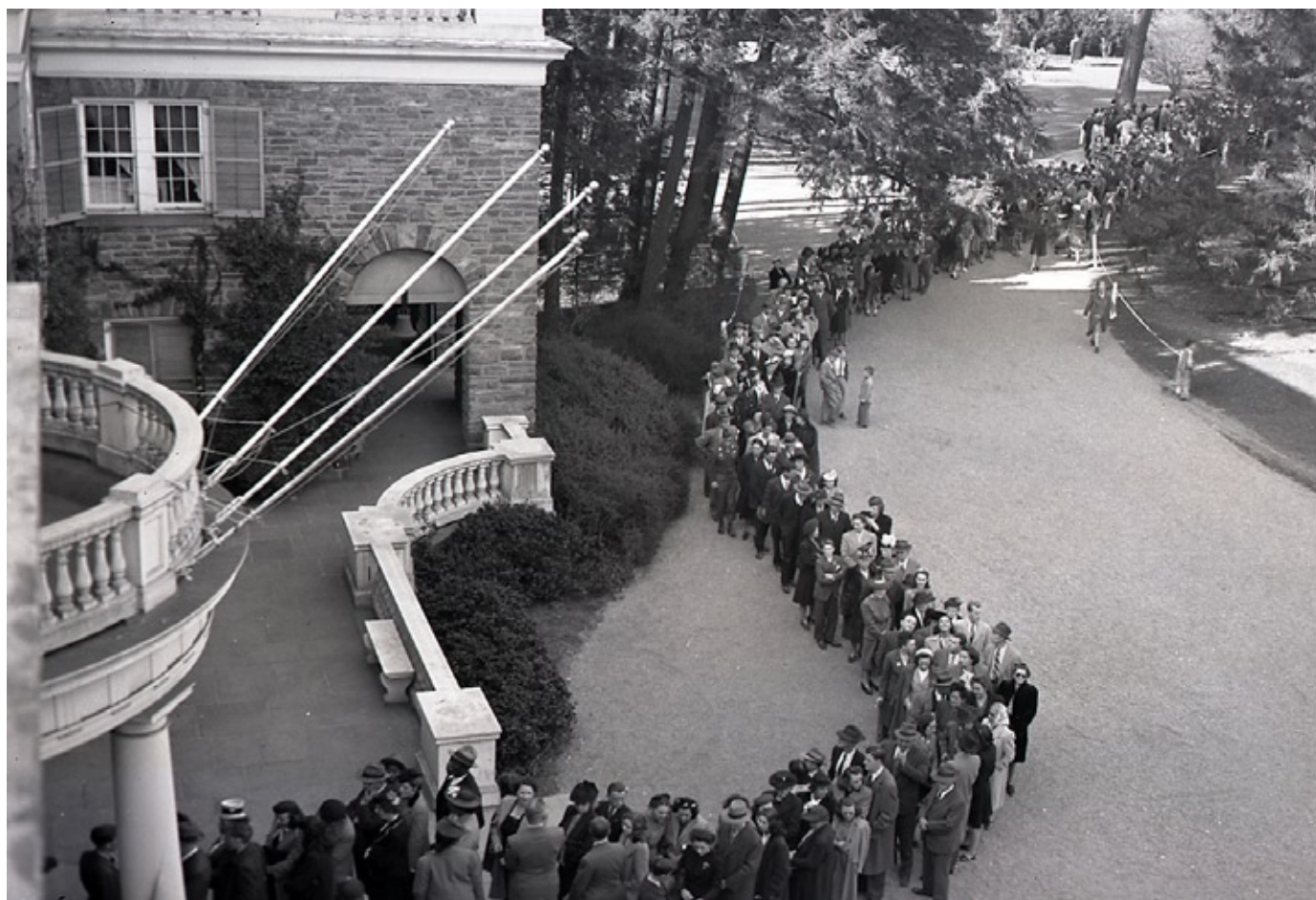


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Below: People lined up to tour the FDR Home in 1946    Cover: View from the roof of the Vanderbilt Mansion



# Roosevelt-Vanderbilt

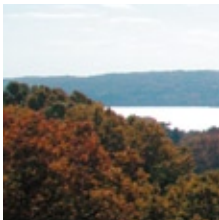
## National Historic Sites

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site  
Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site  
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



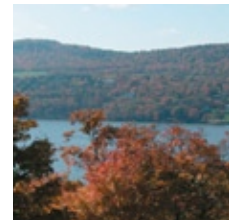
TOP COTTAGE



HOME OF FDR



VANDERBILT MANSION



VAL-KILL



## General Management Plan Summary of the Draft Plan 2009

**Our Parks, Our Future**  
**The Preferred Option for  
Management**





## A Message from Superintendent, Sarah Olson

I am pleased to share with you this summary of the Draft General Management Plan (GMP) for Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites. Development of the management plan has been underway for several years and you probably received earlier reports on its progress. If you would like a copy of the entire draft, please see details on page 15.

At the Roosevelt and Vanderbilt sites, we face many practical challenges in fulfilling our responsibilities to maintain the historic homes, landscapes, and museum collections in our care. Much has changed in our country even since we began work on this plan, and protecting these places and the important legacies they embody has never been more important.

The GMP must be encompassing and broad enough to allow flexible management over the years ahead. Our goal is to help current and future generations value the place of these sites in the continuum of history and to ensure that the sites remain accessible and exciting to visitors.

This draft plan describes three management options, one of which we have selected as our preferred alternative. We believe that the preferred alternative—with its emphasis on partnerships, flexible approach to historic land use, more diverse programming, and alternative approaches to securing funding—will best encourage the stewardship of the parks over the long run. It is our hope that the preferred alternative will promote and provide a demonstration of the Roosevelts' unwavering commitment to active participation in government and civic life.

Franklin Roosevelt established his home and the Vanderbilt Mansion as national historic sites for the public's use and enjoyment. Your participation in this planning effort continues that creative process by contributing to our long-term vision for the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt sites. I hope you will give us your input so that our management of the sites continues to uphold and advance this enduring legacy.

Sincerely,  
Sarah Olson

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Left to right: FDR Home  
and grounds; Vanderbilt  
Mansion and grounds;  
Stone Cottage and pond,  
Val-Kill

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## Help Us Shape the Future

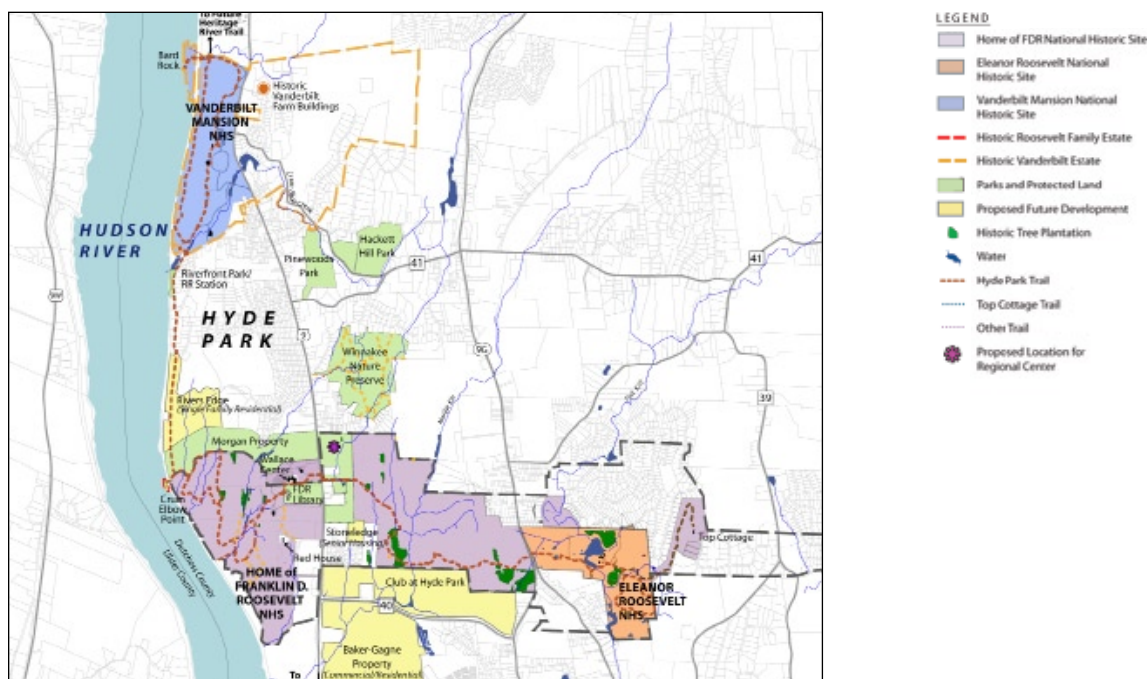
## GMP Work to Date

The general management plan will guide long-term decision-making about how the National Park Service will balance preservation and visitation at the three national historic sites in Hyde Park, New York. It presents alternative approaches to resource conditions and public use, and it assesses the potential impacts of the alternatives on park resources, visitor experience, and the surrounding area.

The plan is available for public review for two months. We welcome your comments on this summary document or on the full-text version of the plan. To read the full plan, to request a hard copy, or to submit comments, please visit [www.Roosevelt-VanderbiltPlan.org](http://www.Roosevelt-VanderbiltPlan.org) or <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/rova>. You can also comment via mail or fax (845-229-7115).

The draft GMP has been created over several years by an interdisciplinary team including the Superintendent and senior park staff. During this process, the team has identified issues, described goals, gathered background information, compared similar sites, consulted with partners and resource experts, involved the public at various stages, and developed three alternatives for management. We present here a brief summary of alternative directions for our three sites: the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, and the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site. Although each historic site was established by separate legislation, they are operated as a single administrative unit under one superintendent and operated by one staff. In total they comprise more than 1,100 acres of federally owned land along the east bank of the Hudson River.

Adjacent to the Home of FDR is the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum, which occupies nearly 20 acres of historic Roosevelt land. The Presidential Library is administered by a separate entity, the National Archives and Records Administration, which also owns the Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center. The Wallace Center serves as the visitor center for both the Presidential Library and the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites.



## Purpose and Significance

Purpose and significance statements were developed for each of the sites based on legislative history and input from partners, the public, and NPS professionals. They are described in this section.

### Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

**PURPOSE:** To preserve and interpret the birthplace, lifelong home, and memorial gravesite of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, so that current and future generations can appreciate the life and legacy of the longest-serving U.S. president—a man who led the nation through the two great crises of the 20th Century, the Great Depression and World War II.

**SIGNIFICANCE:** The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS, together with the adjoining FDR Presidential Library, is the best place to understand the influences that helped shape the personality, values, and world view of the U.S. President who, in a time of deep national crisis, redefined the role of the federal government to provide more security and opportunity for its citizens and who led the nation into an era of profoundly greater involvement in world affairs. The unparalleled assemblage of resources preserved here—the home and birthplace, gravesite, gardens, greenhouses, landscaped grounds, outbuildings, farmland, forests, farm roads, trails, views, furnishings and memorabilia, and the adjacent Presidential Library and its collections—offers unrivaled insight into the life and legacy of the 32nd U.S. President, who profoundly influenced the world in which we live.

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Top left: Franklin D. Roosevelt

Top Center: FDR Home and birthplace

Bottom: Top Cottage, conceived and built by FDR as a personal retreat



Top right: The gravesite of FDR and ER in the family Rose Garden.

Bottom right: The FDR Presidential Library and Museum, adjacent to the FDR Home, is administered by the National Archives and Records Administration





### Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site

**PURPOSE:** To commemorate and perpetuate the life work of Eleanor Roosevelt, and to preserve and interpret the place most central to her emergence as a public figure, so that current and future generations can appreciate her life and legacy as a champion of democracy and human rights.

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Eleanor Roosevelt chose Val-Kill for her retreat, her office, her home, and her “laboratory” for social change during the prominent and influential period of her life from 1924 until her death in 1962. During that time she formulated and put into practice her social and political beliefs. Val-Kill is the place most closely associated with one of the most important public figures of the 20th Century.

### Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

**PURPOSE:** To preserve and interpret the country estate of Frederick W. and Louise Vanderbilt as a premier example of an “American country place,” illustrating important economic, social, and cultural developments resulting from America’s industrialization following the Civil War.

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Historically known as Hyde Park, the site is a superb example of country-place design, with its centerpiece 50-room Beaux-Arts–style mansion surrounded by one of the most outstanding Hudson River picturesque landscapes remaining today. Developed with one of the country’s first industrial fortunes, the country place represents the domestic ideal of the elite class in late 19th-century America. It provides a context for studying estate life and the social stratification of the period and a glimpse into the world of the American elite prior to the Depression and World War II. The property’s legacy as a celebrated landscape was among the factors that prompted FDR to direct its designation as a national historic site in 1940.



Top left: Eleanor Roosevelt  
Top right: Stone Cottage, the first building constructed at Val-Kill

Bottom left: Val-Kill Cottage, originally built as a furniture factory for Val-Kill Industries and later converted into Eleanor Roosevelt’s residence

Top right: The Vanderbilt Mansion

Bottom right: The Vanderbilt formal gardens



# The Roosevelt–Vanderbilt Stories

Interpretive themes, which help visitors connect with and find meaning in the resources, were developed for each of the historic sites, and are summarized here.

## Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site

### AT HOME ON THE HUDSON RIVER

Franklin D. Roosevelt was deeply rooted in the Hudson River Valley, which had been home to his ancestors since the 17th Century. The Roosevelt Family Estate was FDR's birthplace, lifelong home, and the nucleus of his personal life and public career. The stability and security he experienced here helped mold his responses to both personal challenges and national crises. As a crowning expression of his attachment to his Hyde Park home, FDR chose the family's Rose Garden as the final resting place for himself and his wife, Eleanor, and designed their plain white marble monument.

### A LEADER DURING WORLD CRISES

Elected president in 1932, FDR led the nation through two great crises of the 20th Century, the Great Depression and World War II. During his unprecedented twelve years in office, he redefined the role of the federal government by forging a "New Deal" with the American people through the creation of federal agencies and policies. In World War II, he mobilized America's vast latent industrial resources and led a coalition of nations to defend democracy against

authoritarian regimes. He enunciated the Four Freedoms—freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom of speech and expression, and freedom to worship in one's own way.

### HIS "LABORATORY" FOR IDEAS

The Roosevelt country place in Hyde Park exhibits FDR's experiments in rural improvement and preserving local heritage. He used his properties to explore and showcase ideas about land stewardship, conservation, and rural life; and he practiced a type of wise-use conservation intended to benefit the land, help sustain the farms, and teach sound agricultural practices.

### FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S LEGACY

In Franklin Roosevelt's concern for the future of democracy he championed issues and started programs of enduring relevance to American society. Social Security, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are some of the agencies and programs he created. FDR was also the first president who made a conscious effort to perpetuate a physical legacy. He did so by creating a presidential library, the first of its kind, and by establishing his home (and the Vanderbilt Mansion) as a national historic site.

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Top left: FDR making a radio address at Hyde Park, Christmas Eve, 1943

Bottom left: Civilian Conservation Corps inspection trip, August 12, 1933, at Shenandoah National Park, Virginia

Right: FDR inspecting forestry work on his Hyde Park property

## Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site

### ELEANOR ROOSEVELT'S PLACE, VAL-KILL

Val-Kill, Eleanor Roosevelt's home, represents the emergence of her personal and political independence. With the freedom she felt there, Eleanor Roosevelt developed Val-Kill according to her tastes and interests. Its simple and casual décor, in marked contrast to the FDR Home, reflects her personality. At various times, Val-Kill served as a retreat and a center for social activism. Its informal, tranquil atmosphere and rural setting made it a place for Roosevelt family gatherings and meetings with friends and invited guests, from local students to world leaders.

### ADVOCACY AND ACTIVISM

Eleanor Roosevelt championed social welfare and civil rights, first through her husband and later on her own. She supported sometimes controversial causes and interceded with FDR. "I was the agitator, and he was the politician," she said. After FDR's death, as chair of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, she was instrumental in winning acceptance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

### HER "LABORATORY" FOR IDEAS

Eleanor Roosevelt used Val-Kill to express the interest in education and training that was evident in other areas of her life. With two associates she established Val-Kill Industries, a business that produced furniture, metal ware, and

fabrics with the aim of training unemployed rural residents to revive traditional crafts.

### ELEANOR ROOSEVELT'S LEGACY

Eleanor Roosevelt's dogged advocacy of human rights and world peace, her firm insistence on social justice, her proud patriotism, and her commitment to individual and government action continue to inspire people today. "Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places close to home," she wrote in 1958.



Left: Eleanor Roosevelt in her living room at Val-Kill, 1957



Right: Eleanor Roosevelt hosts students from the Wiltwyck School for Boys at Val-Kill



## Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

### WEALTH AND SOCIETY IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site illustrates the rise of American industrial fortunes in the decades following the Civil War, when one's personal accomplishments, possessions, and philanthropic interests (rather than lineage) came to determine social standing. The Vanderbilt family epitomized this new American class, which, nonetheless, looked to European nobility as the inspiration for its grand homes.

### A HUDSON RIVER GREAT ESTATE

The national historic site is a premier example of the Hudson River Valley great estates as they flourished before the Depression and World War II. The Valley's extraordinary setting, which has inspired artists and authors, as well as architects, landscape designers, and conservationists, distinguishes the stately homes here from similar properties elsewhere.

### A LEGACY OF THE PICTURESQUE LANDSCAPE

The Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site presents a designed landscape developed and adapted over two centuries by designers beginning in the 1790s. Successive owners conducted horticultural experiments and did extensive gardening, designed a 19th Century picturesque landscape with roads, paths, and scenic vistas, installed a formal garden, and supported a working farm.

### PATRONAGE AND THE FLOWERING OF ARTISTIC ACHIEVEMENT

Under Frederick and Louise Vanderbilt, this Hyde Park mansion came to exemplify the American Renaissance style and to embody the Vanderbilt family's role as modern "merchant princes" at the vanguard of finance, the arts, and international society.



Left: Frederick W. and Louise Vanderbilt on the grounds at Hyde Park with their dogs

Right: The Reception Room of the Vanderbilt Mansion, circa 1940



Middle: The pool and pool house in the Vanderbilt formal gardens, circa 1930



## Issues for the GMP

Many changes have taken place in the decades since existing plans for the three sites were completed, and comments from the public have pointed out issues that needed to be addressed in this plan. These issues can be grouped into three categories: resource preservation, visitation, and operations.

### Resource Preservation

The historic properties have changed since the Roosevelt and the Vanderbilt families lived here. Although the buildings largely retain their historic appearance, greater changes are evident in the landscape. The estates are no longer working farms and forests. Acres of agricultural lands have become obscured by woody growth. Forest plantations, left unmanaged, are becoming unrecognizable. Gardens have been altered or completely removed. Prized Hudson River views are becoming increasingly obstructed by tree growth on parklands and further threatened by development pressures across the river. Continued suburban-type development, already evident when the existing plans were formed, has further separated the parks from their surroundings in a way that was not foreseen when the sites were established.

### Interpretation and Visitation

As at many other historic sites, the number of visitors has declined in recent decades, with the greatest declines experienced at the two Roosevelt sites. In addition, visitors do not reflect the ethnic, racial, or socio-economic diversity that now characterizes the U.S. population. While the new Henry A.

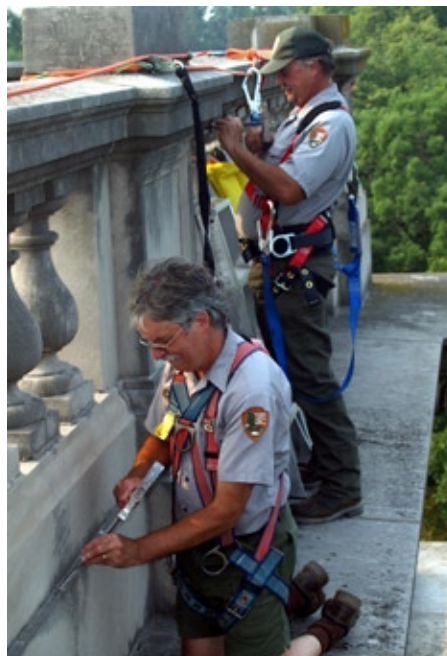
Wallace Visitor and Education Center, with its film and exhibits, and the new Eleanor Roosevelt film and exhibits at Val-Kill provide exciting and essential additions to visitor introduction and orientation, the National Park Service's method of presenting the parks has changed little since the parks' establishment. The historic residences continue to be the focus of interpretation, to the neglect of other important structures and cultural landscapes and their stories. In addition, there are opportunities to further develop educational programming beyond the present focuses on the Home of FDR.

### Operations Capability

As at many other NPS sites, the condition of the parks' resources is in decline: a critical backlog of maintenance and preservation projects has accumulated over the years and staffing with which to conduct operations and manage repairs remains limited. Recent funding, such as that provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, will allow us to reverse the decline on some key structures. Modest increases made over the years to the parks' operating budget have generally been insufficient to overcome shortfalls accruing over several decades from rising fixed costs, such as employee cost-of-living adjustments, retirement and health insurance benefits, and utility costs, and the greater costs of overcoming the effects of deferred maintenance and preservation. This poses a generalized threat to the long-term preservation of the sites' resources. Increasingly, park managers are looking for ways to involve partners to help accomplish the parks' missions.



Left: Forest plantation set out by FDR



Middle: Park staff repairing the Vanderbilt Mansion



Right: On a tour of the FDR Home

## The Management Alternatives

A GMP defines a park's purpose and sets a management direction for the decades to come. Detailed technical plans to implement the GMP will be undertaken as funds become available. Such undertakings will also be subject to federal and state consultation and compliance requirements.

After the collection of information from the public, resource and visitor use evaluations, and analyses of the parks' legislation and resources, the planning team used three broad questions, or "decision points," to develop the alternatives.

1. What level and extent of resource preservation treatment is desirable and appropriate to portray the historic conditions of the properties?
2. What should the parks be doing to maintain or build visitation and attract new audiences, and how can they best interpret these historic sites to generations that lack personal experience with the period?
3. How can the parks work with partners to garner resources to enhance capacity for operations and services?

The team developed two "action alternatives," and, as required by law and policy, a "No-Action Alternative," which represents a continuation of current management practices. The two "action alternatives" respond to the decision points in different ways, and they differ in their approach to resource preservation (primarily for cultural landscapes), in interpretive and educational services, and in the level of partnership activities. Action Alternative Two is the preferred alternative.

### No-Action Alternative

The No-Action Alternative allows the continuation of projects that currently are funded or have environmental clearance, but does not allow for new programs or major changes in direction. The No-Action Alternative is presented to help compare current practices to the other alternatives.

### Action Alternative One

Action Alternative One adheres closely to the concept of the traditional historical park. It perpetuates the general philosophy and direction of current management plans but updates those plans in light of new conditions and new



Left: View of the site of the Golden Manor Motel, circa 1930



Right: On a tour at Val-Kill



information about the parks' resources. Resource management efforts would focus on the landscape and aim to restore the historic appearance of resources as much as possible, including reconstructing missing landscape features to complete the historic scene in core areas. Modern intrusions would be minimized, and features or facilities not present historically would not be added. The main residences would continue to operate as historic house museums, and some historic outbuildings would be opened for interpretation.

Tour options and educational programming for visitors would be expanded to draw more visitors. Interpretation would focus on describing historic conditions and encouraging visitors to explore the entire estates through guided and self-guided tours. Children's educational programming would be strengthened with curriculum-based, after-school, and other types of programs.

Park partners would focus on increasing access to and awareness of the sites, enhancing interpretive programming, and assisting with resource preservation.

### **Action Alternative Two (The Preferred Alternative)**

Action Alternative Two is based on an outward-looking concept to make the parks more relevant to more audiences. It would encourage greater civic participation and would rehabilitate the historic character of park resources. It would continue the Roosevelts' and Vanderbilts' use of these "country places" for outdoor enjoyment and resource stewardship. Resource management would focus on the landscape, rehabilitating existing features, and following contemporary best practices for land management in selected areas. Resource management decisions would be guided to a greater extent by programmatic needs, especially interpretation. Reconstruction of missing landscape features would be limited: those features could be represented in new ways, through interpretive media or by new features of similar massing and scale. Visitor access to new trail segments would be undertaken. The main residences would continue to operate as historic house museums, with certain historic outbuildings adaptively re-used for NPS or partner programs.

Visitors would find a wide range of activities, including recreational activities, special events, and programs



Left: FDR Home, Library, and grounds, circa 1941



Middle: Forest plantation



Right: Historic vehicle collection in the Vanderbilt Coach House

aimed at diverse audiences. Interpretation would continue to be place-based, but the resources would be used to explore issues of contemporary relevance to a greater degree than the other alternatives. A learning center would be established to expand the scope and magnitude of educational programs.

Partners would become a critical element in new programming, with NPS staff taking on roles as coordinators and facilitators of partners' efforts. This alternative foresees a significant expansion of partnership activities in the management and operation of the sites and opens up the potential for generating increased revenue to help sustain and improve operations.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTION ALTERNATIVE TWO:

Rehabilitate the *historic character of estates* and continue historic land uses with allowances for contemporary practices:

- Forests would be actively managed; treatments would range from managing for historic character to using the latest forestry practices;
- Historic fields would be reclaimed and farming reintroduced, with contemporary practices allowed;
- Designed landscapes would be rehabilitated and missing features would be suggested through media or elements of similar massing and scale; for example, a community "Victory Garden" could be developed on the FDR Home Garden site;
- The Hudson River view would be expanded at the Home

of FDR, and action would be taken to preserve the view at Vanderbilt.

Offer a wider choice of *visitor experiences* to reach more audiences:

- Forestry and farming demonstrations and special events would be developed;
- A place-based learning center, serving preschoolers to retirees, would be established;
- Changing exhibits and forums would explore the contemporary relevance of park stories;
- Compatible recreational use of trails would be promoted, with multi-use trails linking the sites;
- River connections would be improved at Roosevelt Cove and Bard Rock.

Significantly increase *partner participation* to help maintain resources, run programs, and generate revenue:

- Partners would be sought to use the Vanderbilt Coach House for a compatible public purpose to offset maintenance costs;
- Partnerships would be developed to operate the learning center, conduct demonstrations, special programs, and recreation-based tours;
- New sources of revenue, such as the development and sale of branded products, would be evaluated and implemented with partners.



Top left to right: View from the FDR Home; the Vanderbilt Overlook; Joggers at Vanderbilt

Bottom left to right: At Bard Rock; the Vanderbilt Coach House; Children in Roosevelt Greenhouse

## Common to All Alternatives

Certain vital objectives would be pursued for Roosevelt-Vanderbilt, regardless of which management alternative is chosen. For example, maintenance of park resources will be a priority for park managers under any alternative. The historic residences—FDR Home, Val-Kill Cottage, and Vanderbilt Mansion—will continue to be presented as fully furnished historic house museums. Top Cottage will continue to be interpreted through “seminar-style” tours and Stone Cottage will be opened and interpreted to the public on a regular basis. Park managers will preserve the museum collections in good condition to support programs and interpretive themes, and the managers will acquire original and associated collections when available.

Important natural communities, such as the freshwater tidal marsh and mature forest stand, will be preserved and invigorated when possible. Maintenance facilities will be removed from historic buildings to a new structure, possibly outside park boundaries. The Bellefield property will continue to function as park headquarters and be updated. Energy efficiency measures and sustainable practices will be undertaken, and car-free access to the parks will be encouraged.

Assistance with stewardship of resources will always be needed from park partners. Park managers will continue to cooperate with others to protect the sweeping views of the Hudson Valley, the parks’ historic setting, and the re-establishment of rural character along Route 9 and Route 9G. In addition, park managers will continue to work with the Town of Hyde Park, Scenic Hudson, and the Hudson River

Valley National Heritage Area to develop a regional tourism information hub (the proposed Hudson Valley Welcome Center) and complementary development on lands formerly owned by FDR.



Top left: Family Library, FDR Home

Bottom left: Mrs. Vanderbilt's Room, one of several rooms in the Vanderbilt Mansion designed by Ogden Codman

Top right: Bellefield Mansion, the parks' main administrative building, with the Farrand Garden in the foreground

Bottom right: The Roosevelt Ride, a field test of the shuttle service



## Why Action Alternative Two is Preferred

An analysis of the potential environmental impacts of each alternative is included in the draft environmental impact statement. Potential impacts on cultural resources, natural resources, visitor use and experience, park operations, and the socioeconomic environment were considered in the environmental analysis. Overall, Action Alternative Two provided more benefits than the other alternatives.

With its strong reliance on partners, Action Alternative Two offers greater potential for improved resource preservation and stewardship over the long term and for livelier sites. Partnerships and innovative programs should increase community involvement in the parks. Partner participation would free up park employees and park funding by taking on important new projects while allowing the parks to work through the backlog of major projects. This alternative also offers greater flexibility in resource treatment and would allow a more practical, cost-effective, and sustainable approach to landscape management over the long term by applying current practices to historic land uses. It would encourage interpretation for more diverse audiences, promote recreational uses, and make park interpretation more relevant to contemporary concerns. Moreover, it echoes to a greater degree than the other alternatives the Roosevelts' ideals of active participation in government and civic life.

## Who are the Park Partners?

Partners provide advocacy, volunteer workers, and assistance in raising funds and thus potentially play key roles in park operations. NPS has formal agreements with five organizations operating on, or with a primary focus on, the historic sites: the Eleanor Roosevelt Center at Val-Kill; Honoring Eleanor Roosevelt: A Project to Preserve Her Val-Kill Home; the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Historical Association; the Beatrix Farrand Garden Association; and the Frederick W. Vanderbilt Garden Association, Inc. Agreements with the FDR Presidential Library and Museum and the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute also affect aspects of the parks' operation. In addition, the NPS provides technical and financial support to the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area and works with many nonprofit organizations and governmental entities to advance stewardship of its resources.



Freshwater tidal marsh at  
Roosevelt Cove

## A Note About Funding

The implementation of the approved plan, under any of the alternatives, will depend on future NPS funding and service-wide priorities, as well as partnership funds, time, and effort. Please note that the approval of a GMP does not guarantee that funding and staffing needed to implement the plan will be forthcoming. Full implementation of the plan could be many years in the future.

## We Welcome Your Comments

Public input and discussion have been vital in forming the alternatives. Our next step is to refine the proposals and prepare the final plan, making any changes as appropriate based on the substantive comments received. So, please share your thoughts with us.

You can comment on this summary document or on the full-text version of the plan. Please note that any personal identifying information provided in your comment will become part of the public record and may be made publically available.

To submit comments, to read the full plan, or to request a copy, visit either of these websites:  
[www.Roosevelt-VanderbiltPlan.org](http://www.Roosevelt-VanderbiltPlan.org)  
<http://parkplanning.nps.gov/rova>

We also welcome comments by fax:  
845-229-7115

Or via mail addressed to:  
Superintendent  
Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites  
4097 Albany Post Road  
Hyde Park, NY 12538

For more great photos of the Roosevelt-Vanderbilt parks, check out our Flickr group at:  
[www.flickr.com/groups/rova/](http://www.flickr.com/groups/rova/)

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Corbis: Cover image of FDR; 4 left; 7 left.

Courtesy of Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library:  
6 top left, right; 10 left; 11 left.

Daphne Geismar: 11 right.

Matthew Garrett: All cover images (except historic photos and Top Cottage); 2; 4 top center, top right; 5 top center, top right; 9 left, right; 11 center; 12 top left, bottom left, top center, top right, bottom right; 13 top left.

National Park Service, W.D. Urbin: Cover image of Top Cottage; 4 bottom center, bottom right; 5 bottom right; 9 center; 10 right; 13 top right, bottom right; 15.

National Park Service Historic Photograph Collection, Harpers Ferry Center, photographer unknown:  
6 bottom left; 8 right.

Richard Cheek: 5, bottom left; 12 bottom center; 13 bottom left.

Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Sites Collection:  
7 right; 8 left, middle.



Ranger with children in  
the Wallace Center