s. The Wheelers sold this property following James Boorman's death in 1866 to Timothy Bracken. (HRS 2011: 87)

The Boreel Place on the north half of Water Lot 5 changed ownership several times after it was sold by the Crooke family in 1830. Joseph Giraud, who purchased the property in 1833, purportedly found the old Crooke Mansion House in poor repair, and so demolished it and built a new house (present Red House) close to the edge of the terrace with views of the Hudson River. In 1835, soon after building the new house, Giraud sold the property to Henry Kneeland, who owned it for the next decade until conveying it to his daughter, Mrs. Dudley B. Fuller, in 1846. They sold the property in 1852 to Mrs. Walter Langdon, owner of the Hyde Park Estate (Vanderbilt Mansion). She gave the Fuller Place to her daughter, Sarah Astor Langdon, who had married François Robert Boreel. The Boreels spent much time abroad and thus made little use of the estate, which they apparently did not name, during the fifteen years that they owned it. (HRS 2011: 70)

On the east side of the Post Road directly across from the Boreel house (Red House) was the estate farm (south half of Home Farm) that had been developed during Crooke ownership in the eighteenth century (see Figure 2). The farmstead contained a large frame barn and a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, center-entrance farmhouse, which according to FDR dated to 1770. Surrounding the buildings were fields and pastures, many of which were bordered by stone fences. As at Bellefield and Brierstone, the most productive fields bordered the Post Road. East of the farmhouse and barn, on the rough land extending beyond the Maritje Kill, were pastures and woodlots, some of which had grown up from pasture beginning in the 1850s. (HRS 2011: 70–71)

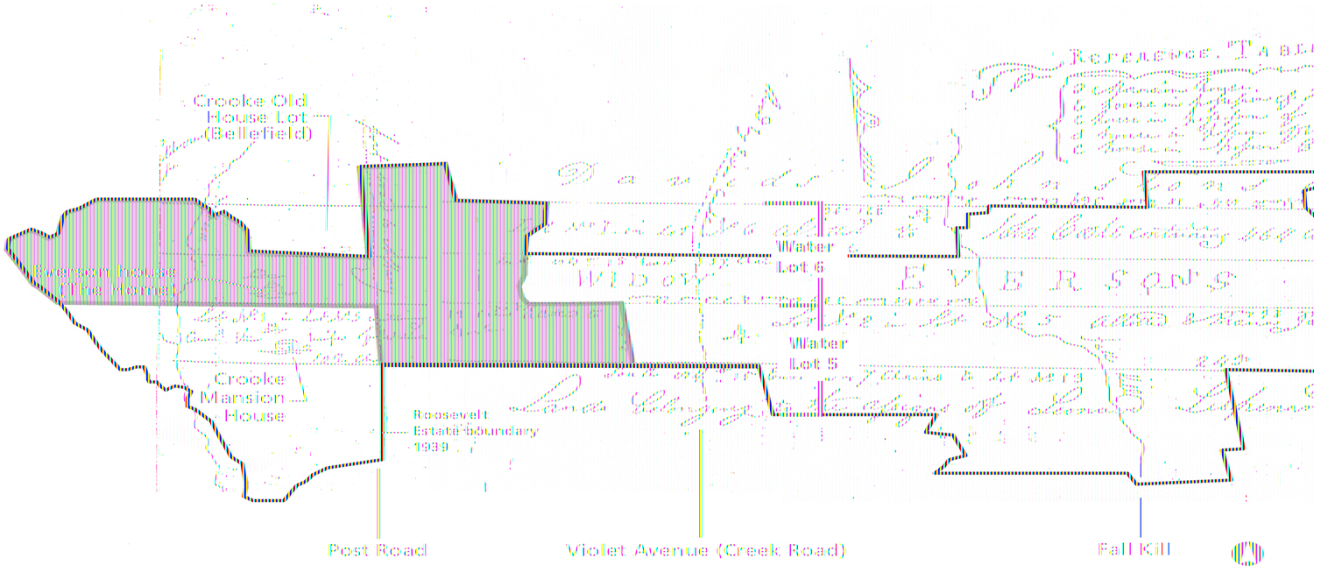


Figure 1. Detail of a survey of Widow Everson and Crooke family property, January 17, 1793 illustrating relationship to future Springwood (shaded green). (Dutchess County Real Property Records, Book 12, pages 134–135, annotated by SUNY ESF)

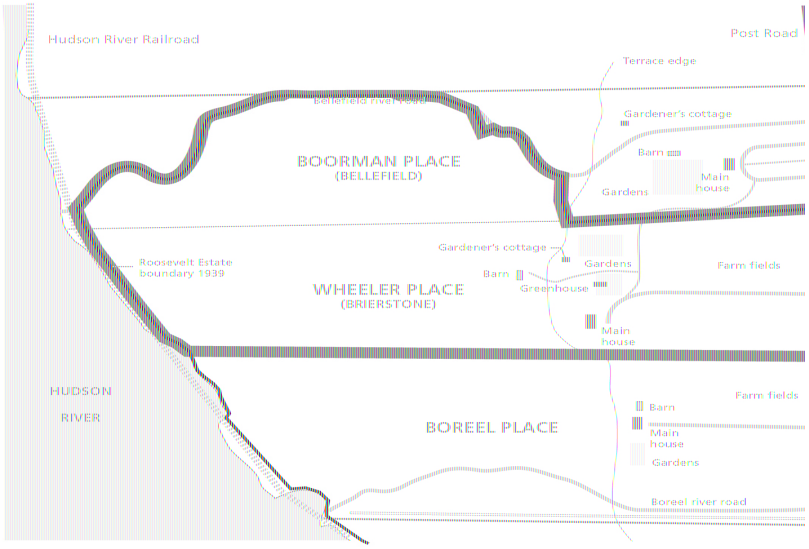


Figure 2. Organization and major features of the three river estates within the future limits of the Springwood landscape (outlined in green) by 1867. (SUNY ESF)



Figure 3. The Wheeler house at Brierstone remodeled in the late 1840s, from a later photograph, looking east, ca. 1880. The Wheelers added the three-story tower and other Italianate-style details to the Federal-period house. (Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, R1950)

JAMES ROOSEVELT'S SPRINGWOOD, 1867–1900

The Roosevelt family's presence in Dutchess County traces back in 1819, when Jacobus Roosevelt purchased a large tract of land on the Hudson River near Poughkeepsie about a mile south of the future Roosevelt family estate, Springwood. They named the estate Mount Hope. Jacobus's son, Isaac (FDR's grandfather), was also a businessman and established another estate nearby in 1832, known as Rosedale. Isaac Roosevelt later inherited Mount Hope with his wife, Mary Rebecca Aspinwall, and had two sons, James and John. Upon Isaac's death, James Roosevelt inherited the country estate at Mount Hope and John inherited Rosedale. In 1853, James married his second cousin, Rebecca Brien Howland and their son, James Roosevelt Roosevelt, known as J.R., or Rosy, was born in 1854. In 1865, the Roosevelt country home at Mount Hope burned, and the state acquired the property to establish the Hudson River State Hospital. James and Rebecca searched for a new country place with farmland for their herd of Alderney cattle and James's love of riding. (HSR 2011: 7, 88)

In 1867, James, Rebecca, and Rosy Roosevelt moved to Brierstone, their new country place that they acquired from the Wheelers. The next year, James Roosevelt acquired the adjacent Boreel Place to the south, and three years later, the former Wheeler (Bellefield) farm east of the Post Road that had been acquired by Timothy Bracken. The Roosevelts renamed the estate Springwood, presumably a reference to the numerous springs in the woods below the house. The Springwood estate included two main houses (the Home and Red House) and domestic grounds west of the Post Road, often referred to as the park component of a river estate; and the estate farm east of the Post Road that the Roosevelts called the Home Farm. With James Roosevelt's purchase of the Kirchner Place south of the Boreel Place in 1886, the Springwood estate reached its maximum extent during this period, encompassing about 750 acres and stretching for a mile along the Hudson River and over a mile to the east beyond the Maritje Kill. The Bellefield house and its surrounding grounds west of the Post Road remained under separate ownership. This property was acquired in 1883 by Archibald Rogers as part of his estate, Crumwold Farms. In 1885, Rogers subdivided and sold a 16-acre parcel containing the Bellefield house to Thomas Newbold. The land to the west (present Rogers Land), including the Bellefield River Road (Stone Cottage Road), remained part of Rogers' Crumwold Farms estate throughout this period.

James Roosevelt was a wealthy man deeply involved in corporate ventures of post–Civil War America. He was a lawyer with the firm of Benjamin Silliman of New York, a co-director of the Consolidated Coal Company of Maryland, and a board member of several other large corporations, including the Delaware and Hudson, a major canal and railroad company in New York. He considered Hyde Park his primary home, as he later wrote: “I have always lived at Hyde Park on the Hudson, where I have an estate of 500 acres and am devoted to country life.” (Quoted in HRS 2011: 81) Springwood was always more than a seasonal home for the Roosevelts. Although they traveled extensively between their New York City residence, their summer cottage at Campobello Island on the Maine-New Brunswick border, and Europe, over the years Hyde Park continued to be their permanent residence. (CLR 1998: 40)

In August 1877, Rebecca Roosevelt died at the New York City residence. Three years later on October 7, 1880, James, age 52, married Sara Delano, daughter of wealthy capitalist Warren Delano and just six months younger than her new stepson, Rosy. After a ten-month trip to Europe, the couple returned to Springwood in September 1881, and on January 30, 1882, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born in a second-floor bedroom of the Home. He would be the couple’s only child. By this time, FDR’s half-brother, Rosy, lived at the Red House on the Boreel Place, which his father had gifted him in 1878 upon his marriage to Helen Astor, although the elder Roosevelt retained ownership of the property. (HRS 2011: 81; CLR 1998: 40)

Like many of his fellow river estate owners, James Roosevelt was a gentleman farmer, and had success running Springwood at a profit through the sale of milk, produce, grain, and hay, which paid for upkeep of Springwood and the residence in New York City. His passion was riding, and the Wheeler’s trotting course, stable, and woods provided ample opportunities for the sport. He also raised trotting horses at Springwood into the 1870s. In his later years, James Roosevelt kept close to his family and despite declining health, he and FDR spent a great deal of time together. He often took FDR for long rides to observe the estates' production, and taught his son about trees, the river, and wildlife. James knew much about the trees on the estate, and FDR's interest in conservation and forestry and his appreciation for the land unquestionably sprang from these rides and his father's love for the outdoors. Sara Roosevelt’s attentions were focused on the grounds around the Home. She assumed the role of running the greenhouses and overseeing the gardens. Her favorite flower was the rose (Roosevelt in Dutch means field of roses), and she maintained rose beds in the gardens near the greenhouses. Many of Sara's diary entries described her time spent in the garden, and she could often be found gathering flowers for the Home or the state hospital in Poughkeepsie. (CLR 1998: 40-41)

Wheeler Place:
While James, Rebecca, and Rosy Roosevelt were traveling abroad in 1865, their country place along the Post Road north of Poughkeepsie, Mount Hope (later site of the Hudson Valley Psychiatric Hospital) was destroyed by fire. Roosevelt decided not to rebuild, and two years after the fire he purchased a new country place: the west half of Josiah and Mary Wheeler’s Brierstone estate, located just over 2 miles to the north in Hyde Park. The sale did not initially include the farm component across the Post Road that was subsequently acquired by Timothy Bracken. On May 16, 1867, James Roosevelt and the Wheelers executed the deed of sale for the 110-acre tract at a cost of $40,000. (HRS 2011: 89)

By 1900, over the more than three decades of his ownership, James Roosevelt made few major alterations to the landscape that the Wheelers had improved around the middle of the nineteenth century. Cultivated fields fronted on the Post Road known as the North Avenue Lot and the South Avenue Lot, divided by a straight, tree-lined entrance drive initially known as “the avenue” and later as the Home Road (Figure 4). The fields were used for growing crops such as hay and grains, except at the northwest corner of the South Avenue Lot where James Roosevelt’s maintained the Wheelers’ small oval trotting course. West of the Home, there was the area where James kept his horses, known as the Paddock Lot, and to the west were woods that extended to the Hudson River Railroad and the Hudson River. (HRS 2011: 90)

By 1900, the core of Springwood around the Home, including the lawns, service area, and gardens, most likely retained the same organization and major features that had been developed by the

Wheelers prior to 1867 (Figure 5). The Home was still a picturesque, Italianate-style villa that by ca. 1890 had been painted a lighter color and had several small additions, including an octagonal smoking room on the rear. The house, with its vine-covered veranda, still faced east toward the Post Road across a lawn shaded by specimen trees. Open fields to the west and south of the house permitted views across the Boreel Place down the Hudson River, with the Shawangunk Mountain foothills in the distance. Due north of the house was a complex of service buildings that included a laundry, ice house, and stable (garage) that were built in ca. 1850 by the Wheelers. In 1886, James Roosevelt added new stable to this complex, a large Queen Anne–style building designed by noted Hudson Valley architect Frederick C. Withers. North and east of the main house and service buildings, the Roosevelts maintained the Wheelers' hemlock hedge-enclosed and tree-shaded north lawn that was bounded by the Home Road, Estates Road, and the service road (see Figure 5). The hemlock hedges were sheared in a rectangular shape with a flat top. Immediately north of the hedge, in the present-day Rose Garden, were two parallel wood-frame single-span greenhouses. One of the greenhouses had been rebuilt in 1872 after the earlier greenhouse was destroyed by fire. To the east of the greenhouses were a vegetable garden and flower borders, which most likely included roses (configuration of garden not known). North of these gardens was a hot bed built by 1868 and the Large Ice House built in 1898. Farther north, in the field east of the Gothic Revival Gardener's Cottage was a large apple orchard and additional vegetable gardens, and fruit trees along the walks and drives. River Road and Estates Road may have been extended and realigned in the 1890s, abandoning an earlier diagonal road to Bellefield. (HRS 2011: 92; CLR 1998: 62,71)

At the base of the terrace, downhill from the main house and coach house, was a service and farm area known as the Paddock Lot. Here was the old barn that that James Roosevelt used to stable brood mares, with horse corrals enclosed by locust post and barbed-wire fencing. The three-wing barn (stable) dated to the Wheeler ownership and may have been the original barn associated with the Everson-Ray house, dating to the 1790s (see Figure 5). North of the barn was a two-story staff residence, called the "Duplex," constructed at some point between 1886 and 1896. Chickens were raised in this area. To the west of the Paddock Lot was the Gravel Lot, a partially wooded area bordering Big Cove Creek that was used in part for mining gravel to surface roads on the estate. It also contained a small, 150-foot-long pond created in 1881 by damming a gorge in Big Cove Creek, known as the Ice Pond (see Figure 4). Aside from being a rustic enhancement and a place to swim, the pond also had utilitarian purposes, serving as a reservoir for the estate's water supply and a source of ice. (HRS 2011: 92)

West of the Gravel Lot to the Hudson River Railroad and river's edge and was a forested area known as the River Wood Lot, a rustic landscape in the fashion of Downing's "Irregular" style (see Figure 4). These woods, of hemlock, oak, and chestnut were a place for riding horses, taking forest strolls, and observing boats on the Hudson. The land had several long rocky ridges running north to south, some up to 40 feet high, with wetlands between the ridges where there were no drainage outlets. Although once used for its timber and as pasture, as reflected in the stone walls that ran along and in between the ridges, much of the land had mostly likely been out of active agricultural use by the time the Roosevelts acquired the property in 1867. The only substantial opening in the River Wood Lot during this period was at its northern boundary near the Rogers Estate, where there was a small field. To the south, the woods extended south onto the Boreel and Kirchner Places (current J.R. Roosevelt Place), although there were patches of open pasture. (HSR 2011: 93)

One of the first improvements James Roosevelt made to River Wood Lot was the addition of a boathouse along the Hudson River (see Figure 4). Boating was James's favorite sport along with riding, and the family often rowed or sailed to nearby river estates or used iceboats in winter. Soon after acquiring the Wheeler Place, James ordered a boathouse from a Poughkeepsie firm and had it shipped upriver in July 1867 to a small point that jutted out into the Hudson River on the west side of the railroad, about 1,000 feet north of the Big Cove. The boathouse and a dock were completed by June 1868, when Rebecca Roosevelt wrote in her diary, "...we took one of the men and walked to the river and back, cutting down trees and marking a path to the boat house." (Quoted in HRS 2011: 93) There was no road to the boathouse due to the rough nature of the lower woods, nor was there a bridge over the railroad. The boathouse path described by Rebecca was probably one of several trails that the Roosevelts maintained through the woods. Another trail probably led north from the boathouse to meet up with the "Cliff Walk" on the Rogers Estate that led to the Rogers mansion,

known as Crumwold Hall. James Roosevelt used these trails to ride his horses. (HRS 2011: 93)

The lower woods on the Boreel Place, which James Roosevelt acquired in 1868, provided the only relatively level route to the Hudson River from the Home. At the time, the river road used by the Wheelers (Stone Cottage Road) was separately owned, so soon after his purchase, James Roosevelt built his own river road that extended down the bank of the terrace below the Home through the Paddock Lot and southwest across the Boreel Place to the Big Cove, a bay on the Hudson (see Figure 4). Known as River Road, the new road was used for recreation as well as utilitarian purposes, for delivery of coal and other supplies from boats and railroad cars up to the Springwood house. Soon after the road's completion, the Roosevelts built a new and larger boathouse near its terminus facing the Big Cove (see Figure 4). (HRS 2011: 94)

Aside from the trails, Ice Pond, River Road, and boathouses, the Roosevelts made several other improvements and additions to the River Woods Lot and lower woods of the Boreel Place for use as rustic pleasure grounds. The crossing of River Road over Big Cove Creek (within current J.R. Roosevelt Place) was by a stone bridge lined with twig railings, reflecting a rustic style that Andrew Jackson Downing had popularized for more wild landscapes. In ca. 1875, the family built a cottage within the lower woods of the Wheeler Place on a bluff overlooking the Hudson River and railroad (no documentation of the building has been found), probably accessed by a path from the site of the old boathouse. Such cottages, which also included the nearby Stone Cottage (Rogers Estate, namesake of Stone Cottage Road), provided a place for taking in river views and breezes. (HSR 2011: 94)

Home Farm (Boreel and Bracken Places):
Across the Post Road from the Wheeler Place was the core of the Springwood farm, which the Roosevelts called the Home Farm, consisting of the east half of the Boreel Place that James Roosevelt acquired in 1868, and the Bracken Place (former Wheeler-Bellefield farm) he acquired in 1871 (Figure 6). As a gentleman farmer, James Roosevelt practiced diversified agriculture that provided a range of products for domestic consumption. The showpiece of the farm was James Roosevelt's herd of Alderney dairy cows (one of three Channel Island breeds along with Jersey and Guernsey), which he had started in 1848 at the old country place, Mount Hope, and continued to improve into the 1890s. He also raised pigs, chickens, and horses, and raised fodder, grain, and hay crops in the fields, including those west of the Post Road. (HSR 2011: 95)

The center of the Home Farm operation was the old Boreel farmstead, located about 500 feet back from the Post Road on the south side of Farm Road, the easterly extension of the entry road to the Red House (see Figure 6). James Roosevelt presumably decided to consolidate his farm operations at this complex, rather than maintain the separate farmhouse and barn on the Bracken Place, formerly the Wheeler-Bellefield farm. At some point between 1871 and 1891, this second complex was removed, but the Roosevelts kept the tree-lined farm road, which they called Bracken Lane. James Roosevelt added a front porch to the farmhouse, which became the home of his farm manager, James Edgar, in ca. 1868. Improvements to farmstead including a rectangular silo with a gable roof and several small sheds that together with the barn and farmhouse enclosed a small barnyard bordered by a plank fence. (HRS 2011: 95-96)

North and south of the farmstead were two rectangular cultivated fields that bordered the Post Road, known as the North Farm Lot and the South Farm Lot (see Figure 6). Located on the rich soils of the river terrace, these fields were bounded by stone walls and were used to grow fodder, grains, and hay for the livestock. To the east of the farmstead across a small creek or ditch were two additional lots. The one to the south of Farm Road, known as the East Farm Lot, probably contained cultivated fields and an orchard. The one to the north was known as the Night Pasture, the pasture closest to the barns. East of these two lots, the land dropped off into a ravine and was characterized by large rock outcroppings. Farm Road continued north and east through this land, crossing the Maritje Kill near the northern boundary of the Bracken Place, and then extending a short distance on the other side. This rough land consisted of second-growth red oak, white oak, and chestnut oak that had begun to regenerate by the time James Roosevelt purchased the property in 1868, on old fields and pastures that were probably abandoned two decades earlier. The portion of the woods closest to the farm complex, known as the Farm Wood Lot, was patchy by 1900, presumably due to cutting of trees for firewood and timber. The rest of the forest extending to the eastern property line east of the

Maritje Kill was of a similar age and species, but was apparently little used, as it had no formal name. Along the Maritje Kill, there were swamps characterized by clumps of red maple and open areas covered by ferns. (HRS 2011: 96-97)

The portion of the Home Farm on the Bracken Place was also divided into fields, pastures, and woodlots separated by stone fences. The largest field along the Post Road, where the old Bellefield farmhouse and barns had stood, was known as the Big Lot (see Figure 6). To its north were two smaller lots named the North Parker Lot and South Parker Lot. These names derived from their use by Thomas E. Parker. At some point prior to 1886, James Roosevelt agreed to sell these fields to Parker, who was one of the executors of Timothy Bracken's estate. The sale was never executed, and by 1900 Parker had formally decided not to purchase the property. As with the Boreel Place fields, the Roosevelts used these fields along the Post Road for growing grain, hay, and fodder crops to feed their livestock. (HRS 2011: 97)

To the east of the fields along the Post Road was rougher land characterized by level areas broken by rock outcroppings and ridges. This land formed three wooded pastures that extended due north from the Night Pasture on the Boreel Place. From north to south, these included the Middle Pasture, Locust Pasture, and Swamp Pasture (see Figure 6). The Middle Pasture contained about three-quarters open pasture, with the rest forested in hemlock and hickory that had become established around the time James Roosevelt purchased the property in 1871. About one-half of the western part of the Locust Pasture was covered in black locust, which had regenerated where old stands (dating to the 1830s or earlier) of maple and elm had been clear-cut. The eastern part of the Locust Pasture was covered in red oak, white oak, chestnut oak, and chestnut on the uplands that had regenerated beginning about 1870, with a hardwood swamp around a small impoundment known as Bracken Pond. This constructed pond with its earthen dam was built prior to Roosevelt ownership, most likely as a water source for livestock or perhaps for the Bellefield farm buildings. To the north, the Swamp Pasture contained forest cover similar to the eastern part of the Locust Pasture, with white oak and red oak on the uplands, and clumps of red maple and shrubs in the swamp. (HRS 2011: 97)

East of these pastures were woodlots that extended east onto the adjoining upland farms (see Figure 6). These included the Triangle Wood Lot and the Northeast Wood Lot at the northern boundary of the Bracken Place, covered in an even-aged stand of red oak, chestnut oak, white oak, and chestnut with scattered hemlock that had regenerated around the time James Roosevelt purchased the property in 1871. The woodlots contained some open areas where cutting had occurred. The rest of the forest on the Bracken Place extending east to the Maritje Kill was a similar, but slightly older type, having regenerated beginning about 1850. In addition to oaks and maples, the forest also contained abundant stands of hickory and ironwoods, as well as swamps along the Maritje Kill at the southeast side of the property. (HRS 2011: 98)

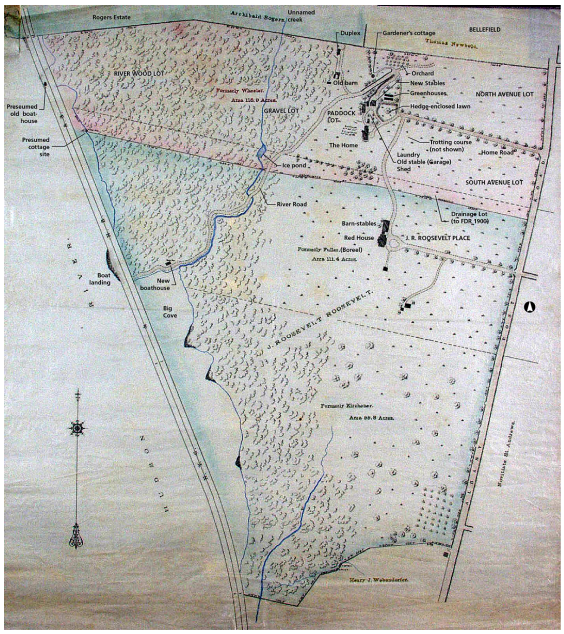


Figure 4. Springwood in ca. 1906 showing Wheeler Place. Roads in the present Home Garden may reflect an earlier configuration. Wheeler Place is the top parcel in pink that Sara Roosevelt and FDR inherited together with a strip of the Boreel Place (Drainage Lot). (Detail, "Springwood, Late Residence of James Roosevelt deceased," Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Map 15-2-13b, annotated by SUNY ESF)

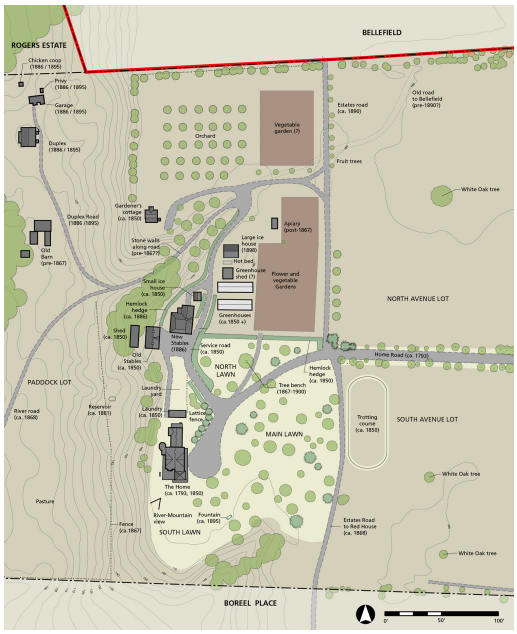


Figure 5. Map of Springwood core ca. 1900 at end of James Roosevelt's tenure. Location of trees and details of the gardens and greenhouses north of the north lawn are approximate. Features removed since 1867 not shown. Light ground color is approximate limits of lawn, red line is the Roosevelt Estate boundary at its height in 1939. (SUNY ESF based on "Springwood," 1906 and existing conditions)

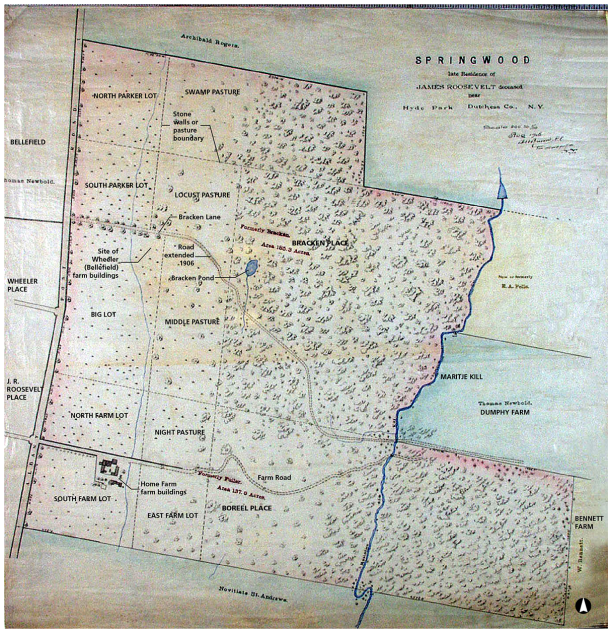


Figure 6. Map of the eastern part of Springwood dated 1906 showing landscape of the Home Farm characteristic of James Roosevelt's ownership between 1867 and his death in 1900 (this map may have been surveyed prior to 1900). (Detail, "Springwood, Late Residence of James Roosevelt deceased," Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Map 15-2-13a, annotated by SUNY ESF)

SPRINGWOOD IMPROVEMENTS AND CONSERVATION, 1900–1928

On December 8, 1900, while Franklin D. Roosevelt was in his first year at Harvard University, James Roosevelt died at the age of 72. In his will, he left the Wheeler Place and Home Farm (Bracken Place and east half of Boreel Place) to his wife Sara Delano Roosevelt for her "use and enjoyment," and upon her death, to FDR. James Roosevelt left the west half of the Boreel Place including the Red House and the Kirchner Place to the south, to his first son, James R. Roosevelt (Rosy). Sara and FDR were also left a narrow strip of the Boreel Place adjacent to the Wheeler Place (Drainage Lot). James Roosevelt's will also excepted and reserved rights to maintain the scenic views from the Home, "unto my wife during her life, and to my son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, his heirs and assigns forever, full right, power and authority at any and all times hereafter to enter upon said real estate herein devised to my said son, James. R. Roosevelt, to cut down and remove all trees and timber of any and all kinds which may be necessary to secure and preserve to the said 'Wheeler Place' the occupants and owners thereof, the River and Mountain views, as they now are from the "Wheeler Place.'" (The Last Will and Testament of James Roosevelt, Fourth section)

Sara Roosevelt continued to live at and run Springwood as her husband had wished while FDR completed his studies at Harvard in 1904 and continued studying law at Columbia. On March 17, 1905, FDR married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, President Theodore Roosevelt's niece. FDR and Eleanor and their six children born between 1906 and 1916 shared close quarters with Sara Roosevelt, who remained a dominant figure in their lives and in the management of the Springwood estate. In New York City, they shared a five-story townhouse at 49 East 65th Street that was a Christmas gift from Sara in 1907. Springwood served as the young couple's country home but remained very much Sara's.

In 1910, through the support of local Democratic leaders in Hyde Park, FDR ran for an open seat in the New York State Senate and was elected in the Republican-dominated district. He became identified as a leader of the party's progressive wing that advocated for labor and agriculture reforms.

He was reelected in 1912 and supported Woodrow Wilson's candidacy. As a reward for his support, President appointed FDR Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1913, an office he held through World War I. In 1920 Franklin ran, but was defeated, in the race for Vice President. Just a year later, in August 1921, FDR's political career came to a halt when he contracted poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) at the family's summer home at Campobello. He was transferred to a hospital in New York City where he stayed until the spring of 1922, when he was finally able to return to Hyde Park to continue his recuperation. FDR exercised by walking with crutches up and down the Home Road, using parallel bars on the south lawn, and swimming in the Ice Pond. Despite this, his legs grew weaker, and he sought treatment at a resort in Warm Springs, Georgia. Sara Roosevelt felt her son, now "handicapped," should retire to Hyde Park to spend his days overseeing the farm. FDR, however, reentered political life with the support of Eleanor and nominated Governor Alfred E. Smith for president in 1924. Smith lost but in turn arranged for FDR's nomination to succeed him as governor and was elected in 1928. (FDR Biography: The Early Years, www.fdrlibrary.org; CLR 1998: 89)

Plans for Landscape Improvements and Forestry:
Working closely with Sara Roosevelt, FDR planned a program of major improvements to the Hyde Park estate following his marriage and completion of his law studies. As Eleanor later recalled, FDR developed a "sense of complete ownership and partnership with [Sara]," building on the lessons from his father that gave him "great enjoyment in country life and a great understanding of what was owed to the land." (Eleanor Roosevelt, 1949, quoted in HRS 2011: 136) FDR's ideas for improvements, which he initially developed by 1905, included a new or remodeled Home, redesigned gardens, improvements to the estate's farm operation, and a new approach to management of the woodlands. In the tradition of country estates as model farms, he tracked the production of the fields, improved the farm's dairy operation, and began a scientific forestry program during a time when the still relatively new conservation practice of reforestation was just gaining widespread application across New York State. FDR kept a farm journal that recorded production according to the named fields and woodlots. His interest in forestry and conservation, influenced by the work of his Hyde Park neighbor, Archibald Rogers, as well as the managed forests he visited in Germany, led him to acquire farms on the uplands east of the Home Farm beginning with the Bennett Farm in 1911, where he planned to practice forestry on land that better represented the problems of typical small farms with worn-out soils and declining productivity (see Upland Farms CLI). FDR's forestry work included management of the existing woods and reforestation of old fields. Known as plantations or artificial forests, early-twentieth-century plantations such as those set out by FDR were characterized by a monoculture or limited number of species (most often conifers), even-spaced planting in rows, and distinct boundaries. FDR set out his plantations not only for timber production and soil conservation, but also to enhance the recreational, aesthetic, and natural values of the land. (HRS 2011: 113,136,141)

FDR's entrance into politics in 1911 reinforced his commitment to scientific forestry and conservation in general. That year, when he entered the New York State Senate, he was appointed as chair of the senate's Forest, Fish, and Game Committee, and so his work at Hyde Park became a symbol of his commitment to conservation. FDR developed his forestry program based on recommendations from a state forester who visited Hyde Park in 1911. The state forester toured the estate with head gardener William Plog and recommended a wide variety of tree plantings for reforestation purposes, including red pine, white pine, Scots pine, Norway spruce, European larch, and tulip-poplar. The state forester's inclusion of the native tulip-poplar was probably at FDR's request, since it was his favorite tree and was not grown by the state at the time. For FDR, who long admired an old specimen with a trunk about 4 feet in diameter that grew in the field southeast of the Springwood house, the tulip-poplar had romantic interest and beauty, but he also hoped to test its commercial value. Between 1912 and 1916, FDR planted around 8,000 trees a year, using tree seedlings he purchased from state nurseries. World War I and his contraction of poliomyelitis required a pause in his forestry program. Upon his return to Hyde Park, FDR took up tree planting again, but at a slower pace and apparently still following the state forester's 1911 recommendations. Between 1924 and 1928, FDR purchased 25,000 trees from the state, most of which were set out on the Home Farm. By 1928, FDR had reforested approximately 55 acres with 67,000 trees, mostly within the original Springwood estate. (HRS 2011: 139-140)

FDR actively managed his native woodlots during this period, for both aesthetic and production

purposes. Aside from the traditional use of the woods to supply firewood for the estate, FDR took the opportunity to make them produce saleable timber. In the 1920s, for example, FDR annually harvested small amounts of red oak, white oak, and hemlock for products such as lumber and cross ties, providing a yearly annual profit of about $500. In addition to such harvesting, the need for woodlot management was becoming acute during this period due to the spread of the chestnut blight, which detracted from the character and value of the forest through the death of these large and dominant trees. In the lower woods bordering the Hudson River, the chestnut together with hickory made up approximately 20 percent of the forest; in the upland oak forest, the percentage was probably even greater. The blight had spread quickly up the Hudson Valley after its discovery at the Bronx Zoo in 1904 and was identified at Springwood as early as 1911; by 1918, it was seriously affecting the forest, which in subsequent years became converted into a mixed oak forest without any chestnut. (HRS 2011: 141)

Wheeler Place:
One of the first projects undertaken as part of the improvement plan that FDR developed with Sara Roosevelt beginning in 1905 was the replacement of the two old wood-frame greenhouses in 1906 with an iron-framed, curved-eaves greenhouse complex manufactured by Lord & Burnham Company of Irvington-on-Hudson, New York (Figure 7). The new greenhouses were in the same general site as the old greenhouses and may have incorporated part of the old brick walls. The 'L'-shaped complex, built on site by Charles Mitchell of Poughkeepsie, included a three-quarter-span rose house, a full-span carnation house, a small shed-roof greenhouse for growing ferns, and a wood-frame potting shed and boiler room. Six years later in 1912, FDR and Sara oversaw the transformation of the adjacent utilitarian flower and vegetable gardens into a formal flower garden. Designed by a Mr. Anderson, the new neoclassical-style garden was built during the same year that the Newbolds added a neoclassical-style garden at Bellefield, designed by landscape architect Beatrix Farrand. Known as the Rose Garden, the Roosevelts' new formal garden featured an orthogonal layout with two rectangular quadrants framed by the greenhouses and a new hemlock hedge that extended off the old hemlock hedge that framed the lawn to the south (Figure 8). A sundial on an Ionic column ornamented the center of the main garden quadrant. The garden's perennial borders contained a mix of old-fashioned varieties that bloomed in late spring and early summer or in the fall, as the Roosevelts usually spent July and August at their summer home at Campobello. The garden was planted with tulips, daffodils, primroses, pansies, narcissus, forget-me-nots, lilies of the valley, trollius, phlox, centauria, columbine, iris, day lilies, poppies, peonies, sweet william, delphinium, and canterbury bells. The borders around the central lawn were planted with peonies. The east side of the main garden quadrant contained 30 rectangular rose beds with many varieties of tea roses and perpetual hybrids, including Baroness de Rothschild, Magna Charta, Moss rose, and Eugen Furst. (CLR 1998: 154-155; HRS 2011: 143)

Most likely as part of the development of the Rose Garden in 1912, the vegetable gardens were relocated and expanded into the field east of the Gardener's Cottage, west of the Estates Road that had been realigned into a north-south axis prior to 1900. FDR called this area the Home Garden. The orchard was removed and a new one planted along the north side of the North Avenue Lot (present Library property), with apple trees that most likely included Jonathan, Baldwin, Macintosh, Greening, and Northern Spy. Two rows of fruit trees lined the east side of Estates Road, and additional fruit trees were elsewhere in the garden, including apple, pear, and cherry. The large garden field was divided into four quadrants accessed by two axial garden roads, forming the large vegetable garden (see Figures 7 and 8). A portion of the garden was a tree nursery, used to hold stock prior to planting. A new apiary was constructed in the garden in ca. 1913, to replace an apiary in the old vegetable garden to the south. The portion of the Home Garden south of River Road was the small vegetable garden, which included additional fruit trees and a cold frame constructed in 1920. (CLR 1998: 158,161,189; HRS 2011: 143)

Several years after completion of the Rose Garden and Home Garden, FDR and Sara undertook a substantial enlargement and redesign of the Home, transforming it from an Italianate villa into a Colonial Revival–style mansion designed by Hoppin & Koen of New York City (Figure 9). The enlargement, completed in 1915–1916, accommodated FDR and Eleanor's growing family while creating more formal and stylish architecture. FDR played a major role in the redesign, notably in the selection of a Colonial Revival style and use of native fieldstone in the walls. Similar in overall style

to the McKim, Mead & White renovations at Bellefield completed in 1911, the Hoppin & Koen design was evocative of early-nineteenth-century neoclassical Federal-period mansions in the Hudson Valley, such as Montgomery Place in Annandale-on-Hudson. Much of the old rear of the house facing the river was left intact with its Italianate bracketed eaves and porches but was resided in stucco. The renovations included a new water supply system that included a pump house, underground reservoir, and new underground ram on the slope below the Home, and a water tower at the west edge of the Home Garden. (HRS 2011: 143-144)

Plantings around the Home during this period included six Sago palms in wood barrel planters added soon after the renovations were completed in 1916. These were set out on the balustrade of the front terrace, and below was a hedge of wintercreeper euonymus along the base of the terrace. Vines, including Japanese honeysuckle, climbing hydrangea, and Virginia creeper, ornamented the front of the Home and the south porch. The lawns surrounding the Home by this period included a variety of deciduous and coniferous trees, including American elm, Norway spruce, sugar maple, tulip poplar, American beech, European beech, honeylocust, hemlock, white pine, flowering dogwood, and one large Camperdown elm. In the north lawn near the Rose Garden, there was a Japanese red maple that was clipped into a rounded form. The lawns and foundations of the Home were ornamented with numerous shrubs, including mock orange, Japanese barberry, rhododendron, acanthopanax, and Pee Gee hydrangea. Also found in the lawns around the Home were various play structures, installed after 1905 when the Roosevelt children were young. These included a rope swing with a wood seat and a moveable swing with an awning in the north lawn south of the Rose Garden, and a pull-up bar, which FDR may have later used as part of his rehabilitation. There was also most likely lawn furniture set out on the south lawn, with the river and mountain views to the south and west. The circular bench around a large tree in the north lawn was probably removed after the tree was cut down during this period. (CLR 1998: 126-133,136,141)

The service area underwent several changes during this period as part of the redesign of the gardens and the Home, along with the advent of the automobile. Building changes included a sleeping porch addition to the 1886 Stable (Coach House) in ca. 1910, an addition to the laundry prior to 1915, addition of two wood dog houses in the laundry yard/service yard (possibly following renovation of the Home), addition of a small garage or tool shed across from the greenhouses in 1911, and the addition of a garage on the old stable in 1910. A new shed behind the garage (old stable) was built in 1911, on a high stone foundation that was most likely from an earlier shed. It may have been at this time that a walk with stone steps was built leading up from River Road to the rear of the shed. (CLR 1998: 147-149; NR 2014: Sec.7: 7)

The Paddock Lot to the west of the Home and service area was transformed with removal of horse and livestock uses during this period (see Figure 8). In 1915, at the time that the Home was being renovated, the new pump house and reservoir were built at the edge of the woods below the Home, accessed by a new road off River Road. That same year, the old Wheeler barn that James Roosevelt used for his horses was removed along with the fence that enclosed the paddock, and the chicken coop near the Duplex was moved to the Home Farm. An apple orchard was planted at the south end of the old paddock in 1916. FDR also used the Paddock Lot for reforestation. These plantings were not for utilitarian forestry purposes, but rather screened and reinforced existing spaces and views, and stabilized steep slopes. The plantations included mixed white pine and Scotch pine (Plot I) on the slope below the gardener's cottage set out at some point between 1912 and 1916, and white pine (Plot G) set out in 1916 in a ravine between Springwood and the Red House. West of the Lower Orchard and the River Road, a small plot of Norway spruce (Plot J) was planted at some point between 1912 and 1916. FDR also set out a plantation of tulip poplar in 1917 (Plot K) in the open ground where the old Wheeler barn had stood (see Figure 7). (HSR 201: 144-145)

FDR also planted a border of white pine along the Post Road, which he identified as Plot E. On the terrace between the Home and the Post Road, the North and South Avenue Lots continued to be used for growing hay, wheat, rye, corn, and apples, contrasting with the sweeping lawns that characterized the fronts of many country place landscapes during the period. At the west end of the South Avenue Lot, James Roosevelt's trotting course was no longer used, but a trace of the track remained in the mown grass. A new recreational feature, a tennis court, was built to its south in ca. 1920. (HSR 2011: 144-145)

The rougher land of the lower woods, encompassing the River Wood Lot and Gravel Lot, was the initial focus of FDR's forestry program between 1912 and 1917. FDR probably chose this area because of its old pastures and gravel pits that provided excellent opportunities to experiment with reforestation on marginal land. These included Plot A of red pine and Plot B of white pine set out along Big Cove Creek in the Gravel Lot between 1912 and 1914, and Plot F of white pine set out in 1914 along a bridle path in the River Wood Lot (Figure 10). One of FDR's last plantations on the Wheeler Place was Plot P set out along the west side of River Road across from the Lower Orchard in 1928. Forestry also provided the opportunity for enhancement of the rustic landscape through management of the native forest. By the end of this period, the formerly patchy landscape of woodlots and fields was growing into a continuous forest, extending from the River Road along the Paddock Lot west to the Big Cove and railroad. (HRS 2011: 146-147)

This period saw several changes to these woods in addition to forest management. In 1913, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad drafted an agreement with FDR and Sara Roosevelt to acquire three small parcels on the Wheeler Place, totaling 0.44 acre, to allow the railroad to expand from two to four tracks. Construction was completed by 1919. The expansion obliterated the small point of land on the west side of the tracks (Roosevelt Point) where the first Roosevelt boathouse and landing were located. Crum Elbow Point, the larger point to the north that provided river access for the Rogers Estate from Stone Cottage Road, was retained through the expansion project, and was made accessible by a new steel truss bridge over the tracks (outside Springwood CLI area). In addition to the loss of the old boathouse and dock, some of the rustic features built by FDR's father in the lower woods disappeared during this period, perhaps due to the railroad expansion. The Cottage, located just south of Roosevelt Point on the drainage lot, was removed, and between 1914 and 1915 estate workers rebuilt the River Road bridge, installing a concrete deck and parapet walls, and eliminating the rustic railings. These changes may have resulted from the conversion of the lower woods from a pleasure ground in the nineteenth-century sense to more of a working forest. The changing use was also evident in the construction or improvement of two roads related to FDR's forestry program. One was a road leading north off the River Road into the Gravel Lot. A second road leading north off the River Road into the River Wood Lot was built in 1925 and subsequently known as the Lower Woods Road. Probably following in part an old trail or bridle path to the old Roosevelt boathouse, this road was built to draw timber from the lower woods without having to go through the Rogers Estate via Stone Cottage Road. (HRS 2011: 146-147)

Home Farm (Boreel and Bracken Places):
The Home Farm continued during this period as a mixed gentlemen's farming operation based on dairy, poultry, and grain crops. FDR planned to run the farm on a more scientific and efficient basis as part of his overall improvement plan for the estate he was working on following his marriage to Eleanor Roosevelt in 1905. One of the first major changes to the landscape during this period was not, however, a direct result of FDR's plans, but rather of Thomas Newbold's acquisition of the Dumphy Farm, the upland farm east of the Home Farm, in 1905. At the time, there were no roads connecting the Dumphy Farm with his home at Bellefield, the closest being over a mile to the north in Hyde Park village. Newbold presumably reached an agreement with FDR and Sara Roosevelt to build a road across the Bracken Place to provide a direct link with the Dumphy Farm from Bellefield. By July 1906, work was underway on what FDR called "Newbold Road," which on the west end near the Post Road followed the alignment of Bracken Lane, the road that once led to the Bellefield farmstead that James Roosevelt most likely removed after his purchase of the property in 1868 (Figure 11). (HSR 2011: 149)

FDR built additional roads to reach adjacent areas and his own upland farms, the first of which, the Bennett Farm, he acquired in 1911. That year, a new road, which FDR called "the Road to Rogers," was built from Newbold Road extending north through the Locust Pasture to the Rogers Estate (see Figure 11). During the same year, a north–south cross-road was built to connect Newbold Road to the original road through the Home Farm, known as Farm Road. To reach the Bennett Farm, the Roosevelts initially used Newbold Road, and then turned south on Violet Avenue. In 1923, however, FDR decided to build a direct connection by extending Farm Road through to an existing Bennett Farm road that led to Violet Avenue. A main reason for constructing the road was to provide direct access from Springwood to Val-Kill, then being planned and constructed at the east end of the

Bennett Farm. To carry Farm Road over the Maritje Kill, FDR had a substantial concrete bridge constructed in the fall of 1923, complete with concrete parapets topped by finials. (HRS 2011: 149)

The center of the Home Farm during this period remained the complete of farm buildings along Farm Road in the South Farm Lot (see Figure 11). According to a period account, this complex consisted of "...typical red farm buildings, with hens and turkeys in the farmyard, cows out behind the fence and farm machinery both inside and outside of the farm" (Figure 12). (Bartlett 1933, quoted in HRS 2011: 150) An 80-ton vitrified tile silo, probably manufactured by Craine Brothers of South Brookfield, New York, was added to the barn, most likely as one of FDR's improvements in the 1910s to supplement an earlier frame silo with a gable roof. (HRS 2011: 150; Auwaerter to Zaengle, 2021) Around the barnyard were several smaller buildings, including an implement shed, granary, manure shed, two bull stalls and pens, and two brooder houses. In 1915, the chicken coop that stood next to the Duplex at the Wheeler Place was moved south of the barnyard, at the south end of a fence-enclosed chicken yard, and around the same time, a 60-tree apple orchard was planted to the south. A major improvement during the 1910s was construction of a modern milk house (dairy) at the southwest corner of the barnyard. This substantial one-story, hipped-roof building featured rough-coursed stone walls, a slate roof, and a front porch, and contained a separating room, small storage room, and refrigerator room cooled by ice. (HRS 2011: 150)

Surrounding the farm complex were open fields along the Post Road used to grow hay, rye, corn, and mangelwurzel (a fodder beet). In 1912, FDR wrote his mother, "The crops...have been wonderful on the place—good hay, rye, wheat, and the oats are just going in, over 300 bushels from the North Farm lot and fine straw." (Quoted in HRS 2011: 151) East and north of the Post Road fields were the pastures and wood lots occupying the rougher land characterized by swamps, rock outcroppings, and ravines extending to the Maritje Kill. The pastures, including the Night Pasture, Middle Pasture, Locust Pasture, and Swamp Pasture, were a mix of wooded and open land, and were lined by stone walls and wire or wood fences (see Figure 11). Here was where the farm's dairy herd, which averaged approximately fourteen to eighteen cows, grazed. Much of this land was unsuitable for cultivation. Apparently not all of the pastures were needed for the cows, because FDR reforested portions of them. The 5-acre pasture at the southeast corner of the Farm Wood Lot near the Maritje Kill east of Farm Road was where FDR set out a large white pine plantation in 1912-1913 (Plot C), lending it the name "White Pine Lot." The year before, FDR had noted in his farm journal that this field was used as pasture and was "very poor." Aside from the White Pine Lot, FDR only established one other plantation on the Home Farm prior to World War I: a second white pine plantation set out on the edge of the Locust Pasture north of Bracken Pond in ca. 1916. Following the war and after his return home after recuperating from poliomyelitis, FDR once again began tree planting on the Home Farm. He set out four plantations, including a second in the Locust Pasture with Scotch and red pine (Plot N) in ca. 1925–1926 on a rise west of Bracken Pond at the juncture of Newbold Road and the Road to Rogers. In 1925, FDR had a small plot of tulip-poplar (Plot L) set out along Newbold Road near the former site of the Bellefield farmstead at the northeast corner of the Big Lot; in ca. 1927, a Norway spruce plantation (Plot O) along a ridge bordering the woods on the east side of the East Farm Lot; and between 1924 and 1928, a very small plot of Scotch pine (Plot Q) on the north side of Farm Road in the southeast corner of the Night Pasture. (HRS 2011: 152)

Aside from reforestation, FDR also managed the native oak forest that occupied much of the east end of the Home Farm. Unlike the lower woods west of the Post Road, the Home Farm woods were probably managed primarily for timber production, with aesthetics and recreation serving secondary purposes. In 1911, the Triangle Wood Lot, containing both young successional and mature woods, was cleaned up through removal of underbrush, deadwood, and poor trees, a job probably made necessary by the chestnut blight; and in 1926–27, a general thinning was done throughout the woods on the Home Farm. (HRS 2011: 152)

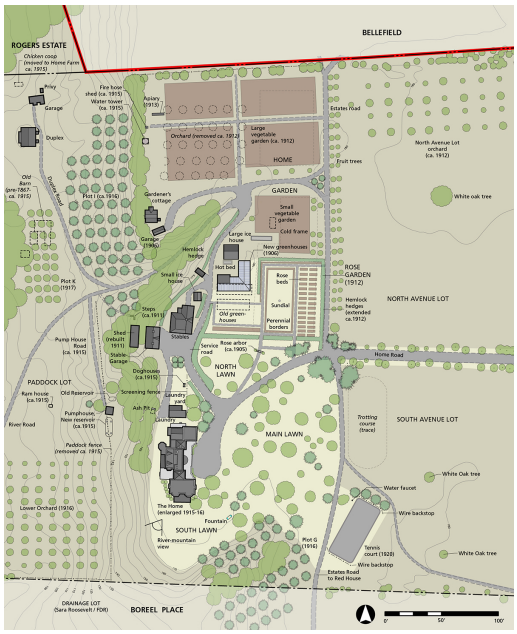


Figure 7. Map of Springwood core, ca. 1928 prior to beginning of FDR's political prominence. Compare with Figure 9. Vegetation removed since 1900 is not shown. The light ground color indicates approximate limits of lawn, and the red line indicates the Roosevelt Estate boundary at its height in 1939. (SUNY ESF based on 1906 "Springwood" map, 1946 USGS survey, and existing conditions)



Figure 8. Aerial photograph of the core of Springwood showing landscape improvements from the 1900-1928 period, looking northeast, 1933. (Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, NPx 62-61, annotated by SUNY ESF)

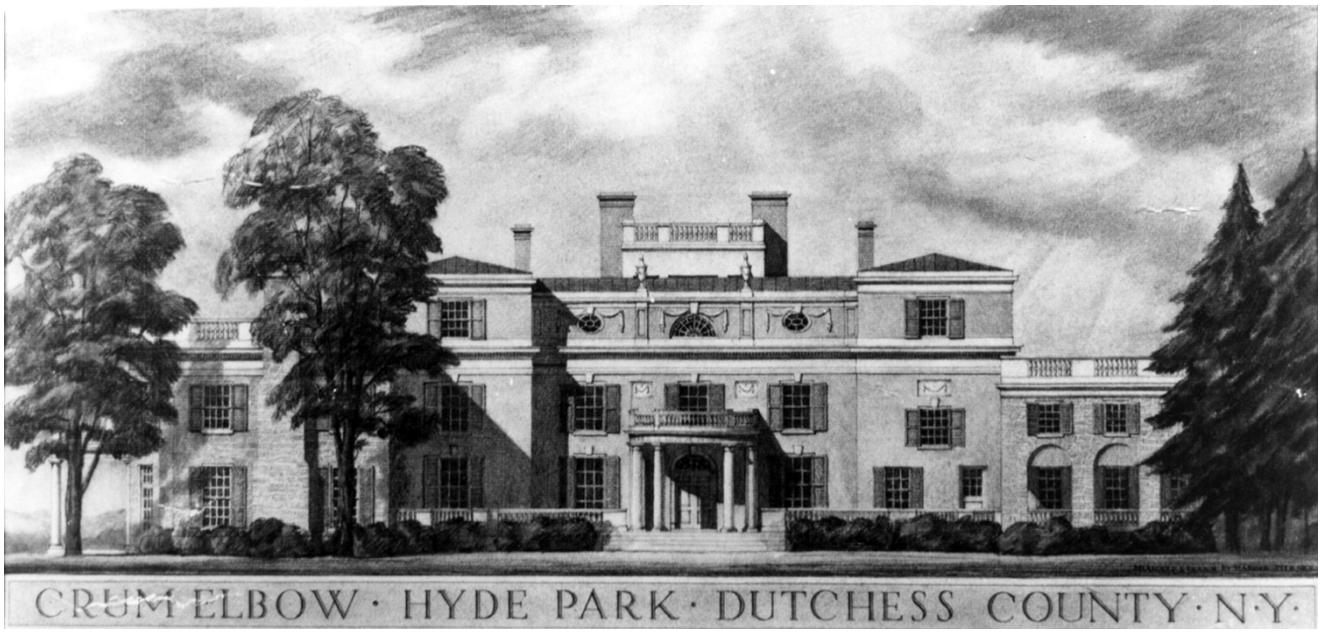


Figure 9. The Home as redesigned in 1915–1916, from a 1940 rendering showing FDR's preference for the name Crum Elbow over his parents' name, Springwood. The left three-story tower corresponds with the old Italianate tower. (Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, NPx 48-22:3837 (7))



Figure 10. Plot A, the 1912 red pine plantation in the Gravel Lot following pruning completed in 1930, looking northwest, ca. 1932. In the distance across the creek (open sunny area) is Plot B, the 1912–14 white pine plantation. (Ray F. Bower, "The President's Forests," American Forests, January 1934)



Figure 11. Map of a portion of the Home Farm showing farm building complex, roads, and plantations by 1928. (Detail of 1928 Home Farm period plan, "FDR and the Land: Historic Resource Study for the Roosevelt Estate," 2011)

SPRINGWOOD: HOME OF A GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT, 1928–1945

With FDR's election as Governor of New York in 1928, and more so with his election as President of the United States in 1932, Springwood became a political symbol that was very much in the public eye, although aside from US and Presidential flags flying from the front portico of the Home, there were few physical changes. Sara Roosevelt tried to maintain traditional country life and agriculture at the original Springwood estate up to her death in 1941, while FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt developed and expanded the upland farm properties through forestry, agricultural, industrial, and domestic pursuits (see Upland Farms, Top Cottage, and Val-Kill CLIs). These included the continued development of the Val-Kill retreat and Val-Kill Industries on the Bennett Farm, and construction of FDR's own retreat, Top Cottage, at the far eastern end of the estate on Dutchess Hill that was completed in 1939.

By his second term as president in the late 1930s, FDR was planning for future public stewardship of part of the estate for educational purposes through establishment of his presidential library and preservation of the Home and its surrounding grounds. In 1939, Congress passed a joint resolution (No. 30, 76th Congress, 1st Session, 53 Stat. 1062-5) that authorized development of FDR's presidential library, and authorized agencies to accept donation of any part of the Roosevelt Estate for use in connection with any designated function of the federal government. Based upon this legislation, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes accepted a deed from FDR in 1939 for 16 acres of the Wheeler Place (North Avenue Lot) for construction of his presidential library, which was completed in 1940. Three years later in November 1943, the Secretary of the Interior accepted a second deed from FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt for 33 acres surrounding the Home. On January 27, 1944, this 33-acre property was designated the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, based on the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The designation preserved the family's right to life estate at the property, and the Home remained the Roosevelts' private residence through 1945. (HRS 2011: 198)

The advent of World War II brought about several significant changes to the Springwood landscape and other parts of the Roosevelt Estate. Wartime labor shortages and the lack of Sara Roosevelt's oversight following her death in 1941 led to decline in maintenance, especially at the grounds around the Home and at the Home Farm. More noticeable was the deployment of a large security presence

across the estate by the US Department of War, designed to protect FDR wherever he went on the estate, including his favorite rides in his specially equipped Ford sedan to inspect his forests and get to his retreat at Top Cottage. An emergency communications system was also installed under the newly formed White House Signal Detachment, created by the War Department in March 1942. The entire system became operational on September 12, 1942, and covered most of the estate, which was organized into three zones: Lower Woods (west of the Post Road), Middle Woods (between Post Road and Violet Avenue including the Home Farm), and Upper Woods (east of Violet Avenue including Val-Kill and Top Cottage). In addition to personnel stationed on foot as well as on jeep patrol, the security system included the addition of numerous small frame guardhouses, a phone system mounted on wood poles, a system of jeep roads that included the construction of new roads along boundaries of the secured area, electric-eye security gates, and crash barriers consisting of cable strung between steel poles. The secured area extended north to the Rogers Estate, where the Army set up headquarters at Crumwold Hall.

Forestry and Conservation:
At the time of his election as governor in 1928, FDR had been managing his own forestry program at Hyde Park for more than sixteen years, mostly based on advice from foresters at the New York State Department of Conservation and with labor of estate staff under William Plog's supervision. In fall 1929, however, FDR made plans with Professor Nelson Brown for the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University to undertake experimental and demonstration forestry at the estate, something he had been considering for several years. His formal relationship with the college during four years from 1930 to 1933 enhanced the visibility and quality of his forestry program at a time when he was advocating the importance of forestry from the governor's office. During its four years of planting, the College of Forestry set out approximately 88,600 trees within twenty-nine demonstration plots and seven experimental plots (including several on the Home Farm), about 20,000 more trees than FDR had planted on the entire estate between 1912 and 1928. As part of its experimental interests, the College of Forestry also worked closely with FDR in managing his native forest, from the River Wood Lot and adjoining woods on the J.R. Roosevelt Place, to those on the Home Farm to the east ends of the Tompkins and Bennett Farms. The college's spring planting in 1933 would be its last under its cooperative relationship begun in 1930; after this time, FDR would again be responsible for the cost of labor and materials. The reasons why the cooperative relationship ended are not known for certain—perhaps FDR's presidency presented potential conflicts of interest, since he was in effect receiving free services from the college. Despite the termination of the formal relationship, Nelson Brown and other college faculty continued to assist and advise FDR in his forestry work. After 1936 or so, Nelson Brown alone served as FDR's unofficial forestry advisor and manager, without compensation, a role he continued through FDR's death. As with his earlier amateur work at the estate, FDR's forestry work between 1928 and 1945 closely paralleled statewide developments, including increased land acquisition, expanded tree planting, and educational extension. However, due to the public offices he held and the involvement of the College of Forestry, the Roosevelt Estate during this period attained an unusual level of renown for a private forestry program among professional foresters and the public alike. (HRS 2011: 202-205)

Wheeler Place:
Sara Roosevelt continued to enjoy her right to life estate at Springwood for most of this period, as granted in her husband's will. She maintained the modest, rural character of the landscape, keeping the North and South Avenue Lots in cultivation with hay and corn crops, and orchards west of the house and along the border with Bellefield. The grounds around the Home remained largely unchanged except for growth of vegetation and some new plantings. Rustic lawn furniture was set out on the south lawn by the 1930s, with the view of the Hudson River and mountains beyond across the fields and woods of the J.R. Roosevelt Place (Figure 13). Sara carefully tended the Rose Garden, with its beds of roses, lawn, and flower borders enclosed by the sheared hemlock hedge. With FDR's election as governor and president, the character of Springwood was transformed intangibly, but actual built changes were few until the late 1930s. These included a small playhouse at the southeast corner of the main lawn that Sara Roosevelt had constructed for her grandchildren in 1935 (Figure 14). In 1933, FDR buried his fifteen-year-old dog, Chief, near the sundial in the center of the Rose Garden and marked the grave by a circular flat marble stone that FDR designed. In the Home Garden, which continued to provide fruits and vegetables for the family, the Secret Service constructed a small office at the northwest corner of the large vegetable garden, which involved

creation of a two-track dirt road that cut diagonally across the garden's western quadrants. (CLR 1998: 75,123; HRS 2011: 212)

During this period, FDR's early plantations began to have a more dramatic impact on the character of the landscape as the trees matured. Along the Post Road, the maturing white pines planted in 1914 (Plot E) screened Springwood from the increasingly busy Post Road, while also blocking views across the landscape to the fields of the Home Farm. In the Gravel Lot and River Wood Lot west of the Home, the native woods and FDR's early plantations matured into continuous forest cover. In 1929–1930, most of these plantations, including the red pine in Plot A, the white pine in Plots B and F, and the tulip-poplar trees in Plot K, were thinned and pruned by removing lower limbs up to a height of approximately 10 feet. Nelson Brown extolled the virtues of these plantations and other aspects of FDR's forestry work in many publications. Of the 1917 tulip-poplar plantation (Plot K) in the Paddock Lot, he wrote for the New York Times that "...foresters who have seen it declare that nowhere else in New York State have they seen such a demonstration of what this tree will do in the planted form." Of the red pine plantation in the Gravel Lot (Plot A), Brown celebrated it as resembling "...the beautiful and admirable planted rows of trees one finds so frequently in European countries." (Brown, "President Has Long Practiced Forestry," New York Times, April 30, 1933, quoted in HRS 2011: 213)

Despite active forestry work, which aside from plantation management included timber harvesting in 1942 and 1944, the lower woods continued to be used for recreation, such as for walking and horseback riding. Yet the recreational uses that were characteristic of James Roosevelt's day were disappearing. Following the earlier loss of the cottage and old boathouse after the expansion of the railroad in the 1910s, the new boathouse on the Big Cove (within J.R. Roosevelt Place)—the last recreational building in the lower woods—was demolished in ca. 1935. The family no longer made use of the Hudson River for boating, a likely casualty of FDR's busy political life and his paralysis. For FDR, his primarily recreational use of the lower woods and other woods on the estate was driving in his car. As Nelson Brown recalled, FDR "...loved to rest in his car in some peaceful shady nook in one of the far corners of his place, such as...in the deep glades of the hemlock woods below his place...." (Nelson Brown, "Personal Reminiscences of F.D.R," ca. 1947, quoted in HRS 2011: 215)

By 1939, after a decade of intense public exposure at Springwood, FDR decided on two major changes to the Wheeler Place: it would be the site of his presidential library, and he would transfer the Home and its surrounding grounds on the eastern half of the Wheeler Place to the federal government for eventual opening as a national historic site. In November 1939, FDR laid the cornerstone of his presidential library. Working in close cooperation with his mother, FDR had selected a location at the west end of the North Avenue Lot, adjacent to the Rose Garden and Home Garden (see Figure 14). With Sara's permission, he gifted the entire North Avenue Lot, encompassing 16.3 acres, to the federal government. On July 24, 1939, two deeds to the property were filed: first, a quitclaim deed in which Sara Roosevelt relinquished her right of life estate; and second, a title deed from FDR to the federal government that also designated an easement across the Wheeler Place to the west for drainage and septic. (HRS 2011: 216)

FDR collaborated with architect Henry Toombs, who had earlier designed Stone Cottage and the factory at Val-Kill, in designing the new library building. Working drawings were developed under the direction of federal supervisory architect Louis A. Simon, and construction was paid for through private sources by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Inc., which turned the completed building over to the National Archives and Records Service on July 4, 1940. The library was a simple, Dutch Colonial Revival–style building designed with a U-shaped plan around a central entrance courtyard that faced east onto the North Avenue Lot. With its footprint larger than that of the Home, and its prominent position within the fields bordering the Post Road, the library had a marked impact on the character of the landscape, although its style, scale, and materials fit with the surrounding rural landscape. The maintained grounds surrounding the library were kept close to the building and included a sunken garden on the south side and a small parking lot to the north of the building. A single entrance road extended through the North Avenue Lot orchard from the Post Road, where there was a stone gatehouse that matched the style of the library. Flagstone walkways included a front entrance walk and a walkway from the rear that led from FDR's office in the library to the Rose Garden. The remainder of the North Avenue Lot, with its ancient white oaks, remained in agricultural

use as a crop and hay field maintained by Roosevelt Estate staff. The south, west, and north perimeters of the library property were delineated by a simple four-rail iron fence, a type used to enclose pastures. On June 30, 1941, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Museum opened to the public. (HRS 2011: 216-217)

Rogers Land:
By the early 1930s, FDR had extended the lower woods road and bridle trail in the River Wood Lot north across property owned by the Rogers Estate to Stone Cottage Road, the former Bellefield river road. This created a circuit along which FDR could drive his Ford. In the early 1930s following the death of Archibald Rogers's widow, Anne C. Rogers, and pending subdivision of Crumwold Farms, FDR took the opportunity to secure ownership of these roads and the surrounding land with its mature oak woods as well as open land suitable for reforestation. FDR settled on purchasing a 53-acre parcel for $5,000, which became known as the "Rogers Land" tract. In April 1935, a survey mapped the boundaries following the "margin" or inside edge of Stone Cottage Road to the north (the purchase excluded the actual road), the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to the west, and Bellefield, then owned by Mary Newbold Morgan, to the east. The property excluded the western end of Stone Cottage Road or Crum Elbow Point (the point of land west of the railroad), and a quarter-acre parcel south of Stone Cottage Road and the Rogers fishpond that contained an icehouse. The deed for property, filed on October 15, 1935, provided FDR with a right-of-way along Stone Cottage Road to Crum Elbow Point, which remained under Rogers ownership. (HRS 2011: 215-216)

In September 1935, while the papers for the Rogers Land were being filed, FDR had Nelson Brown and William Plog look over an old pasture off Stone Cottage Road at the north end of the property to see if it was suitable for reforestation. In January 1936, Brown recommended that it be planted in red pine. FDR apparently disagreed with Brown's species selection, because a plantation of white pine (Plot U) was set out instead the following spring. The plot was assigned a letter to keep it consistent with the plantations west of the Post Road that were managed largely by William Plog. (HRS 2011: 216)

Home Farm (Boreel and Bracken Places):
The Home Farm continued throughout most of this period as a gentleman's farming operation, centered on dairy, poultry, apple growing, and raising of hay and fodder crops in the fields bordering the Post Road. There were no major built changes to the farm complex on Farm Lane at the South Farm Lot, except for a second-floor four-bedroom addition over the rear kitchen wing of the farmhouse built as staff quarters. The main barn on the South Farm Lot continued in use as a cow and hay barn, with its hay loft and large paired doors opening north onto Farm Road, and a row of elms shading its west side, facing the Post Road. (HRS 2011: 218)

On the old pastures east of the fields and farm complex, FDR set out the last of his own amateur plantations in 1930 and 1931, as demonstration and experimental plantations by the College of Forestry were underway on the upland farms to the east. In 1929, FDR ordered 12,000 trees from the Conservation Department, followed by 8,000 in 1930, and 5,000 in 1931; none were planted in 1929, but were rather held in the Home Garden until the following year. While FDR did not record where all of these trees were planted, most were probably set out in the Locust Pasture near Bracken Pond, where FDR had begun to plant trees in ca. 1916. Under William Plog's direction, an understory plantation of 1,500 Norway spruce (Plot R) was set out in 1930 beneath mature oaks bordering a stone wall at the eastern edge of the Locust Pasture (Figure 15). Around the same time, a plantation of 2,650 Norway spruce and white pine (Plot S) was established along the Road to Rogers northwest of Bracken Pond. In ca. 1931, Plog set out a plantation of 6,000 red pine (Plot T) at the northwest intersection of Newbold Road and the Road to Rogers. Plots S and T, which may have been established as understory plantings, failed and were no longer extant by the early 1940s. (HRS 2011: 219)

As William Plog was setting out these plantations, the College of Forestry was establishing several demonstration and experimental plantations on the Home Farm that were the Post Road counterparts to a much larger demonstration area at the upland farms along Violet Avenue (NY 9G). The Home Farm plantations were small in comparison most likely because FDR did not want to take away any of

the productive agricultural land in the fields fronting the Post Road, and he was also concerned about potential vandalism along the heavily traveled road. The two demonstration plantations were set out in April 1930 along the east side of the North Parker Lot and probably had signage visible from the Post Road (see Figure 15). Immediately east of these demonstration plots, the College of Forestry created an experimental plantation (Plot 33) within the Swamp Pasture. The area was a cleared and drained red maple swamp covering 1.4 acres that was planted in 1931 with northern white-cedar, and then in April 1932 with additional white-cedar plus tulip-poplar, European larch, and Dahurian larch. It was the counterpart of similar experimental swamp plantations (Plots 31, 32) set out near Val-Kill. The college planted the Swamp Pasture to test out species adaptability in the tight, poorly aerated clay soils, in comparison with the richer humus soils of the Val-Kill swamp plantation. (HRS 2011: 219 -220)

After these years of active planting, it would be a decade before another plantation was established on the Home Farm. In 1942, Nelson Brown oversaw the establishment of a 6,000-tree balsam fir (Christmas tree) plantation (Plot 58) on a 4-acre portion of the Middle Pasture, east of a small creek bordering the Big Lot. The establishment of this plot probably related to the decline of the dairy operation of the Home Farm following the death of Sara Roosevelt in 1941. By 1943, there were only five cows on the farm, down from eighteen in 1933; with fewer dairy cows, less pasture was needed, and thus more land became available for reforestation. Despite the decline in the dairy herd, during the 1940s the Home Farm was still producing diary, poultry, and vegetables for use at the Home and Val-Kill, including milk, cream, butter, eggs, chicken, and potatoes. (HRS 2011: 220)

The Home Farm contained some of FDR's earliest plantations, which by this period required extensive pruning and thinning. In ca. 1930 prior to arrival of the College of Forestry, William Plog pruned the lower limbs of the White Pine Lot (Plot C), which FDR had planted in 1912–13. After this time, foresters from the college advised William Plog on matters relating the maintenance of the older plantations and woodlot management on the Home Farm, as they did with those on the Wheeler Place. In December 1933, for example, Professor Svend Heiberg worked with Plog to mark 4 to 5 acres within the woodlots north of Newbold Road and another half-acre north of Farm Road for thinning and for harvesting fuelwood and a small amount of saw timber. In 1940, Nelson Brown outlined the first thinning of Plot C. During World War II, Brown managed timber harvests undertaken in 1942 and 1944 and oversaw harvesting of Christmas trees in 1944 from the Norway spruce plantation (Plot O) in the East Farm Lot planted in ca. 1927. (HRS 2011: 221)

Death and Interment of FDR:
On April 12, 1945, FDR died unexpectedly of a cerebral hemorrhage at his Southern retreat known as the Little White House in Warm Springs, Georgia. His body was transported by train to Washington for a funeral service in the White House, and then to Hyde Park for burial on April 15, 1945. His coffin was brought by military guard on a horse-drawn caisson from the Roosevelt railroad siding, up River Road, and to his specified burial site in the Rose Garden to waiting family, friends, and dignitaries. The president's burial plot was an "international grave," as soil was flown to Hyde Park from other countries in the Americas to cover the grave. For the following five months, his grave was watched by the 1235 Military Police Battalion and was adorned only with flowers while his grave monument was being constructed according to his written wishes. (CLR 1998: 159)

FDR directed that his grave marker was to be: "A plain white monument - no carving or decoration - to be placed over my grave, east and west, as follows: Length 8 feet; width 4 feet; height 3 feet. Whole to be set on a marble base extending 2 feet out from monument all around - but said base to be more than 6 inches from the ground. I hope that my dear wife will on her death be buried there also and that the monument contain no device or in-scription except the following on the south side: Franklin Delano Roosevelt 1882-19— Anna Eleanor Roosevelt 1884-19— ." (Quoted in CLR 1998: 159). The 14-ton marble block on a wide marble plinth was quarried and finished by the Vermont Marble Company of Proctor, Vermont, and was installed in October 1945. Due to the monument's weight, it was not placed directly over the grave as FDR wanted. Instead, it was placed to the north of the grave, and the space over the grave was kept as a rectangular bed planted in groundcover (Figure 16). The sundial in the center of the garden was moved slightly north to accommodate the change in the monument's location. (CLR 1998: 159)



Figure 13. FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt on rustic furniture on the south lawn of the Home, with the river and mountain view across the J.R. Roosevelt Place in the background, 1933. (Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, NPx 62-53)

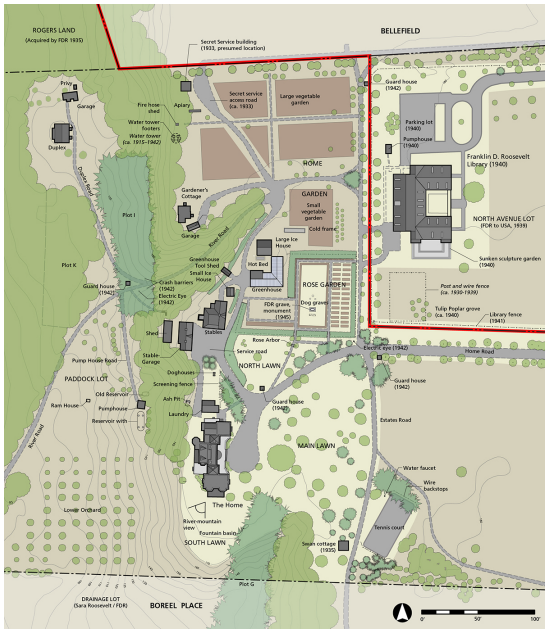


Figure 14. Springwood core in 1945 at the end of FDR's life and installation of his grave monument. Compare with Figure 23. Vegetation removed since 1928 is not shown. Light ground color is approximate limits of lawn, red line is the Roosevelt Estate boundary following transfer of the library property to the federal government in 1939. (SUNY ESF based on 1946 USGS survey and existing conditions)

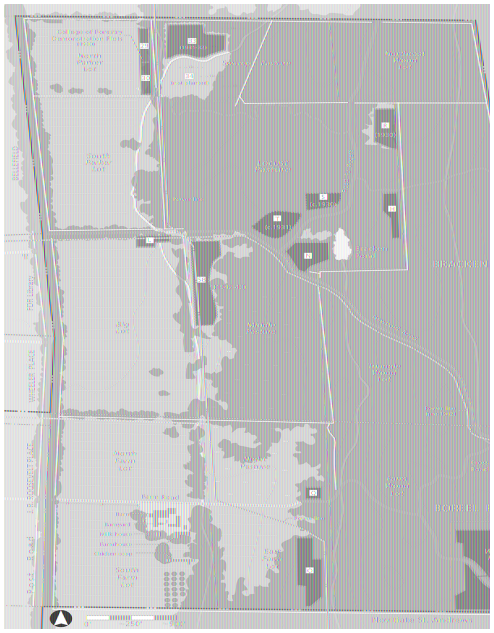


Figure 15. Map of a portion of the Home Farm showing farm building complex, roads, and plantations by 1945. (Detail of 1945 Home Farm period plan, "FDR and the Land: Historic Resource Study for the Roosevelt Estate," 2011)



Figure 16. FDR's grave marker and grave bed looking northwest shortly after the marker's installation in October 1945. (Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site)

PRESERVATION AND SUBDIVISION OF SPRINGWOOD, 1945–2022

FDR's death in April 1945 began a tumultuous period in the history of the Roosevelt Estate that witnessed suburban development across large parts of the landscape, but also the preservation of a 33.2-acre core of Springwood around the Home that FDR gifted to the federal government as a national historic site in December 1943, with the family's right of life estate. In late 1945, Eleanor Roosevelt and each of the children signed a quitclaim deed relinquishing their right to the property. On January 1, 1946, it was transferred to the National Park Service, which it administered jointly with the nearby Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site as the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites. On April 12, 1945, exactly one year after FDR's death, the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site was dedicated and opened to the public. The park shared visitor facilities with the adjoining Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, which was operated by the National Archives on its separate federal property comprising 16.2 acres on the North Avenue Lot. Park visitors entered by the library entrance drive off the Post Road and parked in the library's lot, with overflow in the North Avenue Lot field. The Home Road, the main entrance to Springwood, was closed. The site became a pilgrimage for many thousands of visitors every year, with total visitation reaching 4 million by 1962. (HRS 2011: 282,296)

Disposition of the Springwood Property:
FDR's property outside of the federally-owned library and national historic site was turned over to the trustees of his legal estate in 1947, per the provisions of his will. The J.R. Roosevelt Place (Boreel and Kirchner Places) was excluded at the time because J.R. Roosevelt's descendants retained the right to life estate there. Under article ten of the will, FDR authorized the trustees to "...sell at public or private sale or sales and to lease, mortgage, or exchange all of any part of my estate, wheresoever situate, at such times and such terms and conditions as they, in their sole discretion, may deem advisable...." (Quoted in HRS 2011: 283) The trustees interpreted the will to exclude the possibility of gifting any of the real estate, and thus Roosevelt family members and the federal government could only purchase property. This interpretation contrasted with intentions that FDR had expressed in 1943 when he gifted 33 acres of the Wheeler Place as a national historic site. At the time, FDR wrote that he would bequeath the remaining estate lands to his family, and if they wished to sell the lands, they would first offer them for sale to the United States government. Eleanor Roosevelt's initial inclination was to retain all of the estate lands in family ownership, including the land west of the Post Road surrounding the national historic site, as FDR had originally intended. On April 1, 1946, the trustees reached an agreement with her for a one-year lease of all estate lands until March 31, 1947, providing for an option to buy at not less than the appraised value. (HRS 2011: 283-284)

On May 15, 1946, Eleanor wrote to the trustees' real estate consultant Earle Koons that she would only be interested in buying the upland farms that included her home at Val-Kill and Top Cottage where her son Elliott was living. She would not purchase the remainder of the Wheeler Place, Rogers Land, and Home Farm, except for the portion east of Maritje Kill that was included in the upland farms tract. On August 15, 1947, Eleanor Roosevelt closed on this 842.20-acre tract, and immediately signed an agreement to sell it to her son, Elliott Roosevelt, as part of Val-Kill Farms, his planned high-production commercial operation that would include livestock and Christmas tree production. Following this purchase, the estate trustees began planning to market the rest of the Roosevelt Estate property for sale and did not first offer it to the federal government as FDR had expressed in the 1943 Wheeler Place gift. By this time, a group of local developers had already offered $100,000 for 420 acres on the Wheeler Place, Rogers Land, and Home Farm for a proposed "high-class" residential and hotel development. (HRS 2011: 284-285)

The National Park Service tried to negotiate restrictions on development near the national historic site, but the estate trustees ultimately agreed to only restrict industrial and automotive uses and to create a 100-foot setback along the east side of the Post Road on the Home Farm where buildings, signs, and structures would be prohibited. The property was subsequently markedly by the real estate agency Joseph P. Day as the West Tract west of the Post Road (Wheeler Place and Rogers Land, 113.10 acres) and the East Tract east of the Post Road (Home Farm, 266.31 acres). In March 1948, Joseph P. Day proposed advertising the West Tract as "Ideal for Summer Camp," having "...all of the beauty nature and the lovely Hudson Valley can provide." For the Post Road frontage of the East Tract, Day suggested advertising it as "A most unusual opportunity for development into high-volume, big-profit business!... Ideal location for modern tourist accommodations, restaurants, large retail sales outlets." Day suggested the interior portion of the Home Farm be developed as a "rural

community, perhaps for seasonal use." (Quoted in HRS 2011: 288)

The first buyer in the Day sales campaign was Elliott Roosevelt, who purchased the entire East Tract (Home Farm) through his business venture named Val-Kill Company (Figure 17). The deed for the 258.54 acres, executed on July 6, 1948, contained the limited restrictions agreed to by the trustees, including the 100-foot setback, and they made no further stipulations about how the property should be subdivided and developed. Elliot soon began leasing tracts along the Post Road for commercial development. As anticipated, the West Tract proved to be a more difficult sale for the trustees. In 1949, they sold the Rogers Land, which FDR had acquired in 1935, to Mary Newbold Morgan, owner of the adjacent Bellefield property. For the Wheeler Place portion of the West Tract, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation, established in 1939 by the president's friends for building the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, was making inquiries into purchasing the property by August 1950. Within two years, the foundation purchased the 60.46-acre property from the estate trustees for an unknown amount, but not the 6.4-acre right-of-way (drainage lot) along the south boundary. The foundation presented the property as a gift to the National Park Service on December 29, 1952, as the first addition to the national historic site. The drainage lot, which FDR inherited from his father in 1900, was subsequently marketed by the estate trustees in 1962 along with the rest of the J.R. Roosevelt Place upon the death of the last of J.R. Roosevelt's descendants on the property. In 1963, the trustees sold the J.R. Roosevelt Place to developers, but the next year, the National Park Service condemned the western part to preserve the viewshed from the Home. (HRS 2011: 289-290)

The Rogers Land remained under the ownership of the Morgan Family into the early 1970s. In 1973 and 1974, Gerald Morgan, Jr., son of Mary Newbold Morgan, donated the 52-acre tract along with a separate 0.12-acre parcel at Crum Elbow Point to the National Park Foundation with the intent that it be incorporated into the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. The Crum Elbow tract, accessible by a bridge over the railroad at the end of Stone Cottage Road, was historically part of the Rogers Estate during FDR's lifetime. In 1974, Morgan gave his family's home, Bellefield, including the main house and surrounding 24 acres directly north of the Wheeler Place, directly to the National Park Service. The Bellefield, Rogers Land, and Crum Elbow Point properties were incorporated into the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site in April 1975 through an amendment to the original 1939 enabling legislation for the park. This legal action was necessary due to the original legislation that did not allow for incorporation of non-Roosevelt land into the park. The Rogers Estate land to the north, including Stone Cottage Road over which FDR held a right-of-way, was acquired by Scenic Hudson by the early 2000s. (HRS 2011: 341-342)

Fate of FDR's Forestry Program:
Soon after FDR's death, his long-time forestry advisor, Professor Nelson Brown, wrote to Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes suggesting that he consider establishing a memorial forest at the Roosevelt Estate to commemorate FDR's interest in forest conservation. Ickes wrote to Brown on July 6, 1945, giving his full concurrence for the idea, but Brown wrote back two weeks later stating that the memorial forest would not be necessary, since he had recently learned that FDR's son, Elliott Roosevelt, planned on continuing FDR's forestry program as part of Val-Kill Farms, specifically to grow and sell Christmas trees. In spring 1946, Brown oversaw the planting of 6,500 trees at the upland farms, a relatively small annual amount compared to years during FDR's lifetime. Brown planned additional modest plantings in 1947 and again in 1948. For the spring 1949 season, Brown sought to purchase over 70,000 trees to satisfy Elliott's ambitious plans for Christmas tree sales but was unable to secure the stock and Elliott gave up on the planting altogether. At the time, Elliot was losing interest in his Val-Kill Farms operation and began to sell off its assets. By 1950, Val-Kill Farms was out of business and the Roosevelt Estate's forestry program ended. It had already been several years since any of the plantations on the Wheeler Place, Rogers Land, and Home Farm had been managed since those properties were outside of Val-Kill Farms and were being marketed for development. (HRS 2011: 294-295)

National Park Service Planning:
From the time the core of Springwood was transferred to the National Park Service on January 1, 1946, its management was based on FDR's vision. In the deed conveying the property to the federal government, FDR inserted stipulations calling for the site to be maintained: "…in a condition as nearly possible approximating the condition of the residence and grounds prevailing at the expiration of the

life estate of Franklin D. Roosevelt…In the maintenance of the property as such national historic site, no change, modification, alteration or improvement in connection with and upon the premises shall be made except such alterations or improvements which the party of the second park [National Park Service] shall deem proper and necessary to protect and preserve the same.... And here is also granted and released unto the part of the second part and its assigns [National Park Service] the right, at any and all times hereafter, to enter upon the 'Boreel and Kirchner Farms or Places'...and upon 'Wheeler Place' [west part not owned by the government]...and cut down and remove from each of the said three named Places all trees and timber of any and all kinds that may be necessary to secure and preserve...the river and mountain views as they now exist." (Quoted in HRS 2011: 296-297)

While FDR's intent stressed the importance of maintaining the character of the grounds, the National Park Service had little experience by the late 1940s in preserving historically significant cultural landscapes. It was not until the 1980s that the NPS recognized cultural landscapes as a resource type, and it would take another decade for the agency to adopt a landscape preservation planning program. Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites mirrored this agency-wide shift when it began to develop the necessary planning documents in the 1990s. These planning efforts included a pilot Cultural Landscape Inventory (1991); a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) Part I that documented the history and significance of the core of Springwood (1998); a CLR Part II to guide treatment of the Springwood landscape (2009); a viewshed management plan for the lower woods that addressed the river view from the Home (2009); a General Management Plan that focused management on rehabilitating cultural landscapes including views, designed landscapes, farm fields, and FDR's forest plantations (2010); and a Historic Resource Study that included a conservation history context and a land-use history of the entire Roosevelt Estate (2011). Other planning and legal efforts around this time aided conservation of the landscape. In 1991, the Hyde Park Trail, developed by a private partnership, was opened between Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site and the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, making the lower portion of the site accessible to more visitors. The trail was later extended through the Home Farm to Val-Kill and Top Cottage. Preservation of Roosevelt Estate lands outside park boundaries that this trail traversed was facilitated in 1998 when Congress passed the Roosevelt Family Lands Act, which gave the Secretary of the Interior the authority "...to acquire, by purchase with donated or appropriate funds, by donation, or otherwise, lands and interests in lands located in Hyde Park, New York, that were owned by Franklin D. Roosevelt or his family at the time of his death…" (Public Law 105-364)

Wheeler Place:
The landscape of the Wheeler Place underwent relatively little change after 1945 compared with other portions of the Roosevelt Estate due to the lack of readily developable land, designation of the core as the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site in 1946, and FDR's preservation vision for the site. However, within a year of arriving at the site in 1946, the National Park Service determined that it needed to make a substantial change to the site to accommodate the large number of visitors to the Home and gravesite, despite FDR's stipulations for preservation of the grounds. In November 1946, the National Park Service approved a development plan with the National Archives for adding a separate exit road on the library property, and for building a new parking lot that would cover the large vegetable garden at the Home Garden. Work began in 1947 and was completed in 1948. The new exit road paralleled the alignment and style of original 1940 drive through the apple orchard. The new parking lot covered most of the Home Garden, removed the east end of River Road, and extended the drive to the Gardener's Cottage to connect with the parking lot (Figure 18). The park erected a card stand and ticket booth on the south side of the parking lot to either side of the remaining portion of Estates Road, which served as the primary visitor entrance to the Home and gravesite. (HRS 2011: 297)

While the parking area and exit drive were the most conspicuous built change to the landscape of the Wheeler Place during the early decades of park management, there were many additional changes to roads, walkways, buildings, vegetation, small-scale features, and views. Around the Home, the Roosevelt grandchildren's playhouse known as Swan Cottage that was built in 1935 in the main lawn was moved to Val-Kill in ca. 1945. Between 1946 and 1948, the park laid down a flagstone-paved walkway from the Home turn-around through the south lawn to provide a route for visitors to see the river view. This walk functioned as the visitor exit from the Home following installation of a metal

staircase from the second floor that also served as a fire escape. This required the removal of shrubs along the Home, and other vegetation including honeysuckle vines on the south porch disappeared. The park continued to maintain Sara Roosevelt's Sago palms on the front of the Home but replaced the wintercreeper euonymus hedge at the base of the terrace with a yew hedge. The Home Road turn-around in front of the Home was paved in asphalt by the 1970s, along with Estates Road and walks through the north lawn and in the Rose Garden. In keeping with FDR's stipulations, specimen trees in the lawns surrounding the Home and in the Home Road allée were replaced in-kind, with the notable exception of American elms lost to Dutch elm disease by the 1960s. The Japanese maple in the north lawn that Sara Roosevelt had maintained in a clipped, rounded form was allowed to grow naturally. The park rebuilt the rose arbor near the entrance to the Rose Garden, but with a post-and-lintel form instead of an arch. (CLR 1998: 222-241)

In the service area, changes through the 1980s included removal of the dog houses in the service (laundry) yard and conversion of the space to a staff parking area. The hemlock hedges that lined the west side of the service road from the small ice house north were removed, along with portions along the east side bordering the north lawn. In 1958, a flat-roofed masonry furnace house accessed by a flight of concrete steps was built into the slope west of the Home as part of a new heating system. In 1971, the garage (old stable) was destroyed by fire, leaving only the stone foundation. The park accurately reconstructed the exterior around a new interior framing that included steel I-beams. In 1985, the building was rehabilitated as a bookstore and public comfort station, known as the Tourist Information Center intended to supplement the main visitor facility in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. (CLR 1998: 245-252,296)

In the Rose Garden, the park maintained the rose beds and flower borders, but changed their composition. The hemlock hedge spread over some of the flower borders, and portions were replaced. A low yew hedge was planted around FDR's grave monument in ca. 1950, replacing the original bed of pansies. Two graves were added to the garden: FDR's and Eleanor Roosevelt's dog, Fala, who was buried alongside Chief in 1952, and marked by the same style gravestone. In 1962, Eleanor Roosevelt was interred alongside FDR, and the monument was inscribed with her death date. At the Home Garden to the north, the landscape remained dominated by the 1947 visitor parking lot, which was expanded north onto the Bellefield property by the early 1980s. The landscape became more enclosed to the east in 1971 when two large wings dedicated to Eleanor Roosevelt were built onto the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. (CLR 1998: 186, 255-267)

Changes in the Paddock Lot through the 1980s included removal of the garage and privy at the Duplex by 1960, and abandonment of the water system at the 1915-1916 pump house and reservoir when municipal water service was introduced in 1959. The Lower Orchard remained, although it lost many of its trees and was largely unmanaged. With incorporation of the Gravel Lot and River Wood Lot into the site in 1952, the park began to explore visitor access to the Paddock Lot and lower woods. In ca. 1970, it paved the upper part of River Road as part of an interpretive trail that included installation of two interpretive audio stations, one along River Road near the Pump House Road, and the other by the Ice Dam. They featured a bench and stone pier that contained an audio unit activated by a button. The trail system was extended in the 1990s with designation of the Hyde Park Trail along the Lower Woods Road and River Road, and designation of the bridle trail and a portion of Stone Cottage Road as the Forest Trail. (CLR 198: 293-301,307)

FDR's plantations on the Wheeler Place and Rogers Land languished during ownership by the estate trustees between 1945 and 1952. With incorporation of the remaining Wheeler Place into the national historic site in 1952, the park took some initial interest in Plots A and B, the plantations closest to the Home in the Gravel Lot (the park apparently did not recognize the tulip-poplar in Plot K as a plantation). A National Park Service forester made plans to build a trail through the plantations and called for portions adjoining this loop to be cleared of undergrowth and vines to allow visitors to see into the plantations. For the rest of the stands, however, plans called for leaving them unmanaged to protect the health of the forest. Despite this initial interest, the park never built the loop trail, and undertook no known management, which allowed for continued natural hardwood succession and eventual loss of many of the plantation trees. (HRS 2011: 298)

The landscape of the Wheeler Place was greatly affected by changes beyond the National Park

Service boundaries. Beginning in 1948, the character of the approach along the Post Road was transformed through commercial development on the Home Farm and J.R. Roosevelt Place frontage, which became increasingly visible from inside the Wheeler Place with the lifting canopy of the white pine border (Plot E) (see following Home Farm section). On the J.R. Roosevelt Place, Helen Robinson, FDR's niece, had ceased to maintain the large field below the Red House, which led to growth of scrub and trees through old-field succession. Along with growth of the older woods on the Kirchner Place, these changes in vegetation began to obscure much of the river view from the Home by 1960. In 1959, the National Park Service invoked its right contained in the deed of conveyance from FDR to enter upon the Boreel and Kirchner Places to remove obstructing vegetation. Most likely to avoid extensive cutting of trees, the park did not restore the once expansive view, but rather created a narrow vista clearing roughly parallel and south of the River Road. (CLR 1998: 306; HRS 2011: 298)

One of the first major landscape restoration projects that the park implemented at Springwood was clearing of the lower field below the Red House in 1989 to reestablish the foreground of the river and mountain views from the Home. This project did not restore the view because it was remained blocked by woods on the Kirchner Place, which existed in 1945 but at a much lower height. In the 1990s, the park planned for restoration of the Lower Orchard and took cuttings to propagate the historic varieties. The next major focus of landscape rehabilitation was at the Home Garden, where the park had built the visitor parking lot in 1948. In its 1977 master plan, the park had called for moving the parking and visitor services to Bellefield, but in the 1990s, the park and National Archives decided to build a new visitor center on the Home Garden site. As research on the Cultural Landscape Report was reaffirming the historic significance of the garden, the park and National Archives changed plans and instead called for restoring the Home Garden and moving the new development to Bellefield. The collaborative project between the National Park Service and National Archives, completed in 2004, included the Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center, a new visitor parking lot, and a new park and library entrance through Bellefield. The 1948 exit drive through the North Avenue Lot was removed, and the original 1940 entrance drive was closed, but retained in place. At the Home Garden, the 1948 visitor parking lot was removed, and the historic grade of the large vegetable garden and the missing segment of River Road were reestablished. Planning for rebuilding the garden, envisioned as a working garden that would reestablish the overall organization of the historic large vegetable garden, began in 2014 and plans were finalized in 2016. Construction of the new garden, with accessible walkways and deer fencing, began in fall 2016 and was completed in summer 2017. The first planting season for the garden, which was operated by volunteers and park staff, was in 2018. (Hayes to Auwaerter, 18 October 2021; HRS 2011: 342; George Curry, SUNY ESF, to Auwaerter, 2021)

Other major landscape rehabilitation that the park has undertaken at the Wheeler Place in recent years includes replacement of the hemlock hedge around the Rose Garden in 2008, which allowed for reestablishing flower borders that had been overgrown by the old hedge. The non-historic yew hedge around the grave monument was removed and the historic planting bed reestablished. Around the same time, the non-historic yew hedge at the front terrace of the Home was replaced with wintercreeper euonymus that existed historically. The park also extended its landscape rehabilitation and interpretive work into the areas west of the Home. In 2010, vines and undergrowth were removed from Plot K, the 1917 tulip polar plantation, to reestablish its historic managed character and interpret FDR's forestry work. Nearby, one of the World War II-era guard shacks that had been stored at Bellefield was restored in 2018 and installed at the intersection of River Road and Bellefield Road to interpret, along with the remnant steel poles from a crash barrier and electric eye across River Road, the changes that World War II brought to Springwood. Most recently, the 1958 furnace house and concrete access stairs were removed from the slope below the Home as part of a new HVAC system that moved the main units to the laundry yard and into the Laundry building. (Hayes to Auwaerter, 18 October 2021)

Rogers Land:
The landscape of the Rogers Land, including Plot U (white pine), hardwoods forest, stone-arch bridge, and the extensions that FDR made to the Lower Woods Road and the bridle trail, remained mostly unmanaged following his death in 1945 and subsequent acquisition by the Morgan family in 1949. Gerald Morgan's donation of the Rogers Land to the park in the early 1970s made the land

accessible to the public, but this was not realized until the Hyde Park Trail was extended from Vanderbilt Mansion to the Lower Woods Road in 1991, and the park's subsequent designation of the bridle trail and a portion of Stone Cottage Road as part of Forest Trail, which passed dry-laid stone walls and bridges. The portion of the Forest Trail on Stone Cottage Road was laid out on property acquired by Scenic Hudson in the early 2000, and along which FDR owned a right-of-way. The section of Stone Cottage Road to the west to the park-owned Crum Elbow Point, including the bridge over the railroad, was initially part of the trail until the bridge was closed in 2007. The section east of Forest Trail to Bellfield was not included as part of Forest Trail or the Hyde Park Trail. (Review comments, Hayes, 14 April 2022)

Home Farm (Boreel and Bracken Places):
For the year following FDR's death, the Home Farm operation continued under the supervision of the estate trustees, with dairy cattle, chickens, apple orchard, and the fields along the Post Road cultivated for hay and grains. The Home Farm, however, quickly succumbed to suburban development upon Elliott Roosevelt's purchase of the tract in July 1948 through his Val-Kill Company. Through lease arrangements, Elliott oversaw the transformation of the Post Road frontage into a commercial strip and a housing development that replaced the fields and farm building complex with single-family houses, apartment houses, and a variety of commercial buildings (Figure 19). This development, along with increasing traffic volumes, widening of the road, and loss of roadside trees, isolated the Wheeler Place portion of Springwood from its historic farm component.

Elliott Roosevelt did not wait for closing of his Home Farm purchase on July 6, 1948, to proceed with signing lease agreements for commercial development. He began with the leading lots fronting on the Post Road that roughly corresponded with the historic farm lots. On June 30, 1948, the Val-Kill Company signed its first lease with Cities Services Oil Company for a parcel at the north end of the Big Lot adjoining Newbold Road, to erect a service station. Next, on July 1, 1948, a lease with Howard Johnson's was signed for a parcel directly south of the service station within the Big Lot and opposite the library entrance, followed by a lease with Hyde Park Gift Shop, Inc. for a parcel on the north side of Newbold Road. Construction of these developments was scheduled to begin in the summer of 1948, and they were completed or in operation by May 1949. In September 1950, Val-Kill Company signed a lease with Hyde Park Theater (subsequently known as Roosevelt Theater) to build an indoor movie theater south of the Howard Johnson's, within the Big Lot. In January 1954, Val-Kill Company leased a parcel in the South Parker Lot next to the gift shop and directly across from Bellefield to J. Roger and Irma Golden for construction of the Golden Manor Motel, which was completed by 1955. (HRS 2011: 300-301)

In addition to these privately developed businesses, Elliott Roosevelt was also planning a large-scale development of his own at the Home Farm through the Val-Kill Company. Soon after he purchased the Home Farm in July 1948, he announced plans for a mixed-used development that would include private housing, an inn, hotel, and commercial retail establishments. This land was to be accessed from Farm Road and Newbold Road, where Elliott reserved rights-of-way. An adjoining recreational area of 50 acres was also planned. As a first phase of this project, Elliott embarked on the residential development at the North and South Farm Lots, known as Springwood Village and built under a subsidiary known as Springwood Village, Inc. (see Figure 19). As a part of the development, the farm buildings were demolished except for the farmhouse, which was retained and subsequently converted into rental units. Early in the estate settlement process, Eleanor Roosevelt had requested that the farm buildings be salvaged for use elsewhere on the estate, but apparently only the chicken house, which had earlier been moved from the Wheeler Place, was saved, and relocated to the Bennett Farm. Set back 100 feet from the Post Road in accordance with the deed restrictions, Springwood Village was built to either side of Farm Road, which was renamed Farm Lane. To the south of the road were sixty single-family detached houses built on two new roads, Red Barn Road and Apple Tree Lane in the old South and East Farm Lots. North of Farm Lane was a seven-building apartment complex with detached garages in the North Farm Lot on a new road called Springwood Circle. While the single-family homes were sold to private owners, Springwood Village, Inc. retained ownership of the apartments. Although the company purchased additional land on May 26, 1955, the project as Elliot Roosevelt planned, including the proposed hotel and recreation area, was never built. (HRS 2011: 302)

In December 1951, Elliott transferred from Val-Kill Company to himself the title for all of the interior land on the Home Farm amounting to 149.8 acres, excluding a 13.5-acre parcel earlier sold to Val-Kill Water Company east of Springwood Village within the old Farm Wood Lot. On June 12, 1952, after Val-Kill Farms went out of business and as part of his larger sell-off of the upland farms, Elliott sold his interior Home Farm property together with the adjacent western portions of the Bennett and Dumphy Farms to William Kay, a partner in the Poughkeepsie development firm Kay-Reifler. The deed of sale for the 334.26-acre property included provision for a 50-foot right-of-way along Newbold Road, plus a right-of-way of undetermined width over Farm Road from the Val-Kill Water Company parcel to Violet Avenue. These two rights-of-way had been included in the initial deed from the estate trustees to Val-Kill Company. (HRS 2011: 302)

In 1952, Elliott Roosevelt moved away from Hyde Park, and development on the Home Farm along the Post Road largely ceased except for the Golden Manor Motel that completed in ca. 1955. Val-Kill Company continued to lease and own land along the Post Road through 1967, working out of an office at Springwood Village. By January 1968, Springwood Village had been sold to a company known as Hyde Park Estates, which was represented by Bernard Kessler, the developer and lawyer who had purchased the J.R. Roosevelt Place from the estate trustees in 1963. In June 1968, Val-Kill Company sold the commercial properties it leased along the Post Road to a company called “Hy-Sid, Inc.,” thus apparently divesting itself of its remaining ownership on the Home Farm and ending the remaining link of the Home Farm lands with the Roosevelt family. (HRS 2011: 302)

In the decades after 1970, development pressure on the Home Farm continued, but it was countered through a partnership between the park and the Scenic Hudson land trust. In the 1990s, big-box commercial development, including a possible Wal-Mart, was proposed for the Hyde Park Drive-In, and adjoining property at the north end of the Home Farm. In response, Scenic Hudson proposed acquisition of the Post Road frontage containing the drive-in and adjacent lots surrounding the Golden Manor Motel. This acquisition included the parcel where the Hyde Park Gift Shop had stood up until ca. 1980, and the west end of Newbold Road, the main access into the interior of the Home Farm. With federal assistance, Scenic Hudson closed on the 34.2-acre property in 2000. At the same time, the land trust also acquired a 15.6-acre undeveloped parcel on the Big Lot south of the Roosevelt Theater and sold the properties to the park in 2010 and 2011. Earlier, the park and Scenic Hudson did not block a smaller development along the Post Road between the former Howard Johnson’s and the Roosevelt Theater on the Big Lot. Here, a new commercial-professional building was constructed in ca. 2001, directly across from the Home and the FDR Library. Another development, a senior housing complex on the old Night Pasture to the east of Springwood Village, (Stone Ledge) was completed in 2006. (HRS 2011: 343)

The large tract of undeveloped land to the east of the Post Road commercial properties, where Elliott Roosevelt had proposed a hotel as part of his Springwood Village development in the late 1940s, posed an even greater development threat. The 334-acre tract, which extended east to Violet Avenue across the former Dumphy, Bennett, and Tompkins Farms, still contained the historic estate roads connecting Val-Kill and Springwood, as well as extensive oak woods and FDR’s forest plantations. The property was owned by an entity known as Poughkeepsie Shopping Center, successor to the developers Kay-Reifler who had bought the property from Elliott Roosevelt in 1952. The owners had done little over the years to maintain or secure the property, which became a favorite place for all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and dumping. The forest plantations on the tract were suffering from crowding, blowdowns, and competition from successional hardwoods that had resulted since management ceased in ca. 1947.

Interest in conserving the property gained a significant boost in the 1990s, when the Hyde Park Trail was extended along the west half of Newbold Road, Cross Road, and the eastern part of Farm Road through a voluntary agreement with the private property owner. The trail continued east to Val-Kill and Top Cottage. Over the next decade, the trail was maintained and improved while questions over the fate of the surrounding property continued. Finally, in December 2003, Scenic Hudson secured an option on the 334-acre tract and completed the purchase in November 2004. Three years later in April 2007, Scenic Hudson sold the land to the National Park Service. The agreement included a provision that the Hyde Park Drive-In Theater, built in 1949-1950, be allowed to continue operation. The park soon implemented plans for improving the Hyde Park Trail on what became known as

Roosevelt Farm Lane through the 334-acre tract, to accommodate pedestrians and an electric tram connecting the Home and Val-Kill. The park constructed trailheads with parking at the west end of Newbold Road off the Post Road, and at the east end on the Bennett Farm off Violet Avenue. The Newbold Road trailhead was replaced with a larger trailhead with parking at the South Parker Lot next to the Hyde Park Drive-In in 2012. (HRS 2011: 343; Hayes to John Auwaerter, 19 October 2021)

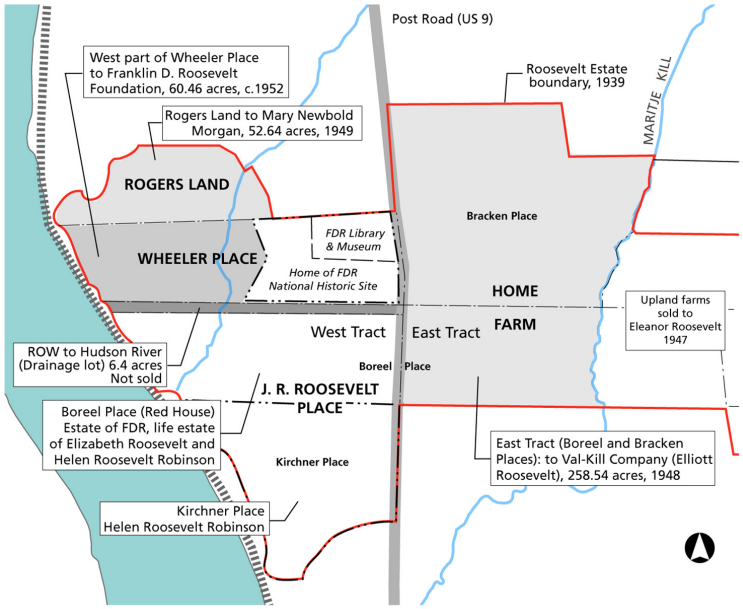


Figure 17. Map of the estate parcels (shaded in gray) sold through the trustees of FDR's estate between 1948 and 1952. ("FDR and the Land: Historic Resource Study for the Roosevelt Estate," 2011, figure 2.155)

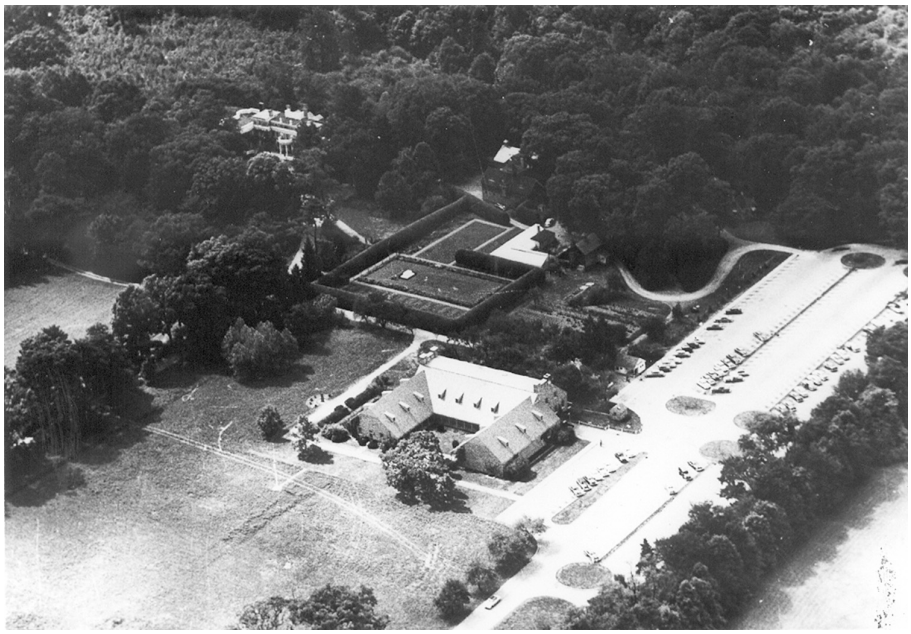


Figure 18. The new visitor parking lot built on the site of the Home Garden in 1948, looking southwest with the library, grave site, and Home to the upper left, 1952. The original library parking lot is to the right of the library. (Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, NPx 54-307)

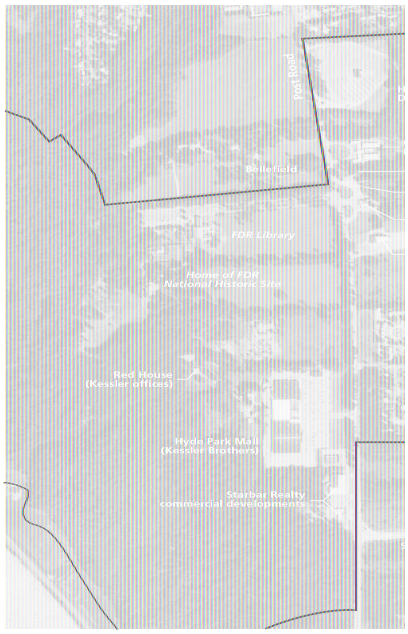


Figure 19. Aerial view of the Post Road corridor in 1970 showing commercial and residential development on the Home Farm, and on the J. R. Roosevelt Place. Also note growth of woods in the field below the Red House. (Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites, 3611-378-121R, annotated by SUNY ESF)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	Yes
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Leisure-Passive (Park)	No	Yes	Yes
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Woodlot/Forest (Managed)	Woodlot/Forest (Managed)	Yes	No	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Horticulture Facility	Horticulture Facility	Yes	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Multiple Dwelling	Family Duplex	Yes	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Secondary Structure (Garage)	Secondary Structure (Garage)	Yes	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Estate Landscape	Estate Landscape	Yes	Yes	No
Funerary	Grave/Burial	Grave/Burial	Yes	Yes	No
Government	Government Office	Interpretation Facility	No	Yes	No
Industrial/Processing/Extraction	Dam	Dam - Earthen	Yes	Yes	No
Industrial/Processing/Extraction	Dam	Dam - Concrete (Gravity)	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Natural Area	Forest	Yes	Yes	No
Landscape	Plaza/Public Space (Square)	Subdivision/Planned Community	No	Yes	No
Landscape	Scenic Landscape	View	Yes	No	No
Recreation/Culture	Sports Facility	Tennis Court	Yes	No	No
Recreation/Culture	Theater (Cinema)	Theater (Cinema)	No	Yes	No
Transportation	Road-Related	Automobile	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Road-Related	Parking Area	No	Yes	No
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	Hiking Trail	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	Horse/Bridle Trail	Yes	No	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Narrative:

The grounds of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS, including Springwood, are open year-round, generally from 8 am to dusk. There is no access fee. Access to the Home is by fee and is restricted to guided tours. The Coach House (1886 stable) is open for free public access at certain times, and the adjacent garage is used as a public restroom and a maintenance staff break room. There is no regular public access to the other outbuildings, or to the greenhouse, Gardener's Cottage, or Duplex. The Rose Garden flowerbeds and Home Garden vegetable crops are maintained by volunteers and park staff. There is no public vehicular access to Springwood, except at the Roosevelt Farm Lane trailhead at the Home Farm off the Post Road. The Hyde Park Drive-In Theater at the Home Farm is independently operated through a commercial lease with the NPS. Tickets are required to access the site during theater operating hours, generally April through September.

Trails in Springwood are part of the Hyde Park Trails system promoted and maintained through a private-public partnership (Hyde Park Trails Committee). The trail from Vanderbilt Mansion south and east to Top Cottage is known as the Hyde Park Trail and overlaid by other trails in some locations. Within the Springwood landscape, these include the Roosevelt Woods Trail (Wheeler Place and Rogers Land), and Roosevelt Farm Lane (Home Farm). The trails are open 7am to sunset or as posted, subject to seasonal change, and are designated National Recreation Trails by the National Park Service. (www.hydeparktrails.com; Review comments, Hayes, 14 April 2022)

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

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

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The historic integrity of the Springwood CLI project area is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present at the end of the period of significance, 1867–1945, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2021. Many landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain today. Overall, the landscape of the Wheeler Place and Rogers Land (Springwood west of the Post Road) retains much of its historic character, while the Home Farm (Springwood east of the Post Road) has lost historic character along the Post Road frontage but retains much of its historic wooded character on the interior.

At the Wheeler Place and Rogers Land (Springwood west of the Post Road), the landscape retains its historic organization comprised of the South Avenue Lot, Home and surrounding grounds, Service Area, Rose Garden, Home Garden, Paddock Lot, Gravel Lot, and River Wood Lot, with the separately administered Franklin D. Roosevelt Library on the North Avenue Lot. The companion eastern part of the Wheeler Place, the South Avenue Lot, is characterized by stone walls and a white-pine border along the Post Road, a hay field, and a tree-lined entrance road known as the Home Road. The Colonial Revival-style Home remains as expanded in 1915-16 and is surrounded by shaded lawns and the view toward the Hudson River and mountains to the south and west. The Service Area retains all of its buildings that span the area between the Home and Rose Garden, notably the Queen Anne-style Coach House (stables), along with a reconstructed stable-garage, two ice houses, shed, and a laundry building. To the east, the hedge-enclosed Rose Garden retains its rose beds, flower beds, greenhouses, and the FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt gravesites. The Home Garden to the north contains the recently rebuilt large vegetable garden along with fruit trees and the Gothic Revival-style Gardener's Cottage. The Paddock Lot retains remnants of a World War II security system, fields, staff house known as the Duplex, water system structures, an orchard, and two of FDR's forest plantations. The lower (western) part of the site including the Gravel Lot, River Wood Lot, and Rogers Land retains its historic woods roads, streams, rock outcroppings, stone fences, hardwoods forest that FDR managed, and two of FDR's forest plantations.

At the Home Farm, the eastern two-thirds of the landscape retains its historic character and organization that included the following lots, many of which are delineated by stone walls: Swamp Pasture, Northeast Wood Lot, Locust Pasture, Middle Pasture, Triangle Wood Lot, and Farm Wood Lot. The historic road system remains intact and today serves in part as the pedestrian and limited vehicular connection between Springwood and Val-Kill known as Roosevelt Farm Lane (Newbold Road, Cross Road, and Farm Road). The Home Farm landscape east of the Post Road frontage also retains its creeks, rock outcroppings, stone fences, hardwoods forest that FDR managed, and four of FDR's forest plantations, along with remnants of the World War II security system.

Since 1945, some landscape characteristics and features at Springwood have been lost or substantially changed. At the Wheeler Place and Rogers Land, these include residential use of the Home and its surrounding grounds, and its conversion into a public property. Related changes include asphalt paving of the gravel Home Road turn-around and walks to and through the Rose Garden, addition of signs, and lighting. The Home Garden was transformed into a parking lot in 1947, but this was removed in 2004 and the existing garden was completed in 2017. Its paved walks and deer fences are additions necessary for contemporary use. Agricultural uses have been lost elsewhere on the property, notable the South Avenue Lot and Paddock Lot, although the fields are mown to maintain their historic character and the Lower Orchard remains. Forest management has ceased in the lower woods and plantations, resulting in the loss of FDR's first two plantations (Plots A and B), but recently the park has restored some management to Plot K (tulip poplar plantation).

Since 1945, the Post Road frontage of the Home Farm has lost its historic rural character and agricultural use. While remnants of the historic organization remain evident in stone walls and hedgerows (Big Lot, North Parker Lot, and South Parker Lot), post-1945 commercial development and woods that grew up through old-field succession have substantially obscured the historic landscape. The south end of the Home Farm remains outside park boundaries and has been substantially redeveloped (Springwood Village, Stone Ledge Senior Housing). The Home Farm farmstead was destroyed except for development of Springwood Village, except for the farmhouse.

INTEGRITY

The National Register of Historic Places defines integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is necessary for a property to convey its significance; however, not all seven aspects must be present to retain integrity.

The following evaluation is based on an 1867–1945 period of significance for the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. Overall, Springwood retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, but has lost integrity of setting due to post-1945 commercial and residential development along the Post Road frontage of the Home Farm.

Location:
Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The current park property within Springwood (Wheeler Place, Rogers Land, and Home Farm) is property that was historically owned and managed by FDR. Development of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in 1939-1940 on a portion of the Wheeler Place occurred during the period of significance. All historic resources at Springwood are on their historic locations. Swan Cottage, the Roosevelt grandchildren's playhouse built in 1935, was moved to Val-Kill in ca. 1945 just after the end of the historic period, but it is a contributing resource in its present location at Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site (period of significance 1924–1962).

Design:
Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The Springwood landscape within the Wheeler Place retains its historic design comprised of the domestic or park portion of the river estate on the west side of the Post Road. The buildings retain their exterior design, and the grounds retain their modest design comprised of agricultural fields and managed forest surrounding a modest domestic landscape comprised of lawn, shade trees, river view, clipped hedges, service area, a formal garden, and domestic gardens. The Rogers Land retains its historic wooded character that was an extension of the Wheeler Place. Since 1945, the design of the Wheeler Place has been diminished through loss of the view of the Hudson River from the Home. The Home Farm, the characteristic farm portion of a river estate east of the Post Road, has lost its rural vernacular design along the Post Road frontage that was defined by open farm fields and a cluster of farm buildings, which have been replaced by commercial development.

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The Springwood landscape retains the J.R. Roosevelt Place to the south [part of Springwood prior to 1900], the Newbold estate, "Bellefield," to the north, the Hudson River and former New York Central Railroad to the west, and portions of FDR's upland farms to the east. The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, built in 1939–1940 during the period of significance, continues to form a prominent part of the setting of Springwood. The growth of woods on the J.R. Roosevelt Place has obscured the scenic views to the Hudson River setting. The Post Road, the most visible part of Springwood's setting, has been substantially altered since 1945 through increased traffic and commercial and residential development, both within the historic limits of Springwood as well as in adjacent areas, that has transformed the character-defining rural setting.

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. The Springwood landscape retains its historic materials including natural systems (deciduous hardwoods forest, rock outcroppings, streams, etc.); gravel, earth, and stone dust on the roads and walks; stone, brick, and painted wood, and slate on buildings; dry-laid stone in walls and fences; painted steel, glass, and concrete in the greenhouses; specimen shade trees, hemlock hedges, rose beds, flower beds, fruit trees, and vegetable beds in the lawns and gardens; and roadside trees along the Post Road. Changes in materials since 1945 at the Wheeler Place include addition of asphalt pavement on drives and walks; aluminum and other metals in light standards, benches, and signs; pressure-treated dimensional timber and chains in the railings in the Rose Garden; and growth of successional hardwoods in the conifer plantations. At the Home Farm, changes in materials include successional vegetation on former farm fields, and the addition of asphalt pavement, clipped shrubs, mown lawn, fluorescent lighting, plate glass, asphalt shingles, brick veneer, and dry-vit siding in the commercial development on the Post Road frontage.

Workmanship:
Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The Springwood landscape retains workmanship that predates the period of significance in the dry-laid stone fences and walls that extend throughout the site, and in the hewn brownstone and wrought iron of the entrance piers that the Roosevelts brought from their former country place, Mount Hope. Masonry workmanship is also evident in the stone and stucco cladding of the Home, the wood siding and trim of the outbuildings, and the concrete, steel framing, and glass of the greenhouses. The marble grave monument reflects the workmanship of the Vermont Marble Company. Workmanship is also evident in the regular planting patterns of the forest plantations.

Feeling:
Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. The Springwood landscape of the Wheeler Place retains its historic feeling as domestic grounds of a Hudson River estate despite its operation as a public park for more than seven decades through the preservation of the Home and outbuildings, and cultivation of gardens and care of lawn and specimen trees. The feeling of the site as a place where a disabled person lived is evident in FDR's handrails that are maintained at the front entrance to the Home. The feeling of occupancy by a President of the United States is conveyed through the security system remnants that are found in isolated areas of the landscape, and more directly in the gravesite in the Rose Garden and the presence of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. The feeling of the lower woods of the Wheeler Place and the Rogers Land as a pleasure ground and managed forest is conveyed through the drives and the dry-laid stone walls and arched bridges on Stone Cottage Road. Since 1945, the feeling of Springwood as a rural river estate has been adversely impacted through suburban development along the Post Road.

Association:
Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Springwood remains intimately associated with Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was born on the property, considered it his primary home throughout his life, and lies buried there alongside his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt. This association is reinforced by FDR's intent that the property be opened to the public as the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, and by the presence of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library that FDR planned within the historic limits of the Wheeler Place. The landscape retains the natural systems, designed landscapes, and agricultural fields that shaped FDR's approach to the land's management, and the forests and forest plantations that were a manifestation of his conservation ethic. The commercial development that occurred along the Post Road after 1945 detract from FDR's association with the land and his specific wishes for the preservation of the property.

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding Historic Structures (HIS, formerly List of Classified Structures) and FMSS 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 (1793–1945), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, or undetermined. If a feature is noncontributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape). Undetermined features require additional research in order to render an evaluation.

Documentation of historic and existing conditions is from the 1998 Cultural Landscape Report, 2011 Historic Resource Study, communication with David Hayes (ROVA Integrated Resources Manager), and field inspection undertaken in summer 2019 and fall 2021.

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Historic Condition (to 1945):
Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation. During the historic period through 1945, the Springwood landscape was characterized by native hardwood forests on the irregular topography of the lowlands west of the Home on the Wheeler Place and Rogers Land, and in the similar land in the interior of the Home Farm east of the Post Road (US 9). Between the woods were river terraces (plateaus) characterized by deep and well-drained soils that were suitable for cultivation, where Springwood's farm fields were located, as well its domestic grounds.

The woods were characterized by northern red oak, sugar maple, sweet birch, chestnut oak, and eastern hemlock. American chestnut died out prior to 1945 due to the Chestnut Blight. The woods were also characterized by tall, jagged outcroppings of graywackes and shale that ran in a northeast-southwest direction, and creeks and other minor drainages that included swamps. These woods served as both pleasure grounds and demonstration lands, actively managed by FDR according to scientific forestry practices between ca. 1911 and 1945. The woods on the Wheeler Place and Rogers Lands (also J.R. Roosevelt Place) were identified as the Lower Woods; those on the Home Farm and adjacent upland farms east of Post Road were identified as the Middle Woods.

Evaluation:
Since 1945, the natural systems in the Springwood landscape have remained largely unchanged in overall character, except that the hardwoods forests have not been actively managed and may have more downed wood and undergrowth (Figure 20). As during the historic period, the native woods comprise approximately one-half of the landscape. Growth of trees in the lower woods at Springwood and on the J. R. Roosevelt Place has obstructed the river and mountain views from the Home. The rich soils of the river terraces have been altered through commercial development along the Post Road. Successional woods have grown up on undeveloped sections of the historic farm fields along the Post Road. Suburban development on the Rogers Estate upstream of the Rogers Land and Wheeler Place may have altered the flow and quality of the Big Cove Creek that runs through the Rogers and Roosevelt ice ponds. Disease and changes in climate are causing additional change to the natural systems, such as the decline of hemlocks due to Hemlock Wooly Adelgid, along with spread of invasive species, including tree-of-heaven, garlic mustard, barberry, mugwort, Tartarian honeysuckle, purple loosestrife, bittersweet, Japanese knotweed, and multiflora rose.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Lower Woods (portion)	195907	Contributing					No
Middle Woods (portion)	195908	Contributing					No
Big Cove Creek (portion)	195909	Contributing					No
Maritje Kill	195910	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 20. Native hardwoods forest and rock outcrops characteristic of the lower and middle woods, looking south along the Forest Trail in the Rogers Land tract. (SUNY ESF, 2019)

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Historic Condition (to 1945):
Spatial organization is the three-dimensional arrangement of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. During the Roosevelt ownership of Springwood through 1945, the large-scale spatial organization of the Springwood landscape, consisting of named lots and patterns of woods and fields, remained consistent except for conversion of some fields and pastures to woods either through natural succession, or through intentional reforestation as part of FDR's forestry program. FDR documented the lots at Springwood in his 1911 farm journal. At the Wheeler Place, these included the North Avenue Lot, South Avenue Lot, Paddock Lot, Gravel Lot, and River Wood Lot. The North and South Avenue lots were delineated from the Post Road by a white pine border (Plot E) planted in 1914. In 1939-40, the North Avenue Lot became the site of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, although the eastern two-thirds of the lot remained an agricultural field. At the Home Farm, the lots along the Post Road and farmstead were open fields divided by stone fences and/or hedgerows and included the North Parker Lot, South Parker Lot, Big Lot, North Farm Lot, South Farm Lot, Night Pasture, and East Farm Lot. The wooded interior of the Home Farm consisted of three pastures that had been reforested: Swamp Pasture, Locust Pasture, and Middle Pasture; and four woodlots: Northeast Wood Lot, Triangle Wood Lot, Farm Wood Lot, plus one unnamed at the eastern end of the Bracken Place. FDR called Plot C east of the farmstead the White Pine Lot. Most of the other eighteen forest plantations in the lower woods of the Wheeler Place and Rogers Land, and in the middle woods of the Home Farm (Plots A through U), created additional spaces within the forested landscape due to their distinctive species monoculture and regular planting patterns (plantations inventoried under Vegetation).

The spatial organization of the domestic grounds (Home Lot) was delineated by buildings, roads, and vegetation. Around the Home, the south lawn was largely open and had views of the Hudson River and mountains across the Paddock Lot to the west and lower field of the J. R. Roosevelt Place to the south. The main lawn at the front of the Home was characterized by lawn shaded by specimen trees and was bordered by the Home, Home Road, Estates Road, and a ravine to the south that was planted in white pine (Plot G). To the north across the Home Road was the north lawn that formed an extension of the main lawn and was framed by clipped hemlock hedges on the west and north sides. The service area north of the Home was a collection of small spaces along a service road that included the service (laundry) yard framed by the Laundry building and a lattice screening fence along the east side, a grove of four white pine on the north side, and deciduous woods along the bank to the west. The core of the service area to the north was framed by the stable-garage, Coach House, and the hemlock hedges along the north lawn. Hemlock hedges also defined the northern part of the service area west of the greenhouses and Large Ice House.

The Rose Garden, as redesigned in 1912, was the most formally defined space within the Springwood domestic grounds. It featured two rectangular areas framed by tall hemlock hedges and the south side of the greenhouses. Within the garden, the space was further defined by orthogonal walks and plantings, including the eastern section containing rose beds, the central lawn containing the gravesite that was framed by flower borders, and the west lawn that featured a large flower bed on the south side.

The Home Garden, as redesigned by ca. 1912, featured two spaces: the small vegetable garden between the Rose Garden and River Road, and the large vegetable garden between River Road and the Bellefield boundary. The small vegetable garden was loosely organized by cultivated ground and an orchard. The large vegetable garden was structured by two axial garden roads that formed four garden quadrants. This area was framed by deciduous woods on the bank to the west, fruit trees along Estates Road and River Road, and a hedgerow along the Bellefield boundary. The spatial character of the large vegetable garden was altered in ca. 1933 when the Secret Service created a road that cut diagonally to its building at the northwest corner of the garden. With completion of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in 1940, the former open space of the North Avenue Lot was replaced in part with a building that created a more defined eastern edge to the large vegetable garden

Evaluation:
Since 1945, the spatial organization of Springwood has been maintained in large part at the Wheeler Place and Rogers Land but has undergone substantial change at the Home Farm due to subdivision and development in the farm fields along the Post Road. At Springwood, the domestic spaces at the Home, service area, Rose Garden, and Home Garden remain, along with the larger spaces of the Paddock Lot and South Avenue Lot (Figure 21). The service area has become less enclosed with loss of hemlock hedges. Changes in spatial details include loss of the lower canopy of the white pine border (Plot E) along the Post Road, less enclosure in the north lawn and service area due to loss of hemlock hedges, and greater enclosure of the Paddock Lot due to growth of surrounding woods and groves. The Home Garden's spatial character has been largely restored through removal of the 1948 visitor parking lot and associated features in 2004. The Eleanor Roosevelt wings on the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library enclose more of the eastern edge of the large vegetable garden than existed in 1945. In the lower woods of the Wheeler Place, the naturalization of Plots A and B has changed the distinct spatial character that the plantations provided within the larger deciduous forest. At the Home Farm, the open fields along the Post Road with their roadside trees and hedgerows (North Parker Lot, South Parker Lot, Big Lot, North Farm Lot, and South Farm Lot, mostly outside park ownership) have been lost in large part due to commercial development and old-field succession (Figure 22). However, some open space remains at the Hyde Park Drive-In on the North Parker Lot and South Parker Lot that are within park boundaries, and young successional woods south of the Roosevelt Theater (park-owned property) hint at the open field that existed historically. The interior of the Home Farm retains much of its historic spatial organization defined by woods and stone fences, except for loss of some plantations.

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
Big Lot	197734	Contributing					No
Duplex Yard	197740	Contributing					No
Farm Wood Lot	197743	Contributing					No
Gravel Lot	197745	Contributing					No
Home Garden Field	197751	Contributing			Location	60472	No
Laundry Yard	197755	Contributing					No
Locust Pasture	197760	Contributing					No
Main Lawn	197765	Contributing			Location	60472	No
Middle Pasture	197772	Contributing					No
North Lawn	197776	Contributing			Location	60472	No
North Parker Lot	197778	Contributing					No
Northeast Wood Lot	197781	Contributing					No
Paddock Lot Field	197787	Contributing			Location	60472	No
River Wood Lot	197791	Contributing					No
Rogers Land	197793	Contributing					No
Rose Garden Area	197796	Contributing			Location	60471	No
Service Yard	197798	Contributing			Location	60472	No
Springwood Grounds	197804	Contributing			Location	60472	No
South Lawn	197811	Contributing			Location	60472	No
South Avenue Lot Field	197815	Contributing					No
South Parker Lot	197822	Contributing					No
Swamp Pasture	197827	Contributing					No
Tennis Court Area	197831	Contributing					No
Triangle Wood Lot	197836	Contributing					No
Roosevelt Farm Lane West Trailhead Area	197839	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 21. Spaces in the landscape of the Wheeler Place, including the South Avenue Lot pictured here looking southeast from Estates Road toward the Post Road, remain largely intact. The far section of the field is still used for growing hay. (SUNY ESF, 2019)



Figure 22. Commercial development in the former open field of the Home Farm, looking northeast at the Big Lot occupied by the Roosevelt Theater, Springwood View professional building, and Hyde Park Restaurant and Brewery. The historic vista on the Post Road approach to Springwood has been diminished through removal of stone walls and roadside trees that framed the vista. (SUNY ESF, 2021)

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Historic Condition (to 1945):
Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction. Springwood is on the ancestral homeland of the Wappinger people, who were displaced by European colonizer-settlers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Wappingers may have farmed, hunted, fished, and established seasonal camps on and around the land that would become Springwood. The Post Road may follow one of their main north-south trails. With European settlement, the land transitioned to larger-scale agriculture in the eighteenth century, and then to country estates for the wealthy in the first half of the nineteenth century.

The Roosevelt family owned the Springwood property outright (except for the Post Road right-of-way) and used the land beginning in 1867 for domestic and agricultural purposes. In keeping with typical use patterns at river estates in Dutchess County, the so-called park or domestic grounds were west of the Post Road toward the river, and the farm component was east of the Post Road. Springwood did not have a strictly defined division by the Post Road, since farming occurred on both sides, but the core of the farm operation was at the farm building complex east of the Post Road (presently outside park property). Farming throughout the historic period was a gentleman farmer's operation characterized by small-scale production and use of model or progressive agriculture. Products were for consumption by the family and for sale to local markets. There was also a gravel pit east of the Home (namesake of the Gravel Lot) that was most likely created to supply gravel for surfacing the estate's roads.

Domestic uses throughout the historic period included single-family private residential use at the Home, and estate staff residential use at the Duplex, Gardener's Cottage, and farmhouse. Residential support uses, including a laundry, laundry yard, two ice houses, ash pit, garage, shed, and stables (Coach House) were in the service area north of the Home. Pleasure grounds for aesthetic and recreational uses characterized the lawns around the Home, the hedge-enclosed Rose Garden, and the lower woods west of the Home with its bridle trails and road leading down to the Hudson River and the Roosevelt's boathouse (within J.R. Roosevelt Place cultural landscape). Active recreation included horse riding and trotting under James Roosevelt's ownership prior to 1900, and driving by automobile through the estate's woods, particularly after FDR became paralyzed in 1922. Active recreation included a tennis court and children's play structures in and around the lawns surrounding the Home in the early twentieth century. Domestic agricultural uses that directly supported the family were in the small and large vegetable gardens that comprised the Home Garden located north of the Rose Garden, which featured cultivated beds and fruit trees. Dairy was the main agricultural operation, with pastures and barns at the Home Farm east of the Post Road. James Roosevelt maintained a prized herd of Alderney cows, along with pigs and chickens, and he also raised horses for a time at the Paddock Lot below the Home. Farm fields were used for growing hay, straw, fodder, and market crops, including rye, corn, mangelwurzel, potatoes, oats, peas, and wheat. There were also apple orchards in the Paddock Lot below the Home, in the North Avenue Lot, and in the South Farm Lot at the Home Farm.

Beginning around 1911, FDR introduced scientific agricultural practices to the Home Farm as reflected in his farm journal that tracked production by lots but kept it primarily a dairy operation. A more significant change in use came with his introduction of scientific forestry that followed guidance of the New York State Conservation Commission and beginning in 1930 was more directly guided by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University. FDR's forestry program resulted in management of the native hardwoods forest for fire reduction, aesthetics, and timber production—mostly during World War II. More conspicuously, FDR's forestry program reforested worn-out agricultural fields and steep slopes with plantations characterized primarily by conifers set out in regular six-foot spacing. FDR's forestry program by 1945 resulted in 22 plantations at Springwood; most were on his upland farms to the east of the Home Farm.

A major change in use of Springwood began with FDR's election to high public office as governor in 1928 and President in 1932, 1936, 1940, and 1944, which made the Home, although primarily residential, into a sort of base of government operations with presence of the Secret Service after 1932. The onset of World War II heightened government operations at Springwood with the arrival of Army personnel and installation of a war-time security system. Manifestation of the growing public attention to Springwood came with development of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library on the North Avenue Lot in 1939–1940, and the designation of the core of Springwood as the Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site in 1944. Finally, the burial of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Rose Garden in 1945 introduced a new use to the landscape and sealed his enduring association with the site.

Evaluation:
Since FDR's death in 1945, there have been numerous changes in the use of the Springwood landscape. The national historic site and presidential library are uses that FDR personally planned and in part executed during the historic period. The commercial and residential uses introduced to the Home Farm after 1945 are counter to FDR's vision for the landscape.

In late 1945, the Roosevelt family gave up its right to live on the property and on January 1, 1946, the core of Springwood transitioned to public institutional use and management by the National Park Service alongside the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library operated by the National Archives. This shift in use led to some change in the landscape to accommodate public visitation and park management, notably a large parking lot built on the Home Garden in 1948 and changes in maintenance practices. Agriculture ceased, except for lease of some fields for hay production, and the forest plantations and native woods were left to naturalize. More significant changes in use came with subdivision of Springwood by the trustees of FDR's legal estate, which resulted in the sale and development of the estate outside the national historic site and library properties. The most dramatic change in use occurred along the Post Road frontage of the Home Farm, where commercial development between 1948 and 1955 introduced a gas station, motel, restaurant, gift shop, drive-in theater, and an indoor theater. The Roosevelt farm building complex and surrounding farm lots were replaced with a single-family housing and apartment building development known as Springwood Village constructed between 1949 and 1955. This commercial and residential development on the Home Farm was undertaken through Elliott Roosevelt's Val-Kill Company. The only concession that the estate trustees provided to preserving the historic setting of Springwood was the dedication in ca. 1948 of a 100-foot easement to the federal government along the east side of the Post Road (Tract 01-109) where signs, buildings, and structures were prohibited. Since 1955, there has been some additional development at the Home Farm, and portions of the historic fields that were not developed underwent natural succession.

Between 1952 and 2011, the National Park Service, with the help of land trusts, has acquired a significant amount of land within the historic limits of Springwood. The only properties remaining outside of park ownership at the Wheeler Place, Rogers Land, and Home Farm are four commercial properties and the Springwood Village complex along the Post Road, plus Stone Ledge Senior Housing on the former Night Pasture and the undeveloped Hyde Park Fire and Water District property on the Farm Wood Lot. All are within the authorized park boundary that corresponds to the 1945 boundaries of the Roosevelt Estate. The National Park Service's ownership and use of its property at Springwood is limited by several easements, rights-of-way, a trails agreement, and lease agreements. These include an easement held by the National Archives for sewer and drainage access west of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, an agreement that allows the Hyde Park Drive-In (1950) to operate at the former Home Farm; an agreement for the Hyde Park Trails Committee to maintain public trails; and a public right-of-way along Newbold Road (portion of Roosevelt Farm Lane) from the Post Road to Violet Avenue. The NPS also owns the ca. 1948 set-back easement along the east side of the Post Road (Tract 01-112) and a right-of-way along Stone Cottage Road (Tract 01-112) on property owned by Scenic Hudson at the northern boundary of the Rogers Land tract. This right-of-way, from Bellefield to park-owned property at Crum Elbow Point, is a legacy of the right-of-way that FDR purchased in 1935 from the Rogers Estate along with the Rogers Land property.

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
South Avenue Lot Special Use Permit (hay harvest)	197881	Contributing					No
Tract 01-112: Stone Cottage Road Right-of-Way (Federal; Scenic Hudson landowner)	197884	Contributing					No
Hyde Park Drive-In (Commercial Lease)	197886	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Hyde Park Trails	197890	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Tract 01-109: Route 9 Setback Easement (NPS)	197893	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Tract 01-110: Newbold Road Public Right-of-Way	197896	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Tract 01-122, Hyde Park Brewpub (Private)	197899	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Tract 01-128, Golden Manor Motel (Private)	197903	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Tract 01-129, Springwood View Offices (Private)	197907	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Tract 01-130, Roosevelt Theater (Private)	197912	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
FDR Library Drainage-Sewer Easement	197917	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: Cultural Traditions

Historic Condition (to 1945):
Cultural traditions are the practices that have influenced the development of the landscape in terms of land use, patterns of land division, building forms, stylistic preferences, and the use of materials. Springwood is on the ancestral homeland of the Algonquian-speaking Wappinger people, who were displaced by European colonizer-settlers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The topography, Hudson River, and native flora figured prominently into their cultural life. FDR, who took great interest in local history and studied history at Harvard, believed the form of the ancient, spreading oaks in the North Avenue Lot and South Avenue Lot were due to the agricultural clearing that the Wappingers maintained, and wrote of how "Indian bone needles" were found on the property.

While FDR did not maintain any known Wappinger cultural traditions, he did imprint aspects of Dutch colonial culture, his family's ancestry, on the Springwood landscape. In the 1930s, to create a new identity for his enlarged estate that included Springwood, FDR selected the name "Kromelbooge," "Krum Elbow," or "Crum Elbow" (different iterations used at various times) based on the Dutch, "Crum Elboogh." As FDR was adopting this name for the estate, the U.S. Geological Survey, at his recommendation, officially named the adjacent bend in the Hudson River "Crum Elbow." FDR also celebrated his Dutch ancestry and traditions in the architecture of Springwood, including the fieldstone walls of the Home as renovated in 1915–1916, and more directly in the overall form, style, and materials of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library built in 1939–1940. Sara Roosevelt took pride in maintaining roses in the Rose Garden, in part relating to the origin of the family name (Dutch for field of roses). The Maritje Kill (kill is Dutch for creek) at the eastern end of the Home Farm was another link to the region's Dutch history.

FDR was a disabled person, and he adapted the Springwood landscape to meet his needs for accessibility, such as through addition of handrails on the front steps of the Home, and extension and modification of woods roads and bridle trails so that FDR could drive his specially equipped Ford roadster to inspect his farms and forests. FDR did not publicize his disability and so a tradition of Springwood as a landscape shaped by disability was not outwardly part of its culture during the historic period.

Evaluation:
No cultural traditions of the Wappinger people have been carried down to the present day at Springwood. There are few outward traditions maintained in the landscape related to FDR's Dutch heritage aside from the park's continued planting of roses in the Rose Garden. FDR's Dutch name for the enlarged estate, Krum Elbow, never gained widespread use. The park is presently interpreting FDR's disability and returned his handrails to the front steps of the Home after being stored for decades. Cultural traditions developed after FDR's death in 1945 related to public visitation and use of Springwood have not been documented. The value of outdoor movie viewing at the Hyde Park Drive-In as a community tradition since its opening in 1950 is evident in the theater's preservation and continued use through the property's transfer to Scenic Hudson and the National Park Service.

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Historic Condition (to 1945):
Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect). The natural landforms of Springwood have characterized the landscape throughout its history, with the large terrace containing the Post Road, main fields, farm building complex, and domestic grounds an elevation of approximately 175 feet above the Hudson River. A prominent bank just below the Home allowed for expansive views across the lower fields and to the Hudson River and mountains beyond. The lowlands from the Home to the Hudson, and the eastern part of the Home Farm to the Maritje Kill with its irregular topography that contained numerous depressions, ridges, and dramatic rock outcroppings was not changed. Overall, built changes to natural landforms were minor and largely limited to leveling and removal of stones for improvement of cultivated fields, excavation for building foundations, and cut and fill for woods roads that wound through the irregular topography of the lower woods and middle woods. The largest change in the natural topography may have been the cut as River Road descended the terrace to the Paddock Lot, which existed or was built prior to Roosevelt ownership. Along the northern boundary of the Rogers Land tract, earthen causeways, some supported by stone walls, were built to carry Stone Cottage Road across small ravines and depressions. These were built prior when FDR acquired the property in 1935. Areas along the Big Cove Creek in the Gravel Lot were excavated for gravel prior during the early Roosevelt years, most likely where FDR set out Plots A and B in 1912–1914. It is also possible the Ice Pond, built in 1881, was the site of a gravel pit.

Evaluation:
Since 1945, there have been no major changes in the natural or built topography of the Springwood landscape except for construction of roads, parking lots, and building foundations on the Home Farm. The changes made to the topography of the Home Garden for construction of the park's visitor parking in lot in 1945 were reversed with removal of the parking lot and associated features in 2004. There are no managed topographic features. The causeways along Stone Cottage Road are on land owned by Scenic Hudson but are within a federal right-of-way and adjacent to park property.

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Historic Condition (to 1945):
Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. During Roosevelt ownership of Springwood through 1945, managed and planted vegetation included agricultural crops and pasture, specimen trees and hedgerows, forest plantations, and domestic grounds with specimen trees, shrubs, hedges, vines, flower beds and turf. The native hardwoods forest was managed for timber production and other resources (see Natural Systems and Features).

Agricultural Crops and Pasture.
The Roosevelts used the fields of the Home Farm and Wheeler Place to grow fodder and market crops throughout the historic period, and to graze dairy cattle. Specific crops, according to FDR's farm journal from 1911–1917, included hay, straw, mangelwurzel, peas, potatoes, oats, rye, corn, and wheat. The primary lots used for cultivation and growing hay were the North Avenue Lot and South Avenue Lot at the Wheeler Place, and the North Parker Lot, South Parker Lot, Big Lot, North Farm Lot, and South Farm Lot at the Home Farm. Lots with meadow grasses and other vegetation for grazing were in the open fields and wooded interior of the Home Farm and included the Night Pasture, Middle Pasture, Locust Pasture, and Swamp Pasture. FDR harvested the locust (black locust), a locally non-native but well-established tree common in old-field succession, for posts and poles. Fruit production was from three main apple orchards dating to FDR's period of farm

management in the 1910s: North Avenue Lot orchard planted in ca. 1912, orchard in the South Farm Lot south of the farmhouse planted in ca. 1915, and Lower Orchard in the Paddock Lot planted in 1916. The Home Garden, as redesigned in ca. 1912, contained fruit and vegetable crops, along with different areas used to hold tree stock for reforestation. The small vegetable garden contained grape vines and two cultivated beds where vegetables were raised (varieties not documented), and fruit trees that included pear. The large vegetable garden cultivated fields were used to grow currents, raspberries, rhubarb, asparagus, potatoes, pole beans, and corn, and there were also fruit trees around the perimeter of the field. Along the east side of Estates Road on the eastern side of the Home Garden, there was a double row of cherry and apple trees that were retained with development of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

Field Trees, Roadside Trees, and Hedgerows.
Aside from agricultural crops, the farm lots of Springwood also contained notable specimen trees, including aged white oaks with spreading habits in the North Avenue Lot and South Avenue Lot that FDR believed grew up in fields cleared by the Wappinger people prior to the eighteenth century. A grove of American elms shaded the west side of the main barn at the Home Farm. Hedgerows grew along stone walls that separated the fields that fronted on the Post Road, with a row of sugar maples along the north side of Newbold Road through the Big Lot. The Home Road from the Post Road gates to Estates Road was lined by double rows of trees on each side, irregularly planted mostly with sugar maples and lesser numbers of white pine, Eastern hemlock, and American elm that formed a complete canopy over the Home Road. Large sycamores, possibly from an eighteenth-century beautification effort, lined both sides of the Post Road; in 1945, there was a nearly continuous line of shade trees along both sides of the Post Road, including species other than sycamore. The Post Road frontage of the Wheeler Place and the J.R. Roosevelt Place behind these trees was planted in 1914 with a border consisting of three rows of white pines (identified as a plantation, Plot E). The south boundary of the South Avenue Lot was planted with tulip poplars in 1916, supplementing an existing border of black locust, white pine, and elm. The boundary with Bellefield had similar vegetation.

Forest Plantations.
FDR began his program of reforestation in fall 1911, when he ordered his first tree stock from a state nursery. His goals for reforestation were to make worn-out agricultural land productive, stabilize soils, and beautify the landscape. He set out his first generation of plantations between 1912 and 1928 with guidance from a state forester and with estate labor, and identified them by letter. His first plantations, Plot A and Plot B, were red pine and white pine planted in the Gravel Lot along the banks of the creek, likely on land that had been excavated for gravel. In 1914, Plot F of white pine was set out in an old pasture in the River Wood Lot, and three smaller plantations were set out in the Paddock Lot between 1916 and 1928, including Plot K, a plot of tulip poplar that was FDR's favorite tree, but an unusual species for reforestation. Plot I (ca.1916) of white pine and Scotch pine west of the Home Garden and Plot G (1916) of white pine in the ravine south of the Home were planted to stabilize steep ground. Plot E (1914), a border of white pine along the Post Road, was planted as a screen along the increasingly busy road and may have also been intended to address loss of old sycamores along the road. At the Home Farm, FDR set out Plot C (1912–1913), the White Pine Lot, east of the farm buildings, and Plots L (tulip poplar), H (white pine), and N (white pine, Scotch pine, and red pine) in the Big Lot and Locust Pasture by 1926. Second-generation plantations set out between 1928 and 1945 under guidance from the New York State College of Forestry and Professor Nelson Brown, most of which were identified by number, included just one west of the Post Road, a white pine plantation identified as Plot U (1936) on the newly acquired Rogers Land. Because of its location and planting by estate staff, FDR used his earlier letter identification system. At the Home Farm, the College of Forestry set out two demonstration plantations, Plots 29 and 30 (1930) of Norway spruce and red pine that were on the North Parker Lot and intended to be seen by motorists on the Post Road. Immediately to the east, the college set out an experimental plantation, Plot 33 (1931–1932) in the Swamp Pasture, intended to test the viability of European larch, Dahurian larch, Northern white-cedar, and tulip poplar in wet conditions. Another experiment of Norway spruce underplanting in oak woods, Plot R (1930) was set out in the northeast corner of the Locust Pasture (the old letter system was used because the trees were planted by estate staff). Another seven plantations were set out on the Home Farm between 1930 and 1943; Plots S and T (set out by estate staff in ca. 1930–1931) may have failed

prior to 1945. Plot 58 (1942, 1943) in the Middle Pasture was a Christmas tree plantation of balsam fir (most of FDR's later plantations were for Christmas trees and were mostly on his upland farms).

Domestic Grounds.
The Springwood domestic grounds around the Home by the late historic period included lawns of mown turfgrass shaded by an informal arrangement of specimen trees in the main lawn and north lawn. Tree species included American elm, cucumber magnolia, black locust, white pine, Norway spruce, sugar maple, Eastern hemlock, American and European beech, ash, flowering dogwood, and a Camperdown elm across from the front entrance to the Home. A Japanese maple sheared into a rounded shape was in the north lawn near the Home Road. Vines were maintained on the Home, including climbing hydrangea and Virginia creeper on the front stone and stucco façade, and Japanese honeysuckle that grew on chicken-wire trellises on the columns of the south porch. Six Sago palms in wood planters, along with a few other potted tropical plants, were set out seasonally on the balustrade at the front terrace. A low hedge of wintercreeper euonymus was at the base of the terrace. Other foundation plantings included acanthopanax and spirea along the stone-faced wings to either side of the front terrace, and masses of deciduous shrubs including spirea, Japanese barberry, and mock orange along the west side of the Home. Climbing roses grew on the rustic arbor in the north lawn near the entrance to the Rose Garden, with pee gee hydrangea shrubs flanking the walkway. There was a group of mock orange shrubs in the northwest corner of the north lawn, and rhododendron on the east side of the service area fence. Clipped hemlock hedges framed the service road along the north lawn and service area. A grove of four white pine trees separated the service (laundry) yard from the service road.

In contrast to the grounds around the Home, the Rose Garden contained a formal structure of vegetation with informal plantings within the beds. The garden was structured by a tall, approximately 14-foot-tall perimeter hemlock hedge that was clipped into a battered shape at the top, most likely to reduce snow load. The south side of the hedge was part of the Wheeler-era hemlock hedge around the north lawn, while the other sides most likely dated to the 1912 redesign of the garden. The eastern quadrant of the garden contained 15 rows of roses, each row consisting of two rectangular beds. The other flower beds were planted with flowers that bloomed in the spring and fall, since the Roosevelts usually spent July and August at Campobello. The border around the central lawn with the gravesite, narrower borders along the hemlock hedge, and a larger flowerbed in the west quadrant featured informal plantings of old-fashioned perennials that included spring bulbs (tulips, daffodils, other narcissus), primroses, pansies, forget-me-nots, lily of the valley, trollius, phlox, centauria, columbine, iris, day lilies, poppies, peonies, sweet William, delphinium, and canterbury bells.

Evaluation:
Since 1945, planted and managed vegetation at the Wheeler Place has remained consistent in overall location and character, while details of individual features have changed. Much vegetation at the Home Farm has been lost or undergone significant change.

Agricultural Crops.
Field crops, pasture grasses, and the South Farm Lot orchard have been lost to development at the Home Farm, while at the Wheeler Place, the Lower Orchard remains and hay has been grown and harvested in the South Avenue Lot, although not consistently (see Figure 21). Vegetable crops were reintroduced into the Home Garden in 2018 with the new garden that was built along the lines of the historic large vegetable garden (Figure 23).

Field Trees, Roadside Trees, and Hedgerows.
Historic features remaining at the Wheeler Place include several white oaks in the South Avenue Lot (others are in the NARA-owned North Avenue Lot), the Home Road allée, and tree/hedgerows along the boundaries of the J.R. Roosevelt Place and Bellefield (Figure 24, see also Figure 23). At the Home Farm, some of the sugar maples along the west end of Newbold Road remain but are being crowded by growth of woods on the adjacent former field. The hedgerows between the fields and the elms at the Home Farm have been lost. Along the Post Road, six sycamores that may be remnants of the roadside trees planted in the eighteenth century remain: one bordering the North

Avenue Lot (across from the Roosevelt Theater), and five along the North Parker Lot.

Forest Plantations.
Management of the plantations at the Wheeler Place, Rogers Land, and Home Farm ceased following subdivision of the property by the estate trustees in 1947–1948. At the Wheeler Place, four of FDR's forest plantations remain intact, meaning the distinctive planting patterns and species composition are discernable: Plots F, I, K, and U, plus the white pine border (Plot E) along the Post Road (Figure 25). Plot K, the 1917 tulip poplar plantation, was recently cleared of competing hardwoods to reestablish its historic managed character. There is little trace of FDR's first plantations, Plots A and B, in the Gravel Lot. At the Home Farm, all but one of the plantation sites are now on park-owned property (Plot O is on the Hyde park Fire & Water District property). Four remain intact: Plots C, H, L, N, and R. Some red pine logs from fallen trees remain in the College of Forestry demonstration plantations (Plots 29, 30) behind the screen of the Hyde Park Drive-In. None of the plantations are marked. Specifics on plots from a 2009 inventory (Wheeler, Rogers, Home Farm) include:
--Plot A, Remnant: 0.06 acres, 16 red pines (likely reduced in 2021); high risk of failure.
--Plot B, Remnant: 4.22-acres, 62 white pines; low risk of failure (spread out; little plantation character left).
--Plot C: 6.35-acres, 486 white pines, low risk of failure.
--Plot E: Not inventoried (white pine border along Post Road).
--Plot F: 0.74 acre, 147 white pines, low risk of failure.
--Plot G: Not inventoried (white pine, in ravine south of the Home).
--Plot H: 0.72-acre, 78 white pine trees, moderate risk of failure.
--Plot I: Not inventoried (mix of Scotch and white pine, bank above Duplex).
--Plot K: 0.32 acre, 70 tulip-poplars, low risk of failure.
--Plot L, Remnant: 0.09 acre, with 16 tulip-poplars, high risk of failure.
--Plot N: 0.53 acre, with 78 white pines and 10 red pines, low risk of failure.
--Plot R: 0.70 acre, 131 Norway spruces (understory planting), high risk of failure.
--Plot U: 0.81 acre, 120 white pines, low risk of failure.

Domestic Grounds.
The Sago palm planters, vines, and specimen trees in the grounds around the Home have retained their overall character, and many cases, the historic plants remain or have been replaced in-kind. Elms were replaced after the 1960s with Asian varieties that do not have the same form and habit. The park removed some of the foundation plantings around the home or replaced them with new species, such as yew in place of wintercreeper euonymus along the front terrace, which was recently restored. Hemlock woolly adelgid has caused significant decline and death in older trees around the Home, while heavy deer browsing has caused extensive damage to shrubs and hedges. The hemlock hedge along the service road and north lawn has been lost in areas or is no longer managed as a hedge. In the north lawn, junipers were planted at the rose arbor, remnants of the mass of mock-orange shrubs at the northwest corner remain, and the clipped Japanese maple was allowed to grow in its natural habit and is being crowded by other trees (Figure 26).

At the Rose Garden, the perimeter hemlock hedge was completely replanted in 2008 after the historic plants had become overgrown or damaged by deer browsing, which allowed for restoration of flowerbeds that had been overgrown by the hedge (Figure 27). The flower borders retain some historic perennials, notably peonies and daylilies around the central lawn, but the reestablished outer borders, and a section of the central border in front of the grave, are planted with mixed flowering annuals. Annuals are also planted around the grave marker and groundcover vinca is on the two grave beds. Roses are maintained in the 30 rose beds; approximately half are varieties that existed historically. Deer fencing encloses the garden to prevent deer browsing.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Bellefield Boundary Trees	197953	Contributing					No
FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt Grave Beds (2)	197960	Contributing					No
FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt Grave Marker Bed	197965	Contributing					No
Front Terrace Wintercreeper Hedge	197969	Contributing			Asset	1423514	No
Front Terrace Vines	197973	Contributing					No
Home Foundation Shrubs	197976	Contributing			Asset	1423514	No
Home Garden Fruit Trees	197983	Contributing					No
Home Garden Vegetable Crops	197988	Contributing					No
Home Road Allée	197990	Contributing			Asset	1423513	No
Laundry Yard Hemlock and Rhododendron Screen	197993	Contributing					No
Laundry Yard White Pine	197995	Contributing					No
Lower Orchard	197999	Contributing			Asset	1423508	No
Main Lawn and North Lawn Specimen Trees	198004	Contributing			Asset	1423511	No
Mock Orange Shrub Mass (North Lawn)	198005	Contributing					No
Pee Gee Hydrangeas (North Lawn)	198007	Contributing					No
Plot A (red pine, remnant)	198010	Contributing			Asset	1423516	No
Plot B (white pine, remnant)	198014	Contributing			Asset	1423517	No
Plot C (White Pine Lot)	198017	Contributing			Asset	1423525	No
Plot E /Post Road Border (white pine)	198020	Contributing			Asset	1423519	No
Plot F (white pine)	198021	Contributing			Asset	1423520	No
Plot G (ravine woods)	198024	Contributing					No
Plot H (white pine)	198026	Contributing			Asset	1423527	No
Plot I (white, Scots pine)	198028	Contributing					No
Plot K (tulip-poplar)	198033	Contributing			Asset	1423523	No
Plot L (tulip-poplar, remnant)	198037	Contributing					No
Plot N (white pine, red pine)	198041	Contributing			Asset	1423528	No
Plot R (Norway spruce underplanting)	198044	Contributing			Asset	1423529	No

Plot U (white pine)	198048	Contributing			Asset	1423524	No
Post Road Roadside Trees	198053	Contributing					No
River Road Triangle Norway Spruce and Lilacs	198055	Contributing					No
Rose Garden Flower Border 1 (Central quadrant)	198058	Contributing			Asset	1423325	No
Rose Garden Flower Border 2 (Outer central quadrant)	198063	Contributing			Asset	1423325	No
Rose Garden Flower Border 3 (West quadrant)	198066	Contributing			Asset	1423325	No
Rose Garden Hemlock Hedge	198071	Contributing			Asset	1423330	Yes
Rose Garden Lawn	198076	Contributing			Asset	1423331	Yes
Rose Garden Rose Beds (30)	198078	Contributing			Asset	1423327	No
Sago Palms (6 planters)	198080	Contributing					No
South Avenue Lot Field Oaks	198085	Contributing					No
South Avenue Lot Hay Grasses	198087	Contributing			Asset	45717	No
Springwood Service Road Hemlock Hedges	198089	Contributing			Asset	1423510	No
Tennis Court Norway Spruce Windbreak	198092	Contributing					No
Terrace Bank Woods	198095	Contributing					No
Wheeler South Boundary Tulip Trees (Paddock Lot)	198098	Contributing					No
Roosevelt Farm Lane West Trailhead Landscape (Mowed Turf, Bioswale, Specimen Trees)	198101	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	1423639	No
Rose Arbor Junipers	198103	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Small Vegetable Garden Cherry Orchard	198108	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Main Lawn Pool Barberry	198111	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 23. Vegetable crops reintroduced in 2018 at the Home Garden, looking northeast with the boundary trees along Bellefield in the background, looking northeast. At the lower right is one of the axial paved walks built along the alignment of the historic garden roads in 2017. (SUNY ESF, 2019)



Figure 24. The Home Road allee looking east toward the Post Road from the intersection of the new walk from the Library. Note the change in character of the Home Road in the distance, due to lack of use and regular grading. At left is one of the standard park benches. (SUNY ESF, 2019)

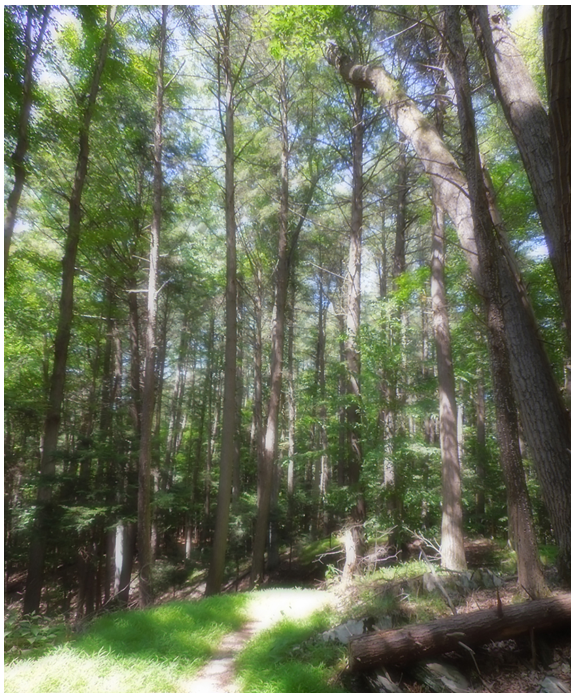


Figure 25. Plot F, a white pine plantation set out in 1914 in the River Wood Lot, looking north along the Forest Trail. The lack of canopy on the plantation trees and growth of competing deciduous trees and understory is typical of conditions that developed due to lack of management of seven decades since FDR's death. (SUNY ESF, 2019)



Figure 26. Vegetation in the north lawn looking north along the path to the Rose Garden with junipers beyond the Pee Gee hydrangea at the rose arbor, and the historic Japanese red maple at right. This photograph also shows the asphalt pavement on the historically gravel walks and Home Road (road at right), and one of the park light standards added ca. 1975. (SUNY ESF, 2019)



Figure 27. The Rose Garden and grave site showing replanted hemlock hedge, mown turf, and flower borders, looking northwest. Behind the grave marker is the sundial on a stone column. In the left background is the greenhouse and roof of the Large Ice House. (SUNY ESF, 2019)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Condition (to 1945):
Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. Circulation in the Springwood landscape throughout the historic period branched off the Post Road (US 9), the main north-south road on the east side of the Hudson River between Albany and New York City that formed the spine of the landscape. The Hudson River and New York Central Railroad along the western border of Springwood were also important circulation features historically, for both transportation and recreation. The Roosevelts sailed on the Hudson and maintained a boat landing and railroad siding at the end of River Road (within J.R. Roosevelt Place). FDR's casket was delivered to Springwood by train.

Within Springwood, circulation was characterized by vernacular and informally designed roads, walks, and trails, except for the more formal allée of the Home Road and the orthogonal walks in the Rose Garden and Home Garden. Features developed prior to Roosevelt ownership beginning in 1867 included the main entrance drive known as the Home Road, Service Road, Stone Cottage Road (Bellefield river road), and the western part of Farm Road at the Home Farm that provided access from the Post Road to the Roosevelt farm buildings. Another early farm road, Bracken Lane, led from the Post Road to the former Bellefield farm buildings (west end of Newbold Road) on the Bracken Place. Estates Road, which may in part have originated around the turn of the eighteenth century when Bellefield and the Wheeler Place came under common ownership, was most likely extended south to the Red House on the J.R. Roosevelt Place when James Roosevelt acquired the Boreel Place in 1868. River Road was constructed in 1870 as the main access from the Home to the Hudson River, and the Roosevelts extended trails and paths off of it for riding horses and strolling through the lower woods. Most likely in the late 1890s, Estates Road through the Home Garden area was straightened.

FDR introduced several additions and modifications to circulation at Springwood once he began to

actively manage the landscape alongside his mother beginning around 1905. These included orthogonal gravel walks built in 1912 as part of the new formal garden known as the Rose Garden in 1912, and two axial garden roads through the large vegetable garden in the Home Garden. At the Home Farm, Sara Roosevelt and FDR gave Thomas Newbold, owner of Bellefield, permission in 1905 to extend Bracken Lane east through the Bracken Place to Newbold's newly acquired upland farm (Dumphy Farm). FDR called it Newbold Road. Soon after, FDR began to build and improve roads through the lower and middle woods to provide access to his managed forest. In 1911, he built the Road to Rogers that led form Newbold Road north to the Rogers Estate, Cross Road that connected Newbold Road with Farm Road, and an eastern extension of Farm Road to access a field where he set out Plot C (White Pine Lot) in 1912. With the building of Val-Kill on the Bennett Farm beginning in 1923, FDR extended Farm Road through the Bennett Farm to Violet Avenue (NY9G). This road was one of a number of new and improved roads throughout the estate that FDR had constructed following his bout of poliomyelitis in 1921 so that he could access his farms and forests by car. With purchase of the Rogers Land in 1935, FDR improved the Lower Woods Road #1 and his father's bridle trail into a loop that connected with his right-of-way along Stone Cottage Road. His final changes to circulation at Springwood occurred with development of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, which included a new access road from the Post Road, the first parking lot, and a series of walks paved in flagstone.

Evaluation:
Overall, circulation within Springwood retains its overall historic form and structure, but details including surface width and type, have been lost, and numerous new features have been added to the Home Farm that detract from the landscape's historic rural character.

The opening of the core of Springwood into the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site in 1946 was the beginning of several changes to circulation as the NPS adapted the site to public visitation. The most significant change was the construction of a visitor parking lot on the large vegetable garden in the Home Garden in 1948. The entrance to the Library served as the public entrance to the site through the early 2000s, which led to permanent closing of the Home Road gate and deterioration of the graded surface of the Home Road through lack of regular use (Figure 28). In the late 1940s, the park constructed a flagstone walk in the south lawn similar to those at the Library to provide a paved surface for visitors to see the river and mountain view, and to provide an exit for tours from the Home. The flagstone was replaced in 2020 with a permeable polymer surface with a gravel-like surface (Flexi-Pave). In the 1970s, the park applied black asphalt pavement to heavily used gravel-surfaced walks and roads, including a portion of the Home Road, the Home Road turn-around, the upper part of River Road, the entire Service Road, the two north lawn walks to the Rose Garden, and the walk that fronted the gravesite within the Rose Garden (see Figure 26). In the lower woods, the development of the Hyde Park Trails in the 1990s led to renewed use of River Road, Lower Woods Road #1, and a portion of Stone Cottage Road that had fallen into disuse. In 2004, the park removed the visitor parking lot at the Home Garden with construction of a new lot at Bellefield and rebuilt missing portions of River Road and Estates Road. A new entrance walk to the site was constructed from the Wallace Visitor Center at Bellefield across the Library property to the Home Road. In 2017, the park built accessible, permeable walks that were on the alignment of the historic axial garden roads in the Home Garden (large vegetable garden) and extended them around the perimeter of the new garden to provide accessible routes.

At the Home Farm, the western part of Farm Road became the main access to the Springwood Village development in the late 1940s. Numerous paved parking lots and road cuts were built off the Post Road to service the commercial development along the front fields of the Home Farm. The Hyde Park Drive-In, which opened in 1950, featured its own distinct circulation consisting of concentric arcs where cars parked to view the screen. In the interior of the Home Farm, the roads deteriorated due to lack of use and through use by ATVs that may have created some new roads through the woods. In 1991, establishment of the Hyde Park Trail—developed through an entity known as the Hyde Park Trail Management Committee composed of Scenic Hudson, the Town of Hyde Park, the Adirondack Mountain Club, the Boy Scouts of America, and the Winnakee Land Trust, and coordinated by the National Park Service Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program—led to reuse of the estate's historic farm and woods roads. At the Home Farm, the main section of the trail followed Newbold Road, Cross Road, and Farm Road heading east to Val-Kill.

With acquisition of the property between the Post Road and Violet Avenue by Scenic Hudson in 2004, use by ATVs ceased. Following NPS acquisition of the property in 2007, the park improved portions of Newbold Road, Cross Road, and Farm Road as Roosevelt Farm Lane, designed to provide access between Springwood and Val-Kill. A temporary trailhead with a small parking area and kiosk was built along the Post Road at the foot of Newbold Road across from the old Library entrance. In 2012, the park built a permanent trailhead at the South Parker Lot, which included a parking lot and new trail connector to Newbold Road. The park removed the old trailhead.

Traces of abandoned roads, particularly World War II jack-line Jeep roads, as well as other abandoned sections (such as a portion of Cross Road abandoned in 2008 as part of the construction of Roosevelt Farm Lane) are found throughout the Home Farm. The South Avenue Lot Farm Road that traversed the South Avenue Lot from between the Tennis Court and Trotting Course to the southeast corner has been lost over time.

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
Bridle Trail Road (Hyde Park Trails: Forest Trail Loop)	198216	Contributing			Location	236028	No
Coach House Rear Drive	198218	Contributing					No
Cross Road (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Farm Lane)	198219	Contributing			Location	104431	No
Duplex Road	198220	Contributing			Location	60425	No
Estates Road (portion) (1795ESTA)	198222	Contributing	040770		Location	60424	No
Farm Road (portion) (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Farm Lane)	198223	Contributing			Location	104431	No
Gardener's Cottage Drive	198237	Contributing					No
Gravel Pit (Lot) Road	198240	Contributing			Location	60426	No
Home Road (1795MAIN)	198242	Contributing	040812		Location	60422	No
Kitchen Walk	198244	Contributing					No
Lower Woods Road #1 (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Woods Trail) (1795LOWO)	198246	Contributing	040773		Location	236028	No
Newbold Road (Roosevelt Farm Lane) (portion) (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Farm Lane and Newbold Trail)	198248	Contributing			Location	104431	No
North Lawn Walks to Rose Garden	198250	Contributing					No
Pump House Road	198251	Contributing					No

River Road (portion) (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Woods Trail) (1795RIWO)	198253	Contributing	040779		Location	236022	No
Road to Rogers (Hyde Park Trails: Bracken Trail)	198255	Contributing					No
Rose Garden Walks (1795GRAV)	198259	Contributing	040772		Asset	1423333	No
Security Roads (Jeep Roads 5M and 6M) (portions) (Hyde Park Trails: Bracken Trail)	198261	Contributing			Location	235157	No
Springwood Service Road (1795SERV)	198266	Contributing	040781				No
Stone Cottage Road (Crum Elbow Point Trail and Forest Trail Loop) (NPS Right-of-Way)	198268	Contributing			Location	236029	No
Home Garden Walks (Large Vegetable Garden Roads)	198272	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Hyde Park Drive-In Roads/Parking	198273	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Library Walk to Home Road (portion)	198276	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	236037	No
Post Road Sidewalk (Home Farm)	198277	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Roosevelt Farm Lane West Trailhead Connector Trail	198280	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Roosevelt Farm Lane West Trailhead Parking Lot	198282	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Location	233598	No
South Lawn Flagstone Walk (1795FLAG)	198284	Noncontributing – Incompatible	040771		Location	236039	No
Springwood-Bellefield Service Road (to 1948 Parking Lot)	198286	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
ATV Road, Presumed (Drive-In to Road to Rogers)	198287	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 28. The Home Road looking west from the Post Road showing permanently closed gates and loss of historic graded surface. (SUNY ESF, 2021)

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Historic Condition (to 1945):
Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity. Springwood's previous owners constructed buildings and structures that the Roosevelt family later retained. The Home may have existed as early as 1793, originally built as a Federal-style farmhouse under Everson-Ray ownership. In the late 1840s, the Wheelers enlarged and redesigned the Home in a picturesque Italianate style, completed with a three-story tower on its southeast corner designed to take in the river and mountain views. Other buildings constructed prior to the Roosevelts' ownership, all built ca. 1850, included the laundry, gardener's cottage, small ice house, and the stable (garage). A farmhouse and barn at the Home Farm (current site of Springwood Village) may have been constructed as early as ca. 1750 by the Crooke family (farm component of the Red House/Boreel Place). Dry-laid stone walls along both sides of the Post Road were most likely built by 1807 when the road was improved as the Highland Turnpike, and numerous runs of dry-laid stone fences were built to enclose pastures and mark property boundaries most likely during agricultural heyday of the land between the late eighteen and early nineteenth centuries.

During James Roosevelt's ownership between 1867 and 1900, there were few known changes made to buildings and structures at Springwood. These included an expanded veranda and an octagonal smoking-room addition on the west side of the Home in the 1880s, the 1886 Coach House designed in the Queen Anne-style by Hudson Valley architect Frederick C. Withers, the 1898 Large Ice House, and the Duplex and related outbuildings in the Paddock Lot built between 1886 and 1895. James Roosevelt also had a boathouse and a cottage built within the Wheeler Place

near the Hudson River, and within the J.R. Roosevelt Place, a dam that created the Ice Pond, a new boathouse at the Big Cove boat landing on the Hudson River, and a rustic bridge on River Road.

FDR and Sara D. Roosevelt undertook several major changes to buildings and structures at Springwood after James Roosevelt's death in 1900. The most notable was the enlargement and redesign of the Home in 1915–1916 according to plans by Hoppin & Koen. It was transformed from a picturesque villa into a symmetrical, formal Colonial Revival-style (Federal revival) mansion. The project included an improved water system that featured a new ram house, pump house, and new underground reservoir on the slope below the Home, and a water tower at the west side of the Home Garden. The old underground brick reservoir was left in place next to the new pumphouse. Outbuildings in the service area and Home Garden remained little changed aside from rebuilding of the shed in 1911 and a sleeping-porch addition to the Coach House around the same time, and addition of two small outbuildings: a garage at the Gardener's Cottage in 1906 and a toolshed (garage) for the greenhouse in 1911. The two old greenhouses, a grapery and rose house that possibly dated back in part to Wheeler ownership, were replaced in 1906 with a modern steel-frame curved-eaves greenhouse complex manufactured by Lord & Burnham Company of Irvington-on-Hudson. It included three sections—a rose house, carnation house, and a fernery, plus a small frame potting shed. Two concrete frames—a hotbed (a frame usually heated by decomposition of manure, to start plants early in the spring) added by 1867 and a larger cold frame (a frame used to overwinter or start plants in the spring) built ca. 1920—were north of the greenhouse and featured glazed sash. Near the river, the cottage, boathouse, and boat launch built by FDR's father were most likely removed with or prior to enlargement of the railroad in the 1910s.

The farm buildings at Springwood underwent several changes and additions during the first two decades of the twentieth century under FDR's management. In 1915, FDR removed agricultural operations from the Paddock Lot, which included demolition of the old barn/stable that dated to the Wheeler period or earlier, and relocation of the chicken coop north of the Duplex to the Home Farm. At the Home Farm, a stone milk house and 8-ton crane-wrapped silo were built in ca. 1910 as part of FDR's improvements to the dairy operation. Along the woods and farm roads, culverts carried small drainages under the roads, most likely clay, or iron pipes; when FDR extended the road system for use by automobiles in the 1920s, culverts were most likely concrete or possibly corrugated metal (history of road culverts has not been documented). In 1923, FDR had a substantial concrete bridge with ornamental concrete parapets built to carry Farm Road over the Maritje Kill at the far eastern end of the Home Farm as part of the road's extension to provide a new route to Val-Kill. With FDR's acquisition of the Rogers Land in 1935, he also acquired a right-of-way along Stone Cottage Road, which featured several dry-laid stone-arched bridges and stone retaining walls along is length that were most likely built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries as part of the Rogers Estate. One stone-arched bridge was within the Rogers Land property that FDR acquired, apparently along a drive off Stone Cottage Road that was abandoned by 1935.

FDR's plans to establish his presidential library at Springwood led to the first major new building in the landscape since James Roosevelt built the Coach House in 1886. FDR sited the library in the North Avenue Lot facing the Post Road across an active agricultural field with its back toward the Home Garden. FDR created the overall design for the building, and architects Henry Tombs, who had designed Stone Cottage at Val-Kill and Top Cottage, and Louis A. Simon, developed the detailed drawings. As completed in 1940, the library was a U-shaped Dutch Colonial-style stone building with gray slate roofing. A gate house on the Post Road and a pump house at the rear were built in a similar style and materials.

With FDR's election to President in 1932, the Secret Service erected a building at the northwestern corner of the Home Farm. During World War II, numerous small wood-frame guard booths were installed around the Roosevelt Estate as part of war-time security system. These features were all removed soon after FDR's death, except for one guard booth that was maintained in the Rose Garden near FDR's grave.

Evaluation:

Buildings and structures at Springwood remain little altered from their historic condition in 1945, with the notable exception of the Roosevelt farm buildings (main barn, milk house, chicken house, and other features) at the Home Farm, which were demolished for development of Springwood Village in 1949–1955 except for the farmhouse. Although the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library is not managed by the National Park Service, it remains prominent in the setting of the park-administered Springwood landscape. The Eleanor Roosevelt wings added in 1972 nearly doubled the size of the building but were conceived by FDR and were built in the same style and materials as the original building.

Buildings and structures within the Wheeler Place have been routinely maintained by the NPS since 1946, including the historic gray exterior paint on the outbuildings (Figures 29, 30). Features not maintained include the upper ram house and reservoir in the Paddock Lot, which were abandoned after a new supply system was introduced in 1959. Notable exterior building changes are limited to the addition of a fire escape on the west side of the Home in 1949, and reconstruction of a portion of the third floor following a fire in 1982. In 1971, a fire destroyed the garage (old stable), but the exterior was accurately reconstructed in 1974. A furnace house was built in the slope below the Home in 1958 but was removed in 2021. Most recently, the park restored the guard shack that had been housed at Bellefield and installed it at River Road. Stone walls and fences throughout the lower woods and middle woods remain, although they have not been routinely maintained, nor have the stone walls and bridges in the Rogers Land tract and along Stone Cottage Road. The stone walls along the Post Road were altered during commercial development of the Home Farm fields in the late 1940s and early 1950s, which led to removal of portions and deterioration of other sections (see Figure 22). The stone walls along the Wheeler Place side have been maintained by the park. Changes to culverts on the woods and farm roads have not been documented. The parapet walls of the 1923 concrete bridge that carries Farm Road over the Maritje Kill have been lost; the park constructed a new timber bridge over the historic concrete arch in 2008. Note: the Ice Pond Dam, River Road Bridge, and Lower Ram House are part of the J.R. Roosevelt Place CLI.

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
Ash Pit (121)	198298	Contributing	006559		Location	73658	Yes
Coach House (Stables) (103)	198302	Contributing	000668		Location	60455	No
Cold Frame (124)	198305	Contributing	006564				No
Duplex (110)	198306	Contributing	000666		Location	60463	No
Farm Road Concrete Bridge over Maritje Kill (Remnant)	198308	Contributing					No
Fire Hose Shed	198309	Contributing					No
Forest Trail Retaining Wall (not mapped)	198311	Contributing			Asset	1147702	No
Franklin D. Roosevelt Home (Springwood) (101)	198313	Contributing	000667		Location	60451	No
Garage & Stables (105)	198316	Contributing	000669		Location	60453	No
Gardener's Cottage (108)	198319	Contributing	006562		Location	60461	No
Gardener's Cottage Garage (109)	198321	Contributing	006563		Location	60462	No
Greenhouse (106)	198323	Contributing	000673		Location	60457	No

Greenhouse Potting Shed	198324	Contributing	000673		Asset	1423500	No
Greenhouse Tool Shed (Garage) (114)	198326	Contributing	006556		Location	60460	No
Guard House (reconstructed), River Road	198328	Contributing			Location	81770	No
Hot Bed (120)	198332	Contributing	006557		Location	80764	No
Large Ice House (107)	198335	Contributing	000672		Location	60459	Yes
Laundry (102)	198338	Contributing	000670		Location	60452	Yes
Lower Woods Road #1 (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Woods Trail) Stone Culvert (1795CULV)	198341	Contributing	040803				No
New Reservoir	198343	Contributing					No
Old Reservoir (1795CIST)	198346	Contributing	040811				No
Paddock Lot -Service Yard Steps	198347	Contributing					No
Post Road Stone Walls (Wheeler Place, Home Farm) (portion) (1795STBO)	198351	Contributing	040801				No
River Road Stone Wall (1795STWA)	198353	Contributing	040804				No
Roger's Stone Bridge #1 (NPS ROW)	198355	Contributing					No
Roger's Stone Bridge #2 (pre 1930)	198358	Contributing					No
Roger's Stone Bridge #3 (NPS ROW)	198362	Contributing					No
Roger's Stone Bridge #4 (NPS ROW)	198363	Contributing					No
Service Area Shed (116)	198365	Contributing	040790		Location	60456	No
Small Ice House (104)	198367	Contributing	000675		Location	60458	Yes
Springwood Pump House (118)	198370	Contributing	006560		Location	73656	No
Stone Fences (Lower Woods and Middle Woods) (portion) (1795KPRO)	198372	Contributing	040802				No
Upper Ram House (1795RAMH)	198375	Contributing	040799		Location	60468	No
Bracken Trail Walkable Structure	198376	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1147622	No
Farm Road (Timber) Bridge (over Maritje Kill)	198378	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Hyde Park Drive-In (Projection Hut)	198379	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No

Hyde Park Drive-In Screen	198380	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	1423633	No
Post Road Power Line (non-NPS)	198381	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Roosevelt Farm Lane West Trailhead Bus Shelter (Pavilion)	198382	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	1423609	No
Road and Trail Culverts (Stone, Concrete, Steel): Duplex Road, Roosevelt Farm Lane (Newbold Road, Cross Road, Farm Road), Bracken Trail (Road to Rogers, Jack-Line Jeep Road)	198385	Undetermined			Asset	218478	No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 29. The Home, looking north with the front entrance, terrace, and Home Road turnaround. On the front steps is a replica of FDR's handrails that he used to lift himself up the steps. (SUNY ESF, 2021)



Figure 30. The ca. 1850 Gardener's Cottage and 1906/1916 garage looking west showing dark gray exterior color used on all outbuildings. (SUNY ESF, 2021)

Landscape Characteristic: **Views and Vistas**

Historic Condition (to 1945):
A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or designed. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, that is designed. European settlers' expansion of agricultural clearings established by the Wappinger people opened expansive views across the varied natural landforms of the Hudson Valley, the Shawangunk Mountains to the southwest, and the Catskill Mountains to the northwest. By the early-to-mid nineteenth century, wealthy families were drawn to this picturesque landscape and transformed the farms into country places. The Home at Springwood reflected this changing use and the importance of views. From a Federal-period house that faced the Post Road, in the late 1840s the Wheeler family redesigned the house with a three-story tower on its south side to take advantage of the river and mountain views. The Roosevelt family also highly valued this view, as reflected in James Roosevelt's will that allowed his wife, Sara Roosevelt, and son, FDR, to maintain the view by having the right to cut down obstructing woods on the adjacent property he left to his first son, J.R. Roosevelt. The views at the time included a view due west across the river, as well as a longer-distance view to the southwest down the Hudson River. In redesign of the Home in 1915–1916, Sarah Roosevelt and FDR maintained the importance of the river and mountain views. Although they removed the Italianate tower, they incorporated a south porch with glazed doors that opened from the library, and expansive three-part bay windows on the second floor above it that opened onto a deck above the porch. When FDR conveyed the core of Springwood to the federal government on December 29, 1943, he provided the same provision in the deed as his father had included in his will: the right of the government to enter the Boreel and Kirchner Places (J.R. Roosevelt Place) to preserve the river and mountain views.

In addition to the primary river and mountain views, there were also secondary views and vistas that contributed to the character of the Springwood landscape. These included a vista along the Post Road on the approach to the Home Road gate framed by stone walls and by ancient sycamores and other roadside trees; the vista down the Home Road framed by an allée of trees; and the view of the Home upon the approach and turn-around on the Home Road. Broad views of the Home from the Post Road were screened by rows of white pine (Plot E) and by the dense collection of specimen trees in the main lawn. Views of the service area from approach to the Home and north lawn were screened by hemlock hedges. Views of the Hudson River and highlands due west of the Home became obscured by the end of the historic period as the lower woods and plantations on the Wheeler Place matured.

Evaluation:
Some of the views and vistas in the Springwood landscape, notably the primary river and mountain view, have changed considerably since 1945, but the structure and location of these views remains. After FDR's death in 1945, the National Park Service did not invoke its right to remove trees on the J.R. Roosevelt Place to maintain the primary river and mountain view until 1959, when it cleared a narrow vista clearing extending to the Big Cove southwesterly from the Home, which did not reestablish the historic character of the view. By this time, the lower field below the Red House had grown up in woods. This overgrown field, which blocked the foreground of the river and mountain views, was acquired by the park in 1964, but it was not until 1989 that the park cleared the woods. By this time, the views of the river to the south were obstructed by woods lower down on the Kirchner Place, which the park did not acquire until 2002. In 2009, the park engaged foresters at the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry to develop a viewshed management plan, but the plan to date has not been implemented (Figure 31).

The secondary views and vistas remain in part. The vista framed by the allée along the Home Road remains, but because the Home Road is not an active entrance, visitors do not experience this vista (see Figure 28). The view of the Home from approach on the Home Road and turnaround remains and is part of the visitor experience. Views of the service area from approach to the Home and north lawn have been opened due to loss of hemlock hedges that provided a screen. The vista along the Post Road has changed dramatically since 1945 due to commercial development in the fields of the Home Farm, loss of stone walls and roadside trees that frame the vista, and the loss of lower limbs on the white pine border (Plot E) that has opened sight lines into Springwood and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

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
Home Road Vista	195903	Contributing					No
River and Mountain View (South Lawn/Home)	195904	Contributing					No
View of the Home from Home Road	195905	Contributing					No
Vista along Post Road Approach	195906	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 31. The river and mountain view from the Home, looking southwest from the south lawn showing obstruction of the river view due to woods on the J.R. Roosevelt Place. Compare with Figure 13. The two rustic benches are contemporary features that recall the rustic furniture the Roosevelts maintained on the south lawn. (SUNY ESF, 2021)

Landscape Characteristic: Constructed Water Features

Historic Condition (to 1945):
Constructed water features are built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in the landscape. During the historic period, there were three known constructed water features at Springwood. At the Home Farm, a small pond known as Bracken Pond was built at some point prior to James Roosevelt's purchase of the property in 1871. Located along Big Cove Creek, the pond was created by an earthen dam at its south end and may have been built to supply water for livestock or for the Bellefield farmstead that once stood to the southeast. At the Wheeler Place, the Roosevelts had a small but deep, 150-foot-long pond created in 1881 by construction of a stone dam in a gorge in Big Cove Creek, which spanned the boundary between the Wheeler and Boreel Places. Aside from being a rustic enhancement and a place to swim, the pond also had utilitarian purposes, serving as a reservoir for the estate's water supply and source of ice. In the main lawn of the Home, a small, shallow oblong ornamental stone pool was built, most likely after 1890. It featured a small statue of a cherub on one side. There were most likely utilitarian troughs and other water containers for horses and other livestock in the Paddock Lot and at the Home Farm, but no record of these survives.

Evaluation:
Constructed water features are a minor characteristic of the Springwood landscape. The three features that existed during the historic period remain. Bracken Pond remains on the Home Farm but has most likely decreased in size since 1945 due to siltation and growth of the surrounding woods. The Ice Pond has been maintained by the park since it acquired the property in 1952, with periodic repairs to the dam structure and dredging of the pond. The pond is no longer used for harvesting ice or supplying water, but remains an aesthetic feature in the lower woods, although views of it are obstructed by vegetation, and duckweed blankets the water surface during the summer. The ornamental pool in the main lawn remains, but is in poor condition, covered with moss and filled with brackish water and overgrown by a honeysuckle shrub (Figure 32). Its cherub statue is in park storage. The pool is a remnant of the well-tended landscape that Sara Delano Roosevelt oversaw.

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
Bracken Pond	195900	Contributing					No
Ice Pond (portion)	195901	Contributing					No
Main Lawn Pool (Springwood Fountain)	195902	Contributing			Asset	1423495	No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 32. The ornamental stone pool in the main lawn, looking south with the south lawn and river view toward the right. (SUNY ESF, 2019)

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Historic Condition (to 1945):
Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic design. Small-scale features that characterized the ornamental grounds of Springwood by the late historic period included the Home Road gate, which James Roosevelt had relocated from his former country place near Poughkeepsie, Mount Hope. The gate featured brownstone piers and a pair of wrought-iron gates, which were set within a curved inset in the Post Road stone wall. In the South Avenue Lot, James Roosevelt built an oval trotting course (250 by 60 feet) prior to 1867, but it was abandoned after his death in 1900.

In the lawns around the Home, the Roosevelts maintained a rustic wooden bench on the south lawn, where FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt would sit to enjoy the river and mountain view. There may have been play equipment that accompanied the Swan Cottage playhouse that Sara Roosevelt constructed for her grandchildren in 1935. FDR maintained some equipment in the lawns as part of his rehabilitation, including a walking board. He used a pair of handrails to lift himself up the front steps of Springwood. Two pipe frame-and-chicken wire backstops framed a clay tennis court built in 1920 just east of the main lawn. In the north lawn, an arched rustic arbor planted with roses was along the main walk into the Rose Garden. Within the Rose Garden, small-scale features included a sundial on a three-foot-tall stone Ionic column, which reflected the formal, classical character of the garden as redesigned in 1912. Near the column was a flat, oval grave marker designed by FDR for his dog, Chief, who died in 1933. A matching grave marker was added at FDR's request when his terrier Fala died in 1952. FDR's grave marker, which he designed, was the most prominent small-scale feature within the ornamental grounds of Springwood. Installed in October 1945, it was a large but modest, rectangular block of Vermont white marble on a marble plinth. Eleanor

Roosevelt's name was inscribed on the marker upon her interment in the garden in 1962.

In the service area and Home Garden, there were utilitarian small-scale features including water faucets and tools, and two doghouses in the laundry yard. Two types of lattice fence served as a screen from the formal grounds: a white-painted lattice fence with a gate between the Home and Laundry, and a gray-painted lattice fence extending north from the Laundry to screen the laundry yard. A four-rail iron fence was installed around the perimeter of the North Avenue Lot when the Library was built in 1939–1940, bordering the Home Garden and Home Road. A water tower (standpipe)was erected at the west side of the Home Garden ca. 1915, but was removed when public water was introduced to the site in 1942 with the construction of the Library. A late nineteenth-century cast iron hose bib was located in the kitchen garden. At the Home Farm, wagons, a tractor, and other equipment characterized the area around the farm buildings. In 1915, FDR directed Central Hudson Gas & Electric Company to install overhead power lines along the east edge of the fields bordering the Post Road to preserve the roadside trees and reduce the visibility of the lines. Service to the Home was run along the boundary with Bellefield.

At the onset of World War II, numerous small-scale features were added throughout the Roosevelt Estate to protect the President from enemy attack. These included crash barriers consisting of heavy steel posts with steel cables strung between, and electric eye sensors mounted on channel iron posts. These were installed along roads, such as the Home Road and River Road, and along property boundaries. The Army removed most of the cables, electric eyes, and other equipment at the end of the war, soon after FDR's death.

Evaluation:
Small scale features were a minor characteristic of the Springwood landscape by the end of the historic period in 1945, and only scattered remnants remain today. Small-scale features associated with agricultural use and gardening have largely disappeared. Most existing small-scale features have been introduced by the park since 1945 and are found throughout much of the landscape.

Remaining small-scale features from the historic period include sundial and grave markers in the Rose Garden, and FDR's handrails at the front steps of the Home, which are a reconstruction of the originals that are in the park collections (see Figures 27 and 29; a steel ramp extends from the Home Road to the north wing of the Home as the building's current accessible entrance). The library iron fence still borders the North Avenue Lot and is a conspicuous part of the Springwood landscape but is under the administration of the National Archives. The northwestern portion of the fence was removed in ca. 1948 when the park constructed the visitor parking lot on the Home Garden and was not reconstructed following removal of the parking lot in 2004. The white-painted fence and gate in the kitchen alley have been maintained (Figure 33). The gray-painted fence along the laundry yard also remains but has been extended and a new section added to screen an HVAC chiller and generator installed in the laundry yard in 2020. Two dog houses within the laundry yard are reconstructions of the historic dog houses that were removed after 1945. The clay tennis court at the edge of the South Avenue Lot and main lawn was abandoned and became grass-covered; only the iron pipe and chicken-wire backstop remain visible today. Traces of James Roosevelt's trotting course and the tennis court still may be seen in times of drought. The South Avenue Lot Farm Road that traversed the South Avenue Lot from between the Tennis Court and Trotting Course to the southeast corner also has been lost over time. West of the Home Garden, concrete footings of a ca. 1915 water tower (standpipe) are still visible, but the cast iron hose bib is gone. The park maintains two rustic benches in the south lawn meant to evoke the character of the historic benches the Roosevelts maintained in the 1930s (see Figure 31). Remnants of the war-time security system include rusted crash-barrier posts and/or electric eye posts at the entrance to the Home Road and on River Road in the Paddock Lot (Figure 34). Crash barrier posts with cables remain along the southern boundary of the Home Farm near the White Pine Lot (Plot C). A comprehensive survey of these war-time security remnants has not been undertaken.

Existing non-historic small-scale features added by the park since 1945 include directional and interpretive signs that feature a metal frame design specific to the site, and NPS standard interpretive waysides (Figure 35). A rustic stone bench that housed a self-activated audio-interpretive device along River Road in the Paddock Lot dates to ca. 1970 but does not function.

Red-painted fire hydrants are scattered around the buildings, including on the edge of the south lawn in the foreground of the river view. Pipe-frame benches with wood seats and backs are located along the Home Road and along Roosevelt Farm Lane in the Home Farm (see Figure 24). A contemporary bronze-finished light standard, probably dating to the 1970s, is along the Home Road in the north lawn (see Figure 26). Pressure-treated wood post-and-chain barriers line the walks in the Rose Garden near the gravesite. Deer fencing encloses the new Home Garden, and within the garden are water spigots and gardening equipment in season. At the Roosevelt Farm Lane east trailhead within the South Parker Lot on the Home Farm are bike racks, a kiosk, and a timber gate and entrance sign off the Post Road. At the Hyde Park Drive-In to the north, which opened in 1950, are several small-scale features including a sign on an extension of the Post Road stone wall, and light standards with glass globes that mark the ends of each of the parking alleys. Trail signs and other signs are located along the length of Roosevelt Farm Lane, and there is a rail fence along the Cross Road section that serves as a barrier to a drop-off. A timber gate closes off the entrance to Newbold Road at the Post Road.

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
Doghouses (reconstructed)	198396	Contributing			Asset	1423503	No
Fala & Chief Grave Markers (1795PETS)	198401	Contributing	040805		Asset	1423314	Yes
FDR & Eleanor Roosevelt Grave Marker	198403	Contributing	006558		Asset	1423281	Yes
Home Road Gate (1795OLGA)	198405	Contributing	040798				No
Kitchen Alley Fence and Gate	198406	Contributing					No
Old Standpipe Foundations (Home Garden Water Tower) (1795PIPE)	198408	Contributing	040800				No
Rose Arbor (Wood Arbor)	198410	Contributing			Asset	1423322	No
Security System Remnants (portions)	198412	Contributing					No
South Avenue Lot Utility Poles	198415	Contributing			Asset	368242	No
Sundial Pedestal (1795SUND)	198418	Contributing	040788		Asset	1423319	Yes
Tennis Court Ruins (Backstops) (1795TENN)	198421	Contributing	006566		Asset	1423497	No
Trotting Course Trace	198423	Contributing					No
Wood Trellis at Laundry (Laundry Yard Fence) (1795TREL)	198426	Contributing	040789		Asset	1423642	No
Accessible Entrance Ramp (to the Home)	198428	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Audio Interpretive Station (Paddock Lot)	198431	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No

Bike Racks, Bollards, Gates (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Farm Lane) (not mapped)	198434	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1423632	No
Cross Road (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Farm Lane) Barrier Fence	198436	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Fire Hydrants	198438	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	368257	No
Gravesite Railing (post-and-chain)	198441	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	1423278	No
Home Garden Deer Fence	198444	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Hyde Park Drive-In Entrance Sign	198445	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Hyde Park Drive-In Light Standards	198449	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Hyde Park Drive-In Ticket Booth	198451	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Laundry Yard HVAC Chiller and Generator	198452	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
NPS Benches	198453	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset		No
NPS Roosevelt Farm Lane West Entry Sign	198454	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
NPS Signage - Directional and Interpretive	198457	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset		No
Paddock Lot Audio Interpretive Bench	198459	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Parking Lot Kiosk (Hyde Park Trails: Roosevelt Farm Lane)	198461	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1423636	No
Rose Garden Deer Fence	198465	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	1423270	No
South Lawn Rustic Benches	198468	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 33. The lattice fence and gate that separate the kitchen alley from the formal grounds at the front of the Home, looking east with the Laundry at left. (SUNY ESF, 2021)



Figure 34. A crash barrier post (left) and electric eye post (right), looking east along River Road in the Paddock Lot. A companion crash barrier post is on the right side of the road. In the distance is the Greenhouse Toolshed in the service area. (SUNY ESF, 2021)



Figure 35. Standard NPS interpretive wayside (right foreground) and HOFR-specific sign to the left, looking southwest in the Home Garden. Also visible is the deer fence around the Home Garden and erosion along the paved walkways (Estates Road). (SUNY ESF, 2021)

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

Historic Condition (to 1945):
Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. This characteristic addresses above-ground remnants that contribute to the character of the landscape, or below-ground features that convey important associations. Because Springwood was an active and well-tended landscape historically, above-ground archeological sites were not a prominent characteristic of the landscape. However, FDR did acknowledge the presence of pre-European archaeological remains in the front fields of Springwood, and recalled arrowheads being found there.

There were most likely no visible remains in 1945 at the site of the Bellefield farm complex at the northeast corner of the Big Lot south of Newbold Road (exact location not known). The buildings, which may have dated to the late eighteenth century, were torn down before or shortly after James Roosevelt acquired the Bracken Place in 1871. No visible remains were at the site of the old barn (stable) in the Paddock Lot that predated the Roosevelts. FDR had the old barn removed in 1915 and used the site for Plot K (tulip-poplar) set out in 1916.

Human and pet remains are located within the Rose Garden at Springwood: the graves of FDR's dog, Chief, interred in 1933, and FDR himself, interred in 1945. Both graves feature above-ground markers designed by FDR (see Small-Scale Features).

Evaluation:
Overall, archaeological sites are not a prominent characteristic of the Springwood landscape, except for the grave sites in the Rose Garden. Two additions were made after the end of the historic period: Fala, FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt's dog, interred in 1952, and Eleanor Roosevelt, interred in 1962.

Only archeological sites that are evaluated in approved National Register documentation are listed in CLI feature tables. No contributing archeological sites have been documented within the Springwood landscape, but numerous archeological sites have been identified that have the potential to yield significant information. They include Stone Cottage Road (HOFR00007.000–00007.005), the Retaining Wall Site (HOFR00008.000), the Possible Foundation Wall Site (HOFR00009.000), the River Road-Duplex Road Dumps (HOFR00012.000–00012.004), the Picnic Area Site (HOFR00016.000–00016.005), the Post Road Site (HOFR00017.000), and the Springwood Site (HOFR00022.000–00022.004). While temporally and functionally related to the Bellefield estate to the north, Springwood also contains within the boundaries of the Home Farm (Bracken Place) the Bellefield Farm Complex (HOFR00005.000–00005.004) and the Bellefield Bridge Cluster (HOFR00006.000–00006.005). Only one ASMIS resource has been identified to date within that portion of the district east of Post Road/Route 9. A bottle dump, assigned HOFR00024.000, was recorded within the Home Farm on the basis of illicit collecting activities, although the temporal and functional contexts for the feature remain uncharacterized. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 63-64)

In addition, the precontact period archeological sites within the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt Historic District could illuminate the role of the Hudson River itself as a resource through time. In addition to providing an important role in subsistence procurement, the Hudson was an important transportation and trade route. Numerous chert-bearing formations in the upper Hudson were an integral part of trade, and comparative lithic studies may illuminate local and regional trends in interaction patterns. (NR 2014, Sec.8: 63-64)

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 8

Next Assessment Due Date: 07/19/2030

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/19/2022

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Overall, the Springwood landscape is well maintained, but diseases and pests, particularly Hemlock Wooly Adelgid, emerald ash borer, and deer browsing are posing significant adverse impacts to historic trees, woods, and maintained grounds. In addition, the growth of woods on the J.R. Roosevelt Place has obscured the historically significant river and mountain view from the Home, which FDR specified be preserved when he gave the property to the federal government. Several historic built landscape features have deteriorated since the historic period due to lack of use and maintenance, and most of the surviving forest plantations are declining due to lack of management. In addition, development since 1945 within Springwood and on adjacent lands is adversely impacting the landscape's historic rural character.

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

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Suburban commercial and residential development has occurred on adjacent lands within the historic limits of the Roosevelt Estate and adjacent to it since FDR's death in 1945. This development, and the related traffic on the Post Road, is a negative impact on the historic rural character of Springwood. In addition, development on the highlands on the west side of the Hudson River have the potential to negatively impact the historic views and setting.

Date Identified: 10/28/2021

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The lower woods on the J. R. Roosevelt Place have not been managed to preserve the river and mountain views from the Home, as stipulated in the 1943 deed conveying the Springwood core to the federal government. Deferred maintenance has also negatively impacted the landscape at the Home Road, Tennis Court, Main Lawn Fountain, Lower Orchard, forest plantations, and specimen trees/shrubs (missing). These conditions are counter to FDR's stipulations in the 1943 deed that the landscape be maintained in the condition it was upon his death.

Date Identified: 10/28/2021

Type of Impact: Pests/Diseases

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Hemlock Woolly Adelgid is heavily impacting aged hemlocks in the maintained grounds and is also a threat to hemlocks within the lower and middle woods. Emerald Ash Borer and Spotted Lantern Fly are posing a threat to both managed and natural vegetation. Deer browsing is impacting the maintenance of ornamental vegetation, particular garden beds and hemlock hedges, as well as forest understory.

Date Identified: 10/28/2021

Type of Impact: Release To Succession

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Conifer plantations have been lost to natural succession to native hardwoods, particular at Plots A and B on the Wheeler Place, due cessation of management in ca. 1948. Hardwoods are competing with other extant plantations.

Date Identified: 10/28/2021

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Invasive plants including Oriental bittersweet, Japanese knotweed, grape, Japanese silt grass, multiflora rose, ailanthus, and barberry are negatively impacting the landscape, mainly within unmanaged woods.

Date Identified: 10/28/2021

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report Part 2

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

Treatment of the Springwood landscape overall (Wheeler Place, Rogers Land, and Home Farm) is addressed in the approved 2010 “General Management Plan for Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites.” For the treatment of cultural landscapes, the GMP states that resource management will focus on rehabilitating cultural landscapes to enhance the historic character of the properties and perpetuate historic land uses, while allowing for compatible alterations that support educational or utilitarian purposes (GMP 2010: 49-51). Key components include:
• Forests will be actively managed, with treatments ranging from managing for historic character to using latest forestry practices;
• Historic fields will be reclaimed and farming reintroduced as feasible;
• Designed landscapes will be rehabilitated and missing features indicated via media or elements of similar massing/scale;
• The Hudson River view from the Home will be expanded. (GMP Record of Decision, 2010)

Treatment of the historic core of Springwood (original national historic site) is addressed in “Cultural Landscape Report [CLR] for Springwood, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Volume II: Treatment” (2009). The CLR provides guidelines and treatment tasks for the South Avenue Lot and Home Road, Home Grounds and Service Area, Rose Garden and Gravesite, Home Garden, Paddock Lot, and the North Avenue Lot (not managed by NPS), with preliminary treatment recommendations for the lower woods on the Wheeler Place and Rogers Land. Treatment tasks that have been implemented since completion of the CLR include returning the euonymus hedge along the front terrace of the Home; reestablishing the historic form of the hemlock hedge in the Rose Garden (hedge replacement) and reestablishing missing flowerbeds; reestablishing the large vegetable garden in the Home Garden; and managing Plot K (tulip poplar) in the Paddock Lot to enhance its historic managed character. Major treatment recommendations that remain unrealized include reopening the river and mountain view from the Home (also addressed in a Viewshed Management Plan completed in 2009 that provided guidance on managing the obstructing woodlands); removing asphalt surface of roads and walks; enhancing the historic maintained character of the Home Road and Home Road gate entrance; returning Estates Road to its historic alignment away from the trotting course trace; reestablishing the historic character of herbaceous perennial beds in the Rose Garden; rehabilitating the foundation plantings around the Home; and restoring the hemlock hedges along the service drive and north lawn.

No treatment plan has been completed for the lower woods (Gravel Lot, River Wood Lot, and Rogers Land) or the Home Farm.

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Treatment Type:	Bulk Import TBD
Treatment Completed:	No
Document Type:	Cultural Landscape Report
Document Date:	2009-01-01
Title:	Springwood: Cultural Landscape Report Volume II, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, National Park Service
IRMA Link:	https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2187481
Narrative:	

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

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Auwaerter, John	“Factories of Glass: Development of the Modern Commercial Greenhouse, 1880-1930.” Master’s Thesis	1992	Ithaca, NY: Cornell University			

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: History of new silo at Home Farm

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Emily Zaengle, silo historian, e-mail to John Auwaerter, October 13, 2021.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Home Garden Rebuilding History

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Dave Hayes, ROVA Integrated Resource Manager, e-mail to John Auwaerter, October 18, 2021.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: FDR Biography: The Early Years

Supplemental Information Narrative:

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Supplemental Information Title: Town of Hyde Park website

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Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: U.S. Census Quick Facts website

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