

*Appendix A: Park Legislation*

PUBLIC LAW 87-547—JULY 25, 1962

76 STAT. 217

Public Law 87-547  
87th Congress

**An Act**

To authorize establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites, New York, and for other purposes.

July 25, 1962

[H.R. 8484]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in order to preserve in public ownership historically significant properties associated with the life of Theodore Roosevelt, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire, by donation from the Theodore Roosevelt Association, the sites and structures known as the Theodore Roosevelt House situated at Twenty-eight and Twenty-six East Twentieth Street, New York City, consisting of approximately eleven one-hundredths of an acre, and Sagamore Hill, consisting of not to exceed ninety acres at Cove Neck, Oyster Bay, Long Island the improvements thereon, together with the furnishings and other contents of the structures.

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites, N.Y. Establishment authorization.

Acceptance of funds.

16 USC 19-19c

SEC. 2. (a) In accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to create National Park Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes" approved July 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 477), as amended, the National Park Trust Fund Board may accept from the Theodore Roosevelt Association and such additional amounts as the association may tender time to time from the endowment fund under its control, which funds, when accepted, shall be utilized only for the purposes of the historic sites established pursuant to this Act.

Transfer of property etc. to U.S.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall limit the authority of the Secretary of the Interior under other provisions of law to accept in the name of the United States donations of property.

Publication in F.R.

SEC. 3. When lands, interests in lands, improvements, and other properties comprising the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill, as authorized for acquisition by section 1 of this Act, and a portion of the endowment fund in the amount of \$500,000 have been transferred to the United States, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register.

Development, etc.

Advisory committees. Establishment.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer, protect, and develop the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 and the

following), as amended and supplemented

SEC. 5. The Theodore Roosevelt Association, having by its patriotic and active interest preserved for posterity these important historic sites, buildings and objects, shall, upon establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and the Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites be consulted by the Secretary of the Interior in the establishment of an advisory committee or committees for matters relating to the preservation and management of the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites

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Donation of property.

SEC. 6. The Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Roosevelt Memorial Association", approved May 31, 1920 (41 Stat. 691), as amended by the Act approved on May 21, 1953 (67 Stat. 27), which changed the name of such corporation to the Theodore Roosevelt Association, and by the Act approved on March 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 60), which permitted such corporation to consolidate with Women's Theodore Roosevelt Association, incorporated, is hereby further amended by adding to section 3 thereof a new subdivision as follows:

"(4) The donation of real and personal property, including part or all of its endowment fund; to a public agency or public agencies for the purpose of preserving in public ownership historically significant properties associated with the life of Theodore Roosevelt."

And by deleting the word "A" and "an" at the end of the subdivision (2) of section 3.

Approved July 25, 1962

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 8484:  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 108 (1962):  
April 2, considered and passed House.  
July 18, considered and passed Senate.

## *Appendix B: Historic Context Statement*

*Prepared by Dr. Marla R. Miller, Associate Professor of History and Director of the Public History Program, University of Massachusetts/ Amherst*

Sagamore Hill served as the summer and year- round home of Theodore Roosevelt, 26<sup>th</sup> President of the United States, and the Roosevelt family. The Long Island estate, which included farm and woodlands, meadow and shore, exemplified the strenuous life Theodore Roosevelt valued in both private life and public policy. Sagamore Hill nurtured and advanced Roosevelt's interest in natural history and the environment; his choices concerning his estate— the uses of the land, the activities embraced, the management of the landscape, and implementation of technologies- - reflect the personal conservation ethic that underlay the conservation policies Roosevelt would promote and implement throughout his public life. As the home of one of the most prominent families of the state, region, and nation, the site saw a steady stream of visits from the nation's political, social, land cultural leadership. Significant events in U.S. political history occurred on the grounds and interior spaces: here, for example, Roosevelt received notice of his nominations as governor of New York in 1898, Vice President in 1900 and President in 1904. During Roosevelt's presidential administration (1901- 1908) the house served as the summer White House.

### **The Country Estate Movement**

When Roosevelt constructed Sagamore Hill in the 1880s, he participated in a long tradition of country estate development popular throughout the northeast. Long Island, in particular, had been a seasonal retreat for prosperous New Yorkers as early as the colonial era. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the use of Long Island as a haven expanded rapidly as improved transportation made traveling onto the island from the interior more convenient. While the north shore of Long Island had long been accessible by boat, the improvement of rail transportation, especially in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, made commuting to and from Manhattan far easier, facilitating development. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, William Cullen Bryant, among the new group of New Yorkers to commute on weekends to their country retreats on the North Shore via steamboat, had remodeled a farmhouse into his country estate, Cedermere, located in the community of Roslyn Harbor. The Long Island Railroad began construction in 1834 and accelerated the summer colony movement on the north shore. The railroad reached Syosset in 1854 and from there travelers could take a stagecoach to Oyster Bay. Country houses that appeared on the north shore of Nassau County about this time include the 1859 Edward H. Swan residence in Oyster Bay and the ca. 1865 Thomas W. Kennard residence in

Glen Cove. The extension of the Glen Cove branch of the railroad to Locust Valley in 1871 made available an alternate rail route to Oyster Bay.

In the post- Civil War era, the development of Long Island estates accelerated. The 1860s saw the construction of eight country estates on the island; during the 1870s, another fifteen appeared. Thirty- seven were built in the 1880s, including Sagamore Hill, as well as Walter Tuckerman's Tudor Revival home in Oyster Bay (1882; demolished), and James K. Gracie's 1884 Shingle- style Oyster Bay residence. Another 131 followed in the next decade; notable examples include Alexander C. Humphreys's Mediterranean villa- style home (1899- 1902, one of the first in the New York area) and stables in Glen Cove; and the Hoagland/Tangeman residence in Glen Cove (1896- 1900, extant), like Sagamore Hill a Shingle- style home surrounded by a complex of farm buildings. In the first decade of the new century, the Roosevelts witnessed the increasing development of nearby estates with the construction of the Maxwell residence (Glen Cove, 1905); the Pratt Estate (Glen Cove, 1905); and the James Byrne residence (Oyster Bay, 1906). In the 1910s, new estates included the James A. Blair Jr. residence (Oyster Bay, 1910); the Herbert Pratt residence (Glen Cove, 1912- 14); and the Moore residence (Oyster Bay, 1915).

During the 1920s and 30s, Nassau County continued to see the construction of new estates, but development had begun to slow as early as the 1910s and 1920s because of inflation brought on by World War I, the advent of the federal income tax, and rising property costs as Long Island developed a reputation as a resort area. These factors combined to increase the density of the mansion houses, as estate owners built additional residences for family members on estate grounds already in their possession, as the Roosevelts did when they constructed Old Orchard in 1937. But this phase marked the end of the era: only 8 percent (80 houses) of the Long Island's estates were created during the 1930s, and, like Old Orchard, they tended to be comparatively smaller in acreage than their predecessors. Regardless of slowing construction, the 1920s are widely regarded as the heyday of the Gold Coast on Long Island. It is the era immortalized by F. Scott Fitzgerald, who began writing his novel *The Great Gatsby* while renting a house in Great Neck, just west of Oyster Bay. The decline in new building signaled no decline in the area's prestige: the North Shore retained this persona for many decades. In 1946, it was called "the most socially desirable residential area in the U.S." Life magazine explained, "Nowhere else in such costly profusion can be found such great, handsome, and such scrupulously tended estates as those on the North Shore."

Long Island's proximity to New York City certainly accounts for much of its appeal as a location for country houses, but its appeal also lay partly in a landscape that beckoned to sportsmen. The island teemed with wildlife, fish, and fowl, and its topography was suitable for the leisure sports of the wealthy. Sporting clubs arose on the island as early as the mid-nineteenth century and continued throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when tennis became the rage. Roosevelt, interested in all these activities, had a tennis court on his property as well as a shooting range and beach for swimming and boating. He was also a member of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, founded in 1881, where his brother, Eliot, was a Master. Roosevelt invited the Meadowbrook Hunt Club to Sagamore in the 1880s.

As Long Island became a resort area, it lost many of its older functions. From the advent of European settlement, Long Island had been largely agricultural. But, as country estates took hold of the area, the total acreage devoted to farming declined. In 1875, for example, there were 90,738 acres under cultivation in Nassau County: by 1900 that figure had fallen to 69,347. After the building of the Erie Canal in the 1820s, and as railroads extended west, Long Island ceased to be the breadbasket for Manhattan, since grains could be grown more economically in the west. As the home of the nation's most vigorous advocate of "the strenuous life," Sagamore Hill, which retained features of the farm located on the site before the Roosevelts' tenure, continued to function as a working farm throughout the Roosevelt years. But in this it was exceptional, resisting far longer than others the changing shape and priorities of the local economy.

The country estate movement, 19<sup>th</sup> century trends in leisure activities, and Long Island's agricultural heritage combined to provide a context in which Roosevelt constructed Sagamore Hill. However, there was a family connection as well: Roosevelt's grandfather, Cornelius Van Shaack Roosevelt, had owned a home in Oyster Bay prior to his death in 1871. For more than ten years, Theodore Roosevelt's father, Theodore, Sr., had also rented "Tranquility," a property less than one mile east of Oyster Bay village, to be close to his two uncles who had built property on the peninsula. Having grown up on the coves and hills of Long Island, Theodore Roosevelt had come to love this land. Eager to establish his own home here, between 1880 and 1884 he purchased 155 acres from Thomas Young, a local farmer. When Roosevelt purchased the property, there were several cousins already in the area. His cousin Emlen was the largest landowner on the cove with three different land parcels that bordered Sagamore Hill. By 1906 Roosevelt's property amounted to 87 acres and it remained so until 1938 (he subsequently sold parcels of his land to his two

sisters and his Aunt Mary, but only his aunt and her husband built on their acquired property).

Sagamore Hill was built in the early decades of the estate movement, before the north shore reached the height of its popularity. Relatively modest among other country houses of its era, Sagamore Hill included a small number of outbuildings relative to other current as well as subsequent estates. Its 27 rooms were fewer than most country estates of the 1880s, and the number of full-time servants was never over 11. By 1930 there were only four full-time employees, a number paling in comparison to the average 25 to 50 at most other country homes in that decade. As was the trend at the time on Long Island, Sagamore Hill had staff living on the property. Most were immigrants working both inside and outside the house. The number of staff fluctuated throughout the year, increasing in the summer months, when more people were in residence and visiting the property.

### **Sagamore Hill as Working Farm**

The purchased land consisted of fields, roads, woodlands, an orchard, fences, ponds, and a spring. The property was a working farm before the Roosevelt purchase and was well-suited to growing fruits and vegetables. In addition to an orchard and barn, an early map shows a cornfield, a field of buckwheat, and an asparagus bed. The northeast section of the property is identified as “cedar hill.” This is located directly east of the orchard which is in turn east of the cornfield.

Sagamore Hill continued to function as a working farm through the Roosevelt family’s tenure. At any given time during these years, horses, cows, pigs, and a flock of chickens and turkeys were present. In 1903, of the 87 acres owned by Roosevelt, 40 were under cultivation. Hay was grown for animal feed; grains and vegetables were grown for the family members and workers. A pig sty (a lean-to with three sides and a roof) and smoke house (neither of which survive) were used to raise and prepare pigs for the family. The first building Roosevelt constructed was the Stable and Lodge (destroyed by fire 5 July 1944), which served as a residence for the farmer or superintendent and quarters for horses.

### **Sagamore Hill as the Backdrop for Roosevelt’s Successful Political Career**

As Roosevelt’s main residence from the age of 28 until his death at 61, Sagamore Hill was his home during important periods of his life, including his position as a member of the US Civil Service Commission (1889- 1895), President of the Board of Police Commissioners in New York City (1895-

1897), Assistant Secretary of the Navy (1897- 1898), Governor of New York (1898- 1900), and President of the United States (1901- 1909). It was on the porch of his home that Roosevelt was formally notified of his nominations as Governor of New York in 1898, Vice President in 1900, and as President in 1904. A notable event in diplomatic history occurred during the summer of 1905 at Sagamore Hill, when Roosevelt met envoys of Russia and Japan separately in the library for conferences preceding the negotiations at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, resulting in the Treaty of Portsmouth on September 5, 1905, which ended the Russo- Japanese War. From 1901 to 1909, during which Roosevelt was President, Sagamore Hill served as the Summer White House, and became a family retreat from Washington life during the rest of the year.

Like other country estates of the day, the house was situated on top of a hill, achieving a certain eminence and holding the best possible views of the landscape; the commanding effect achieved by such siting influenced not only guests who arrived at the home, but figures from state and federal government, international visitors, and members of the press who relocated to Oyster Bay while the Roosevelts summered there. The grounds and the forests around the house were the setting for the rambles and outdoor activities for which Roosevelt was well- known, and in which his children (Alice, Ted, Kermit, Ethel, Archie, and Quentin) delighted. Much time was spent outdoors on the farmland, in the woods, and rowing in the bays. Roosevelt was well- known for ending state affairs as promptly as possible in order to spend an hour with his children every day. Roosevelt's public, political persona was deeply intertwined with his family life at Sagamore Hill, as the press delighted in reporting on the president's activities there as both statesman and father.

Sagamore Hill hosted important meetings and work required by Roosevelt's public positions. In response to the demands of public life, especially the presidency, Roosevelt added the North Room in 1905. The need for this larger and more formal space became clear to first lady Edith Carow Roosevelt, who understood the practical demands of national leadership. Edith Roosevelt was, for example, the first First Lady to hire a personal secretary to help with social functions. She also convinced Congress to finance renovations to the White House that created the West Wing for the Executive Office, freeing up space for formal entertaining while converting the second floor to private quarters for the family. Edith, according to historian H.W. Brands, was the "prime mover" in the decision to build the North Room, as she understood the utility of spaces for formal reception and had just incorporated similar insights into renovations at the White House. Though clearly anxious to better accommodate important

guests, Edith also worked to keep the general public at a reasonable distance: when sightseers undermined the family's ability to enjoy the tennis court, for example, Edith had chains installed to limit their access to the property. Edith's influence on these public/private spaces ran in both directions: while in Washington during her husband's tenure, she also had a tennis court built on the White House property, replicating a resource the family enjoyed at Sagamore Hill.

Roosevelt was an advocate of what he called the strenuous life, a term he introduced in an 1899 speech in Chicago, and which provided the name for a collection of essays published in 1900. Roosevelt believed that working hard to achieve great things was a moral imperative, and he took a dim view of seeking material success simply to attain a life of ease. He wanted to live close to the outdoors and enjoyed the vigorous challenges if offered, not only in sport but also in play. He taught his children to study and enjoy nature. With a tennis court and a rifle range on the property, he focused on outdoor activities for both himself and his children. Most famous perhaps are the point- to- point excursions, which found the Roosevelts crossing the landscape from one chosen point to another, without regard for obstacles, by any means possible, an exercise intended to cultivate hardiness and athleticism in his children (his daughters as well as his sons). Roosevelt intended such activities to model for an attentive nation not only the joys of a rich family life, but the benefits of a vigorous and close relationship with the natural environment, and an awareness and appreciation for the land and the creatures that inhabit it. This emphasis on a rugged lifestyle also shaped decisions about alterations to the house and grounds; for example, technological advances tended to appear at Sagamore Hill later than on other estates in the area. New electric wiring in 1918 replaced the gas that had been used to light the main house, while most of the area had already been using electricity for over a decade. A phone line was added to the study only during Roosevelt's presidency, enabling him to remain on the estate during the summer while conducting government business. This, too, occurred long after the introduction of the invention to Long Island. Lastly, after the advent of the automobile, the new macadam road was constructed allowing for better access to the property. These all reflected the changes inherent in the time period and on Long Island though their delay on Sagamore Hill is evidence of Roosevelt's preference for a comparatively rustic domestic world and belief in the strenuous life. As Roosevelt wrote in his autobiography, he cherished the "nook of old- time America" he believed he had found at Sagamore Hill, and worked to preserve it as long as possible.

The house was also a haven for both Theodore and Edith Carow Roosevelt's successful writing careers. He wrote *Gouverneur Morris*, much of the four volumes of *The Winning of the West, Hero Tales from American History, The Rough Riders*, his autobiography, and others in the study and gun room of Sagamore Hill. In all, Roosevelt published more than 45 titles and many more editorials and essays. He was also president of the American Historical Society in 1912. Edith, like her husband, was a voracious reader and as well as an author: in the 1920s she published *American Backlogs: The Story of Gertrude Tyler and Her Family, 1660-1860* (1928), and contributed to *Cleared for Strange Ports* (1924).

### **Management of the Estate**

Edith was the manager of Sagamore Hill, both during Theodore's life and after his death. Theodore's sense of himself as a poor manager of household affairs is well- documented; having made the initial decisions concerning the location of the home and its design, early on he left management of day- to- day operations to Edith. The daughter of a socially prominent family, Edith Roosevelt, like most women of her station, was well- prepared to manage a large household including domestic servants, groundskeepers, and other essential laborers as well as the family's finances, work she carried out from the drawing room or parlor on the west end of the house's ground floor. Born in 1861 in Norwich, Connecticut and raised on New York's Union Square, Edith Kermit Carow's parents were Charles and Gertrude Tyler Carow, who had become wealthy in the shipping industry. Unlike many first ladies, she was intensely private and avoided public attention. She was also, however, a natural manager.

Even from the distance of the White House, Edith remained responsible for decision- making and farm operation at Sagamore Hill, with the assistance of the farm manager. When the original barn fell in 1904, for example, from Washington she instructed the superintendent caring for the property to build the new structure "like the old barn without a cellar," where cows could be put on the same floor as hay, with a couple of stalls for the farm horses beside them if there was room. She managed the family's money and was the person locals would go to if they were interested in purchasing hay or apples from the farm. Elsewhere on the property, the flower garden, rose bower, and pine grove that Edith installed contributed to the couple's shared mission to instill an appreciation for nature among their children and grandchildren. Moreover, during the almost forty years that she and Theodore occupied the estate, it was Edith who kept the farm account books, hired and fired the help, set their wages and salaries, and made the day- to- day decisions

that kept the house and farm running smoothly. While the family attributed this arrangement to Edith's financial acumen and Theodore's lack of it, the pattern is consistent with other prominent families of their day. In fact, Edith Carow Roosevelt was instrumental to the management of the estate throughout her 60- year tenure.

### **Edith Carow Roosevelt's Tenure after Theodore's death**

After Theodore Roosevelt's death in 1919, Edith retained the property as her main home until her own death in 1948. Though she regularly traveled and often stayed at other locations, especially Mortlake Manor in Brooklyn, Connecticut, most summers found her back at Sagamore Hill, spending the warm days near the ocean. Little changed in the interior of the house during these years. Edith continued to run both the household and oversaw the farm's operation.

During her 29- year stewardship as Theodore Roosevelt's widow, Edith continued to oversee the operation of the estate. As she had in the past, she hired gardeners and caretakers to carry on the work of the farm. Receipts and canceled checks from Edith Roosevelt and her caretakers indicate that the site continued to produce fruits, vegetables, crops, and flowers, albeit on a reduced scale, reflecting the reduced population of the property in these years. Cultivation in the core of the property remained vigorous; on average, some 22 types of vegetables were planted in the garden, together with ten types of flowers. But activity in the outlying acreage declined. Some farm fields were allowed to return to woodlands; the northern two sections of "Smith's field," for example, were cultivated until at least 1926, but after that time, deciduous and conifer trees were allowed to fill in this portion of the outer acreage. Thus, while this period saw continuity in Edith's commitment to some ongoing agricultural production, the construction of the Old Orchard complex in the late 1930s and loss of the Stable and Lodge in a 1944 fire (prompting the conversion of the 1904 barn to a residence for the property's caretaker) reflected the site's shifting orientation from a rural farm retreat to a suburban residence.

Edith would outlive three of her sons as well as her husband. In her later years she remained active in the local Oyster Bay community through the Needlework Guild, a charity that provided garments for the poor, and through Christ Church. Having managed the house and farm for 35 years while Theodore Roosevelt was alive, she continued to oversee the site for almost 30 years after his death. Edith passed away at Sagamore Hill shortly after her 87<sup>th</sup> birthday, in September 1948.

## Old Orchard

The most dramatic change to the estate during Edith's widowhood was the construction of an additional complex for her son Theodore Roosevelt Jr. (1887- 1944). Ted Jr. had been born at Sagamore Hill and grew up on the grounds there: while Roosevelt was president, the activities of Ted Jr. and his siblings around the estate were often covered by a delighted press corps and contributed to Roosevelt's popularity as president. As an adult, Ted Jr. hoped to establish residency here himself, just as his own father had sought to establish a home on land fondly remembered from his own childhood. In 1937, Edith gave Theodore, Jr. and his wife, Eleanor Alexander Roosevelt, four acres of the family's estate on which to build a home of their own. The couple had long been promised the estate in bequest, but as Edith remained in possession of the main house into her seventies, they tired of renting, and were anxious to own their own home. During the second quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, since the amount of available land on Long Island had been greatly reduced, many Long Island estate owners subdivided their property to allow their children to build homes, and the Roosevelts conformed to this practice, in part because Edith wished to continue to reside in the main house. As Eleanor Alexander Roosevelt recalled in her memoir, "It had always been the plan for Ted [Jr.] to inherit Sagamore Hill. But by 1937 we had been married twenty- seven years and were tired of living here and there in rented houses." He had Old Orchard built in 1937 on the Sagamore Hill property.<sup>1</sup>

Like his father, Theodore Roosevelt Jr. was a committed public servant who held important positions in state and territorial governments as well as the U.S. armed forces. He served in the New York State Assembly and as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He also served in both world wars and as Governor of Puerto Rico and the Governor- General of the Philippines. He was a founder of the American Legion, a fraternal organization with the vision of serving the needs of American veterans after wartime and continuing the camaraderie established between soldiers during wars. In 1919, the American Legion held its first Memorial Day parade in Oyster Bay. After the United States entered World War II, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. rejoined the army. He died a brigadier general shortly after the Normandy invasion of 1944. His wife, Eleanor, remained at Old Orchard until her death in 1960.

Roosevelt Jr. hired his son- in- law, architect William McMillan (the husband of his daughter Grace), to design the property a quarter mile east of Sagamore Hill, at the foot of the hill below the main house. Support

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<sup>1</sup> Quote from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., "Day Before Yesterday," p. 390

buildings, consisting of several wood frame buildings, including a one- and- a- half- story, six- bay garage with second- floor living quarters, a small two- bay garage, and a one- and- a- half- story caretaker's cottage, were erected at the same time. These new buildings changed the landscape significantly. Most of the apple orchard was removed, and existing topography indicates that fill was brought in before construction to level the site.

Despite their decision to remove large sections of the former orchard, by choosing to set the garden façade's first- floor windows and French door at grade, the family was able to establish a close relationship between the house and its setting. The Roosevelts selected the Colonial Revival style, which had become particularly fashionable on Long Island and elsewhere in the eastern United States in the 1920s and 1930s. In its scale and comparatively modest architectural embellishment, it is in keeping with other Colonial Revival homes built on Long Island in these years, reflecting the more modest structures of the depression era. Like most houses in revival style, the design sought to evoke the past rather than replicate it, drawing on elements of both Federal and Georgian- era preferences. The result was a two- story, hip- roof brick mansion comparable to many that appeared across Nassau County in these decades. Examples from the 1930s include the home of Mrs Evelyn Field Suarez, whose 1931 home in Syosset was inspired by John D. Rockefeller's restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia; 1930 Bostwick house in Old Westbury; 1930 John T. Pratt house in Glen Cove, which has the same long, hip- roofed central block; and the 1937 Target Rock Farm, Olga Flinsch Residence, in Lloyd Harbor just east of Oyster Bay, remarkably similar in design to Old Orchard, with a seven- bay brick façade and hip roof.

Set halfway between Sagamore Hill and Cold Spring Harbor, Old Orchard became the focal point in the landscape east of Sagamore Hill, altering the view of the bay from Sagamore Hill. The once- sweeping prospect to the east was replaced with a view of the new house itself. The construction of Old Orchard also called for new roads, altering circulation patterns on the site. An existing dirt farm road, situated north of the flower and vegetable gardens, was transformed into the main entranceway to Old Orchard and reflected the family's shifting priorities.

Together, Sagamore Hill and Old Orchard represent both change and continuity. In creating this estate from his father's property, Theodore Roosevelt Jr. became only the most recent member of the extended Roosevelt family to establish a home on this corner of Long Island, joining the colony of Roosevelts present on Cove Neck from the mid- nineteenth

century. Architecturally, if Sagamore Hill reflects preferences toward the beginning of the country house movement, Old Orchard reflects the smaller, but still fashionable and costly mansion houses built near the end of the movement. The Queen Anne aesthetic so popular in the Victorian era was replaced in the 1920s and 30s by Colonial Revival styles that appealed to the nation's elite during a period of patriotism following World War I. After the war, fashions in domestic architecture shifted quickly toward the period styles which had hitherto been favored principally in architect- designed landmarks. At 19 rooms, Old Orchard is smaller than the 27- room Sagamore Hill, reflecting the shrinking resources of later generations of elite families, as well as the growing economic distress of the period. The creation of a servants' wing at Old Orchard, in place of the servants' rooms traditionally found on the upper floor of 19<sup>th</sup>- century estates like Sagamore Hill, also embodies changing perceptions of workers within the home, and the increasing desire among privileged families to maintain distance between themselves and their employees.

However, both houses reflect the continuing decline of productive agriculture in the area; just as Sagamore Hill took the place of the Young wheat field, the Roosevelts opted to remove a portion of their apple orchard to make room for this additional complex of structures. The importance of farming diminished at Sagamore Hill, as it did on the rest of Long Island. The spatial organization of the site, including the relationship between the main house and the beach, was also altered, as the new mansion and support buildings occupied the center of the original site, between Sagamore Hill to the west and Cold Spring Harbor to the east. Lastly, the relationship between the two houses situated within view of one another (though at a distance) on the original Roosevelt property, reflects larger patterns in estate development and within elite families in early 20<sup>th</sup>- century Long Island. Thus the two properties together commemorate both the beginning of the estate movement on Long Island and its declining importance.

### **The Theodore Roosevelt Association**

After Edith's death, the Theodore Roosevelt Association acquired Sagamore Hill and intended to open it to the public for visitation. The TRA alterations included installation of new heating, electrical, and fire protection systems to enhance the safety of the house; a new asphalt shingle roof; and the exterior was repainted. Louvers were added to the north and south attic gables. In order to improve visitor circulation, a new stair from the second to third story was built in the west front part of the house. In the first- story rear hall, the stair to the basement was moved to

the south wall, and the stair to the second story was widened. These minor physical changes to the site made by the TRA were largely logistical and do not represent any particular vision or revisioning of Roosevelt's life or home.

Sagamore Hill was opened to the public in 1953. In 1960, after the death of Eleanor Alexander Roosevelt, the TRA also purchased Old Orchard. In 1963 both properties were presented to the American people as a gift. Today the estate is operated as a unit of the National Park Service, which made changes to the site to facilitate its management such as the renovation of the souvenir shop constructed by the TRA into a visitor center and the development of the visitor parking lot on the site of the family gardens. The National Park Service continues to interpret the house, its grounds, and its contents.

*Appendix C: List of Classified Structures*

<b>LCS ID</b>	<b>Preferred Structure Name</b>	<b>National Register Status</b>	<b>Significance Level</b>	<b>Management Category</b>
001243	Sagamore Hill	Entered - Documented	National	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
001244	Gray Cottage	Entered - Documented	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
001245	Windmill	Ineligible - Managed as Resource	Not Significant	May Be Preserved or Maintained
005441	Ice House	Entered - Documented	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
005442	New Barn	Entered - Documented	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
005443	Gardener's Shed	Entered - Documented	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
005444	Tool Shed / Chicken Coop	Entered - Documented	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
005445	Carriage Shed	Entered - Documented	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
005447	Old Orchard	Determined Eligible - SHPO	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40945	Carriage Road	Determined Eligible - SHPO	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40946	Service Road	Determined Eligible - SHPO	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40947	Macadam Road/ Circular Drive	Determined Eligible - SHPO	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40948	Main Garden Path	Determined Eligible - SHPO	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40949	Pet Cemetery Path	Determined Eligible - SHPO	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40950	Concrete Drainage Gutters	Determined Eligible - SHPO	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40951	Culverts Along Carriage Road	Determined Eligible - SHPO	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40952	Retaining Walls	Entered - Documented	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40953	White Bench	Determined Eligible - SHPO	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40954	Foreman's Cottage	Determined Eligible - SHPO	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40955	Garage	Determined Eligible - SHPO	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40956	Pump House	Determined Eligible - SHPO	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40957	Cold Cellar	Determined Eligible - SHPO	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40959	Split-Rail Fence Segments	Entered - Documented	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40960	Pet Cemetery Stone	Entered - Documented	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained
40961	Quentin Memorial	Ineligible - Managed as Resource	Not Significant	May Be Preserved or Maintained
40962	Sagamore Hill Rock	Entered - Documented	Contributing	Must Be Preserved and Maintained

## *Appendix D: NPS Line Item Construction Program--Project Funding*

The final Sagamore Hill General Management Plan (GMP) will include a number of proposals for new facility construction. Each construction proposal will undergo the following process in order to request design, construction, and construction management funding for its implementation:

The NPS uses a service- wide priority system based on mission goals and other indices to develop a prioritized capital construction program. The process begins with field identification of individual facility deficiencies and capital improvement needs that are formulated into project proposals. Justifications are developed, construction costs estimated, and all of the information is entered into the NPS Project Management Information System (PMIS). Capital construction project information entered in PMIS is approved at the park, regional, and Washington office levels on a project- by- project basis.

The development of a service- wide line- item construction program begins when parks are annually requested to prioritize all of their PMIS entries, including major construction partnership projects, and submit them to their regional office. For line- item construction, the park- submitted projects are evaluated and prioritized into a regional list. Each region's submission is limited by a predetermined total- dollar construction allocation derived from an annual NPS service- wide budget allocation. Projects submitted by the regions are then evaluated and ranked based on their contribution to mission goals and costs using the NPS Choosing- By- Advantage program (a form of cost- benefit analysis); scored and banded using Department of Interior (DOI) emphasis criteria based on percentage of deferred maintenance, critical health and safety and resource protection benefits, and other factors; and ultimately prioritized into a service- wide line- item construction program. The resultant prioritized list generates a draft 5- year service- wide line- item construction plan (5- year plan), which lists all major construction projects by fiscal year in order of priority, including partnership projects that require a federal funding share. The draft plan is reviewed by the NPS Investment Review Board and approved by the NPS Director.

The NPS- approved 5- year plan is submitted to the Department of Interior for review and approval. Following DOI approval, the 5- year plan is submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and

approval as part of the NPS- DOI budget submission. Following OMB approval, the 5- year plan becomes part of the President’s annual budget request to the Congress. The Congress reviews the individual projects, or “line items,” requested for the initial year of the plan and makes funding decisions on a line- by- line basis. Congress may also provide feedback or direction on any project in the plan in specific language in the various committee reports accompanying their actions on the annual appropriations bill.

## **Project Schedule**

Subsequent to the completion of the GMP, the construction projects proposed therein will need to be approved for funding by the NPS. The proposed project will be considered in accordance with the NPS’s line- item construction review process outlined above. The NPS has many needs for limited line- item construction funds, and there is no guarantee that the proposed projects will be fully funded during the life of the plan. It is anticipated that many of these proposed projects will be partnership projects, and as such will have to be in compliance with the NPS partnership process outlined below:

The Partnership Construction Process is a five- phase process that is designed to guide a partnership project from its initial conception through project definition and development, to implementation. Partnership Construction Projects are reviewed and approved through the process as generally described in the Partnership Construction Process flowchart and checklist (see below). The five phases of the process are:

**1. Initial Phase (3 to 6 months):**

Project is generally defined and determined a park priority and appropriate for fundraising. A partner is agreeable to work on the project and the project is a priority of the appropriate region.

**2. Project Definition Phase (3 to 6 months):**

In- depth definition and project scoping. Regional Director reviews and recommends. Development Advisory Board (DAB) reviews (over \$500,000), WASO review and recommendation. Projects over \$5 million reviewed by Congress for appropriateness.

**3. Agreement Phase: Requirements of Director’s Orders 21 addressed (6 to 9 months):**

WASO review and recommendation, Congressional review of projects over \$5 million, Director and/or Regional Directors approve and sign appropriate agreements.

**4. Development Phase (1 to 2 years):**

Fundraising undertaken by partner, project plans and specifications developed for project either by NPS or partner depending on agreement, DAB review and final approval.

**5. Implementation Phase (18 months to 2 years):**

Project constructed.

For partnership construction projects valued in excess of \$5 million the Partnership Construction Process calls for two reviews by Congress. The first review is at the end of the Project Definition Phase and is intended to make Congress aware of a project the NPS is considering and to determine whether Congress believes it is appropriate. If Congress raises no objections at this point, the NPS then moves into the Agreement Phase. During the Agreement Phase the NPS and the partner determine the feasibility of the parties and the philanthropic community undertaking the project. If the NPS and partner determine the project is feasible it is then submitted to Congress for a second review and concurrence. Until Congress concurs, the NPS may not proceed with the partnership project. Congress will only be forwarded those projects that have been determined by the Regional Directors and the Washington Directorate to be feasible based upon the degree to which they comply with the criteria discussed above.

The Partnership Construction Process provides valuable guidance for all partnership construction projects irrespective of their dollar value. The process is mandatory for all such projects with an estimated cost of \$500,000 or more. The Partnership Construction Process is intended to create common expectations between the NPS and its partner and ensure that projects are properly scoped, meet critical mission needs, and can be operationally sustained. Regional directors are responsible for ensuring that partnership construction projects in their respective regions follow the phases of the Partnership Construction Process.

## *Appendix E: Research Undertaken in Support of Planning*

Research Project	Description
Administrative History	This history, of particular value to managers, planners, and interpreters, describes how a park was conceived and established and how it has been managed to the present day. The park's legislative history and important issues in planning, land acquisition, development, public relations, and other topics of ongoing management concern are emphasized.
Archeological Overview and Assessment	This report describes and assesses the known and potential archeological resources in a park. The overview reviews and summarizes existing archeological data; the assessment evaluates the data. The report assesses past work and helps determine the need for and design of future studies. It is undertaken in a park or regional geographical framework and may be a part of multi-agency planning efforts.
Collections Management Plan Update	A collection management plan (CMP) provides short-term and long-term guidance to park and center staffs in the management and care of museum objects and archival and manuscript collections.
Cultural Landscape Report	A cultural landscape report (CLR) documents the characteristics, features, materials, and qualities that make a landscape eligible for the National Register. It analyzes the landscape's development and evolution, modifications, materials, construction techniques, geographical context, and use in all periods, including those deemed not significant. Based on the analysis, it evaluates the significance of individual landscape characteristics and features in the context of the landscape as a whole. It makes recommendations for treatment consistent with the landscape's significance, condition, and planned use.
Historic Resource Study	A historic resource study (HRS) provides a historical overview of a park or region and identifies and evaluates a park's cultural resources within historic contexts. It synthesizes all available cultural resource information from all disciplines in a narrative designed to serve managers, planners, interpreters, cultural resource specialists, and interested public as a reference for the history of the region and the resources within a park. Entailing both documentary research and field investigations to determine and describe the integrity, authenticity, associative values, and significance of resources, the HRS supplies data for resource management and interpretation. It includes the preparation of National Register nominations for all qualifying resources and is a principal tool for completing the Cultural Landscapes Inventory and the List of Classified Structures. The HRS identifies needs for special history studies, cultural landscape reports, and other detailed studies and may make recommendations for resource management and interpretation.
Natural Resources Inventory	Natural resource research is currently in various states of completion and includes inventories of ecological communities, amphibians & reptiles; birds; odonates; vertebrates; and vascular plants.
Visitor Use Survey	Conducted in the summer of 2002, the primary purpose of the study was to collect accurate information about visitors - - who they are, what they do, their needs and opinions. Park managers use this information to support the planning process and consider ways to improve visitor services, protect resources, and manage the park more efficiently.

## *Appendix F: Visitor Experience and Resource Protection (Carrying Capacity)*

### **The Process**

One of the requirements of a general management plan is the identification and implementation of commitments for carrying capacity. To comply with this mandate, a process known as visitor experience and resource protection has been developed within the National Park Service. This process interprets carrying capacity not as a prescription of numbers of people, but as a prescription of desired ecological and social conditions. Measures of the appropriate conditions replace the measurement of maximum sustainable use. Based on these conditions, the process identifies and documents the kinds and levels of use that are appropriate as well as where and when such uses should occur. The prescriptions, coupled with a monitoring program, are intended to give park managers the information and rationale needed to make sound decisions about visitor use and to gain the public and agency support needed to implement those decisions.

A major premise of the visitor experience and resource protection process is that the characteristics of a management area, which are qualitative in nature, must be translated into something measurable to provide a basis for making wise decisions about appropriate visitor use. Since management actions are normally more defensible when they are based on scientific data, the process incorporates the concept of “limits of acceptable change” as part of the decision-making process. Desired resource or social conditions are expressed as explicit, measurable indicators, and standards (i.e., minimum acceptable conditions) are selected to determine whether the conditions are met or exceeded. Resource indicators are used to measure impacts on the biological or physical resources, while social indicators are used to measure impacts on park users and park employees.

The first critical steps of applying the visitor- experience- and- resource- protection process to Sagamore Hill National Historic Site will be accomplished as part of the general management plan.

These steps are:

- Develop a statement articulating the park’s purpose and significance.
- Analyze park resources and existing visitor use.
- Describe the range of resource conditions and visitor experiences for the park as distinct management areas.
- Apply the management areas to specific locations of the park.

Subsequent to the preparation of the general management plan, the following steps will be taken to complete the process:

- Select quality indicators and specify associated standards for each management area. The purpose of this step is to identify

measurable physical, social, or ecological variables that will indicate whether or not a desired condition is being met.

Monitoring techniques for each management area are also selected and evaluated in this step.

- Compare desired conditions to existing conditions. Each management area will be monitored to determine if there are discrepancies with the desired resource and social conditions.
- Identify the probable causes of discrepancies in each management area.
- Identify management strategies to address discrepancies. Visitor use management prescriptions will start with the least restrictive measures that will accomplish the objective and move toward more restrictive measures, if needed.
- Carry out long-term monitoring. Monitoring provides periodic, systematic feedback to park managers to ensure that desired resource and visitor experience conditions continue to be achieved over the long term.

Once the indicators and standards are established, park managers can develop a monitoring plan to determine priorities and identify methods, staffing, and analysis requirements. The results of the monitoring analysis will enable park managers to determine whether a park's resources are being adequately protected and desired visitor experiences are being provided, and to take management actions necessary to achieve the goals of the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.

### **Examples of Indicators and Standards**

Proposals in this plan call for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site to begin an intensive inventory and monitoring program. This program will include collecting data and instituting a park-wide process of scientific data gathering and evaluation that will further the application of monitoring for cultural and natural resource conditions and public experience within the park.

The following examples come from Arches National Park in Moab, Utah. Sagamore Hill National Historic Site managers would develop their own resource indicators and standards. The selection of appropriate standards for the resource indicators in each management area will be based on the relative tolerance for resource impacts and the judgment of park planners and resource managers about the minimum conditions needed to maintain the desired experience.

#### RESOURCE CONDITIONS

**Indicator:** the degree of soil compaction measured 5 feet from a trail centerline.

**Standard:** 80% of the soil surface sample exhibits 50% of the porosity of a relatively undisturbed area.

**Indicator:** the number of exposed tree roots exceeding 2 inches in diameter, measured within 6 feet of a trail edge for 100 feet of trail.

**Standard:** 20% of tree roots are exposed relative to a control area.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

**Indicator:** the traffic congestion during peak visitor days.

**Standard:** roadways do not exceed level D service for more than 10% of peak use days.

**Indicator:** the waiting time required to view an attraction during peak use days.

**Standard:** no more than 10% of visitors wait 10 or more minutes to see the attraction.

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## *Appendix G: Glossary*

**accessibility**—The provision of park programs, facilities, and services in ways that include individuals with disabilities, or make available to those individuals the same benefits available to persons without disabilities. See also, *universal design*. Accessibility also includes affordability and convenience for diverse populations.

**archeological resource**—Any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities that are of archeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. An archeological resource is capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research.

**archeological site**—Any place where there is physical evidence of past human occupation or activity. Physical evidence may consist of artifacts, agricultural terraces and hearths, structures, trash deposits, or alterations of the natural environment by human activity.

**carrying capacity (visitor)**—The type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining the desired resource and visitor experience conditions in a park.

**consultation**—A discussion, conference, or forum in which advice or information is sought or given, or information or ideas are exchanged. Consultation generally takes place on an informal basis. Formal consultation is conducted for compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and with Native Americans.

**critical habitat**—Specific areas within a geographic area occupied by a threatened or endangered species that contain physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and which may require special management considerations or protection; and specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of its listing, upon a determination by the Secretary of the Interior that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

**cultural landscape**—A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four non-mutually exclusive types of cultural landscapes: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

**cultural resource**—An aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture, or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places, and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects, and ethnographic resources for National Park Service management purposes.

**enabling legislation**—Laws authorizing units of the National Park System.

**environmental assessment (EA)**—A concise public document prepared by a federal agency to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended. The document contains sufficient analysis to determine whether the proposed action (1) constitutes a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, thereby requiring the preparation of an environmental impact statement, or (2) does not constitute such an action, resulting in a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) being issued by the agency.

**environmental impact statement (EIS)**—A detailed public statement required by the National Environmental Policy Act when an agency proposes a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The statement includes a detailed description of the proposed action and alternatives, as well as the identification and evaluation of potential impacts as a result of implementing the proposed action or alternatives.

**ethnographic landscape**—An area containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that traditionally associated people define as heritage resources. The area may include plant and animal communities, structures, and geographic features, each with their own special local names.

**ethnographic resources**—Objects and places, including sites, structures, landscapes, and natural resources, with traditional cultural meaning and value to associated peoples. Research and consultation with associated people identifies and explains the places and things they find culturally meaningful. Ethnographic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are called traditional cultural properties.

**general management plan**—A National Park Service term for a document that provides clearly defined direction for a park for resource preservation and visitor use over 15 to 20 years. It gives a foundation for decision-making and is developed in consultation with program managers, interested parties, and the general public. It is based on analysis of resource conditions and visitor experiences, environmental impacts, and costs of alternative courses of action.

**geologic resources**—Features produced from the physical history of the Earth, or processes such as exfoliation, erosion, and sedimentation, glaciation, karst or shoreline processes, seismic, and volcanic activities.

**goals**—Goals stating the ideal conditions to be attained or maintained; expressions of desired future conditions.

**impairment of resources**—An impact so severe that, in the professional judgment of a responsible park manager, it would harm the integrity of park resources or values and violate the 1916 National Park Service Organic Act.

**implementation plan, implementation**—A plan that focuses on how to carry out an activity or project needed to achieve a long-term goal. An implementation plan may direct a specific project or an ongoing activity. Implementation is the practice of carrying out long-term goals.

**infrastructure**—The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of the park, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines.

**interpretation**—As used in the National Park Service, interpretation includes publicity, explanation, information, education, philosophy, etc. Interpretation is the act of describing or explaining a National Park unit's resources and significance for a variety of audiences. Early National Park Service interpretation went by the name of education or nature study; today it includes historical and recreational resources.

**lightscapes (natural ambient)**—The state of natural resources and values as they exist in the absence of human- caused light.

**list of classified structures** - - The List of Classified Structures (LCS) is an evaluated inventory of all historic and prehistoric structures that have historical, architectural, and/or engineering significance within parks of the National Park System. The list is evaluated or "classified" by the National Register of Historic Places criteria. Structures are constructed works that serve some form of human activity and are generally immovable. They include buildings and monuments, dams, millraces and canals, nautical vessels, bridges, tunnels and roads, railroad locomotives, rolling stock and track, stockades and fences, defensive works, temple mounds and kivas, ruins of all structural types that still have integrity as structures, and outdoor sculpture.

**living history** - - Living history programs offer a number of methods to transport visitors to another time. In some cases interpreters costumed in period clothing present information to an audience using either a first person or third person narrative. Other programs emphasize lifeways and include demonstrations of period techniques associated with various crafts or skills such as cooking, weaving, or barrel making.

**management prescriptions**—A planning term referring to statements about desired resource conditions and visitor experiences, along with appropriate kinds and levels of management, use, and development within a park.

**management zones**—The designation of geographic areas of the park depending on the resource conditions and visitor experiences desired.

**mitigating measures**—Modification of a proposal to lessen the intensity of its impact on a particular resource.

**native species**—Plants and animals that have occurred or now occur as a result of natural processes in parks.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process**—The objective analysis of a proposed action to determine the degree of its environmental impact on the natural and physical environment; alternatives and mitigation that reduce that impact; and the full and candid presentation of the analysis to, and involvement of, the interested and affected public. Required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

**natural resources**—Collectively, physical resources, such as water, air, soils, topographic features, geologic features, and natural soundscapes; biological resources such as native plants, animals, and communities; and physical and biological processes such as weather and shoreline migration, and photosynthesis, succession, and evolution.

**nightscape**—See *lightscares*.

**nonnative species**—Species that occupy or could occupy parklands directly or indirectly as the result of deliberate or accidental human activities. Also called exotic species.

**Organic Act (National Park Service)**—The 1916 law (and subsequent amendments) that created the National Park Service and assigned it responsibility to manage the national parks.

**partners**—Individuals, agencies, organizations that work with the park to achieve park goals.

**preservation**—The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic structure, landscape, or object. Work may include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, but generally focuses on the ongoing preservation, maintenance, and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new work. For historic structures, exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code- required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

**prime and unique farmland**—Soil that produces general crops such as common foods, forage, fiber, and oil seed.

**rehabilitation**—The act or process of making possible an efficient, compatible use for a historic structure or landscape through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, and architectural values.

**restoration**—The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a historic structure, landscape, or object as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of removing features from other periods in its history and reconstructing missing features from the restoration period.

**soundscape**—Ambient sounds as they exist in the absence of human-caused sounds.

**stabilization**—An action to render an unsafe, damaged, or deteriorated property stable while retaining its present form.

**stakeholder**—An individual, group, or other entity that has a strong interest in decisions concerning park resources and values. Stakeholders may include, for example, recreational user groups, permittees, and concessioners. In the broadest sense, all Americans are stakeholders in the national parks.

**stewardship**—The cultural and natural resource protection ethic of employing the most effective concepts, techniques, equipment, and technology to prevent, avoid, or mitigate impacts that would compromise the integrity of park resources.

**strategic plan**—A National Park Service five- year plan, which lays out goals and management actions needed in the near term to implement the general management plan.

**sustainability**—A process that integrates economic, environmental, and equity (health and well- being of society) activities in decisions without compromising the ability of present and future generations to meet their needs.

**sustainable design**—Design that applies the principles of ecology, economics, and ethics to the business of creating necessary and appropriate places for people to visit, live, and work. Development that has been sustainably designed sits lightly upon the land, demonstrates resource efficiency, and promotes ecological restoration and integrity, thus improving the environment, the economy, and society.

**sustainable practices/principles**—Those choices, decisions, actions, and ethics that will best achieve ecological/ biological integrity; protect qualities and functions of air, water, soil, and other aspects of the natural environment; and preserve human cultures. Sustainable practices allow for use and enjoyment by the current generation, while ensuring that future generations will have the same opportunities.

**traditional**—Pertains to recognizable, but not necessarily identical, cultural patterns transmitted by a group across at least two generations. Also applies to sites, structures, objects, landscapes, and natural resources associated with those patterns. Popular synonyms include “ancestral” and “customary.”

**traditionally associated peoples**—May include park neighbors, traditional residents, and former residents who remain attached to a park area despite having relocated. Social or cultural entities such as tribes, communities, and kinship units are “traditionally associated” with a particular park when (1) the entity regards park resources as essential to its development and continued identity as a culturally distinct people; (2) the association has endured for at least two generations (40 years); and (3) the association began prior to establishment of the park.

**universal design**—The design of products and environments to be usable by all people to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design.

**use fees**—Charges for an activity or an opportunity provided in addition to basic free park services.

**viewshed**—The area that can be seen from a particular location, including near and distant views.

**visitor**—Anyone who uses a park’s interpretive, educational, or recreational services.

**Visitor Experience and Resource Protection (VERP) framework**—A visitor- carrying capacity planning process applied to determine the desired resource and visitor experience conditions, also used as an aid to decision- making.

**wayside** - - Interpretive waysides are outdoor panels that can be freestanding or attached to an existing structure such as a kiosk. They include descriptive information about park resources such as historic structures, historic landscapes, and natural features.

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- Boone and Crockett Club ([www.boone-crockett.org](http://www.boone-crockett.org))
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(<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem>)

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([www.longislandindex.org](http://www.longislandindex.org))

Long Island North Shore Heritage Area  
([www.linorthshoreheritagearea.org](http://www.linorthshoreheritagearea.org))

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Newsday ([www.newsday.com](http://www.newsday.com))

New York State Department of Labor – Workforce New York  
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NYC Data – It’s all here ! – at Baruch College  
([www.baruch.cuny.edu/nycdata](http://www.baruch.cuny.edu/nycdata))

Oyster Bay Main Street Association ([www.oysterbaymainstreet.org](http://www.oysterbaymainstreet.org))

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site ([www.nps.gov/sahi](http://www.nps.gov/sahi))

Theodore Roosevelt Association ([www.theodorerooseveltassociation.org](http://www.theodorerooseveltassociation.org))

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site ([www.nps.gov/thrb](http://www.nps.gov/thrb))

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site ([www.nps.gov/thri](http://www.nps.gov/thri))

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(<http://nyaudubon.org/trsac.htm>)

Theodore Roosevelt – The Great New Yorker  
([www.trthegreatnewyorker.com](http://www.trthegreatnewyorker.com)) (New York State Museum – On- line Exhibit)

Town of Oyster Bay, New York ([www.oysterbaytown.com](http://www.oysterbaytown.com))

## *Appendix I: Response to Public Comments*

This section of the final general management plan/environmental impact statement (GMP/EIS) provides an accurate, comprehensive presentation of the agency and public comments received on the draft general management plan/ environmental impact statement. The comments and responses allow interested parties (including NPS decision makers) to review and assess how other agencies, organizations, and individuals have responded to the proposed action, the alternatives, and their potential impacts.

The National Park Service received a total of 27 sets of written comments submitted by regular mail, electronic mail, fax, and hand delivery. One set of comments was submitted through the National Park Service's Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) web site. In addition, numerous comments and questions were presented verbally at meetings held for park neighbors and the general public on January 31 and February 1, 2007 respectively. All comments received were reviewed and considered by the National Park Service in the preparation of the Final General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement, consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 1503. Comment letters from all federal, state, and local agencies, private organizations, and individuals have been reproduced in this section.

As defined in the National Park Service's DO- 12 Handbook and Director's Orders for Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision Making, comments are considered substantive when they:

- a) question, with reasonable basis, the accuracy of information in the GMP/EIS
- b) question, with reasonable basis, the adequacy of environmental analysis
- c) present reasonable alternatives other than those presented in the EIS
- d) cause changes or revisions in the proposal

Substantive comments were addressed by means of written responses, and where appropriate the text of the Final General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement was revised. A revision that has been made is referenced in the response. A number of comments were submitted that address usage, grammar, and punctuation. The comments will not be highlighted as substantive comments. However, they are

appreciated and have been considered in editing the final document, as appropriate.

In accordance with federal privacy requirements, addresses and telephone numbers of all individuals have been blocked out. All written comments submitted to the National Park Service are available for review at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, 20 Sagamore Hill Road, Oyster Bay, New York.





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

518-237-8643

**New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation,  
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau**

February 23, 2007

Greg Marshall  
US Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site  
20 Sagamore Hill Road  
Oyster Bay, New York 11771

Re: NPS  
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site Draft General Management Plan/ Draft  
Environmental Impact Statement  
20 Sagamore Hill Road/OYSTER BAY, Nassau County  
07PR00359

Dear Marshall:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Sagamore Hill National Historic Site Draft General Management Plan/ Draft Environmental Impact Statement. We have reviewed the plan in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Based upon this review, it is the SHPO's opinion that the plan is appropriate and we have no comments to add at this time.

If you have questions please contact Jim Warrant at 518-237-8643, ext.3283.

Sincerely,

Sloane Bullough  
Historic Sites Restoration Coordinator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION 2  
290 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK, NY 10007-1866

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2  
Page 1

APR 11 2007

Greg Marshall  
Superintendent  
National Park Service  
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site  
20 Sagamore Hill Road  
Oyster Bay, New York 11771

Dear Mr. Marshall:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) for the General Management Plan for the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Nassau County, New York. This review was conducted in accordance with Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C 7609, PL 91-604 12 (a), 84 Stat. 1709), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508).

The DEIS presents the analysis of three alternative management plans for the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site. Sagamore Hill was the home of Theodore Roosevelt from 1880 until his death in 1919. During his presidency (1901-1909), it served as the Summer Whitehouse. In 1962, Congress passed Public Law 87-547 establishing the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site. The property includes Sagamore Hill, Theodore Roosevelt's home and working estate, Old Orchard, the home of Theodore Roosevelt Jr., ancillary buildings and 83 acres of woodland, beach, salt marsh and tidal creek communities. A comprehensive management plan will provide a clear definition of the site's purpose and management direction that will guide and coordinate all subsequent planning and management.

The preferred alternative, designated as "Past meets Present" would expand the New Barn by 1500 square feet (sq.ft.) to provide visitor services, including restrooms and a gift shop, and create a 6,600 sq. ft. addition to the Old Orchard House to provide exhibit, program, research and storage space. A new 6,000 sq. ft. maintenance facility would be constructed near the Gray Cottage. In addition staff would improve partnerships with other community groups, enhance signage within and outside the site, and upgrade paths and walkways.

RECEIVED APR 13 2007

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**Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2  
Page 2**

While the proposed project does not present significant environmental concerns, we would like to take this opportunity to alert you to energy savings opportunities that may be considered in the implementation of the preferred alternative. A variety of energy efficient lighting products, appliances, fans, heating and cooling equipment that have received the EnergyStar label are now commercially available; these products can provide lower utility bills and help reduce green house gas emissions. More information about EnergyStar products and locations where they can be purchased can be found at: [www.energystar.gov](http://www.energystar.gov).

1

Based on our review, we do not anticipate that implementation of the preferred alternative will result in significant adverse impacts to the environment. Accordingly, consistent with EPA policy, we have rated this DEIS as LO, indicating that we lack objections to the project's implementation. EPA recommends that the FEIS be identified as programmatic to ensure public understanding of the nature of the document, and that future NEPA documents will be prepared for individual aspects of the preferred alternative. Also, please note that Sagamore Hill is located in an area of non-attainment for ozone and PM 2.5. While not necessary in a programmatic EIS, the National Park Service will have to provide general conformity determinations for those aspects of the preferred alternative that will impact air quality.

2

3

1. The National Park Service supports sustainable design and development and incorporates factors like energy efficiency and waste reduction in any decision making process. A statement on "Sustainable Design and Development" may be found in the "Park Operations Requirements" section in *Part Five: Consultation and Coordination*.

2. The text has been amended as suggested.

3. The text has been amended accordingly.

If you have any questions, please call Lingard Knutson of my staff at (212) 637-3747.

Sincerely yours,



John Filippelli, Chief  
Strategic Planning Multi-Media Programs Branch

Delaware Tribe of Indians, Bartlesville, OK

03/28/2007 13:02 16283415681

PAGE 02/02



February 14, ~~2006~~  
2007 ~~05~~

U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site  
Attn: Greg A. Marshall  
20 Sagamore Hill Road  
Oyster Bay, New York 11771

Re: Request for comments on Sagamore Hill National Historic Site GMP/EIS

Dear Mr. Mashall:

Thank you for informing the Delaware Tribe regarding the above referenced project. The Delaware Tribe is committed to protecting historic sites important to our tribal heritage, culture and religion.

We are interested in learning more about the above archaeological resources and look forward to receiving the results of any archaeological study. We would also like to continue as a consulting party on this project. We appreciate your cooperation and look forward to working together on our shared interests in preserving Delaware cultural heritage.

Sincerely,

Brice Obermeyer, Ph.D.  
NAGPRA Director  
Delaware Tribe of Indians

Theodore Roosevelt Association, Oyster Bay, NY



*THEODORE ROOSEVELT ASSOCIATION*

P.O. Box 719, Oyster Bay, NY 11771-0719

(516) 921-6319

Fax: (516) 921-6481

www.theodoreroosevelt.org

March 21, 2007

Mr. Greg Marshall  
Superintendent  
Sagamore Hill NHS  
20 Sagamore Hill Road  
Oyster Bay, NY 11771-1899

Dear Superintendent Marshall:

On behalf of the Theodore Roosevelt Association (TRA), I wish to thank you and the National Park Service staff for the exceptional job that was done in developing the Sagamore Hill General Management Plan. This includes giving TRA members and the community an opportunity to have input as the plan was developed.

There are two aspects of the Plan that are particularly important. They are: the renovation of the Barn as a visitor center and conference space in the Old Orchard Museum.

Currently there is no adequate space for visitors to gather for an orientation session and to get indoors in inclement weather while they wait for a tour to start; the Barn would provide such space

Educational sessions should be an important part of a visit to Sagamore Hill. Currently, there is no adequate space to do this. In addition, other groups such as the TRA and community groups would find such space very useful.

Once again, we thank you for your good work and we look forward to seeing the recommended improvements materialize.

Yours truly,

NORMAN PARSONS  
President

NP:mgk

CHARTERED BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS 1920



**THE FRIENDS OF SAGAMORE HILL**  
A CHAPTER OF THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT ASSOCIATION  
20 SAGAMORE HILL ROAD  
OYSTER BAY, NEW YORK 11771-1899  
www.sagamore-hill.com



April 4, 2007

Greg Marshall, Superintendent  
National Park Service  
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site  
20 Sagamore Hill Road  
Oyster Bay, NY 11771

Dear Greg,

On behalf of the Friends of Sagamore Hill I would like to commend you and the National Park Service for your continued efforts toward the completion of the General Management Plan for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.

While the Friends recognize that the plan has taken a considerable period of time to complete, it is an important document that articulates the collective vision for the future of Sagamore Hill.

The Friends of Sagamore Hill is pleased to endorse the General Management Plan's Alternative 3-Past Meets Present-the preferred alternative. We feel this alternative presents a proper balance of serving your visitors, particularly school groups and at the same time enhancing other park goals.

Yours truly,



John E. Hammond  
Chairman

Cc: Norm Parsons, TRA  
Ellen Carlson, NPS

**Franklin Perrell, Nassau County Art Museum, Roslyn Harbor, NY**  
**Page 1**

**From:** Franklin Perrell [mailto:franklinperrell@nassaumuseum.com]  
**Sent:** Friday, January 19, 2007 5:12 PM  
**To:** Ellen Carlson  
**Cc:** effesq@optonline.net  
**Subject:** Sagamore Hill Survey response

Dear Ms. Carlson:

The strengths of Alternative 3 are significant: the most important aspect is larger scale of landscape, farm, and garden restoration. This would be very important because it would allow visitors to comprehend the link to the land itself which was crucial to forming the views of TR and his family to ecology and the environment. This would place emphasis rightly on TR's role as a conservationist and would illuminate his teaching role to the younger generation, his children.

TR's outdoor context was integral to his identity and beliefs, and relevant to today's concerns. Replanting cutting gardens, vegetable plots- would provide volunteer and educational opportunities. Youngsters could intern to learn how these practices work. Garden clubs could also be involved. The environmental emphasis, which could also encompass nature/walking trails, bird or shore-life observation, and Long Island Sound ecology would also broaden the audience.

-the re-routing of the Old Orchard road would contribute to this.  
--the New Barn is the right place for visitor orientation/ the removal of the existing visitor station is proper  
- collaboration with local stores and residences is relevant: eg. TR's in town office, Christ Church where he worshipped, Youngs Cemetery, the TR bird sanctuary, etc./ An exhibition done with the nearby Nassau County Museum of Art, done with collaboration from Sagamore Hill and other TR sites was a huge success. He continues to be an enormously popular figure in public life, and certainly iconic in our region. There is much more than can be publicized about these connections, and such endeavors would involve the local community.  
- Old orchard is a great place for interpretive exhibits, its expansion would be appropriate.

In practical terms, alternative three goes far enough to make an exciting difference and addresses the concern about what a visitor might do if access to the main residence is limited. It has great potential for visitor involvement and attracting support from environmental preservationists.

Alternative I does little to help. Its one virtue- preserving the property is OK but what's needed is to generate interest and excitement. The TR park is a gem and it will flourish with the application of the right kind of attention. One note- everybody is restoring grasslands, which actually saves money. This is laudable, but of course would be a minimal improvement.

Alternative II is a help, but doesn't go far enough. Housing staff offices, and collection outside of the main residence is an essential point common to both II and III.

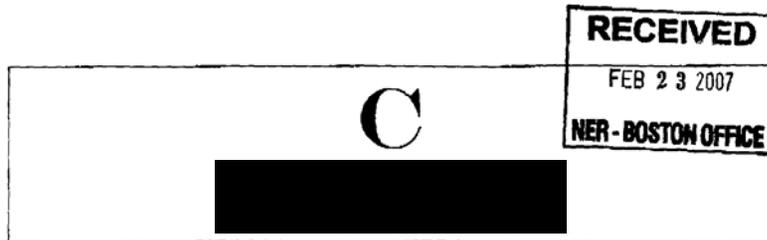
**Franklin Perrell, Nassau County Art Museum, Roslyn Harbor, NY**

**Page 2**

In summation, I would say you are on the right track. The recommendations put forth in II and III are significant in that they provide the means to effectively communicate TR's history and context and would be worthy of the inspirational character of this theme.

Sincerely yours,  
Franklin Hill Perrell  
Chief Curator  
Nassau County Museum of Art

John Cangro, Plainview, NY



February 15, 2007

Ellen Carlson, Project Manager  
 Sagamore Hill Plan  
 National Park Service Northeast Region  
 15 State Street  
 Boston, MA 02109

After perusing your literature in regards to your future plans, I have come to the conclusion that this is yet another example of wanton government spending. Why are things such as a new visitor's center, a new access road to the Old Orchard Museum and more on-site living accommodations necessary?

1

The times that I have spent at the park were peaceful, serene and respectful. What possible public need could be served by erecting new buildings and imposing additions?

Leave the park as it is.

Respectfully,



John Cangro

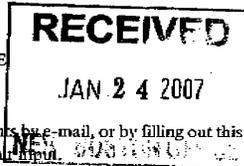
**1. Re: Need for Program Space:** The typical visitor experience at the park changed. Tours of the Roosevelt Home, which had previously been self-guiding, became ranger or docent-led, with strict limitations placed on the number of participants per tour (14). Now visitors often have to wait an extended period of time to tour the home, or sometimes are unable to tour the home at all. Few well-developed programs or facility-based alternatives exist for visitors. Some may leave without having had the opportunity to learn about the significance of the site and, as a result, may leave uninformed and dissatisfied with their experience. The park does not have sufficient space for organized groups, especially school groups. The creation of a centralized orientation facility will enable the park to better meet these needs.

**Re: New Access Road to Old Orchard:** No new access road to Old Orchard is proposed in the planning alternatives. The pathway extending from the visitor parking area to Old Orchard is an existing feature and is not a proposal under any alternative. As described in the draft plan, the pathway was created to improve accessibility from the visitor parking area to Old Orchard and to limit pedestrian/vehicle conflicts on the Old Orchard Service Road. Figure 1-2: Existing Conditions found in Part One, and Figure 2-1: Management Zones in Part Two, will be corrected to include this existing feature.

**Re: Additional On-site Housing:** Sagamore Hill provides 6 units of staff housing. This housing is offered to park employees at comparable market rates for the northeastern United States as established the Department of the Interior. The New Barn currently provides one unit of park housing with accommodations for up to 3 people. Under Alternatives 2 & 3, the New Barn is converted to use as a visitor orientation facility, taking that one unit of housing out of service. In Alternative 3, that unit of housing is replaced through the conversion of the Old Orchard Garage. In effect, there is no net change in the amount of housing that will be made available at Sagamore Hill under Alternative 3. Under alternative 2, there is no proposal to replace the housing lost as a result of the conversion of the New Barn.

Maria Czarniecki, East Norwich, NY

SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Please let us know what you think of the proposed alternatives for Sagamore Hill. Share your thoughts by e-mail, or by filling out this card and faxing or mailing it back to us. Please see our contact information below. Thank you for your input.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 3 - Past Meets Present (Preferred Alternative)?

I'm for the Status Quo

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 1 - Status Quo?

I like this best. I was recently at Sagamore Hill + thought it was perfect. It has the right "feel" to it. Please don't make any changes. Everything looked clean + well maintained and the sense the "family" was still there.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 2 - Building Capacity?

Love the Status Quo

Maria Czarniecki

Please share your comments:

E-mail: ellen\_carlson@nps.gov Web site: www.nps.gov/sahi Fax: (617) 223-5164 Or sir



R. Deans, New York, NY

SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Please let us know what you think of the proposed alternatives for Sagamore Hill. Share your thoughts by filling out this card and faxing or mailing it back to us. Please see our contact information below. Thank you for your input.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 3 - Past Meets Present (Preferred Alternative)?

Blank lines for handwritten response to Alternative 3 question.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 1 - Status Quo?

I know the house well as a visitor to the Bunker Coverts Club and met there during the 1960s/70s. I live in a house built in 1790s. It is wonderful. I have been in the house since 1954. I go to the NPS periodically now. I am keenly aware of the problems of maintenance - front inside & out. Nesting birds & the extreme cost of keeping such a house in shape. I do not believe the resources are available to do the job correctly. The plan - interior cannot bear the traffic - not problems at Valley Forge.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 2 - Building Capacity?

Answers I am available for more comments.

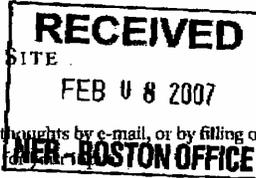
Please share your comments. E-mail: ellen\_carlson@nps.gov Web site: www.nps.gov/sahm Fax: (607) 223-5104 Or simply fill out this card, stamp and mail.

Handwritten signature: R. Deans

1. The Theodore Roosevelt Home has been, and would continue to be, at the core of Sagamore Hill's visitor experience. However, in order to protect the integrity of the Theodore Roosevelt Home, protect the collections, and provide a high-quality visitor experience, current house tours would continue to be limited to 14 visitors per tour. Other types of exhibits and programming both on-site and at other locations within the hamlet of Oyster Bay would be available to better distribute visitation to take some pressure off the Theodore Roosevelt Home, and provide a richer and more comprehensive experience for visitors.

Robert and Virginia Elder, Oyster Bay, NY

SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Please let us know what you think of the proposed alternatives for Sagamore Hill. Share your thoughts by e-mail, or by filling out this card and faxing or mailing it back to us. Please see our contact information below. Thank you for your input.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 3 - Past Meets Present (Preferred Alternative)?

The site would be more appealing and welcoming to a greater population. The negative speaks to the sense of privacy and family residency Roosevelt enjoyed. It would seem only to be developed by outside interests and marketed as such.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 1 - Status Quo?

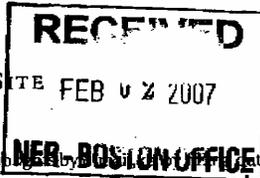
It is important to assess the property's strengths, i.e. physical overview; maintain the integrity of Sagamore Hill's environment, correct failing systems, etc. Always considering this was a residence enjoyed by a family.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 2 - Building Capacity?

A more moderate overview - compromise. Perhaps the focus should be on the emphasis of the family living a happy, private life!

Miriam Engstrom, Kew Gardens, NY

SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Please let us know what you think of the proposed alternatives for Sagamore Hill. Share your thoughts by filling out this card and faxing or mailing it back to us. Please see our contact information below. Thank you for your input.

Prefer this alternative well though the out for most part

\* What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 3 - Past Meets Present (Preferred Alternative)?  
Pro - The Rehabilitation of the Cultural Landscape

Con - Vehicles traveling through the parking area to access the Old Orchard Service Road is a series of car accidents waiting to happen

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 1 - Status Quo?  
Pro - The Park's Landscape would be managed... (bullet #1)

Con - Some of the structures can be used for a lot more than just being maintained + preserved

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 2 - Building Capacity?  
Pro - Selected... Landscape... Rehabilitated to Reflect Period... (bullet #1)

Con - Reducing parking area is not a good idea if the goal is to increase visitors.

1. Under Alternative 3, the removal of a portion of the Old Orchard Service Road was proposed to expand opportunities for the rehabilitation of the cultural landscape. The Old Orchard Service Road is used primarily by park employees and volunteers, as well as service vehicles and generally serves a low volume of vehicles. For this reason we do not anticipate significant safety conflicts in re-routing that traffic through the main visitor parking area.

That being said, the overall benefits of this particular proposal for the rehabilitation of the cultural landscape have been reconsidered. As a result, the removal of a portion of the Old Orchard Service Road is no longer considered under Alternative 3.

Please share your comments:

E-mail: ellen\_carlson@nps.gov Web site: www.nps.gov/sahi Fax: (617) 223-5164 Or simply fill out this card, stamp and mail.

**Roy Fuchs, Huntington, NY**

To: Ellen Carlson, Project Manager, Sagamore Hill , G.M.P.

From : Roy W. Fuchs, Volunteer *Roy W. Fuchs*

Subject : Thoughts on proposed General Management Plan



After attending the open house meeting on February 1, some of my original thoughts as presented seemed to be contrary to the understanding as why I made them.

In put has been requested on your part, so therefore I will continue with some of my original suggestions; Rehabilitation of New Barn to serve as visitor center with the functions it performs at the present facility, additional retail space, audio-visual space etc well and good. However, the New Barn was used to house livestock, and farm equipment. In your highlights, you indicated that these renovations are to reflect the period of the Roosevelt family

residence. Having young livestock, calves and heifers, doesn't seem to sit well with management. Why not have some farm equipment (used when the family resided on the site) on display at the Visitor Center? The Gardeners shed is out of the way. In the past, very few visitors walked over to this area. I like the idea of having some tools etc. used during Roosevelt's time on display, with the thought that perhaps a staff member or volunteer would demonstrate how these tools were used.

Theodore Roosevelt loved riding his horse around the farm, to town, etc. Here I go again, Invite some of the homeowners that live near the site, to ride their horse in the big field going to the museum on weekends or some special function as the Rough riders do on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July.

Many years ago Toby Kennedy prior to becoming a Ranger, would ride her horse to Sagamore Hill on weekends. This was when the TRA monitored the property.

1

2

1. The reintroduction of farm animals to the Sagamore Hill landscape was discussed, but was not considered practical due to the scale of the property, the close proximity of neighbors, and the cost associated with housing and caring for farm animals. A statement clarifying this position will be included in the "Alternatives Considered but Rejected" section of Part Two: The Alternatives. The exhibit and demonstration of farm equipment on the property could be considered in the park's Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (CIP). The Comprehensive Interpretive Plan is an implementation plan that is guided by the GMP and will identify the specific actions that should be undertaken by the park in the development of visitor programming, media, and facilities.
2. Inviting equestrian use of the property in concert with special programs and events could also be considered in developing Sagamore Hill's CIP.

**Roy Fuchs, Huntington, NY**

Renovations of the Old Orchard Museum, that is the new addition, is an excellent idea.. A much needed room for group gatherings author's talks etc is warranted at this time. The question I have that the museum is out of the way and a distance from the parking area by the Visitor Center. During inclement weather would visitors take the long path in the big field to attend? Perhaps some thought to expanding the parking at the museum be considered.

3

A new maintenance facility is definitely needed. I would make it larger the 6000sq.ft.

Restoring the cutting and vegetable gardens is an excellent plan. The area near the existing Visitor center, where the gazebo is located, had been at one time a beautiful display of flowers. Many a Bridal party would have pictures taken in this garden. An appropriate donation was made to the park for the use of the garden I would suggest that consideration to incorporate this area For restoration be included in the General Management Plan.

4

3. Because of existing topography and property lines, significantly expanding the parking area at Old Orchard would not be possible. However, Alternative 3 calls for the improvement of that lot, though not its expansion. By improving the existing lot so that spaces are more formally delineated, it is possible that it will be able to accommodate a modest number of additional vehicles. This parking will continue to be primarily for NPS employees and volunteers, and those having universal accessibility needs. The staff will continue to use the park's electric carts to help those with mobility issues get from one part of the site to another.

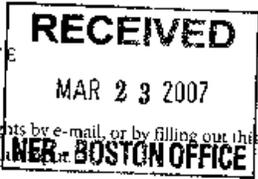
4. Based on the guidance provided by the GMP, a new Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan will be developed by the National Park Service. Like the CIP, the Cultural Landscape Treatment Plan is an implementation plan that will identify the specific actions the park should undertake for the rehabilitation of the cultural landscape – including the replacement of garden structures such as fences and stiles, rehabilitation of agricultural fields, and planting plans for the cutting and vegetable gardens.

Going on Fourteen years, I have worked as a season worker and volunteer. Yes, it has been too long that this historic site has been neglected. I am please that the Northeast Region is putting a plan together that will enable the present and future management a guide line to follow in the years to come

Cc: Greg Marshall, Superintendent

Helen Roosevelt Jones, New York, NY

SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Please let us know what you think of the proposed alternatives for Sagamore Hill. Share your thoughts by e-mail, or by filling out this card and faxing or mailing it back to us. Please see our contact information below. Thank you for your input.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 3 - Past Meets Present (Preferred Alternative)?

I think no 1 is the best except for changing the driveway to Old Orchard. Why not leave it where it is instead of creating that nice field in half?

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 2 - Building Capacity?

P.S. - to be "historic" - you should have a horse and there was no parking lot in those days - a cow and

Helen Roosevelt Jones

Please share your comments: E-mail: ellen\_carlson@nps.gov Web site: www.nps.gov/sahi Fax: (617) 223-3164 Or simply fill out this card, stamp and mail.

1

1. The pathway extending from the visitor parking area to Old Orchard is an existing feature and is not included in a proposal under any alternative. As described in the plan, the pathway was created to improve accessibility from the visitor parking area to Old Orchard and to limit pedestrian/vehicle conflicts on the Old Orchard Service Road. Figure 1-2: Existing Conditions found in Part One, and Figure 2-1: Management Zones in Part Two, will be corrected to include this existing feature.

SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

FEB 20 2007

Please let us know what you think of the proposed alternatives for Sagamore Hill. Share your thoughts by e-mail, or by filling out this card and faxing or mailing it back to us. Please see our contact information below. Thank you for your input.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 3 - Past Meets Present (Preferred Alternative)?

Strengths - Landscape is restored & reflect variety of uses - agricultural  
- visitor center removal would help with aesthetics, authenticity  
- stronger visitor experience in new barn, more opportunities

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 1 - Status Quo?

Weaknesses - it is up to the staff to communicate  
all there is to experience at Sagamore Hill.  
The experience is disjointed.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 2 - Building Capacity?

NOTE: this alternative seems to have changed much since the public meeting held April, 2005.

weakness - less parking  
strength - tie TR's life to contemporary issues

Overall, make a stronger link  
to TR's "Village" - Downtown  
Please share your comments: Oyster Bay!

Joan Mahon, Executive Director  
Oyster Bay Main Street Association

E-mail: ellen\_carlson@nps.gov Web site: www.nps.gov/sahi Fax: (617) 223-5164 Or simply fill out this card, stamp and mail.

516-922-6982

Joan Mahon, Oyster Bay, NY

1. Alternative 2 was changed in response to public comments received in April 2004. The most significant changes included:

a. Alternative 2 as described in the draft plan includes a much less intensive approach to cultural landscape rehabilitation than previously described. The current Alternative 2 emphasizes the replacement of missing features and the maintenance of fields and meadows using the existing landscape configuration. Less than 1 acre of woody material would be removed.

b. Because the proposals in the draft plan are conceptual, the exact configuration of the building's footprint can not be depicted. To avoid confusion, we simplified the shape of the proposed building footprint so that it would simply be representative of its approximate scale and location.

2. A number of proposals included in both Alternatives 2 and 3 reinforce the link between Sagamore Hill and the hamlet. All alternatives call for orientation information to be widely available throughout Oyster Bay hamlet and nearby communities like East Norwich and Cold Spring Harbor.

The alternatives also call for the park to work with its local partners to expand collaborative programs, which could include more ranger-led walking tours in the hamlet, the development of lecture series, and creation of curriculum-based programs for school children. Under all alternatives, the park would also work with state and local agencies to locate and install improved highway signage directing visitors to Sagamore Hill, offering visitors the option of traveling through Oyster Bay hamlet.

Dear Ellen,

I've now had time to read the full draft of the General Management Plan. I would have liked to have the stable and lodge reconstructed, but can understand the reasons for deciding not to do that (e.g. on p. 2-64). I would like to see a haystack or some hay somewhere to further evoke the farming era. There seems to be quite a bit of repetition, but that may be the nature of such a report.

I was surprised that after mentioning that the first floor of the Home is not ADA-compliant and that the portable ramp slope is difficult (p. 3-32), there was no further mention of this problem. When I was teaching, I visited with a student in a wheelchair and believe the staff also had photographs of the second-floor rooms (not mentioned in the report and another means accomodating those who cannot go up the stairs). Perhaps this is beyond the scope of this report.

I did notice a few errors and since this is a draft, they should be corrected.

On p. 1-12, last line, the population of Huntington is given as 195,289. This is the population of the Town (township) of Huntington which includes a number of incorporated villages and many hamlets. The population of the hamlet of Huntington (the urban center west of Cove Neck) was 18,403 in 2000. And on p. 1-13, first full paragraph, 6th line - should substitute "hamlet" for "town" in reference to Syosset to limit "town" references to the townships (or "community" if a different word is wanted). Just above the maps on p. 1-13, should capitalize the second A in "Macarthur."

On p. 3-40, under "Introduction" - 2.8 million is the population of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, which is how most people think of "Long Island." But text refers to four counties and hence geographical Long Island. Adding Kings (Brooklyn) and Queens population (both politically boroughs of New York City) would add 4+ million to the totals. Either limit population to the two counties and/or add population of the two western counties.

Under Demographics (also p. 3-40) - census figures I have indicate 3.7% population growth for Nassau County from 1990-2000 (first paragraph, versus 3.6%). In 3rd paragraph, 79.3% (rather than 73.9%) white population and 4.8% (rather than 4.7% Asian) in 2000 ("Newsday," March 16, 2001, pp. E-10-11. Should check those figures, particularly percentage of white population (others could be differences in rounding).

In Part 4, "Environmental Consequences," there are numerous editing or stylistic errors. It appears as if revised wording was entered without deleting the previous version and not proof-read. Thus in the first line on p. 4-1, "Tthe"; on p. 4-6, under "Climate Change," 2nd line, "result fromproduced by"; and throughout "long long- term" (redundant and should close up space ff. hyphen); etc. This is only a small sample. There are too many such examples in this section to list. I have marked my copy and could send pages.

In Part 6, p. 11 - tense in quote from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. at end of first paragraph didn't seem correct, and so I checked. It is not exact. It should read: "It haD always been the plan for Ted [Jr.] to inherit Sagamore Hill. . . . But BY 1937 we had . . .rented houses." End quote there

1  
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3  
4  
5  
6

'1. The plan does make reference to universal accessibility in the "Elements Common to All Alternatives" section of *Part Two: The Alternatives and Their Common Elements*. Under the subsection related to Parking and Site Circulation, the plan notes that "Structures, grounds, and facilities at Sagamore Hill are made universally accessible to the greatest degree possible. In the event that creating universal access is infeasible, other means (e.g. scale models, photographs, and other interpretive media) would be used to accommodate visitors with disabilities."

'2. The text has been amended accordingly..

'3. The text has been amended as suggested.

'4. The text has been amended as suggested.

'5. The text has been amended to correct the statistics for the percentage of Nassau County population identified as being white. Based on information available on the Long Island Census Data web page maintained by Long Island University, the data provided for Nassau County growth between 1990 and 2000, and the percent of Nassau County population identified as being Asian are correct.

'6. A word processing-related technical problem resulted in printed text that was jumbled and unclear in Part Four of the printed version of the Draft GMP/EIS. A postcard describing the error and noting the availability of corrected text was mailed to every recipient on the mailing list for the draft document. A note was also made on the project web page on the National Park Service's Planning, Environmental Compliance, and Public Comment (PEPC) website along with the corrected electronic version of Part Four. This error has been corrected in the Final GMP/EIS.

---

**Natalie Naylor, Uniondale, NY**  
**Page 2**

and delete quotation marks at end of paragraph; have put changes in caps, changed parenthesis to brackets for insertion, and inserted ellipsis for omission. (Quote from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., "Day Before Yesterday," p. 390.) On p. 6-12, next to last line of first full paragraph, should lower case "residence."

Finally, on p. 5-16, my location in list of Consultants is given as Hempstead; it should be Uniondale.

Hope some of this is helpful. I realize preparing the GMP has involved mega hours of work. Do let me know if you want me to send marked pages from Part 4.

Natalie



Please let us know what you think of the proposed alternatives for Sagamore Hill. Share your thoughts by e-mail, or by filling out this card and faxing or mailing it back to us. Please see our contact information below. Thank you for your response.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of *Alternative 3 - Past Meets Present (Preferred Alternative)*?

Too overbuilt! Too many trees removed.  
I like the idea of the smaller parking lot.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of *Alternative 1 - Status Quo*?

This is the best plan. I like the peace & quiet that currently exists at the park. It is my hope that this will be maintained with little change.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of *Alternative 2 - Building Capacity*?

Again, as in Alternative 3 this plan is too overbuilt and addresses perceived needs rather than actual needs.

Pauline Olsen



Please share your comments:

E-mail: ellen\_carlson@nps.gov Web site: www.nps.gov/sahi Fax: (617) 223-5164 Or simply fill out this card, stamp and mail.

**Pauline Olsen, Valley Stream, NY**

1. The major needs addressed during Sagamore Hill's general management planning process included ensuring long-term resource protection, enhancing the visitor experience, and improving operational efficiencies. The "Planning Issues" section of *Part One: Foundation for Planning*, describes key planning issues in detail. Major highlights include:

**Adequate collections storage:** The park's museum collection is not adequately stored or protected. Collections management efforts are hindered by cramped quarters, inadequate space for future growth, inefficient equipment configuration, and climate control problems.

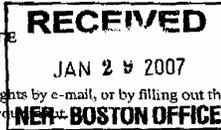
**The state of the cultural landscape:** Since the site opened to the public in the 1950s, its character has changed from that of a working farm and woodland to a park-like setting. This makes it difficult for visitors to understand the Roosevelts' relationship to the landscape.

**Need for Program Space:** In 1993, the visitor experience at the park changed. Tours of the Roosevelt Home, which had previously been self-guiding, became ranger-led, with strict limitations placed on the number of participants per tour (14). Now visitors often have to wait a long time to tour the home, or sometimes are unable to tour the home at all. Few well-developed programs or facility-based alternatives exist for visitors. The park does not have sufficient space for organized groups, especially school groups.

**Need for safe and efficient maintenance facility:** The current maintenance facility is functionally inadequate and does not comply with federal workplace health and safety standards.

David Passoff, Great Neck, NY

SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Please let us know what you think of the proposed alternatives for Sagamore Hill. Share your thoughts by e-mail, or by filling out this card and faxing or mailing it back to us. Please see our contact information below. Thank you for your input.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 3 - Past Meets Present (Preferred Alternative)?

I agree Alt 2 is as good as Alt 3. Both are good. I would pick Alt 3. As the way to entrance the historic site.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 1 - Status Quo?

Strengths - None  
Weaknesses - The property and services wouldn't be challenged to change. Poor Alternative.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 2 - Building Capacity?

Strengths - The highlights are excellent and improve the site in a positive fashion.  
Weaknesses - There would be less parking.

Please share your comments:

E-mail: ellen\_carlson@nps.gov Web site: www.nps.gov/sahi Fax: (617) 223-5164 Or simply fill out this card, stamp and mail.

Natasha Price, South Florida

SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

RECEIVED  
FEB 08 2007  
NPS OFFICE

Please let us know what you think of the proposed alternatives for Sagamore Hill. Share your thoughts by e-mail, or by filling out this card and faxing or mailing it back to us. Please see our contact information below. Thank you for your input.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 3 - Past Meets Present (Preferred Alternative)?

This plan makes Sagamore Hill the way it was when the Roosevelts were there. This plan makes history alive. People would live with the Roosevelts and walk in their paths. You would never forget your visit to the site.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 1 - Status Quo?

Concern is the cost. How do we raise the money necessary to make this a reality?

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 2 - Building Capacity?

Natasha Price

Please share your comments:

E-mail: ellen\_carlson@nps.gov Web site: www.nps.gov/sahi Fax: (617) 223-5164 Or simply fill out this card, stamp and mail.

1. In the "Alternatives section" of Part Two, the plan notes that "all construction and staffing proposals under various alternatives are subject to NPS funding limitations and priorities and are anticipated to be staged over the life of the general management plan. There are a number of means by which the park could seek additional funds over the life of the plan including requesting additional operating funds, seeking out partners who may provide financial and other support for particular park programs and projects, and/or the park may compete within the National Park System for various dedicated project funds. Appendix D provides a description of the National Park Service's funding process for construction projects.

Vito Romagnuolo, Oyster Bay, NY

Page 1

From: V. Romagnuolo [mailto:romagnuolo@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 16, 2007 10:19 AM
To: Ellen Carlson
Subject: Proposed Sagamore Hill General Management Plan
Importance: High

Ms. Carlson,

After reading the complete copy of the Draft General Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement 2006 proposed for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site I have come to the following conclusions:

Alternative 2--Building Capacity and Alternative 3--Past Meets Present are wholly inappropriate due to the fact that both clearly rely on varying degrees of rehabilitation to the cultural landscape in order to meet some of your objectives. In particular, Alternative 3 and its proposal to clear 6.22 acres of woodland absolutely astounds me as I find it difficult to accept the fact that removing established, mature trees and groundcover are conducive towards evoking an early 1900's atmosphere. In reality, if you proceed with this specific action all you will have accomplished is the creation of a better line-of-sight between the historic core and the neighboring private residences located to the south of the main house. I seriously doubt that the view of my children riding their go-karts, my landscaper cutting my grass or me washing my cars would do much towards propagating your perceived wish of evocating a Roosevelt-era experience.

1

In furtherance to this issue I refer to your Draft GMP and the section entitled Part Three: Affected Environment. Specifically the 2002 Visitor Use Survey which generated the following statement in the last paragraph on page 3-30 of the section entitled Visitor Experience: "There is relatively strong support for ranger-guided tours, but only modest visitor support for more

2

1. As noted in the "Planning Issues" section of Part One: Foundation for Planning, the state of the cultural landscape was a major issue to be addressed by the plan. Since Sagamore Hill opened to the public in the 1950s, its character has changed from its original configuration as a working farm and woodland to a more park-like commemorative setting. Alternatives 2 and 3 propose physical and operational changes to recapture the historic agricultural character of the landscape as it appeared during the Roosevelts' tenure. New language will be added to the "Cultural Landscape" sections under both Alternatives 2 and 3 to clarify NPS intent relative to the maintenance of vegetative buffers and working with adjoining neighbors to address screening to limit views into and from their properties.

2. In considering your comment, we reviewed the results of our 2002 Visitor Use Survey. In comparison to the number of respondents who either agreed or strongly agreed with the proposition that "Ranger guided tours of the grounds of the property should be offered" (approximately 68.2%), the number of respondents who either agreed or strongly agreed with the proposition that "more trails/paths should be developed/opened on the property" (approximately 34.2%) did seem modest. However, we do not believe that the support of 34.2 percent of our respondents is inconsequential when considering the possibility of expanding the system of formal pathways on the property, particularly given the fact that so many respondents reacted positively to offering ranger guided tours of the grounds. (con't next page)

**Vito Romagnuolo, Oyster Bay, NY**

Page 2

↑ trails and paths on the property.” If the results of the aforementioned clearly indicate that there is a lack of interest in having more paths on the property why do Alternatives 2 and 3 clearly call for additional paths within the historic core as well as a more intrusive overview of the Sagamore Hill property as a whole? ↑

Only by incorporating measured portions of Alternative 2 into the Status Quo can a logical, respectful and cohesive plan best be achieved. A plan that addresses your current and future management needs without encroaching on the peace and privacy of the surrounding neighbors. Indeed, a plan that provides a visitor with an enjoyable experience while still maintaining a proper balance of historic awareness and site preservation.

By all means update the infrastructure of existing historical buildings, add a modest addition to the New Barn, resurface the picnic area, build a new maintenance/storage collections facility, rehabilitate the existing paths, reduce the size of the parking lot in order to provide more green space and address subsequent issues such as improved signage along roadways, better web site design and fostering cooperative partnerships with the hamlet of Oyster Bay. These are improvements that are welcome and necessary for the future of Sagamore Hill. Any proposals, however, to raze the woodlands, add an addition in excess of 6000 sq. ft. to the Old Orchard building and expand programs to include on-site lecture space are specious in appearance, arguably unnecessary and in some instances considerably detrimental to the experience of the site and to the privacy of it's neighbors.

The present park-like experience and commemorative nature is the greatest attribute of Sagamore Hill. Don't ruin it by inadvertently creating Cove Neck's version of Old Bethpage Village Restoration.

If you would like discuss any of these issues in greater detail please feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Kind regards,  
Vito Romagnuolo



2. (con't) In the "Planning Issues" section of *Part One: Foundation for Planning*, the planning noted that "current park facilities limit the interpretive potential of the site by focusing mostly on the home, and not on the property as a whole." Because of the Roosevelts' extensive use of the property, placing such emphasis on the house makes it more difficult to interpret the "spirit and image of Theodore Roosevelt, his family, and the significant events associated with him during his years at Sagamore Hill." Expanding the park's system of formal pathways would allow visitors to experience the family's historic use of the property, while limiting negative impacts to the park's resources and trespass onto neighboring properties.

**Matthew Romano, Oyster Bay, NY**

Author Information

**Keep Private:** No  
**Name:** Matthew Romano  
**Organization:**  
**Organization Type:** I - Unaffiliated Individual  
**Address:** Oyster Bay, NY 11771  
USA  
**E-mail:** [REDACTED]

Correspondence Information

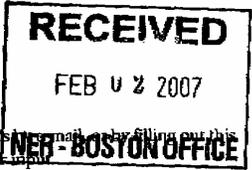
**Status:** New **Park Correspondence Log:**  
**Date Sent:** 01/09/2007 **Date Received:** 01/09/2007  
**Number of Signatures:** 1 **Form Letter:** No  
**Contains Request(s):** No **Type:** Web Form  
**Notes:**

Correspondence Text

I have gone to Sagamore Hill on numerous occasions over the past twenty years and have always enjoyed myself. I find that one of the best aspects of this unique property is the unspoiled landscape which provides one with the opportunity to reflect on nature and the contributions of Oyster Bay's most famous past resident. I feel it would be a complete disservice to implement a plan that would involve ANY significant change to the property as a whole. While reviewing your most recent document I see that two of your alternatives deal with the removal of significant amounts of wooded areas in order to restore the ambiance of the early 1900's...BIG MISTAKE! I suggest that most of your attention be directed towards doing necessary rehabilitation to the main house and creating a larger maintenance facility if truly necessary.

Louis Russo, Elmont, NY

SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Please let us know what you think of the proposed alternatives for Sagamore Hill. Share your thoughts by filling out this card and faxing or mailing it back to us. Please see our contact information below. Thank you for your input.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 3 - Past Meets Present (Preferred Alternative)?

THE ADDITION IN SIZE OF THE PARK LOT IS A STRENGTH  
THE ADDITION OF WOODS AREA IS A WEAKNESS!

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 1 - Status Quo?

I like the park as is!

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 2 - Building Capacity?

SEEMS TO fill all the woods without going  
TOO FAR!

Please share your comments:

E-mail: [ellen\\_carlock@nps.gov](mailto:ellen_carlock@nps.gov) Website: [www.nps.gov/sahil](http://www.nps.gov/sahil) Fax: (516) 221-3102 Or simply fill out this card and fax to (516) 221-3102

Thank you!  
Louis Russo  
ELMONT, NY

---

Joseph Shannon, St. Augustine, FL

Joseph G. Shannon



January 11, 2007

Greg A. Marshall  
Superintendent  
20 Sagamore Hill Road  
Oyster Bay, NY 11771

Hello,

Received the materials for the Draft Management Plan. Thanks for keeping me informed.

I vote for Plan C. You just mention gardens, horses, hay fields, etc. Now if we could only have horses and cows. Wow!

We signed our lease for Long Beach for the summer and are looking forward to summer #12 at Sagamore Hill.

Healthy New Year to all.

Sincerely,  
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joe Shannon" followed by a horizontal line.

Edward Shunk, Levittown, NY

01/27/2007 14:58 5165091366

D\_-----

PAGE 01/01



January 27, 2007

Ellen Carlson, Projects Manager  
Sagamore Hill Plan  
National Park Service Northeast Region  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

FAX TO 617-223-5164

Over the course of the past few years I have made it a point to visit Sagamore Hill on a number of occasions. Often I have been accompanied by someone that shares my appreciation for history. Never once have we felt that the experience provided by the park rangers was lacking in any respect.

The ideas presented in your General Management Plan call for considerable change that, we feel, will take away from the quaint character and charm of this historic place.

To coin a phrase that goes back to my youth, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it."

My family and I are unanimous in our opinion that

*"Status Quo is the way to go!"*

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. Shunk".

Edward Shunk

Jane C. Smith, Northport, NY



SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Please let us know what you think of the proposed alternatives for Sagamore Hill. Share your thoughts by e-mail, by mail, by phone, by fax, by card and faxing or mailing it back to us. Please see our contact information below. Thank you for your input.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 3 - Past Meets Present (Preferred Alternative)?

The strength of this proposal is that it will use the house and grounds to full advantage. TR was a naturalist and loved the outdoors which should be included in the tour of the grounds especially the games he played with his children such as "Beehive" and "Stagecoach"

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 1 - Status Quo?

All those who have previously experienced the exhibit will not be motivated to revisit. The only benefit is that it will save money.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of Alternative 2 - Building Capacity?

The proposal is better than Status Quo but does not go far enough to bring out the original use of the grounds.

Jai

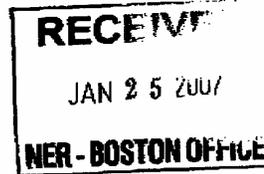
Please share your comments:

E-mail: ellen\_carlson@nps.gov Web site: www.nps.gov/sahi Fax: (617) 223-5164 Or simply fill out this card, stamp and mail.



Timothy Touchette, Niagara Falls, NY

SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



Please let us know what you think of the proposed alternatives for Sagamore Hill. Share your thoughts by e-mail, or by filling out this card and faxing or mailing it back to us. Please see our contact information below. Thank you for your input.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of *Alternative 3 - Past Meets Present (Preferred Alternative)*?

THE LAST TIME I VISITED SAGAMORE HILL, I STOOD ON THE PORCH AND TRIED TO IMAGINE HOW THE PROPERTY WOULD HAVE LOOKED 100 YEARS AGO. THIS PLAN WILL GIVE BACK THAT LOOK TO THE 21ST CENTURY VISITOR.

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of *Alternative 1 - Status Quo*?

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of *Alternative 2 - Building Capacity*?

T Timothy M. Touchette

Please share your comments:

E-mail: [ellen\\_carlson@nps.gov](mailto:ellen_carlson@nps.gov) Web site: [www.nps.gov/sahi](http://www.nps.gov/sahi) Fax: (617) 223-5164 Or simply fill out this card, stamp and mail.

Barry Yampol, Oyster Bay, NY  
Page 1

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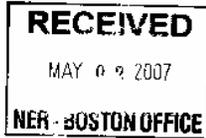
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FACSIMILE 518-465-2811

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WASHINGTON, DC 20036  
202-955-6340  
FACSIMILE 202-223-3058

May 1, 2007

Ellen Carlson, Project Planner  
NPS/Northeast Region  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

Re: Yampol Property - Cove Neck  
Our File No.: 10736.0012



Dear Ms. Carlson:

As I am sure you are aware, our client, Barry Yampol, owns substantial amounts of property in the Village of Cove Neck adjoining the Sagamore Hill Historic Site ("Site"). Our client wishes to comment on the proposed Draft General Management Plan which is under review for the Site.

Our client's property is located along most of the southern boundary of the Site, and shares a contiguous property line in excess of 2017 feet. Each of the proposed alternatives for management of the Site adversely impacts our client, and is objectionable to him.

The proposed Alternative 1, designated "Status Quo", is in fact not the status quo, and instead appears to be a depiction of current expansion policies for the Site. This alternative proposes the addition of a new maintenance facility having an area of approximately 6000 square feet and located approximately 50 meters from our client's property boundary, and at a location higher in elevation than our client's property. This facility is commercial in nature, and will adversely impact upon the peaceful enjoyment and solitude of our client's property, and will be highly visible from our client's property. Furthermore, a facility of this size is inconsistent with the nature of the community in which it is proposed to be located. Given the vast nature of the Site property, if this facility is necessary for the Site it clearly can, and should, be relocated to another place on the property where it would not have any adverse impact upon neighboring property.

Proposed Alternative 2 would have an even greater adverse impact on our client's property. Not only would this proposal add a maintenance facility immediately adjacent to our client's property, but it also would increase the size of that facility to

1. In "The Alternatives" section of Part Two, it is noted that "Alternative 1: Status Quo serves as the no-action alternative required under the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Alternative 1 includes no new major changes in management direction or policy; however, its management prescriptions include some improvements in continuation of existing policies. The proposal for a new maintenance facility was developed in advance of the general management planning process to address operational and safety deficiencies in the existing facility. The project has already been prioritized and approved in the NPS Construction Management Program and is awaiting funding. Because of their status in the system, the maintenance facility and other proposals described under Elements Common to All Alternatives were considered to be part of the Status Quo.

2. It is important to note that the alternatives maps do not represent exact locations or building footprints for any proposed facilities. The maps are meant to be descriptive of the proposed scale and approximate location of the proposed facility. The proposed maintenance facility would provide a new space for a pre-existing activity on the property since the park's inception. As noted in Part Four, in regards to Natural Ambient Soundscape, we acknowledge that the primary noise source would continue to be outdoor maintenance activities. However, because the facility would be located in a developed area, maintenance activities would not represent a major variation from current noise levels. Maintenance operations would typically be limited to weekdays, minimizing their impact on adjoining property owners. The proposed scale of the facility under both alternatives 2 and 3 is appropriate to meet operational needs as a maintenance facility or a combined maintenance and collection storage facility. The proposed scale of the facility as proposed in each alternative is consistent with the results of the NPS's Facility Planning Model. Finally, the National Park Service is committed to siting and landscaping the facility in a manner that limits its visibility from the park's historic core and adjoining properties.

3. Please see response to Comment 2

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10,000 square feet. In addition, this proposal, which will involve substantial expense by the Park Service, would remove existing woods adjacent to our client's property, replace those woods with fields which would bring the public right up to our client's property, and create a permanent ongoing and increasing expense to the government to maintain this new infrastructure. This will result in loss of solitude, additional noise, and other intrusions on the quiet enjoyment of our client's property.

The ostensible purpose of this drastic change in the landscape and fields is to "re-establish" the woodlands, croplands, pasturelands and hedgerows "to support interpretive objectives". There is no demonstrated need for this, nor any demonstrated value in this. Cutting down the existing woods to replace it with meadows would bring more people and activities closer to our client's property, thus negatively impacting our clients. Furthermore, this destruction of existing woodland is entirely inconsistent with conservation principles, and is an activity of which Theodore Roosevelt, an ardent environmentalist, would be ashamed. To engage in this needless destruction of an established woodland is contrary to the environmental principles advocated by Theodore Roosevelt, and it is simply astonishing that the Park Service would consider doing this in his name.

Proposed Alternative 3 is an even greater development of the property, and intrusion on the neighboring properties. While this proposal would limit the maintenance facility to the 6000 square feet proposed in the "status quo" proposal, it still has the adverse impact of that "status quo" proposal while adding the other evils of the Alternate 2 proposal. It includes more extensive destruction of woodlands, coming within some 20 meters of our client's property and creating even greater adverse impact than would Alternate 2.

We urge the Park Service to reconsider and reject each of these ill-conceived proposals, which have every indication of being an exercise in empire building without creating any positive values for the Site or protecting the adjoining properties. Each of these proposals is inconsistent with the intention of preserving the Site, and inconsistent with environmentalist principles.

We also urge the Park Service to reconsider some of its existing practices and activities, which have already had negative impacts on the environment and adjoining properties. For example, no effective steps have been taken to prevent people from intruding on the beach area, and permitting dogs to defecate or urinate there. In addition, recent changes in the lighting of the Site have resulted in the woods being lit up at night, another indication of environmental insensitivity. The current activities at the Site already have had an overwhelming impact on the small village in which the Site is located, particularly as to traffic, garbage, noise, and abuse of the environment. Visitors to the site freely dispose of their debris by throwing it onto the

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'4. As noted in the "Planning Issues" section of *Part One: Foundation for Planning*, the state of the cultural landscape was a major issue to be addressed by the plan. Since Sagamore Hill opened to the public in the 1950s, its character has changed from its original configuration as a working farm and woodland to a more park-like commemorative setting. Alternatives 2 and 3 propose physical and operational changes to recapture the historic agricultural character of the landscape as it appeared during the Roosevelts' tenure. New language will be added to the "Cultural Landscape" sections under both Alternatives 2 and 3 to clarify NPS intent relative to the maintenance of vegetative buffers and working with adjoining neighbors to address screening to limit views into and from their properties.

'5. Please see response to Comment 2

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public road and private roads in the village. The existing conditions constitute a great imposition upon the citizens of Cove Neck, and this impact should not be increased to any degree by any activity to enhance the use of the Site and attract even more visitors. Surely, the mission of the Park Service to provide an historic and educational facility must be balanced against its obligation to protect the environment and minimize any intrusion upon local residents and their properties.

The Park Service is charged with stewardship of this historic and valuable site. It should engage in activities which are consistent with that purpose and not venture into development of the site or enlargement or extension of the areas where activities take place on the site.

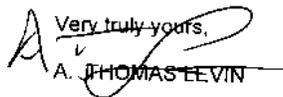
This is particularly so in consideration of the location of the Site, in the small village of Cove Neck. Cove Neck has a habitable area of no more than 1 square mile, with 110 homes, in which more than 80% of the 300 inhabitants reside within a five minute walk from the Site. This small population is overwhelmed by the current visitor population at the Site, and the impact of the proposed expansions can only cause a significant increase in the adverse impacts on those residents. There is only one public road in Cove Neck, and it takes no more than four minutes to drive from one end of the village to the other. Patrons of the site frequently trespass on the private roads in the Village during their visits to the Site. In fact, the frequent trespasses onto his property compelled our client to erect gates on his roads. Even today, people visiting the Site continue to trespass on our client's property.

6

6. Under Alternative 3 (the National Park Service's preferred alternative) the park could expect to see a moderate increase of 10 to 15 percent in overall park visitation. The proposed addition of new program space and the ability to offer a greater range of programming on-site could result in a modest boost in visitation, particularly in repeat visitation. With improved directional signage and Internet-based orientation materials, way finding for visitors to Sagamore Hill should be facilitated and should result in fewer incidents of trespass on private roads and properties. Likewise, improvements to the park's system of pathways should also discourage visitors from ambling on to adjoining properties.

Any proposal to increase the use of Sagamore Hill, or attract more patrons to it, will have a significant adverse impact on the entire village of Cove Neck, and in particular upon our client and his property.

On behalf of our client, we urge the Park Service to reject each of the proposed management plans, to improve the environmental sensitivity of its present operations, and to maintain the Site at its present levels of operation, all consistent with being a good neighbor to our client, and to the Village of Cove Neck in which the Site is located.

Very truly yours,  
  
A. J. THOMAS LEVIN

Milton Zipper, Wheatley Heights, NY

Milton Zipper, C.P.A.

Wheatley Heights, New York 11798

Jan. 18, 2007

Greg A. Marshall, Superintendent  
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site  
20 Sagamore Hill Road  
Oyster Bay, New York 11771

Re: Your request for comments concerning the draft general plan/environment impact statement

Dear Mr. Marshall,

I reviewed the three alternatives and find that alternative 3 is the most useful. However, the concept that more emphasis on the grounds may be an error. This man was a great father, a man of action, and a writer of great ability. To a visitor who comes to see his home, the items of interest are his desk, his guns, his library, his dining room, his trophies, and his bedroom. The grounds bring no memories of his wonderful life.

1

When I visit the various parks, I often notice a lack of facilities for elder tourists and elder tourists are often more in numbers than the other ages. Please add adequate outdoor seating, adequate lighting for evening activities, transporting vehicles and comfort stations. Since the grounds are fairly extensive a few shelters for protection from rain would be useful too.

2

Finally, if you don't extend the hours and days that the public can see the home, all three of your plans should be discarded now.

3

Thank you for asking for comment,

1. One of Sagamore Hill's Primary Interpretive Themes is headed "Sagamore Hill as Family Home: A Private Place for a Public Man." Based on contemporary accounts of Roosevelt's life and his own writings, Sagamore Hill is much more than a single building and its contents. It is a property with gardens, fields and woods, beachfront and bay, and wild and domestic animals. For Roosevelt and his family, Sagamore Hill represents the "strenuous life," the activities that drew the family outside and entertained them inside.

Placing greater emphasis on the grounds would present the opportunity for park visitors to better understand the whole of Sagamore Hill. The location and the natural resources are what drew Theodore Roosevelt to this place and continued to be a source of joy and inspiration to him. To wholly understand Theodore Roosevelt, his values, and his legacy, the visiting public should be offered the opportunity to experience the home in relation to its setting.

2. Park managers at Sagamore Hill are sensitive to the needs of an aging population and will continue to provide appropriate services to meet them. Currently, a number of benches are located along pathways throughout the park, and handicapped-accessible restrooms are available at the existing visitor contact station and at Old Orchard. The park operates two electric carts to assist visitors requiring transportation from one part of the park to another.

3. The park's hours of operation will be among the topics addressed in the pending Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (CIP). The CIP is an implementation plan that is guided by the GMP and will identify the specific actions that should be undertaken by the park in the development of visitor programming, media, and facilities.

REC'D JAN 20 2007

