

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE *both cards*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 7 1979
DATE ENTERED	<i>approved</i> FEB 8 1980

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Albany Post Road

\_\_\_ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Hyde Park

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

New York

36

Dutchess

027

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(if applicable)*

North Atlantic Region, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

15 State Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Boston

\_\_\_ VICINITY OF

Mass.

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
 REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Dutchess County Clerk

STREET & NUMBER

22 Market Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Poughkeepsie

New York

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

\_\_\_ FEDERAL \_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
 SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Springwood, the family estate of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, overlooks the Hudson River at Hyde Park, New York, 80 miles north of Manhattan. Roosevelt gave the 33.23-acre estate and the 12-acre Library properties to the United States and oversaw passage of the enabling legislation, the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Because Roosevelt stipulated that the enjoyable view from the mansion to the Hudson River be protected, the Park Service undertook a land assembly program. Restricted to acquiring land previously owned by the family, the government has received sizeable donations totalling 137 acres from the FDR foundation and Gerald Morgan, Jr. The Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site now contains 264.51 acres that extend from the eastern shore of the Hudson River to U. S. 9 about one mile south of the hamlet of Hyde Park.

The Library properties, while not under Park Service jurisdiction, cover an additional twelve acres and house Roosevelt's White House papers, other related memorabilia, and his personal office. Two wings, designed decades earlier by Roosevelt and added in 1971, are dedicated to his wife, Eleanor.

The Site has extensive plantings of over 200,000 trees, in plantations, orchards, reforestation and many fine specimen trees. FDR, who covered his entire estate with trees, made very specific provisions in the deed to insure their replacement.

In 1975 twenty-four acres adjacent to the north boundary of the Roosevelt site were given to the Park Service as a scenic variance by Gerald Morgan. The Morgan Estate includes a large mansion, Bellefield, and four outbuildings. The Mansion has been adaptively restored to house the administrative functions for both the Roosevelt and Vanderbilt Sites.

Historic preservation efforts will focus on the Home as it was primarily at the time of FDR's life. There is an active program of restoration and reconstruction of selected structures, and maintenance or reestablishment of the landscape features important to Roosevelt. There is also an effort to coordinate park planning with decisions and efforts made by town officials and historical/environmental groups in the area.

Preservation of the estate's surroundings is a planning goal directed at neighboring properties, the town of Hyde Park, and the river bluffs of the Hudson's opposite shore insofar as those properties affect the view Roosevelt was so fond of. There currently exists a restriction promoting open space uses for 100' east of U.S. 9 and encouragement is being given to local officials to enact strict land use controls aimed at preserving the open space rural character of the area. In particular, a restriction on the lands west of U.S. 9 to low density and low intensity uses between the Roosevelt and Vanderbilt sites is desired.

Springwood--Roosevelt House (No. HS1)

Originally a two-story wood frame house built sometime between 1790 and 1805, the main house has always faced east toward the Albany Post Road and away from the river. Successive owners have considerably altered the central portion of the house. Josiah Wheeler, who acquired the house in 1845 and lived there until 1867, added a three-story tower to the south end and a two-story servants' wing to the north. The

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

ca. 1800, 1915

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Hoppin and Koen

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site is the only place in the United States where a President was born, grew to manhood, and lies buried. It bears the stamp of his remarkable personality in countless ways, both physical and intangible.

Roosevelt's roots were deep in the Hyde Park estate, known as "Springwood." The famous rose garden and the hemlock hedge, both about 125 years old, surround his chosen grave site. The headstone follows his design. The pond was a significant element as he swam there in his efforts to recover from polio. Poignantly, he often spoke of the splendid view from his bedroom looking toward the Hudson and the mountains beyond. FDR stated in the deed donating the property that the view should be preserved. In addition, the setting is preserved by the Newbold/Morgan Mansion and grounds.

The home of Franklin Roosevelt is intimately connected with events great and small that provide an insight into the man. The site was the locale of Roosevelt's battle from 1921 to 1928 to overcome polio and return to politics. Until 1941 the two ice houses were filled with ice from ponds each winter, and FDR claimed the ice had a special taste that made drinks a little better. Each election eve, beginning in 1910, Roosevelt's neighbors came in a torchlight parade to wish him well, and during his Presidency, he and his advisors kept running totals of election returns in the dining room. Christmas at Hyde Park was very much a part of the Presidential years. From the small study, Franklin Roosevelt delivered some of his famous "fireside chats" and made decisions that determined the world's destiny.

The Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is architecturally significant because it displays alterations made to an early Federalist style house by a family which continuously occupied the structure for over seventy-five years.

Over 200,000 trees planted throughout Roosevelt's adult life in plantations, orchards, specimens and as forestry experimentations covered his entire estate--1,200 acres at its greatest--twice that of Frederick Vanderbilt's estate to the north. His deed to the property included explicit requirements for tree replacement.

James Roosevelt, his first wife Rebecca Howland, and his second wife Sara Delano, were art devotees and collectors. James' and Sara's only child, Franklin, inherited and developed this interest. The collection of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt includes furnishings that were saved from Mt. Hope (the Hyde Park ancestral home which burned), pieces purchased on trips abroad and other heirloom pieces. The Delano family's involvement in the China Trade is expressed by a number of oriental objects.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

National Park Service "Historic Structures Reports" on file at North Atlantic Regional Office

Snell, Charles W. "Historic Structure and Ground Report; Bellefield, the Newbold/Morgan Mansion" National Park Service 1977

Wilkins, George Y. "A Report on the Birthplace of F. D. Roosevelt" NPS 1950

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 264.51

UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 8	5, 8, 7	4, 2, 0	4, 6	2, 4	5, 4, 0	B	1, 8	5, 8, 8	9, 0, 0	4, 6	2, 4	6, 0, 0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		
c	1, 8	5, 8, 8	9, 0, 0	4, 6	2, 3	7, 4, 0	D	1, 8	5, 8, 7	7, 2, 0	4, 6	2, 3	5, 2, 0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

*See site plan*

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Bronwyn Krog, Preservation Historian; Marlene Rockmore, Historian NARO

ORGANIZATION

DATE

National Park Service, North Atlantic Region

4/5/79

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

15 State Street

223-3778

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Boston

Mass

# 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES  NO  NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is  National  State  Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

*Shirley W. Krog Acting* DATE 4/24/78  
*Acting Asst. Dir. Cultural Resources*

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*Carol O'Shull*

DATE

2-8-80

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

*Kristin O'Connell*

DATE

2/5/80

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Wheelers also laid out a garden to the north and east of the house and planted a hemlock hedge around it which survives today.

When James Roosevelt, Franklin's father, purchased the house and ground in 1867, it "had a profile resembling a train of cars," with the south tower rising a story above the remainder of the house. The Roosevelts made additional modification in 1887 by adding a deep bay to enlarge the dining room and a smoking room with a small bedroom above it. A delicately carved mantelpiece was installed in the Snuggery in 1887. In 1892, the present staircase was installed and the next year the verandah was extended around the southwest part of the house. Springwood was electrified in 1908.

The last major structural changes were added in 1915 by Franklin and his mother, Sara Roosevelt. The weatherboards were removed and the central portion of the house stuccoed; a tower was built on the north to match the one on the south; a large play-room was added on the third floor; and stone wings were added at each end. The south wing had a library on the first floor and three bedrooms on the second. The north wing contained a dining-sitting room for the servants and a small schoolroom for the children on the first floor. The second floor contained five bedrooms and baths for servants.

Springwood presents an imposing facade, despite its piecemeal construction, with a sweeping balustraded terrace, roof balustrade, entrance portico and north and south wings. The central portion is a creamy gray stuccoed frame construction and the wings and exterior chimney are of local fieldstone laid in a coursed rubble masonry construction.

The original farmhouse, in the center of today's Springwood, was two stories with a full basement, measured 46' x 39' with a heavy timber frame, filled with crude bricks and clad with wide boards. Originally covered in weatherboard, the farmhouse was a domestic residential vernacular version of the prevailing Federal style. The house still retains some of its 6-over-6 double-hung and symmetrically placed sash windows.

The major renovation undertaken in 1915 by Hoppin and Koen of New York City altered the exterior to its current appearance. As with many Federal makeovers, the roof was raised for a full third story and period detail was added in the form of decorative elliptical and half-round windows capped above with swags. The four-columned portico leads up four steps to the elaborate front entrance topped by a half-round fanlight featuring a prominent white keystone which is repeated at the top of each window on the stuccoed structure. Window panes in the addition are early period 8-over-8 and there are other fussy details used, more elaborate than the original restrained expression. The overall attempt, however, to tie together a jumbled house with a style predicated on order and symmetry was quite successful.

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Coach House (No. HS3)

The weatherboard and shingle, wood frame Coach House, built in 1886, is a local vernacular adaptation of Queen Anne. Designed by Newburgh, New York architect F. C. Withers, it features whimsical details of a turreted cupola, rounded oriel with a dormer gable that repeats the roof gable and a half-timbering in upper story doorways. The building remains essentially unchanged. A manure pit became the foundation of an extension to the tack room and a screened porch was added to the second floor living quarters. The building is in good condition.

Reconstructed Garage/Stables (No. HS4)

The Stable, originally built about 1850 by Josiah Wheeler, was modified in 1910 to serve as a garage for the automobiles owned by the Roosevelt family. The building includes a full basement used by the driving horses and trotters, ground floor which served as a carriage house, and the second story which provided storage space and perhaps living quarters for the coachman and family. Other improvements were made in the 1940's and 1950's. Burned in 1971, the National Park Service reconstructed the building in 1974. The exterior appearance is close to the original, but the construction is 1974 balloon frame with steel I-beams.

Small Ice House (HS 6)

The wood frame Small Ice House, erected between 1845-1867 by the Wheelers, measures 14' x 16', has drop sidings, earthen floor and wood shingles. Its condition is good.

Garages (No. HS7 and HS 16)

The Garages are simple frame construction weatherboarded buildings built by the Roosevelts in 1911. They are in good condition and are currently used for storage.

Large Ice House (No. HS9)

The salt box, frame Ice House was built by the Roosevelts in 1898. Both ice houses were in use by the Roosevelt family until 1941, filled each winter with ice from local ponds. It is in good condition and is currently used for storage.

Hot Bed (No. HS 10)

The concrete Hot Bed was installed by the Roosevelts north of the Rose Garden and is in good condition.

Greenhouse (No. HS 11)

Construction of the existing greenhouse was begun in 1906. This three-section building was erected by Charles Mitchell of Poughkeepsie, New York, at a cost to Mrs. Sara

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Roosevelt of about \$3,700.00. The larger section to the south is the rose house, the north wing is for plants requiring lower temperatures such as carnations, while the other section is a small moist room for ferns, all used for decoration in the Roosevelt homes. Attached to the north side of the rose house and to the west end of the fernery is the potting shed.

Since its completion in 1907, this greenhouse has remained in continuous use, first by the Roosevelt family and later by the National Park Service. Today, as previously, the flowers from this greenhouse adorn the family residence throughout the year. The condition of this building is good.

Laundry (No. HS 12)

The wood frame weatherboarded Laundry building, built by the Wheelers around 1850, was used by the Roosevelts until 1941 and remains in good condition. The basement under the laundry was used as a root cellar by the Wheelers and the Roosevelts. The other half of the one-story structure was used for coal storage.

Pump House (No. HS 13)

The Pump House, with a crude stretcher bond brick construction and pyramidal roof, was built by the Roosevelts in 1916 to protect the pump that brought water from a reservoir west of the house to a storage tank. It is no longer in use.

Ram House (No. HS 30)

The Ram House was built by the Roosevelts to house a hydraulic ram that brought water from the reservoir and was used before the Pump House's construction. It is in poor condition.

Gardener's Cottage (No. HS 15)

The Gardener's Cottage, built by the Wheelers during their residency, is Carpenter Gothic in style, an attempt to create a picturesque cottage with the lavish use of wood ornamentation such as bargeboards and finials in the peaked gables over deeply recessed eaves. The gable windows have Gothic arches, and little board-and-batten hoods top the windows of its only full story. The hood is repeated over the main entrance, and the small porch and door are framed by formed sawn-wood sides pierced by trefoils. The casement windows have diamond-shaped panes and wooden shutters. The tile chimney flue pots are missing as they have been since 1945. The overall effect is wholly charming and appears to be unaltered and in good condition. It is now used as an employee residence.

Duplex House (No. HS 20)

The two-and-one-half story frame Duplex House rests on a stone foundation. Each quarter has six rooms and one bath, a basement and attic. Reported to have been

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built in 1895, the bathrooms were installed later in 1925. The weatherboard structure with wooden corner boards is a rectangular block with a screen-enclosed sun porch with a shed roof. There are two interior chimneys.

Hot Bed (No. HS26)

The concrete Hot Bed is located near the Large Ice House and was built prior to 1933. It is in good condition.

Old Reservoir (No. HS 27)

In 1881, James Roosevelt built a dam across the creek to the west of the Home and south of the Pump House to form a pond or reservoir from which ice could be taken in the winter. It was a source of water for the estate buildings. Water was lifted from the pond to the storage tank. The condition of the reservoir is fair.

Ash Pit (No. HS 29)

The Ash Pit, built by the Roosevelts, is of brick construction and is in fair condition.

Tennis Court (No. HS 32)

The Tennis Court was installed by the Roosevelts and is in fair condition.

The Roosevelts' Graves and Rose Garden (No. HS 34)

The graves of Franklin Delano and Eleanor Roosevelt are marked by a plain white marble monument designed by FDR. The monument was placed, in 1945, immediately north of the burial plots. The Rose Garden, within a large hemlock hedge, dates back to the 1880's when the lot was used for raising fruits and vegetables. The present garden was designed by a Mr. Anderson in 1912. Roses were planted in beds along the east side of the east alley of the garden. The gardens and monument are in good condition.

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"Bellefield," the Newbold/Morgan Estate, originally constructed ca. 1795, was a two-story Federal style house resting on an elevated foundation, square in plan, with a flushboard exterior and gabled roof with four chimneys, a pair at either end. A lower, recessed two-story wing was attached to the house on the north end and a one-story kitchen wing, dated 1796, with a gable roof, extended northward from the two-story north wing. The original house contained approximately 16 rooms.

Between 1840 and 1860 a flat bracketed cornice was substituted for the original cornice and a verandah with wrought iron balustrades and uprights was added around the east (front), south and west elevations. Inside the house on the second floor, the east-west center hall was eliminated, thus enlarging the southeast bedroom. On the first floor, the original Federal style mantel in the southwest parlor was removed and replaced by a marble mantel.

When Thomas Newbold purchased the residence together with 15½ acres of land in 1885, the mansion retained its mid-nineteenth century appearance and plan.

Between 1909 and 1911, Thomas Newbold engaged McKim, Mead and White to enlarge and remodel his Victorian home into a Colonial Revival Mansion of 29 rooms and 5½ baths. The front porch and door were torn down on the east elevation and the exterior walls were faced with stucco. The north wing was enlarged and set flush with the main house and a new, two-story brick wing was added to the south end of the main house. A second story was added to the 1796 kitchen wing. A new gable roof with six dormers was constructed. On the front elevation, the main house received a round-headed dormer flanked by two dormers with triangular pediments on the wings. The dormers on the western slope all have triangular pediments. A new colonial revival door with a rectangular toplight and sidelights was added to the center bay of the front facade sheltered by a large rectangular portico. The portico roof was supported by six wooden columns of the Doric order.

The second floor opens onto the portico roof and is enclosed by a wooden handrail in a Chinese Chippendale pattern. Inside the remodelled mansion, a large entrance hall was created on the first floor of the old main house. The Federal mantelpiece was put back in place in the library. Between 1912 and 1975 alterations to the interior of the mansion have been few and the exterior has retained its 1911 appearance.

All the extant outbuildings except the barn were built between 1905 and 1917.

1. Old Barn

The two-story barn, located on the north side of the farm facing south, has a slate covered gable roof and vertical board-and-batten siding. The eastern portion of the first floor is occupied by three stalls and the western section by two rooms. The second story, a single long room, was used as a hayloft.

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2. Stone House (Residence No. 1)

The one-and-one-half story Colonial Revival fieldstone residence has a gable roof with returns and a dentil molded cornice. The front entrance is protected by a classical porch supported by wooden Doric columns. The windows, double-hung sash, 6-over-6, have flat stone arches and exterior louvered shutters. The house served as the residence for Superintendents of the Newbold/Morgan estate. No original plans can be found. The National Park Service has modernized the kitchen and utility systems.

3. Old Garage

The Old Garage, probably built about 1905, is a one-story cement block building with a gable roof. On the facade, two wide double-hung windows, 6-over-6 lights, flank a round arch doorway with a double door for vehicles. The interior of the old garage, one large room with a cement floor, has not been altered. A one-story wood frame shed, used for storing lumber and small machinery, is at the north end of the garage. It is one of the earliest cement block buildings in the United States.

4. New Garage

Designed by McKim, Mead and White in the Colonial Revival style and built 1916-1917, the new garage is a one-and-one-half story fieldstone structure with a full cellar and slate covered gable roof with a wide chimney at either end. Four dormers with triangular pediments project from the east slope of the roof. Between the first and second dormer from each end is a small round-headed dormer with an elliptical window. The center of the west elevation of the first story has two arch garage doorways.

Part of the first story interior forms a large room which served as a garage. The remainder is occupied by two bedrooms, a bathroom and a stairhall.

5. Pump House and Water Tower

The pump house, water tower and electrical pumping system were installed prior to 1921 and supplied all of the water for the Newbold/Morgan estate until 1975. The pump house is a one-story frame structure, T-shape in plan, with clapboard walls and a tar paper covered gable roof. The wooden water tower tank, installed on top of the steel tower sometime prior to 1956, stands northeast of the pump house.

6. Two Cold Frames

Two Cold Frames, built of cement and measuring 7½ feet by 13 feet each, were constructed prior to 1926. Cold frames and hot boxes were used on the Newbold/Morgan estate in lieu of greenhouses from 1885 to 1975.

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Generally, the collection consists of late nineteenth and early twentieth century furniture, paintings, prints, sculpture, books, rugs, glass and ceramics. A group of Roosevelt horse-drawn vehicles (a coach, carriages, and sleighs) are exhibited in the reconstructed garage/stable. The Coachhouse displays a small assortment of tack.

The significance of the Newbold/Morgan Mansion in its own right derives from its association with the era 1890 to World War One when Dutchess County was the country home of many of America's most prominent industrialists, financiers, and politicians. Thomas Newbold was a man of local importance serving as State Senator for the Hyde Park district from 1883 to 1885. His house is significant architecturally because it demonstrates how the architectural firm McKim, Mead and White remodelled and enlarged a late-eighteenth century sixteen-room house. Currently the house serves as the Park Headquarters for the Roosevelt/Vanderbilt National Historic Sites.

Though not administered by the Park Service, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library is an integral and essential part of the area and a major element in the grand scheme. The basic design and choice of materials were Roosevelt's and the building was erected by a private corporation whose members he knew. The authorizing resolution gave him almost complete control in his capacity as donor. He laid the cornerstone and welcomed visitors when the museum was opened. His personal office, reminiscent of the White House years, had a strategic location. His final imprint was in the basic design of the two wings added in 1971.

Eleanor Roosevelt ably summarized the intangible significance of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS:

I think Franklin realized that the historic library, the house, and the peaceful resting place behind the high hedge with flowers blooming around it would perhaps mean something to the people of the United States. They would understand the rest and peace and strength which he had gained here and perhaps learn to come, and go away with some sense of healing and courage themselves.