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HISTORICAL BASE MAP DOCUMENTATION

SAGAMORE HILL

SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

NEW YORK

by

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DENVER, COLORADO

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Sagamore Hill

(Historical Base Map Documentation)

Physical Characteristics

Topography

Long Island, a terminal moraine is flat or gently rolling, and its light topsoil is underlaid by glacial deposits of sand and gravel. From east to west across the island extends a sandy ridge which at some points attains a height of about 200 feet. The highest point on the island is High Hill, which has an altitude of 410 feet.

Climate

The climate of New York State is one of great variability. It is generally hot in summer and cold in winter, with record temperatures of 104°F. above and 24°F. below zero having been recorded in Albany. The normal annual mean temperature is 48.4°F. for that city.

Throughout the state generally temperatures of 100°F. are rare in summer, as are sub-zero temperatures in winter. Average annual percipitation in Albany is 34.58 inches.

Soil

The soil of New York largely consists of glacial drift of varying composition and depth. Clay, formed by decomposition of limestone and shale which glaciers once pulverized, is found in large quantities throughout the state. New York's deepest and most fertile soil is in the river valleys and along the shores of Inkes where clay and rich alluvium have been deposited by glacial action and later upland erosion. The soil of approximately the thirds of the state is suitable for farming.

Flora

The flora of New York is equally varied. It includes 149 species of native and naturalized trees, as well as a vast number of flowering shrubs, plants and ferns. In the Westchester and Long Island areas the native flora includes various species of oak, hickory, and pine; alos birch, tulip, maple, beech, gum, and laurel. Berries, grapes, cherries, apples, peaches, and plums comprise a few of the native fruit plants.

Fauna

New York's natural resources are vast and diverse. Its fauna is extremely varied with many northern as well as southern animal species inhabitating this geographical transition zone. Some of the species of native fauna which have become extinct or which have been almost exterminated by shooting and trapping, are the wild turkey, panther, timber wolf, otter, wolverine, elk, and moose. Many others, such as the fox, porcupine, raccoon, opossum, woodchuck, muskrat, rabbit, and squirrel have remained abundant throughout the state. It has been estimated that there are at least 265 species of birds that inhabit the state during some portion of each year. Birds that are year-round residents include the English sparrow, the common crow, and species of woodpecker and hawk. Summer residents, the robin, thrush, catbird, bluebird, wren, a number of species of swallow, the meadow lark, Baltimore and orchard oriole, and chimney swift. Game birds include several species of duck, the partridge, pheasant, plover, snipe, woodcock, and ruffled grouse. Hawks, owls, and an occasional eagle, comprise a few of the birds of prey. Fish abound in the fresh and salt waters of the state. Long Island, long noted for its shellfish, is a great center for salt water fishing. Almost 400 species of fish inhabit the waters of the state.[1]

The Land

In 1873 Theodore Roosevelt came to Oyster Bay when his parents first took up summer residence at "Tranquility." The area had an irresitible appeal--the water, the benches, the woodlands, the open fields, the wildlife stirred his imaginative soul. On November 22, 1880 he determined to establish roots there and acquired a Quit Claim deed from Thomas Youngs of Oyster Bay for 60 719/1000 acres.[2]

In Deed F. C. & W., dated August 20, 1883, Roosevelt acquired from Thomas Youngs the major portion of the property for a consideration of $20,000. He acquired in all an estate totalling 155 acres.[3]

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1. The Encyclopedia Americana, complete in thirty volumes, 1829-1953; New York--Chicago Americana Corporation, p. 188-191.

2. Lib. 644 op. 395; Rec. Dec. 30, 1884, 5p.m.; Cons. $1.00; Ack. Dec. 10, 1880. See Lib. 406 of Mortages p. 362. Mortages on land discharged, June 2, 1887.

3. Lib. 618 op. 224; Rec. Aug. 29, 1883, 9 a.m.; Cons. $20,000; Ack. Aug. 21, 1883.

Shortly after purchasing the property Roosevelt sold two tracts--one to his sister Anna ("Bysie" or "Bye") and one to his Aunt Anna B. Gracie. These tracts were located on the southern portion of the property.[4]

Within a week of his final purchase of the property, Roosevelt December 20, 1883, wrote Bysie relative to the tract of 28.29 acres that she had purchased:[5]

> I paid ten thousand dollars down and gave a mortgage for the remaining twenty thousand at five per cent interest. Your land will cost about $7,500; of this you will need to pay $2,500 down, while the remaining five thousand you can either pay down at once, thus clearing your property of all encumbrances forthwith, or else keep it as part of the mortgage, paying 5 per cent interest a year, and the principle whenever you feel inclined, or have saved enough. The details can be arranged in October, but as regards the $2,500 you had best write at once to Uncle Jim and tell him to turn it over to me, as I have already paid the ten thousand, and will need the money as soon as convenient.

In deed, F. C. & W., dated December 16, 1884, recorded in Lib. 644 op. 406, he sold to his Aunt Anna B. Gracie 32 529/1000 acres for a consideration of $5,000. This left him with an estate of approximately 91 acres. The next property exchange involved the sale of six acres of land on the southern boundary to James Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt comments on this in a letter to Emily dated simply June 5:[6]

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4. Deed F. C. & W.
Dated Dec. 15, 1884, L. 644 op. 401, Rec. Dec. 30, 1884.
Cons. $5,000 — Theodore Roosevelt
Ack. Dec. 13, 1884 — to
Cont. 28 19/100 Acres — Anna Roosevelt
All that certain piece or parcel of land & Consituate at Core Neck.

5. Hagedorn File Roosevelt Birthplace.

6. Sagamore Hill files. This is not recorded in the Nassau Co. files. Nassau Court files begin 1899. Previously it would have been in Queens Co.

> The shrubs and trees have grown beautifully.
> You would hardly know the place--We sold the
> field between the old barn & Bamie's property
> to Mr. James Roosevelt--Six acres for $2400.
> It is an advantage not having it to cultivate.

Though the letter is undated it is obvious from its content that the sale was effected before the Sunday on which Archie was christened. Since he was born April 9, 1894. This would be the year.

Two other property exchanges occurred in 1906. In a deed dated August 14, 1906 Emlen Roosevelt sold 17 acres to Theodore Roosevelt including a 20 foot right-of-way. The next day, August 15, 1906, Theodore sold 19 acres to Emlen Roosevelt. This was in effect a property exchange of mutual interest. This undoubtedly paved the way for the new hard surface road with its 20-foot right-of-way. This road was later constructed in 1912.

There was another exchange of property in 1945:[7] "Edith K. Roosevelt, William M. Cruikshank, Guranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Theodore Roosevelt to Eleanor B. Roosevelt dated 6/23/45 recorded 6/29/45. This was a four acre tract in the Old Orchard area.

In 1949 following the death of Mrs. Edith Roosevelt at the age of 87, the Sagamore Hill property was sold to the Roosevelt Memorial Association.[8]

On August 1, 1961 The Theodore Roosevelt Association sold to Philip A. Zollar of Cove Neck Road an 11 acre tract which is more

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7. Liber 200 cp. 125.

8. Maps and Illustrations--Map of Property Situate in the Incorporated Village of Cove Neck . . . Surveyed Jan. 20, 1949 by Theo. S. Prime--Map B.

fully described as follows:[9]

> The North eleven acres in Lot. No. 514 of Block A, Section 26, School District No. 9 of said Village of Cove Neck, such eleven acres to be bounded on the North by lands of E. C. Zollar and a private road, on the East by a private road, on the west by lands of E. C. Zollar and on the south by a line to be surveyed by A. J. Edwards--T. S. Prine of Huntington, Long Island, running approximately parallel to the north of Sagamore Hill Road so that such plot will contain as nearly as reasonably practicable eleven acres, all in accordance with sketch annexed hereto and marked Exhibit "A".

The sketch by Theo. S. Prine shows the location of this tract which was sold for $42,000. Unfortunately this is the tract on which Mrs. Roosevelt's "Summer House" was built--the point to which she so frequently came to enjoy the commanding view and escape from household cares.[10]

By Act of July 25, 1962 (76 Stat. 217) the Theodore Roosevelt Association was authorized to donate the Sagamore Hill property to the United States. Deed No. 35342 was dated July 8, 1963. It was filed for record July 10, 1963 and recorded among the land records of the county in Book 7179 of Deeds at page 353. It consisted of 85.00 acres more or less, Tracts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5.[11]

Known as Sagamore Hill National Historic Site the deed to the area was accepted by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall in ceremonies at the site July 8, 1963.[12]

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9. Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace files. See: Appendix - Property Map Sagamore Hill August 1961--Map C.

10. See: Maps and Illustrations--Map D.

11. See: Appendix: Owners Title Insurance Policy--Item D: Letter of Robert Kennedy, Attorney--Item E: General to Honorable Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, April 24, 1964.

12. National Park Service News Release July 5, 1963. See: Appendix--Item F: Federal Register July 19, 1963--Item G: Public Law 87-547--Item H: 87th Congress, H.R. 8484--Item I: Report of Possessory Rights--Item I: December 9, 1963.

Taxes

In the first week of May 1970 a visit was made to the Court House in Mineola, New York to examine the Nassau County tax records in an effort to pinpoint more accurately specific years when improvements were made to the property. Investigation revealed that these records had been transferred to the Nassau County Historical Museum. A check of these records revealed the following tax records on Sagamore Hill for the years 1885-1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895:

1883-1884	Dist.	Acres	Real	Personal	Aggro	Digtax	Tax
Roosevelt, Theodore	1	91½	10,000		10,000		126.00
1885-1886	1	91½ (illig-ible)?	12,000		12,000		39.20
1887	1	91½	12,000		12,000		39.20
1888	1	91½	12,000	2,000	14,000	250	56.80
1889	10	86½	30,000	15,000	45,000		765.00
1891	1	91½	15,000	2,000	17,000		187.00
1892	1	91½	15,000	2,000	17,000	50	190.40
1893	1	91½	15,000	2,000	17,000	50	711.40
1894	1	86½	13,500	2,000	15,500		266.60
1895	1	86½	13,500	2,000	15,500	50	266.60

In 1895 the tax records show the estate as consisting of 86½ acres--six acres having been sold the previous year to James Roosevelt. It will be noted that there was a big jump in property taxes in 1889 with the "real estate" value going from 12,000 in 1888 to 30,000 in 1889 and "personal property" from 2,000 to 15,000. This brought a storm of protests which brought a downscaling in 1891 to 15,000 for real estate and 2,000 for personal property. Evenso a 3,000 higher evaluation remained for real estate though the personal property went back to that of 1888.

Woodland and Cultivated Fields

Located in Cove Neck, Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York the Sagamore Hill property was well chosen for it had beauty, charm, and splendid isolation. There was no house in sight, no one to "look in the pantry door," "no need to close the shutters." Its open meadows and shaded hills were nicely balanced between woodland and farm land with soil well suited for vegetables, fruit, and crops. It was "real country," unmarred and unspoiled by the scars of man. This gave it special appeal to Theodore Roosevelt and his family. In a real sense it was a world apart.

Roosevelt describes the sight:[13]

> Sagamore Hill takes its name from the old Sagamore Mohannis, who. as chief of his little tribe, signed away his rights to the land two centuries and a half ago.

Apparently no survey was made of the property at the time of its purchase, however, a rought sketch map was drawn by Theodore Roosevelt shortly after the purchase of the property. It was drawn on the reverse side of a page on which Roosevelt had roughly sketched some of the main features for the new house--Sagamore Hill. The upper left corner of the map bears this notation:[14]

Map made by
T.R. for his
worker & assist.
when he first
bought this
property
Sagamore Hill

The map is particularly revealing in the main property features it identifies--roads, fields, woodland, orchard, barn, crops, fences, ponds, and spring. It definitely shows the farm was in operation at the time of its purchase. In addition to a barn and orchard there is shown 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 inturn is east of the cornfield. The southeast and a major part of the southern part of the property is identified as woodland. In addition to the cornfield two other fields are shown--one some distance south of the barn, the other in the southwest section of the property. A road is shown running through the approximate center of the property. This is bisected by a road that passes just west of the barn to connect with a road that skirts the field of buckwheat on the north. Two ponds are identified, one in the north central part of the property later named the "woodpile pond" and the other in the southeast corner later called the "lower lake." A frog spring is shown in the north central section of "cedar hill."

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13. Roosevelt, Theodore, An Autobiography, p. 342. See: Maps and Illustrations--Oyster or Syosset Bay . . . U.S.G.S. Map 1847--Map E.

14. Sagamore Hill NHS files. See: Maps and Illustrations--Map A.

The greater portion of Sagamore Hill estate was woodland as is shown on the Emlen Roosevelt Map entitled: Map of Property Situate on Cove Neck, Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, N.Y. belonging to W. Emlen Roosevelt & Others. Survey by C. P. Darling.[15] [1906] This map is the best source to indicate the ratio of wooded areas to open fields during the Presidential years.

In a letter to Henry Whittemore, July 6, 1901, Roosevelt briefly describes the property:

> The name of my place is Sagamore Hill. It contains about a hundred acres, most of it woodland but a considerable portion pasture land or under the plow.

The area under cultivation varied with the seasons and good farm practices. The Oyster Bay Pilot of June 20, 1903 carried an article entitled "President Roosevelt at Home":[16]

> The estate of Sagamore Hill comprises about ninety acres, forty of which this season are under cultivation, the farming operations being superintended by Noah Seaman is proud of his potatoes.

In an unidentified newspaper clipping headed "the Presidents Farm" there appears the following reference to the acres under cultivation in 1903:[17]

> The President farms forty acres at Sagamore Hill, the farm being superintended by Noah Seaman. The garden is flourishing in spite of the growth, but the hay crop is burned up. Seaman is proud of his potatoes.
>
> "This is one of the best potato farms about here," he said the other day. "Last summer we surprised everyone. A man from Virginia was here visiting the President one day, and came into the field where we were hoeing. He went back to the house and got the President just to show him the potatoes.

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15. Maps and Illustrations--Map F.

16. T. R. Papers, Scrapbooks 1903.

17. T. R. Papers, Scrapbooks 1903.

"I'd like to take some of those home in my grip," he said.

"Send him a barrel, Seaman," said the President.

"Those potatoes were called Empire State when they left the ranch, but they call them Roosevelts in Virginia."

In 1905 the acreage under cultivation was apparently only half that of 1903. In that year Henry Beach Needhart visited Sagamore Hill accompanied by O. P. Beckley of the photographic firm of J. Horace McFarland Company for the purpose of interviewing the President and preparing a special article for the Country Calendar, entitled, "Theodore Roosevelt As A Country Gentleman, How the President Works and Plays at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay--A Full But Quiet Day." He writes:[18]

His woodland? you may be sure he takes pride in it. And he will gladly tramp through a section of the woods. He goes in doors and soon returns, axe in hand. The walk, not withstanding the pace is set by the pace-maker, is a great delight. The President tells all about the estate; ninety-five acres--about twenty under cultivation--yielding everything that is needed for the table in the way of vegetables. And he talks entertainingly on the subject of forestry. The lindens, so ornamental because of their dense foliage, are his favorite trees. He does not say so, but perhaps the use they are put to--that of protecting more delicate trees--leads him to admire their sturdy ability to break the force of the gale for the tulip trees, which at Sagamore Hill are magnificient, growing to a great height, and as straight as an arrow--his admiration is unbounded. And the locusts, so abundant in the neighborhood, are praised for their value as shade trees. The native plants do not escape his attention. Has anyone seen pipissewa in such great quantities. The bloodroot grows finely, although it was transplanted from another part of the estate.

In the interview with Mr. Archibald Roosevelt at his home, October 27, 1969, an effort was made to determine more specifically the identity

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18. The Country Calendar, October 1905.

of the fields under cultivation during the Presidential years. He stated: "There were two big fields and an apple orchard east of the house--timothy and corn were grown here. One of these fields was pasture land. One big field, now all grown up with trees, was west of the house. This was always timothy--not a very good field. Smith's field which was north of the house was mostly fallow. Hay was stored in two places, the old barn and the stable."

The subject of the fields and more particularly the pasture field was taken up with Mrs. Ethel Derby in the tour of the grounds, May 7, 1970. With maps and photographs in hand we had explored the area in considerable detail on foot including the flower garden and the vegetable garden areas when the writer requested her to more specifically identify the pasture or cornfield. She replied: "The parking area of today was the cornfield or cloverfield." She then identified a photograph, the writer had obtained from the Roosevelt Collection at Harvard University, as one she had taken. She gave it this caption in her own handwriting: "Daisy and Clover Field at Sag. Hill--Cow pasture." The photograph is looking east to Cold Spring Harbor.[19]

One of the farming scenes that was appealingly caught shows Quentin in his little Studebaker wagon wistfully watching the loading of the hay wagon. This Mrs. Derby labelled simply: "Quentin in his wagon."[20] A second photograph shows what Quentin had been waiting for--the chance to be towed by the hay wagon. He sits in his wagon holding the tow rope he can release at will. Mrs. Derby labelled this photograph--"Tagging the Hay Wagon--Quentin in his wagon, Sag. H." The President is also shown haying at another point.[21]

The field to the southeast in front of the old barn alternately grew hay and corn. A photograph of the new windmill in 1905 shows the field in corn.[22]

The woods were identified by Mr. Archibald Roosevelt as consisting chiefly of: "oak, chestnut, locust, wild cherry, maple, hickory, and beech. There was also to be found cedar and pine.[23]

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19. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--29.

20. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--30.

21. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--31 and Illustration--32.

22. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--33.

23. Interview, October 27, 1969.

One of the photographs taken by O. P. Beckley of J. Horace McFarland Company for Needham's article in the Country Calendar, October 1905, shows the President chopping a fallen log that appears to be a beech.[24]

Much of the seed for Sagamore Hill was purchased from the Macniff Horticultural Company, Seedmen & Horticulturists 54 & 56 Vesey Street, New York. One receipt was marked: "Sold to Col. Theo. Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, L.I., New York, April 10, 1916, 1bbL. Potatoes Uncle Sam 650." This was marked "paid" May 15, 1916.[25]

Turnip Patch Woods

The Turnip Patch Woods were apparently located east of the Roosevelt residence beyond the apple orchard en route to the beach. It was through this inviting woodland that the President and Mrs. Roosevelt used to steal away as the opportunity presented itself near dusk to make their way to the beach for a dip. Many years later Mrs. Roosevelt wrote her eldest son of hearing: "A chorous of evening song from the wood thrushes in the "Turnip Patch Woods" and recalled the days "when Father and I used to walk up the path thru the woods after bathing, just at the hour when their songs were particularly musical."[26]

Old Orchard

The Roosevelt sketch map previously cited (Map A) clearly establishes the fact that old orchard existed at the time the property was acquired in 1883. The children found this apple orchard a particularly popular spot. It was easy to imagine the family concern when in 1905 the orchard was attacked by the San José scale. Noah Seaman alerted the President to the problem in a letter, February 9, 1905:[27]

> they expect to start in and spray at once for the scale. Mr. Swan informed me that

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24. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration 34.

25. T. R. Papers, Series 13 A. Business Papers, 1901-1918, Box 1.

26. Hagedorn, Hermann, The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill, p. 41. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration 35.

27. T. R. Papers, Series I, 1905, Box.

> Mr. E. Roosevelt with a number of others has contributed and they have enough funds to make a start. I went one night to the schoolhouse in OB and herd Professor George T. Powell of New York, it was very interesting as well as instructive, he showed on pictures of the scale very much enlarged also a blight called scab makeing dry brown spots on the apple also the millen that lays the eggs that the worm found in the core of the apple is hatched from. . . .
>
> I told Mr. Swan I would write you and ask you if you would be willing for them inspect and spray the trees on your orchard.

In the letter he enclosed an article on the subject which was reprinted from "Formula Book of the Department of Agriculture State of New York." The article discusses the subject at some length.[28]

Immediately showing his concern, the President, through Loeb, wrote Seaman, February 10th, enclosing "a check for $50 as a contribution to the cause," with a request that it be turned over to Mr. Chas. Smith.[29]

Working with exceptional speed, community representatives drafted an aggressive seven point plan of attack entitled: "Plan of Co-operative Campaign Against San José Scale in Oyster Bay and Vicinity."[30]

The Committee consisted of Charles F. Swan, Chairman, Charles H. Jones, C. W. Wetmore, S. Y. Bates, E. Morgan Griffin, and Richard Dawning. Mr. E. Morgan Griffin was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

On February 19th the New York Sun carried an article on the problem:

> PRESIDENTS' TREES IN DANGER
> San Jose Scale Threatens to Kill Many of Them at Sagamore Hill
>
> Oyster Bay, L.I., Feb. 18--An inspector from the State Department of Agriculture visited Sagamore Hill, President Roosevelt's home over-

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28. See: Appendix--Item J.

29. Ibid., Series II, 1901-1908, Letterbook 108.

30. See: Appendix--Item D.

> looking Oyster Bay harbor to-day, and in company with Charles F. Swan, chairman of the San Jose Scale committee of the Oyster Bay district, carefully examined the fruit trees and other trees on the Presidents' estate.
>
> The inspector found that the San Jose Scalle is threatening to choke out the life of many of the Presidents' best fruit trees. Not only are the trees on the Sagamore Hill estate suffering, but trees in the vicinity. On the estates of W. Emlen Roosevelt, Thomas S. Young and other wealthy residents of Oyster Bay were also examined and the results were the same in each instance.

These prompt measures of the Committee paid off and the Sagamore Hill and other orchards of the area were saved.

Fencing

The characteristic fence at Sagamore Hill was post and rail though single strand wire fencing was used in part in the area east of the stables and the new barn and possibly elsewhere.[31]

Apparently some wire fencing was erected in the spring of 1904 in view of Loeb's letter to Noah Seaman, March 31, 1904:[32]

> I enclose herewith, for your approval, bills of the American Steel & Wire Company, dated March 26th.

On May 3rd that spring Loeb wrote Seaman:[33]

> I send you herewith the bill of Joseph Hegeman for fencing, together with several bills from the American Steel and Wire Company which I presume relate to the same matter.

Thanks to an unknown photographs, the exact nature of the wire fence can be determined from a contemporary photograph, quite likely

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31. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--36.

32. T. R. Papers, Series II, 1901-1909, Letterbook 108.

33. Ibid.

taken by a member of the family, showing Quentin getting over a stile. Mrs. Derby entitled it: "Quentin on stile at Sag. Hill." The photograph shows clearly that it was a heavy spiraled wire and that there were four separate strands, spaced evenly apart to make the fence.[34]

Roads

The initial road system at Sagamore Hill is shown on the Theodore Roosevelt Map--Map A (Maps and Illustrations). With some elaboration, for which little or no information was found, this continued to be pretty much the pattern until the hard surface road was constructed. Designed for carriage traffic, these roads were considerably improved the Presidential period and covered with crushed oyster shells as the writer was informed by Mr. Archibald Roosevelt.[35]

The road alignment during the Presidential years is best shown on the Emlen Roosevelt Map--Map F entitled: [36]

> Map of Property Situate on Cove Neck
> Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, N.Y.
> Belonging to W. Emlen Roosevelt & Others
> Survey by C. P. Darling. 1906

Fortunately it is also shown on a number of contemporary photographs. The pleasing character of the winding dirt road at the entrance is shown through a graceful archway of trees. The sign on the left warns the visitor:[37]

PRIVATE ROAD
AUTOMOBILES
FORBIDDEN

A second photograph shows a higher bend of the road with an unidentified fiqure standing on the left. This photograph was apparently taken in the spring when the locust trees were in bloom.[38]

A third photograph shows the front approach road nearing Sagamore Hill. This is one of the photographs taken by O. P. Beckley of the

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34. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations--37.

35. Interview, October 27, 1969.

36. Maps and Illustrations--Map F.

37. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--38.

38. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--39.

J. Horace McFarland Company in the summer of 1905 for an article on Roosevelt by Henry Bench Needham for the October issue of the Country Calendar. Mrs. Derby labelled this: "Front road to S. H."[39]

A fourth photograph shows the character of what Mrs. Derby labelled the: "Back road." It is believed this portion still exists in the section that approaches the Pet Cemetery.[40]

It was not until Roosevelt returned from his African hunt that thought was given to the construction of a hard surface road to better accommodate automobile traffic. Soon after his return he learned from Emlen Roosevelt of the skill of a Norwegian engineer Hans Rude Jacobsen who had recently moved to Oyster Bay and had been engaged by Emlen Roosevelt. A college graduate in 1898, he was employed until 1902 by the Royal State Highways of Norway. Coming to this country in 1902 he became Resident Engineer on the building of the Rapid Transit Tunnel under 42nd Street and the East River to Long Island, New York. Following a vacation in 1909 he returned to New York and in the fall of that year bought an engineering business in Oyster Bay.[41]

At Roosevelt's request he came to Sagamore Hill in 1910 to discuss the construction of the new road. Jacobsen describes the interview and the construction of the road:[42]

> I arrived there at the appointed hour and was led by Mr. Lee the family butler to the side porch, where I found the Colonel reading a book. He greeted me most attably and mentioned the fact that I had done some engineering work very satisfactorily for his cousin Emlen; then he stated that the present dirt road was not fit for automobile traffic and a new modern road must be built. He preferred, he said, to have it built on his own land, but if this was not practical or advisable then to build it partly on his land, for which he already had made arrangements.

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39. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--40.

40. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--41.

41. Undated letter of Hans Rude Jacobsen to Mrs. Ethel Derby [about 1927]. Files--Sagamore Hill.

42. Ibid.

From where we stood, we could overlook part of his land, an open field which I immediately thought should not be cut up for a road. I suggested that I first stake out a road on his land and we could then discuss alternatives. The Colonel agreed saying "splendid" where upon I received a beauty handshake. He escorted me to the front door and I took my leave.

Within a few days, I had the preliminary road stake out with large stakes which could readily be seen from Sagamore Hill porch. On a subsequent visit I pointed out the stakes to the Colonel, who turned to me and said with emphasis on every word: "Mr. Jacobsen, if that is the best road you can give me on my own land, I would rather move my house, than have that road!"

I then suggested the more rustic road achieved by using also some of Emlen Roosevelt's land. The Colonel agreed and asked me to go ahead with all the necessary engineering work and let the contract for such a road from the main highway to Sagamore Hill, a distance of about on [sic] half of a mile.

Again the former president escorted me to the front door, we shook hands and parted, I with the proud knowledge of having talked not only with the world's most famous statesman, but also with a thoroughly delightful and friendly gentleman.

As concrete roads at this time had not come into general use, we decided to build a macadam road.

During the building of the road Colonel Roosevelt took an intense interest in everything concerning the work and had his special requests. He wanted a much wider gutter built than I considered necessary and, of course, he got what he wanted.

It is very important in building such roads to use a heavy steam roller and lots of water to consolidate the layers of broken stone. When the rolling took place near the house, the Colonel became perhaps somewhat annoyed at the noise of the engine, and

one day when I was inspecting the work, he came out from the house and asked very pointedly: "Mr. Jacobsen, when will the steamroller be finished with its work?" I promised to have it out of the way by Thursday, three days later, to which he said: "you better, and I am delighted to hear it, because on the following Thursday the Prime Minister of Canada will be here to visit me, and if the roller is not out of the way before then, I am afraid there will be international complications." He grinned broadly, showing his white teeth, while saying the last sentence.

The Colonel could also be angry, as when the steam roller had rolled over and broken a few bricks in the pavement under the . . .[porte-co-chere] of his house. He called my attention to it, as it was carelessness by the engineer on the roller and it was waste of good brick. I, of course, agreed fully and said so.

We had a period of rain and storm at one point during the work so that the scows with crushed stone did not arrive as fast as desirable, which delayed the completion of the road. We were sitting in his study discussing the delay, and I told him that the stone had been ordered a long time ahead; it was unfortunate, I said, that the weather should interfere and cause delay, a matter which was beyond our control. However, I was not able to pacify the Colonel as easily as that. He thought differently. "Iff [sic] a man of my regiment in Cuba had accidentally shot an other soldier and advanced the excuse, he did not know the rifle was loaded, we would have had the man court maritialed!"

The Colonel's anger did not last long. He followed me to the door; we shook hands as usual, and I departed. Mrs. Roosevelt who was admired by all and whom I often met, and spoke with, had heard of my little encounter with the Colonel; she apologized to me later and regretted what her husband had said. I told her I did not mind at all.

The day after his famous Columbus, Ohio speech on February 21, 1912, when he declared "My hat is in the ring" and also decided to run for the presidency on the Bull Moose ticket, I drove out to Sagamore Hill. He had returned to his home. With the mass of high ranking politicans, friends of Roosevelt and reporters gathered outside and inside the house, I saw little chance of speaking to him; but before I reached the portico, the Colonel, evidently having seen me ttrom [sic] his study, appeared at the front door, threw it wide open, and said, "Come in Sir." He helped me to remove my overcoat, hung it up on the rack and led me into his study. Although there were many waiting to speak to him on this important day of his life, he gave me all the time I required in connection with some details of the roadwork; he escorted me afterwards back to the coat rack took my coat, held it until I had it on and said with a friendly grin: "Goodby Sir, glad you came."

Finally the work was finished. This road, winding through the woods of tall trees with several stretches of rustic wooden fences, was all that the Colonel wished for, it stood up well under traffic and when I drove over it 40 years after its completion, it was in very good condition. I also received the following letter from the Colonel, dated Oyster Bay, June 3, 1915:

> My dear Mr. Jacobsen:
>
> I want to thank you for the road. It is in excellent shape and you did a most admirable job." [Handwritten] "It has been satisfactory in everyway."

Vista Cutting--Chopping

Few forms of exercise gave the President greater pleasure than chopping wood. Not only did it develop the chest and back mucles but it helped to take inches off the waist where it was especially needed. In his early Western experience Roosevelt had always insisted on doing his share of the rough work of the ranch which included chopping firewood for the long cold winters. He had the fortunate knack of making pleasures out of chores. To him chopping was fun whether it be for firewood, clearing trails or cutting vistas.

The day before Christmas 1896 he wrote Lodge:[43] "The weather this time has been ideal; cold, with lots of snow, so we have been able to ride and sleigh, and Bob and I in addition have had much fun on the skiis and chopping."

On April 9, 1901, Roosevelt wrote Ted at Groton:[44]

> I am chopping vigorously in the trees--my course having met with the hearty approval of Seaman [foreman] which I think did much to convert mother, who had previously looked upon my course with suspicion.

Quite likely the course of this cutting was either west to the Bay or north to the Sound since it was important to keep the views of the waterways open. They enjoyed so much sitting on the porch and watching the boats pass by. To do this required cutting at given intervals. One of these was September 1906. On the 23rd the President wrote Kermit:[45] "I have chopped trees, especially where it would clear our vista."

That the President took his chopping seriously is seen by the fact he employed the aid of a member of his cabinet in choosing just the right axe for weight of head and length of handle. On February 23, 1903, Gifford Pinchot, Secretary of Agriculture wrote him:[46]

> I return herewith the axe you sent me some time ago, with the handle reduced to the proper length. I am afraid you will find the head somewhat heavy when it comes to chopping, but Samson is going to send you one which will be a better weight.

As in tennis adverse weather never stopped him when he wanted to chop. On September 27, 1905, he wrote Kermit:[47] "Today it has

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43. Selections From The Correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt And Henry Cabot Lodge, Vol. 1, p. 248.

44. T. R. Papers, Series II, 1901 Letterbook 28, Part Two, p. 477.

45. Letters To Kermit From Theodore Roosevelt, Edited with Introduction and Preface by Will Irvin, p. 156.

46. T. R. Papers, Series I, 1903 Box 54. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration 42.

47. Ibid., Series II, 1905 Letterbook 58.

> begun to rain. I shall probably have to chop industriously for exercise this afternoon.

Apparently the love of chopping was infectious for April 15, 1908 finds his cousin and next door neighbor Emlen Roosevelt writing him:[48] "I am looking forward to the summer when I shall see something of you. There are many trees we can cut and much poison vine and old roots we can grub up on our land as well as in the body politic."

One of the main vistas was cut on Smith's field as is seen in Roosevelt's letter to Bye, August 15, 1906:[49]

> It has already been a great comfort to have Smith's field, because it has enabled us to cut out a good vista.

This would appear to have been involved in the mutual land exchange of that year with Emlen Roosevelt. This vista would have improved his view to the north and the Sound.

Flower Garden and Vegetable Garden

There is general consensus of opinion among the living members of the family--Mrs. Alice (Roosevelt) Longworth, Mrs. Ethel (Roosevelt) Derby, and Mr. Archibald Roosevelt that the flower garden at Sagamore Hill was in no sense a formal one. This is further borne out by two contemporary photographs taken in the summer of 1905 by the J. Horace McFarland Company, photographer O. P. Beckley.[50]

In the interview with Mr. Archibald Roosevelt and his wife a special effort was made to explore, at some length, detail information on the flower garden and the vegetable garden. Mr. Roosevelt, though suffering a rather painful discomfort at the time, graciously prepared a pencil sketch of the area identifying from memory flowers, shrubs, fruit trees, berry bushes, and vegetables in the adjoining garden.[51]

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48. Ibid., Series I, 1908, Box 132.

49. Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard University, Anna Cowles Mes.

50. Harvard University. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--43 and Illustration--16.

51. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--44.

This interview had been kindly arranged by Mrs. Jessica Kraft, Curator of Sagamore Hill and a former Secretary to Mrs. Edith Roosevelt in her late years.

With the assistance of the McFarland photographs, which the writer had brought with him, and a flower manual kindly supplied by Mrs. Roosevelt, it was possible for them to determine, with these memory aids, the varied nature of the flowers in the garden. They included: carnations, petunias, marigolds, zinnas, snapdragons, asters, larkspur, salvia, sweet william, lemon verbina, bachelor buttons, columbine, sweet peas, cosmos, delphinium, "lots of nasturtims and chrysanthemums" and "cabbage roses." Mrs. Roosevelt's favorite rose was the Duchess de Brabant.

The Archibald Roosevelt sketch shows the flower garden bordered on the north by a high board fence occupied the northwest corner of the garden. On the west, the garden was bordered by a row of peach, pear, and plum trees. On the south it was lined by currant and goose berry bushes and beyond that by a row of cherry trees. On the east it was bordered by the vegetable garden which in turn was divided by a grape arbor of Delaware, Niagara, Catawba and Concord grapes as shown on the sketch. To the east of the grape arbor was corn, asparagus, beans, beets, carrots, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, canteloupes, watermellons and strawberries, and raspberries. Along the high board fence back of the vegetable garden was a row of sunflowers.[52]

In a visit to Sagamore Hill, May 7, 1970 this sketch was shown to Mrs. Ethel Derby who confirmed it and further amphlified it in her own handwriting.[53] With sketch in hand we were standing on the southwest corner of the flower garden when she fondly pointed out a section on the right as "Kermit's and my part of the garden." She also identified the two large box still standing as the "Lincoln box" which her father had set out as slips from the boxwood on the Lincoln Birthplace. One of these box is apparently diseased but prompt attention may save it. She also indicated a spot where a tub of water always stood in easy reach for watering. Near it she indicated the section where yellow roses grew which were such a favorite of both her mother and her father. Back of the woodshed she indicated the site of an "old oak tree." At the writer's request she kindly indicated these points on the Archibald Roosevelt sketch in her own handwriting.

One of the McFarland photographs looking northeast shows the southern portion of the flower garden in intimate detail. Fruit

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52. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--45, Illustration 46, Illustration 47, and Illustration 48.

53. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--45.

trees are shown lining the western border. Also shown is a section of rustic fence, a ridged arbor, and a well defined section of walks.[54]

Another McFarland photograph, which looks southwest, shows the northern portion of the flower garden in such detail as to permit ready identification of many of the flowers shown. In the background is seen the lodge and stable.[55]

It would appear that Mrs. Roosevelt was in part guided in her planting by Maurice Thompson's Summer Garden for the Vice President ordered a copy from Messrs. G. P. Putnam Sons, May 15th, 1901:[56]

> Will you send me out here Rhodes History of the United States and Maurice Thompson's Summer Garden, if possible so that I get them by Saturday.

In a letter to E. H. Newton, Upper Strasburg Frank Co. Pa. May 6, 1901, Roosevelt acknowledged the gift of trailing arbutus:[57]

> I thank you for the arbutus. We have beautiful flowers around here and Mrs. Roosevelt and I go out to pick them often.

Mrs. Roosevelt was very fond of flowers and enjoyed the pleasure they gave either in working among them or in arranging them for the house. To protect herself from the hot sun in the garden she usually wore a sun bonnet. Roosevelt comments on one of these in a letter to his sister-in-law, Emily T. Carow, August 16, 1903:[58]

> I wish you could see Edith in her pink sunbonnet. It is very useful for her work in the garden, and it is also very beaming.

Roosevelt made a point to come back to Oyster Bay each fall to vote. On one of these occasions in 1904, he was accompanied by his close friend Jacob A. Riis. After chatting with neighbors they decided to ride out to Sagamore Hill for another fond glimpse.

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54. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--43.

55. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--44.

56. T. R. Papers, Series I, 1901 Letterbook 28, Part Two, p. 908.

57. Ibid., p. 770.

58. Ibid., Series II, Letterbook 41, p. 364.

Riis comments:[59]

> Roses were blooming still, and heliotrope and sweet alyssum, in Mrs. Roosevelt's garden, and down at the foot of the lawn a wild vine crept carressingly over the stone that marks the resting-place of the children's pets.

As the writer toured the grounds of Sagamore Hill with Mrs. Ethel Derby, May 7, 1970, he inquired if trailing arbutus were found growing wild there. We were near the "lower lake" when she pointed to a hill on the right located on the Emlen Roosevelt property. "There on Trent Hill," she said, "we used to hunt arbutus."

Roosevelt's knowledge of flowers was by no means as definitive as was his knowledge of birds and animals. This he readily admitted in a letter to Mrs. Frances M. Abbott, September 14, 1907:[60]

> I am sure I shall really enjoy your book. I know but little about flowers, most of my knowledge coming thru Mrs. Roosevelt. About birds I know what a layman may, and the book of a truthful and sympathetic observer always appeals to me.

Buildings, Dwelling House, 1884

During the cold, crisp days of the winter 1884 Roosevelt had given considerable thought to the building of a home for his darling Alice. He was not quite sure what the outward appearance of the house should be but he had pretty definite ideas as to what he wanted on the inside. Just what these ideas were he sets forth in a letter to the Editor Country Life in America dated Sagamore Hill Oct. 3d 1915:[61]

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59. Riis, Jacob A., Theodore Roosevelt The Citizen, Johnson Wynne Company, Washington, D.C., 1904, p. 315.

60. Ibid., Series II, 1907 Letterbook 75. See: Maps and Illustrations--Map G. (Historical Base Map) She also identified as shown on revised sheet: "Lower Lake," Heron Colony road, Old Indian encampment area, "baby's walk," big white oak (one favorite climbing tree), "woodpile pond," pasture, clover field, wood shed, back road, arbor, Smith's Field.

61. Files Roosevelt Birthplace.

> By the way, as an unimportant detail, I was just as responsible for the rest of the house as for the library wing--indeed rather more so, for the first was built under my direction by Mr. Rich, and the latter was much more directly due to Grant La Farge. I wish I had more claim on La Farge's work!
>
> The house was built thirty four years ago; My means were strictly limited, and I did not know enough to be sure what I wished in outside matters, what I desired to live in and with; I arranged all this so as to get what I desired in so far as my money permitted; and then Rich put on the outside cover with but little help from me. I wished a big piazza, very broad at the n.w. corner where we could sit in rocking chairs and look at the sunset; a library with a shallow bay window opening sooth; the parlor or drawing room occupying all the western end of the lower floor; as broad a hall as our space would permit; big fireplaces for logs; on the top floor the gun room occupying the western end so that north and west it looks over the sound and bay. I had to live inside and not outside the house; and while I should have liked to "express" myself in both, as I had to choose I chose the former. Some day let me show you, or whatever deals with these matters, the inside!

These ideas he outlined in a pencil sketch to the architects Lamb and Rich.[62]

The Articles of Agreement were made March 1, 1884 between Theodore Roosevelt and John A. Wood & Son, Carpenter, Lawrence, L.I. and provided the "dwelling house" was to be completed on or before the "1st of October"--at a cost of $16,975.000.[63]

The house was to be erected on the crest of the hill which provided a sweeping view in every direction--with a good view of the bay to the west and of the sound to the north. Roosevelt writes:[64]

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62. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--49.

63. Appendix--Item K.

64. Roosevelt, Theodore, An Autobiography, p. 342.

> The house stands right on top of the hill separated by fields and belts of woodland from all other houses, and looks out over the bay and sound. We see the sun go down beyond long reaches of land and water. Many birds dwell in the trees around the house or in the pastures and the woods near by, and of course in winter gulls, loons and wild fowl frequent the waters of the bay and Sound.
>
> The house was a well constructed Victorian structure of frame and brick with wooden siding on the upper floors a mustard color, the bricks red and the trim green. There were prominent gables, dormers, and verandahs with three large chimneys. In all there were twenty-three rooms ten of which were bedrooms, and eight fireplaces. Additional rooms were provided for the maids on the third floor.[65]

Once the contract was signed Roosevelt did not tarry long to follow the progress of the construction but headed west to find adventure and challenge in ranch life. Soon he made a heavy investment in the chimney Butte Ranch in the Badlands along the Little Missouri. Later he established the Elkhorn Ranch about 35 miles north of Medora. Roughing it toned his muscles and greatly improved his health.

The summer of 1885 found Sagamore Hill completed and ready for occupancy--and into it moved Bye and little Alice who had been left in her care. A delightful hostess, Bye soon filled the bedrooms with guests eager to follow the hounds or to play polo. This gay life enticed Roosevelt East and soon he was in the thick of things. No one rode on the chase more daringly and he soon developed a proficiency at polo.

About this time Roosevelt began seeing something of Edith Carow and by November 1885 they were secretly engaged. In the spring of 1886 he returned to his ranches in the west where he remained throughout the summer. In the fall he returned east and unsuccessfully ran for mayor of New York.

In November 1886 he sailed for Europe and on December 2nd, married Edith Carow. That winter he was to suffer heavy losses to his cattle due to an exceptionally severe winter. By February

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65. Putnam, Carleton, The Formative Years, p. 532. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--50.

he was longing for the sight of Sagamore Hill. In the latter part of March 1887 Roosevelt brought Edith to Sagamore Hill for the first time. Soon it became for them home in every sense for the word. Edith was busy arranging the new furniture--a handsome dining table, side board and chairs they had purchased in Florence before the news of the ranch diaster. With obvious enthusiasm Edith efficiently assumed the duties of running the house on a limited budget making cost entries for just about everything in her Account Book. The staff she had was a modest but efficient one. There was a cook, a waitress, a chambermaid and a family nurse--"Mame"--Mary Ledwith, who had served the Carow family for years. On the outside there was a farmer, Noah Seaman (a converted oysterman) and a boy who operated the farm. In addition to two work horses there were two riding horses--Sagamore and Caution. A dog Peter and a rowboat just about completed the picture of Sagamore life at this time. Soon two polo ponies were added much to the pleasure of Roosevelt and a number of his polo playing friends. Again too following the hounds became a prominent feature of weekend life.[66]

September 17, 1887 the first of four sons was born to the happy family and given the name Theodore, Jr. Alice was delighted with the new arrival. For the next two years Roosevelt devoted full time to writing. The first two volumes of The Winning of the West appeared in 1889. In March of that year he returned to the political scene with his appointment as head of the Civil Service Commission. During the next six years he demonstrated fearless executive ability in his attack on the spoils system.

On October 10, 1889 a second son was born--Kermit. Two years later on August 13 the second daughter was born--Ethel. April 9, 1894 a third son was born to be given the name Archibald that was soon shortened to Archie.

In 1895 Roosevelt accepted appointment to the head of the New York Police Department. Here again he made a name for himself as he routed out corruption and organized a model, efficient, effective force.

In 1897 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy by President McKinley. On November 15th of that year the fourth son, Quentin was born. During the next two years he vigourously pushed Navy prepardness as the danger of war loomed with Spain. When finally war became a reality, with the sinking of the Maine, he eagerly sought to raise a volunteer cavalry unit composed chiefly of the hearty men of the western plains. With the approval of the project

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66. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--51, Illustration 52, and Illustration--53.

by the President the regiment was quickly raised and after six weeks training in San Antonio, Texas, they shipped for Cuba under the command of Colonel Leonard Wood. After the first skirmish on Cuban soil Wood was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and Roosevelt was moved up to the command of the regiment as Colonel. He cut quite a figure in his army uniform.

The daring exploits of the dashing Colonel and his Rough Riders catapulted him to fame--and political fortune. Returning home to a clamorous welcome, Roosevelt had hardly arrived before he was being urged to run for Governor of New York. News of his nomination was received at Sagamore Hill as was later the news of his election. Well schooled in the practical operation of municipal, State and Federal agencies, he established a new high for honesty, efficiency and effective administration of the office. He carried through Civil Service reforms, supported a more equitable tax law, improved the educational system, provided for improved conditions in tenement housing, and made merit the badge for appointment.

Roosevelt was preparing to run for re-election as Governor when some of the party big wigs decided to try and shelve him by pushing him for the Vice Presidency. The effort succeeded and again the news reached him at Sagamore Hill. He was not happy about it, however, for he feared it represented the end of the political trail.

The Notification Committee, some hundred strong came by special train to Oyster Bay to formally notify him of his nomination, July 11, 1900. Sagamore Hill bussed with excitement as the members swarmed over the broad piazza and the grounds to receive a warm welcome from their gracious hosts. Things had taken on the air of a huge house party with carriages of every description unloading their guests when the Governor led the way to the north side of the house where the official part of the ceremony took place. Mrs. Roosevelt stood in the doorway and her face "beamed with pride and delight" as she listened to the words of Senator Walcott which announced that the Republican Party had chosen her husband for the second highest office in the land.[67]

After the ceremonies were over Mrs. Roosevelt announced that luncheon was ready and the Governor led the way into the dining room. After luncheon the members of the Committee enjoyed roaming about the grounds.

Most of the Roosevelt clan were present for the inauguration which went off quite well. Though he enjoyed providing over the

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67. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration--54.

Senate the week of the extra session, he feared he would soon tire of the office. Despite the fact his relations with McKinley were cordial it was soon obvious that he would play no important role in the administration. Feeling that he was facing a dead and political career he soon began to explore the possiblities of the study of law and passing the bar or of teaching history at graduate level in some established university.

Then with shocking suddenness an assasin's bullet projected him into the Presidency, September 14, 1901. Almost overnight Sagamore Hill became a byword with the American public. No longer was it the home simply of a prominent American official, it was now the home of the President of the United States--"The Summer White House." Through its doors passed an endless parade of the great and the near great, all faithfully chronicled in renors of newspaper print. Even the minutiae of life there was the subject of avid interest. Especially popular were pictures of the interior that exhibited so forcefully the stamp and personality of the hunter-President.[68]

The children at play, often times joined by the President, also made good copy. The rare scenes here shown, Mrs. Roosevelt's album, are valuable not only for the intimate and appealing picture they give of family life but of the nature of the grounds and surroundings at different stages of the Sagamore Story.[69]

North Room

Following his re-election in 1904 with its reassuring financial status, Roosevelt became increasingly aware of the need for an addition he felt would not only better accommodate the expanding needs of his active family but would also provide a more dignified and suitable room for more formal entertaining of an ever widening circle of social and political friends.

Apparently the subject of the addition was discussed at some length in late fall on the occasion of the visit of Grant La Farge and his wife to Sagamore Hill. Following this preliminary discussion in which Mrs. Roosevelt actively participated, Roosevelt wrote La Farge, January 27, 1905:[70]

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68. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations--55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, and 63.

69. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations--64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73.

70. T. R. Papers, Series II, 1905 Letterbook 87.

Edith has shown me your letter. In the first place, about the windows. We do not want transoms or windows that open in or out. We want windows that open up and down with outside blinds. We are a little doubtful as to whether the sky light is advisable. It might be more care than it was worth.

Now, about the words. Before settling on this I wish we could have some figures on the cost. As you know, we were very much nonplussed at the figures. Judging from the amount the Lodge's paid for their extension, we had not expected that the figures would be anything like as large. Would it be possible to have some other man, who might do the work cheaper, figure on them? How about the Oyster Bay builder Mailer? Our idea is to have this room done as cheaply as possible, and as nearly as possible in the style of the rest of the house. If we could afford it we would like to have it handsome; but we can not afford it, and therefore we can only have as much beauty as is compatible with building cheaply a room of the necessary size. Our idea was to have the floor of cheap hard wood, the ceiling of cheap wood, the walls with linen paper and finished in oak or similar wood like we have in the rest of the house. Now, if you think it would not be in congruous, and if the cost of the whole thing is not too expensive, then we could put in the four pillars with the wood back of them, and finish the fireplace with wood over it. But before spreeing to purchase the Tindalo wood and the mahogany log for these purposes, I think we ought to have an idea of what the whole expense will be. Then we can see whether we can afford to purchase these handsome woods even for this limited amount of work. Would have the four pillars and the wood back of them, and the wood above the fireplace, of handsome wood look incongruous? We love your plan with the bay window and with the pillars as a feature, and the big fireplace; but we feel we ought to know something as to what the cost will be before we commit ourselves to the expensive woods. Would it do to make the pillars of plain wood?

Replying almost immediately, La Farge assured the President that he would comply with his request relative to the windows and

that he would obtain estimates from "every source" in order to effect the construction "at the lowest obtainable figures." Two of the woods he proposed using--Hazel and Cypress had the merit of being both cheap and "beautiful." He wished those combined with Walnut for the pillars to provide a "charmingly harmonious combination."

"The sole extravagance as to material" was to be allowed to purchase "the log of Philippine wood-Camagon" which he had described in a letter to Mrs. Roosevelt. This "superb black wood" he wanted to use for the mantel and the spaces between the columns.

He further explained that he had ordered two big planks of Tindalo but he could use them on another job if they wished. With the use of ordinary woods and the reduction of the complication of design he fell they should get the room at "a remarkable figure." The one thing he held out for was the Camagon, the estimated cost of which was $250. "I want it in your room," he wrote. He inquired if they wished the room wired for electricity--if so this could be done for about $200. Further he thought they had better keep the sky light.[71]

On February 8, 1905 the President wrote Florance La Farge, wife of the architect, whose artistic and literary taste they valued highly:[72]

> Edith and Alice are agreed that the colors of the waistcoat as you originally proposed them--which I remember were brown and yellow--are far better than those of Grant's waistcoat; which so attracted my attention. So if it is not too late keep to the original plan.
>
> It was a great pleasure and comfort to see you both here.

On February 12th Loeb wrote La Farge:[73] "Mrs. Roosevelt wishes to know whether you can make it convenient to call to see her next Tuesday at twelve o'clock at 422 Madison Avenue."

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71. See: Appendix--Item L.

72. Ibid., Series II, 1905 Letterbook 54.

73. Ibid., Series II, 1905-1909 Letterbook 107.

Apparently all difficulties were resolved for on February 17th T. H. Netherland wrote La Farge:[74]

> Mrs. Roosevelt has asked me to transmit to you the enclosed order, and to assure you of her grateful appreciation of what you have done.

La Farge, son of the artist John La Farge, was a partner in the architectural firm of Heins & La Farge whose office was located at 30-32 East Twenty-first Street, New York. This was one of the most highly respected architectural firms in the country. Roosevelt tried to advance their interests both as Governor and as President. "Mr. Heins," he wrote James Knox Taylor, "is[75] the man whom on the recommendation of all leading architects of the State of New York I appointed State Architect while I was Governor. They are building the Cathedral in New York. Their standing is of the highest."

On February 20, 1905 Heins & La Farge forwarded to Roosevelt, through his Secretary William Loeb, Jr., three copies of the contract with John V. Schaefer, Jr. & Company "for the Presidents' work at Oyster Bay." The President was requested to sign and return two copies and keep one copy to which the specifications were attached.[76]

The New York Times, March 20, 1905, carried a brief article announcing that the President was breaking ground for the construction of a wing to his Oyster Bay Home:[77]

ADDING TO PRESIDENTS HOME

House at Sagamore Hill to be Extended in Width

> Oyster Bay, L.I., March 19--Ground has been broken for an addition to President Roosevelt's Sagamore Hill home. The addition will be 42 x 38 feet at the base, and will make a big improvement in the appearance of the house.

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74. Ibid.

75. T. R. Papers, Series II, Letterbook 28, Part One, p.250.

76. Ibid., Series I, Box 87.

77. Library of Congress, The New York Times, March 1905.

In the past, as one approached the house along the drive and it first came into view, it appeared small, owing to the side first seen. The addition will correct this.

On June 3rd William Loeb wrote Douglas Robinson enclosing the bill of John V. Schaefer, Jr. & Co. for construction work at Sagamore Hill and explained:[78] "The President has not sufficient funds on hand to settle this amount, and asks that you be good enough to arrange for its payment."

The wall papering of the room was done by Fuller & Company of 5 East 42nd Street, New York City. On June 26 they submitted their bill to Heins & La Farge for "work for Hon. Theodore Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, L.I., as per contract of June 15, 1905"--$178.30. Listed under "Extra" were:[79]

Two sidewall panels 48" x 8' 6"			
2 Rolls Japanese Paper 18-1071	$ 6.00	$12.00	$178.30
2 " " " (Hanging)	1.30	2.60	
Preparing sand-finished walls ceiling and to gable ends of room for papering		2.70	
95 sq. yards Muslin	8.00	7.60	
95 " " " (Hanging)	12.00		
2½ Days Board @	1.00	2.25	
		$38.55	
Credit			
28 Rolls Lining Paper (not used).10280			
28 " " " (not hung).30840		11.20	27.35
			$205.65

By June 30th work had progressed to the point that Roosevelt felt impelled to write Grant La Farge and tell him how pleased he was with the handsome new addition:[80]

I must write you a line, first to wish you and Florence the happiest kind of a happy journey, and next to tell you that you cannot imagine how delighted I am with the new room and how glad I am that I should owe to you this, which is the most attractive feature of my house, by all odds. Really I like it

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78. Ibid., Series II, 1901-1909 Letterbook 108.

79. Ibid., See: Appendix--Item M.

80. Ibid., Series II, 1905 Letterbook 56.

better than any room in the White House, which as you know is my standard of splendor! I am crazy to have you and Florence come out and see it. Perhaps if, as I hope, Edith and I are able to make that visit to you, you and Florence can come back with us on the Sylph and spend a night here. In comfort, in beauty, in dignity, the room is all that could be wished.

There are two or three changes we shall make, but these do not interfere with what I have said. The chimney does not draw at all, and we have had the builder out, who says it will have to be entirely rebuilt. We shall also knock out the little panes of glass in the windows, so as to have each window one big pane; and if possible we shall change the continuation of the hall so as to make it like the rest of the hall instead of like the room.

We have had trouble with the elk heads. Whoever measured the horns did not do it rightly, and they will neither go up without or within the pillars. We are going to set the shields forward by putting blocks behind them, but of course the effect of setting them forward will not be as good.

But these things are not of the least importance compared with the really extraordinary success you have made of the room, and the room gives an effect of quality in part to the hall.

So delighted was Roosevelt with the new room that he wrote Grant La Farge again, July 13th, to tell him so:[81]

I really must write you to say again what a constant joy the new room is. You are accustomed to doing big things on a big scale, and this was a small thing on a small scale, but I think you showed genius in doing it. It is so simple and yet

81. Ibid.

> so original and distinguished. To me it seems one of the handsomest room [sic]. I have ever known, and it is a joy just to sit in it. Moreover, what delights my American soul, it is not an imitation of anything. I do not see how anything could be more original and yet more beautiful and more appropriate. Having such a room in the house makes a real addition to my pleasure and will be a joy to me as long as I live.

Heins and La Farge replied on July 14th relative to Roosevelt's criticism of the defective chimney:[82]

> Replying to your favor of the 13th inst., the matter of the defective fireplace will be taken up with the contractors before the final certificate is issued. There are also some small matters in connection with the woodwork which we wish to have the builders rectify as soon as the President and his family leave Sagamore Hill.

On July 26th Heins & La Farge forwarded the following letter from Williams & Whitman, Civil and Sanitary Engineers, dated July 22nd:[83]

> This morning Mr. Hutchinson, the plumber at Oyster Bay, called us up on the phone and stated that Mr. Seaman had requested him to send his plumbers to Mr. Roosevelt's place to make certain changes in the Water System installed by us,--that he had just received word from Mrs. Roosevelt inquiring whether or not we were to stand the charges for these changes, and stopping the work until this matter was settled. As near as we could gather as to the exact changes requested by Mr. Seaman from our conversation over the phone, we would state that the plumbers were directed to cut a hole in the bottom of the storage reservoir in the ice house, and that the suction pipe was to be lowered to such an extent that the res-

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82. Ibid., Series I, July 8-23, 1905, Box 93.

83. Ibid., Series I, 1905, Box 947.

ervoir could be completely drained by means of the bulldozer pump located in the pumphouse. In explanation of the actual conditions existing in regards to this suction pipe, as we designed it and had it installed, we would state that we were very careful to put the strainer of the suction pipe far enough above the floor of this reservoir so that there would be no possible chance of drawings through the pump and forcing into the receiving reservoir in the top of the house, any dirt or sediment which may have settled to the bottom of this reservoir.

The wisdoms of this precaution, of course, is readily seen. The bottom of the strainer of the suction pipe was placed about 6" above the floor of the receiving reservoir.

Mr. Williams called at your office on Friday, and saw your Mr. Bush. He asked him about the Roosevelt work and Mr. Bush stated that Mr. Seaman had complained that the suction pipe leading to the bulldozer pump was 6", or there about, from the bottom of the reservoir, and that in emptying the tank it did not take the bottom 6" which was the dirtiest water. Mr. Bush stated, as Mr. Williams understood it, that he had told Mr. Seaman that the suction end of the pipe was put purposely at that elevation to avoid any sediment which might have settled in the bottom of the tank, passing through the bulldozer pump to the tank in the house,--and further--that he had told Mr. Seaman that the thing for him to do was to pump the bottom 6" out by hand when it was necessary to clean the tank, using a hand pump. Mr. Williams agreed with Mr. Bush in this, and emphasized the danger of polluting the main supply with any sediment that might collect should the suction pipe be lowered.

The absolute plans and instructions given by Mr. Seaman to the plumbers, we, of course, know nothing about. Our first intimation that Mr. Seaman had ordered the plumbers there, was given by Mr. Hutchinson, the plumber, this

morning. Of course, we do not feel that we should be held responsible for such changes or for the satisfactory working of the plant as we designed and constructed it, if we are not consulted and have not approved the changes contemplated. It is our desire, however, to have the plant entirely satisfactory, and we respectfully request your instructions in the matter.

In a letter to the President, August 9th, Heins & La Farge submitted two certificates for payment, discussed the progress of the work and stated that necessary corrections would be made in the fireplace and the water system:[84]

> I am sending you herewith two certificates; one the third payment to Schaefer & Co., and the other covering Fuller & Company's bill for the paper hanging.
>
> The Schaefer account includes an extra item of $72.00 for Walnut panels. These are the four large panels between the columns on both sides of the room, originally intended to be made in Camagon. It was found, however, that the Camagon log did not afford sufficient material to do this work properly, and at the same time to make a good job of the mantel. I accordingly directed that Walnut be used, and this extra charge represents the difference in cost due to their having to furnish wood not included in the original contract. It is a fair price and was an unavoidable extra. They have another claim of $34.16 for changing the shields to carry the elk heads. I doubt whether this is a proper charge, but have left the matter for further consideration when we make a final settlement. The payment of the amount of this certificate leaves a balance outstanding of $489.50, which is sufficient to cover the work still required to be done in correcting the faults in the construction of the fireplace, and also certain other small items that I have noticed in the finish of the room. There are some rough joints that ought to be made good, and the staining of the composition

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84. Ibid., Series I, See: Appendix, Item N, Series I, 1905 Letterbook.

capitals is not satisfactory. These matters, of course, will be attended to at the proper time.

Fuller & Company claim an extra of $27.35 over their contract price. Part of this is for the paper in the two large panels on the stair landings. These were omitted through an oversight in the original estimate, but as their figure was based entirely on the amount of the material used, I think it is only proper that this extra amount should be paid. The rest of their extra is for preparing the plaster to receive the paper. They found on reaching the building that the original plaster finish was not secure for the hanging of this very heavy material, and they therefore proceeded to do what was necessary to it. This involved the covering of these spaces with a mixture of plaster and glue, and also the use of a muslin lining instead of the paper lining originally contemplated. They have as you will see, credited you with the paper lining not used. I believe the whole extra is entirely proper and have therefore certified.

I am making an investigation into the matter of the pumping engine, and I shall let you know about it when I get all the facts. From what I have discovered so far I believe that the $475 extra will not turn out in itself to be an improper charge, so that the price of the work will not be changed. Apparently a considerable proportion of this item is really chargeable to the cost of the installation of a sunken-pump-house at the well, rather than the scheme originally contemplated, which was to set the pump in the ice-house. I do not, however, think the matter has been presented to us in a proper form, and it will undoubtedly require some clearing up to make the record straight. I shall see that this is done before we get through with it.

I am getting a list of the pieces of Camagon wood remaining unused, so we may see what can be done about a table.

> I believe this is a proper time for us to render you an account of our own charges. We shall have to make you the customary charge of 10 per cent, because the work is mostly interior finish, and a good deal of it in the nature of an alteration, and also it is not of great cost. I should have liked to make the charge less if it were possible. The commission is charged upon the total amount of the certificates issued so far, and the small balance remaining will stand until we have a final settlement of everything.

On August 14th Williams and Whitman wrote Mrs. Roosevelt relative to the Water System:[85]

> Our Mr. Williams, when at Oyster Bay on Saturday, offered to have one of our Engineers take charge of your Water System for a short time to run it and see that it was in perfect order, and stated that our Engineer would be there this morning. Before Mr. Williams reached the office Saturday afternoon, the following telegram was received:
>
> > "Do not send man to run engine until you hear from Mrs. Roosevelt." (signed) Noah Seamans.
>
> We are awaiting your favor, and would assure you of our earnest endeavors to make the system and all the work we have done for you, entirely satisfactory in every particular.

In his letter to La Farge on August 14th the President enclosed a check for Schaefer of $1000 but showed his displeasure in Schaefer's claim for an additional $34.16 for changing the shields when this was necessitated by his failure to do the work properly in the first place. Fuller and Company's bill of $205.65 he thought quite proper but he was very dissatisfied with the water system work of Willliams and Whitman. These problems he discusses in some detail in a four page letter:[86]

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85. Ibid.

86. Ibid., Series II, 1905 Letterbook 57.

I enclose a check for Schaefer of $1000. I emphatically feel that so far from Schaefer having a claim of $34.16 for changing the shields to carry the elk heads, that he ought to consider himself lucky that I do not make a deduction for his having botched the work. As you know, I have not said anything about this to Schaefer or been disagreeable about it, and I would not have said anything about it if he had kept quiet; but inasmuch as his stupidity has caused us trouble, and as the elk heads are not quite properly set as they should have been, it seems to me rather stiff that he would expect additional payment for a blunder which has damaged his work and can not be completely remodled.

I enclose a check of $205.65 for Puller and Company. Their extra is of course absolutely proper. I wish that you would wait, however, as regards Williams and Whitman. Seaman insists that there was funny business in connection with the rejection of the Emlen Roosevelt engine; that it was really all ready for delivery and could have been accepted. For instance, the engine which they actually did put in has broken down continually and the Emlen Roosevelt engine never has broken down at all. I have no doubt that they will be able in the end to make their work satisfactory, but it has not been satisfactory so far, and the other day when their engine broke down a flood ensued in the tank room and it came through the roof downstairs, something that has never happened before in our checkered house history. Hitherto we have always had plenty of hot water. Now we cannot get any, and have not been able to. To supply the house the engine has got to pump pretty nearly all day, and we cannot get any hot water in the bath room while it is pumping. So that hitherto Williams and Whitman have not made a success of their job. It is very nice to get the water out of the well, but there are moments such as these when it comes through the bathroom ceiling when we almost wish it were back in the well.

There are few checks that I ever draw with greater pleasure my dear Grant, than the one for $1140.66 to Heins and La Farge, architects. I cannot overstate my delight in the new room. It is a permanent and most valuable addition to my happiness in the home, and Mrs. Roosevelt feels just as I do about it.

Concerned at the President's displeasure relative to the changing of the shields and the faulty water system La Farge wrote the next day:[87]

I do not think you need worry at all about that matter of Schaefer's extra. I will hold him rigidly to a proper accounting when the time comes.

I have gone pretty thoroughly into the matter of the transaction regarding the engine, and I think I have got to the bottom of it. It is important that you should understand the matter in justice to those concerned, but it is one that I should prefer to report on to you in person, whenever it is convenient for you to have me do so. Of course I am greatly distressed at the difficulties and hitches that have arisen, and have caused you so much inconvenience and discomfort. We are doing all that we can to straighten this out. I sent Mr. Bush with a plumber and Williams & Whitman's man on the first train after the receipt of your letter, and they are at your house at this moment. The affair will be <u>followed up until we get it fixed</u>, and determine all questions of responsiblity.

If you and Mrs. Roosevelt feel like having me down tomorrow night or Thursday night, I should very much like to come if you are to be free, and I can tell you about the engine affair, at the same time I want say something to you about the matter at the end of your letter. I see perfectly how you are situated, but

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87. Ibid., Series I, 1905 Letterbook.

I do not want to give up until I have had one more talk with you, and suggest something that may make a difference.

Thank you a thousand times for what you say about the room--you give me greater pleasure than you know. . . .

With the opportunity not developing to discuss the faulty water system with the President, La Farge, on August 29th, forwarded him the letter of explanation which he had received from Williams and Whitman seven days before:[88]

. . . I beg to say very positively that the President is not indebted to Mr. Church for furnishing of either work, materials or machinery, and that the agreement we made with Mr. Church for the purchase of the engine, pump, jack, tank and for the services of workmen was based entirely upon business principles, and had nothing whatever to do with any advertising scheme on the part of Mr. Church. The following from Mr. Church dated May 20th will show you the original attitude:

"In case you desire to do so, I would be pleased to take the old Meitz & Weiss engine and pump in exchange toward one of my engines with pump, with suitable connections for the windmill pump."

A few days later, on May 25th, we wrote Mr. Church as follows:

"If you wish to give us a bid for what portion you wish to do. We cannot wait longer than Friday now to receive it, as we are compelled to finish the work by June 1st."

This Mr. Church did, and arrangements were made with him whereby he was to furnish one of his new engines for the work free of charge provided we purchased the bulldozer pump and jack, and employed his

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88. Ibid., Series I, 1905 Box 96, See: Appendix, Item P.

workmen to set them in place and to make the necessary connections. This offer which Mr. Church made us and we accepted, was based also on his mutual desire with us to have the work as perfect as possible, and to use an engine fitted for the work in place of Mr. Emlen Roosevelt's engine, the Meitz & Weiss engine above referred to. Later we purchased of Mr. Church the wooden tank now installed in the ice house and employed his workmen to set the same.

Our original proposition to you undertaking the entire work, was based on actual cost without profit to us, for we considered the high honor of acting as Engineers to the President. I imagine that Mr. Church must have acted similarly although I believe that he has made a little something out of it. The arrangments with Mr. Church on our part were based on the fact that we believe him to be as competent as anyone we could find, and not in any sense were our arrangements influenced by any possible advertising benefit to Mr. Church.

I trust that this statement will satisfy the President regarding the entire transaction, but if it does not, I will be pleased to give you any further information or show you our correspondence on the subject, as you may desire.

Regarding our reasons for not using Mr. Emlen Roosevelt's engine: Aside from the fact that it was not available when we wanted it, they were--1st. The engine and pump were found to be too large for the work, and the pump would create a pressure in the pipes which would endanger them. 2nd. It would have been impossible to have made a neat and satisfactory piece of work by using this engine and pump. It is understood, of course, that Mr. Emlen Roosevelt's pump would take the place of the bulldozer pump now installed, and that a connection with the deep-well pump would have to be made in some way to Mr. Emlen Roosevelt's engine. This at best, would have been a botchy job, which, although possible, as we have said, we did not want to do, as we wished to use only that which would give the finest possible class of work.

Regarding the statement that the engine was available at all times for our use, I find as follows: We employed Mr. Hutchinson to get the engine and pump and deliver it to Sagamore Hill. Under date of April 10th, Mr. Hutchinson wrote us as follows:

> "Mr. W. E. Roosevelt is not ready to have the pump and engine removed until he has his ram in working order, which will take about 15 days."

We informed you of this under date of April 11th. Mr. Hutchinson has acted as plumber for Mr. Emlen Roosevelt for a number of years, and was in his employ installing the ram at the time this letter was written to us. On May 17th, Mr. Caldwell wrote to the office as follows:

> "We may have the engine at the Roosevelt place any time now. Mr. Hutchinson received a letter from Mr. Emlen Roosevelt last night to that effect."

This letter arrived after our decision had been made of the inadvisability of using Mr. Emlen Roosevelt's engine, and of which we wrote you on May 29th, after waiting a considerable time for a reply to our proposition to you of May 15th.

Apparently this detailed, straightforward reply of Williams & Whitman coupled with efforts to iron out the problems did much to mollify the President. It will be noted that in the bill of Heins & La Farge submitted September 2nd in the amount of $11,568.60 provision was made that the balances of J. V. Schaefer, Jr. & Co. of $489.50 and Williams & Whitman of $200.00 "are not to be paid until certain faults in their work are corrected." The bill reflects the fact that the President had already made payments in the amount of $10,504.10.

One item of special interest in the bill is the amount of $75.00 to the Commercial Construction Co. for "installing conduits & fittings for electric light wiring. Though the President was not yet ready to wire the whole house for electricity he was well advised of the desirability of wiring the North Room while it was under construction.

Apparently within the next two weeks Williams & Whitman satisfactorily solved their water problems for on September 25 the President's Secretary, William Loeb, Jr., wrote Heins & La Farge:[89]

> Your letter of the 12th instant has been received and I enclose the President's check for $1,157.95, to the order of Williams & Whitman, on account of their work on the President's house.

On September 22nd "the President's check for $75.00, drawn to the order of the Commercial Construction Company for their work on electrioal conduits, as per your Certificate No. 7" was forwarded to Heins & La Farge by Loeb.[90]

The next day in a letter to his sister-in-law, Emily T. Carow, the President expressed pride in his new addition:[91]

> I am sure you will like the north room, the addition to the house. It is simple but possesses real distinction, and it adds to and out the whole hall.

In a letter to Grant La Farge, October 12, 1905, Mrs. Roosevelt outlined in some detail "the little changes at Oyster Bay" which she would like him to begin work on as soon as possible:"[92]

> I suppose it will be well for you to begin as soon as possible with the little changes at Oyster Bay. As I told you, I am perfectly willing to have the paneling reach the ceiling in the end of the hall, as long as it is oak and matches in color and finish the rest of the hall. Then, when the plaster has to be renewed in the rest of the hall I will replace it by wood.
>
> We want our door used--our own door I mean, which matches the front door; only the top half must have glass--clear glass--inserted in as large pieces as possible. I explained to Seaman

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89. Series II, 1901-09 Letterbook 108.

90. Ibid., Series II, Letterbook 108.

91. Series II, 1905 Letterbook 58.

92. Ibid., Series II, 1905-1909 Letterbook 107.

as well as I could about this. The floor also is to be changed as you know, to have the boards running the other way and the brown border like the rest of the hall continued up the edge and have it stained a color to match the rest of the hall. In the room itself the lower window sashes must be filled with large glass. I don't think the upper ones make any matter, if you think they look better from the outside, though of course they are much more apt to leak. Do not forget my cupboards with the glass doors at the top of the shelves in the bay window. They will be a perfect place for my white Sevrea figures, which the Rochambeau Commission presented to me. I have always been afraid I should have to leave them here because I had no place for them at Sagamore.

Then, you know the window seat must be altered to fit the sword, which beautiful as it is, is a sort of white elephant.

Theodore says the chimney smoked fearfully as soon as the weather was cold enough to have a blazing fire in it, but of this I cannot speak from my own knowledge, as it was these days that I was in Boston with Ted.

I know you won't forget the casing that will stick up inside of the stone facing of the mantel-piece, and of course you noticed that the doors of the cupboards under the book-case need arranging. When the paneling of the hall is being changed, be sure not to take away my little cupboard there. I couldn't keep house without it.

> Theodore is having a long correspondence about his table, but I really do not know what has happened, as that was entirely his own affair, and I could not give any advice when asked.
>
> I tried to explain to Mrs. Seaman about getting sheets to hang and cut off the rest of the house from the dust of the alterations, but I daresay the men will attend to most of it themselves.
>
> I have just had a nice letter from Florence and some delicious coffee. It was delightful to see her, but the time was far too short, and I hope she may be able to come down and really stay with me this winter long enough to enjoy it here.

As was his custom the President had gone to Oyster Bay in November to cast his vote. While there he checked on things at Sagamore Hill and found that the cellar was leaking in the new addition. Upon his return to the White House he wrote Grant on November 9, 1905:[93]

> . . . Now about the house. I suppose we shall have some drawing from you soon. I was out at Oyster Bay on election day. It appears that the new cellar has a tendency to get flooded. Are you going to repair this, or are we to? It ought to be done speedily, so that the furnace can be started. The floor of the new cellar gets covered with water when it rains hard, and until the furnace in it is done it will of course be difficult to dry.

On September 13th La Farge wrote the President assuring him he would get the matter of the water in the cellar "remedied at once."[94] The drawings were finished and as soon as printed would be forwarded at once with an estimate covering the cost of the "new work." "Let me say, incidentally," he wrote, "that a number of items, such as lifting the chimney, fixing the fireplace, making a home for the sword, etc. are not shown on the drawing, but are taken care of in other ways, so I think everything is being attended to.

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93. Ibid., Series II, 1905 Letterbook 59.

94. Ibid., Series I, Oct. 22-Nov. 15, 1905 Box 99.

The one thing giving special concern was the decision relative to the finish of the oak in the vestibule. "Mrs. Roosevelt," he wrote, "has issued her ultimatum about the finish of oak in the vestibule, and I suppose from this sentence there is no appeal. I wish she would let that oak have a wax finish.

Before the new work was started, however, La Farge felt, the old work should be properly completed--that for which Shaefer was responsible including the leaking basement, the faulty chimney and "certain interior painting and mending of woodwork," and so she wrote Loeb on December 6th. Scheafer was not only "very dilatory about it" but his figure for increasing the height of the chimney ten feet . . . was so outrageously high "that it was obvious he wanted someone else to do it." Schaefer wanted over "Five hundred Dollars" for it for what was "worth about $125." The last sentence of his letter would indicate that his relations with Schaefer were wearing a bit thin:

> This will be a slower way of getting the work done, of course, but I do not think the delay will make any difference, and there is no point in paying about four times what it is worth, just to oblige Mr. Schaefer.

Photographs provide an indispensable aid in tracing change--whether it be in the structural character of the house or in the nature of grounds planting. We are indebted to Roosevelt for a pre North Room photograph taken, without honors about 1896--Illustration 74. Note the north walk, the planting on the left and the ivy on the north face of the house. Compare this with the photograph showing the addition of the North Room shortly after construction--Illustration 75. Note the contrasting location and character of the steps in the two photographs and compare this with a third photograph--Illustration 76. In the third photograph notice the detail of the upper balcony. Note the open character of the North lawn in all three photographs.[95]

Certainly no room in the house so strikingly presents the personality of Theodore Roosevelt as does the North Room or Trophy Room. It was his pride and joy. He loved its distinctive architectural features and its mementoes of the hunt which adorned the walls, the floor and the furniture. Elephant tusks, buffalo heads, deer heads with spreading antlers, bear, lion and leopard skins gave mute testimony of his rifle's skill. Five photographs show well the character of the room: Illustration 77, 78, 79, 80, and 81.[96]

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95. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations 74, 75, and 76.

96. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations 77-81.

Shortly after Sagamore Hill was transferred to the administration of the National Park Service measured drawings were made under the supervision of Professor Perry E. Bouchers of the School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio--sheets 1-13 inclusive.[97]

A photographic record of the house was made about this time by HABS showing both interior and exterior views that portray well the chief architectural features.[98]

The stable and lodge were built prior to the construction of the residence. The "Agreement For Building Between Theodore Roosevelt, Esq. and John A. Wood & Son" was dated October 20, 1883--Lamb and Rich, Architects. It provided that the stable and lodge would be completed by February 18, 1884 at a cost of $5,160.00.[99]

A contemporary photograph shows the two structures. The one on the right is the stable. Noah Seaman, the foreman, occupied the lodge on the left. Illustration 44 shows the lodge in relationship to Mrs. Roosevelt's flower garden.[100] These buildings burned.

Old Barn

When Roosevelt completed the purchase of the property in 1883 the only structure on it was the "Old Barn." In his Autobiography Roosevelt says of it:[101] "This has been built nearly a century previously and was as delightful as only the pleasantest kind of an old barn can be. It stood at the meeting-spot of three fences." This seales from the Master Plan Historical Base Map to be about 270 yards southeast of the residence. Scene of many family picnics, it was, when full of hay, the favorite spot for an obstacle race. Roosevelt continues: "The contestants were timed and were started successively from outside the door. They rushed inside, clambered over or burrowed through the hay, as suited them best, dropped out of a place where a loose board had come off, got over, through or under the three fences, and raced back to the starting point."

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97. See: Appendix--Item Q.

98. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration 82-97 inclusive.

99. See: Appendix--Item A.

100. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration 98 and Illustration 44.

101. Roosevelt, Theodore, Theodore Roosevelt An Autobiography, New York, The MacMillan Company, 1913, p. 373.

The location of the barn in reference to contemporary roads, fences and fields is shown on the Theodore Roosevelt map.[102]

A rainy day which limited somewhat the field of play heightened even more the lure of the old barn. One of these days was August 6, 1903. Roosevelt describes it in a letter to Emily Carow:[103]

> This afternoon, for instance, was rainy, and all of them, George, Ted, Lorraine, and Ethel, down to Archibald, Nicholas and Quentin, with the addition of Alex Russell and Ensign Hamner, came to get me to play with them in the old barn. They plead so hard that I finally gave in, but upon my word, I hardly know whether it was quite right for the President to be engaged in such wild roomping as the next two hours saw. The barn is filled with hay, and of course meets every requirement for the most active species of hide-and-seek and the like. Quentin enjoyed the game as much as any one, and would jump down from one hay level to another fifteen feet below with complete abandon.

A family photograph shows the old barn with the President and his troupe during one of the obstacle races.[104]

Finally time began to take its toll of the old structure which Roosevelt noted in a letter to Ted, November 4, 1903:[105]

> On election day I saw the house, and it was all so lovely that I felt fairly homesick to be back in it. The Japanese maples were in full leaf and were turning the most beautiful shades of scarlet imaginable. The old barn I am sorry to say, seems to be giving away at one end.

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102. Maps and Illustrations--Map A and Illustration 99.

103. T. R. Papers Series II, 1903 Letterbook.

104. Maps and Illustrations--Illustration 100. (Roosevelt Collection Harvard University).

105. Theodore Roosevelt's, Letters To His Children, Edited by Joseph Budclin Bishop, New York, Charles Seribovers Sons, 1919, p. 73.

A photograph labeled "Old Barn" shows the collasped structure as it must have appeared in 1904. With one end having "given away" in 1903 it probably blew down or was razed as here shown.[106]

Certainly consideration had been given by the family for a new barn in 1904 for Mrs. Roosevelt discusses the plans for it in a letter to Noah Seaman dated October 3, 1904:[107]

> I have gone carefully over the plans of the barn since I saw you, and have decided that I do not care to build anything so elaborate. I hope to be able to keep Sagamore all my life, and as long as I have a stable, such a barn would be more than we need.

New Barn

With the collapse of the old barn in 1904 plans were made during the summer for a new one. When they were submitted for review Mrs. Roosevelt considered them too elaborate. In a letter to Noah Seaman October 3, 1904 she wrote:[108]

> I want a barn like the old barn without any cellar, for I know all that concrete must be what adds the expense, and the cows can be put on the same floor as the hay, with a couple of stalls for the farm horses beside them if there is room. After all, as you know, we never intend or expect to have a real farm, and when we come back to Oyster Bay to live, the carriage horses will have to serve for both purposes, just as they used to do.
>
> I should think Mailer could duplicate the old barn for very much less, from twelve to fourteen hundred dollars. I suppose, though I do not know very much about such things. I think the plans are very good and not at all expensive for what they are, but the point is that I do not feel that we want or need such a structure.

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106. See: Maps and Illustrations: Illustration 101.

107. T. R. Papers, Series II, 1902-1904 Letterbook 106.

108. T. R. Papers, Series II, 1902-1904 Letterbook 106.

Some three years were to pass, however, before the new barn was to be built, and its construction exceeded, Mrs. Roosevelt's expectations. On July 3, 1907 Loeb wrote Douglas Robinson who handled the family's financial matters:[109]

> There has just been finished at Sagamore Hill a new barn, which Mrs. Roosevelt wishes you to insure at once for $2,500. This new barn is to take the place of the old hay barn, which has been abandoned, and upon which she does not believe there was any insurance.

There are two contemporary photographs--Illustrations 102 and 103 that show the barn from practically the same angle but a varied distance. Both show the pasture field in front with cows grazing. The more distant view shows two of the workmen standing by the cows. Noah Seaman is on the right while the other man is possibly Hall. The cows are "Buttercup." "Clover" and "Daisy" as verified by Archie Roosevelt in an interview with writer.[110]

"The Nest" (Summer House)

"The Nest" or Summer House was located on a high point on Smith's Field that provided a commanding view of the Bay and Sound. In a letter to her sister, Emily Carow, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote August 26th [1902-1913]?[111]

> I have had my summer house in Smith's field built. It is on a higher point than that which we chose and gets the view of West Harbor & Mill Neck beside the Sound view. It is raised on cedar posts so needless to say it has not a brick floor. I will have one of the children take a photograph of it for you, but it will be prettier next year when the vines have been planted.

The structure may be described as a raised platform apparently 6' square covered by a wood shingled hip roof supported by four cedar posts. Platform was enclosed with a rustic rail. It had an open string stair of six rises with a rustic handrail. A board bench extended around three sides.

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109. Ibid., Series II, 1901-1909 Letterbook 108. See: Historical Base Map for location--Map G.

110. Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations 102 and 103.

111. Files Roosevelt Birthplace; See Historical Base Map.

It was an unpainted structure with probably a natural finish. A photograph shows Mrs. Roosevelt with big flowered hat and parasol descending the steps. The photograph was quite likely taken by either Ethel or Kermit. A second photograph shows it almost engulfed in vines.[112]

Known as the Summer House or "The Nest" it offered a delightful escape from household cares. Mrs. Roosevelt spent many pleasant hours here in reading or sewing. The President took upon himself the responsibility of keeping things ship shape about the place as is seen in his letter to Kermit August 27, 1907:[113]

> Besides my usual axe work, I have taken to the scythe so as to mow out the bushes, weeds and poison ivy in the grave beyond Mother's summerhouse. I have my leg bound up, at the moment, because my axe once slipped.

On a visit to Sagamore Hill October 27-28, 1969, the writer, in company with Manager John Neckels made a special effort to locate the site of the Summer House. The woods were aflame with color as we made our winding way along old paths to the high ground of "Smith's field". Upon reaching the "Devils Punch Bowl" we branched out in different directions, the writer following a path that led north by west. In a relatively short distance he came upon the ruins of "the Nest."

The examination was supported by a photograph of the house found a few days before at Harvard University in the Roosevelt Papers and a photocopy of Mrs. Roosevelt's letter to her sister Emily Carow. A quick call brought "Jack" over with his camera. A part of the superstructure. There were the cedar posts as described by Mrs. Roosevelt and the relatively intact sections of the house gave good evidence for a check on size. The photographs of Jack Neckles record its appearance today.[114]

As we stood there grazing at the ruins of a once delightful, wistaria covered retreat of a proud First Lady, we were saddened by the exacting toll of time. Here it is easy to feel her presence and see her once again with opened parasol descending the stair.

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112. Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations 104 and 105.

113. Letters to Kermit from Theodore Roosevelt, Edited Introduction and Preface by Will Irvin Charles Scribners Sons, New York, 1946.

114. Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations 106 and 107.

Miscellaneous Outbuilding

There were a number of miscellaneous outbuildings such as the chicken house (Illustration--108), the woodshed (Illustration--109), the carriage house (Illustrations--110 and 111), the equipment shed (Illustration--112) and the ice house. These structures constituted an important part of the Sagamore Hill complex and would appear to have been built shortly after the construction of the residence, the stable and the lodge.

Gray Cottage

The Gray Cottage was built in 1910 as a home for James Amos and Charles Lee, valet and coachman respectively of Theodore Roosevelt who over a long period served him with much devotion. In his book Theodore Roosevelt Hero to His Valet Amos writes: "My duties were of such a varied nature that it would be hard to classify them. At first I was charged with looking after the children, but gradually my task broadened, particularly as the children grew older, until most of my time was devoted to attending Mr. Roosevelt." He left Sagamore Hill in 1913 but returned in 1919 to attend Roosevelt in his last illness. Mr. Lee who had served as White House coachman was retained as a chauffeur at Sagamore Hill.[115]

The house has undergone a number of mainly interior alterations which have been enumerated by John A. Townsley, Management Assistant as follows:

> The first floor of the west apartment has been converted into a living room running the entire width of the building. A bathroom was installed on the second floor in a portion of the rear bedroom of the west apartment. The original back porch has been removed and the rear door of the west apartment sealed. Two openings to accommodate air conditioning units have been placed in exterior building walls. The front porch has been completely enclosed. The pantry of the west apartment has been

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115. Townsend, John, Historic Structures Report Part I. The Gray Cottage Sagamore Hill National Historic Site April 1964. See: Maps and Illustrations, Illustration--114.

deleted to make a deeper pantry in the present kitchen. In addition, the door from the west apartment leading to the basement stairwell has been closed off.

It is assumed the majority of these changes occurred during the mid 1950s when Mr. & Mrs. Reginald P. Rose renovated the house for the use of a family named Townsend, who had been in their employ. Mrs. Rose is a member of Secretary Udall's Advisory Committee for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.

Boat House and Bath House

Though the President did not have a dock on Cold Spring Harbor he did construct a boathouse and bathing house--rather late in the Presidential period. For this purpose he bought a strip of land from Emlen Roosevelt. The President discusses the transaction in a letter to Bye, August 15, 1906.[116]

I enclosed the deed, which explains itself. I have agreed to get from Emlen in lieu of this right of way and a right to build a boathouse, bathhouse and dock on the southern most portion of his beach, about one hundred yards south of the present location, as this will not break up the continuity of his beach. Now darling Bye, you have said you do not want any money for this, but I want you to talk it over with will, and remember I am more than willingly to pay anything you and he believe would be about square. I know that any price you would set would represent not justice but an over-generosity toward me.

On February 12, 1907 Loeb wrote to Douglas Robinson: "The President directs me to send you the enclosed deed which he has just received from Mr. W. Emlen Roosevelt, and to ask you to preserve it among the President's papers."[117]

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116. Theodore Roosevelt Papers Harvard University. Roosevelt Letters to Anna (Roosevelt) Cowles.

117. T. R. Papers, Series II, 1901-1909 Letterbook 108.

> Today there is no tangible evidence of the boathouse and the bathinghouse but the site, located approximately 900 yards east of the residence, was identified by Mrs. Ethel Derby on a field tour with the writer, May 7, 1970. It is located a short distance to the left of the present wooden walkway or causeway. Mrs. Derby stated that the dock was never built. Roosevelt frequently used the Emlen Roosevelt dock. Mr. Archibald Roosevelt had previously assisted the Master Plan team in locating the site.

Miscellaneous

The Arbor with its inviting seats was a favorite haunt of Mrs. Roosevelt and guests. It was located northwest of the house near the pet cemetery where the children lovingly buried their pets. For specific location see the Historical Base Map and Illustrations--117 and 118.[118]

The Windmill

The original windmill at Sagamore Hill was erected by A. J. Corcoran, March 19, 1898:[119]

> I have now had your windmill on my place at Oyster Bay for a dozen years. It has given great satisfaction, and I consider it an excellent investment. For my situation I think it is the best pumping plant, and hitherto the yearly repairs have been entirely moderate.

According to Corcoran, however, the windmill had been in operation since 1884 as is seen in his letter to Roosevelt dated "Thurs 19th Jan. 1905":

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118. Historical Base Map--Map G. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations 117, 118, and 119.

119. Theodore Roosevelt Papers, Lib. Cong. Letter Book Series II, Feb. 1-April 8, 1898, 4 Part Two, p. 585.

> You will remember the old wheel has been in operation since 1884 and doubtless many parts of it if not all will have to be renewed within a few years.[120]

It is apparent from the attached letters of A. J. Corcoran that the Sagamore Hill water system was not functioning properly in 1905. Corcoran obviously considered the system antiquated and inadequate for the family needs. In a letter to Roosevelt, January 19, 1905, he strongly recommended putting in a new system with work involving:

1. Removal of present windmill and tower.

2. Erection instead of a tank and supporting tower and windmill connecting it with pump then in operation--providing necessary fittings.

3. Provision and installation of tank to have a capacity of 40,000 gals, Corcoran pattern, "regularly made with iron bands, adjustible lugs, draw-rods and friction plates."

4. Supplying and installing "gauge for tank for showing depth of water at all times."

5. Construction of foundation and iron anchorage for support of tower.

6. Construction of tower to sustain tank to be 42' in height from ground line to tank-platform, "truss-pattern and iron fastened, timber used to be of Georgia yellow pine, Savannah merchantable grade, dressed and primed with paint (color to be selected) tie-rods and bolts to have cast washers under heads and nuts, ladder to lead from ground-line to platform, thence to top of tank and to bottom inside, roof over top of tank regularly made and fitted, frame-work for support of windmill fitted in tank, all joints with tank made water-tight, no outside covering nor ornamentation but structure to be strong enough in every particular to sustain a tank filled with water (the gross weight being about 200 tons)

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120. Ibid., Series I, Box 86. This would seem the more likely since the house was finished in 1885 and the stable and lodge were built before that.

and resist any pressure brought upon it by wind strains and the working of the windmill."

"All necessary pipe and fittings provided and put in place connecting with the existing system including ball valve in house tank for controlling flow from new tank."

7. Materials and labor--$3,786.00[121]

Corcoran further pointed out that the old wheel should be "thrown aside," to be replaced by his new and improved wheel with a diameter of 22'6". The cost of the new wheel was $840.00 but to make the work complete he would provide a special rebate so that the windmill of the proper size would cost only $426.00. The entire cost would thus be $4,248.00.

In a letter to Seaman (Roosevelt Foreman) the next day, Corcoran furnished further justification for his proposal:[122]

> First and most important is the question of water. The new windmill would run when the old would stand still and [that] is what you want it to do so that it will take the water as fast as it accumulates in well. The mill is fitted so that you can make it work at a speed to pump just the quantity desired and you will always have a surplus for use in light winds.
>
> Again, the old windmill as you know has been in service for a long time. The main-frame or pivot upon which the mill is mounted is badly worn at the neck where it turns and at any time might during a NW wind cut out there. If this happened that might cause a delay in repairing it for I have not made a mill like yours in nearly twenty years.

Shortly upon the receipt of the letter Roosevelt replied January 25:[123]

> Seaman has sent me your letter. Any work you do is always excellent, and I know the ar-

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121. Ibid.

122. Ibid.

123. Ibid., Series II, 1904-1905, Dec. 26-Feb. 3, Letterbook 53.

rangement you propose to be satisfactory, but it represents more money than I care to spend. Could we not arrange to have necessary repairs made to the windmill and then have a great tank substituted for the small tanks now on the eastern porch outside the laundry? Would not a 20,000 tank do? How many gallons do the present tanks contain? Could you let me know about what the cost would be to repair the wind-mill and put this big tank on the porch in question in place of the present small tanks? Then if a calm came we could by hand pump up the necessary water from the reserve tank, while in ordinary times the wind-mill itself would do the pumping. We could put on your new wind-mill, with this tank. I take it the old tower would answer if this was done, would it not.

On January 28 Corcoran replied at some length analyzing the limitations of the water system and setting forth two other proposals for its improvement:

Dear Sir:

I have your favor of the 25th inst and in reply beg to say, an explanation of the proposed work requires writing at some length.

When making my estimate of the 19th inst I carefully considered the conditions in connection with your water supply as it exists, and the fact is that you are limited as to the quantity to be obtained, that is, you have a well which yields much below the average, and it has been demonstrated all along the range of hills from Roslyn to Port-Jefferson that if you strain the well by trying to obtain more water than the natural flow you also get running sand and consequently ruin the well.

In such case a new well must be constructed, the work requiring from three to five months, its depth from 500 to 800 ft. in order to tap the proper stratum. I am able to mention a number of such instances which occurred on this chain of hills if necessary.

This being a condition, I proposed a large tank in order to store all the water to be had

when it could be pumped. The increase in size of windmill was suggested because the larger windmill will run during the lightest wind, also, with the intention to obtain as nearly as possible a small but continuous stream from well to tank.

Under the circumstances I should not dare to use a pump proportioned to the power of proposed mill preferring present pump worked by a long slow stroke, and with this end in view I advocate the 22'6" diameter wheel. To show my feeling it a necessity I quoted a price for it less than it cost me to make and erect but I wish you to have one of the best outfits in the land for there is nothing too good for you.

I have made two propositions to meet your suggestions - the No. 2 to furnish a tank containing 20000 gallons and combination tank and windmill tower, similar to my Fig. 151 placed over the well and high enough to supply tank in upper part of dwelling, with the old mill- proposition No. 3 to be same as No. 2 except that the new mill is to be used.

Now--as to repairing old mill--I can do this and will if you so instruct but I dislike doing anything which may prove to be a waste of time and money and which I can not warrant absolutely when completed.

The present skeleton frame-work will not support the proposed new mill. All such frames are made in proportion to the size and power of the windmill they are intended to carry and the new mill would have more than double those of the old.

As to the tanks in your dwelling--the upper has capacity for about 600 gallons--and the two on the porch combined contain about 6000 gallons--the latter having been a cause of annoyance if I may say so since the start because the 6000 gallons should have been available for the family rather than for laundry use, for one can send one's laundry out. I often wonder why the architect should have planned so scanty a supply

for the house and I do not know another so small a tank for such service except where it is filled from the city main. Mr. Rich is putting up a small shack on the South Side for his own use and has purchased a tank to contain 3000 gallons placed high enough to supply the wants of the family.

As to putting a tank to contain 20000 gallons on the back porch--such a tank regularly made will be left in height by 16 ft. bottom diameter.

Your present tanks are about 8 ft. diameter and fill the oblong space. There is not sufficient head-room for the regular 16 x 16' tank and it would be necessary to tear apart some of the building to erect it. Even then it would project outside 7 ft. and require a foundation for its support.

If the tank is to contain 20000 gallons and made in height so as not to disarrange the house it will have to be at least 21 ft. in diameter, projecting 12 ft. outside and requiring a large foundation as well as moving the ice house. If this plan is adapted, unless you make some change in the house to cover it, I am of the opinion it would always be an eye-sore--and further--practically, it would mean a large outlay of money without providing a remedy for the trouble in the house supply. In fact you would be none the better.

Concerning hand pumping--this is hard work--1000 gallons of water weighing say four and one-half tons and to elevate this quantity every day or oftener is a task. As you are aware, times have changed and men are opposed to hard work. If you decide to do this I fear you would have to put an engine in the house later and the tank is so small that the man in charge would occupy more time in starting the engine than filling the tank.

If however you would prefer the 20000 gal. tank at rear of house I will send my engineer

to take measurements for the work and report probably cost of tank and foundation under such conditions.

I have written as to these matters without reserve for it is important to commence right, avoiding alterations.

I am now erecting a tank and tower for D Fairfax Bush at Glen Cove to replace an outfit completed two years ago. The work proved throughly unsatisfactory and it had to be done again.[124]

Proposition No. 2

Furnish and erect at Oyster Bay LI NY on the Roosevelt property--including--

Tank--to contain 20000 gallons
Gauge for tank
Foundation and anchorage
Tower--42 ft. from ground line to bottom of tank
Pipe and fittings--and the Old windmill

other material and conditions generally to be as stated in proposition dated 19th of January 1905 (no. 1) price to be twenty-five hundred and eighteen 50/100 dollars--$2518.50

or

Proposition No. 3

If you conclude to use the new and larger windmill with the above outfit I am prepared to furnish and erect it as proposed in my estimate of the 19th inst and make same allowance from regular price as quoted therein so that extra cost to you will be four hundred and sixty-two dollars--$426.00.[125]

The size, character, appearance and location of the windmill of Sagamore Hill can be rather effectively determined from the five attached photographs:[126]

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124. Theodore Roosevelt Papers, Series I, Jan. 26-Feb. 20, 1905, Box 57.

125. Ibid., Series I, Jan. 26-Feb. 20, 1905, Box 87.

126. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations - 120, 121, 122, 123, and 124 respectively.

1. Looking south by east showing north side of Sagamore Hill with the windmill to the left center of the photograph.

   Note: Though no date appears on the photograph it can be roughly dated as being prior to March 1905 when construction was started on the North Room. It would further appear that this was the original windmill erected according to Roosevelt in 1886 (letter to Corcoran, March 19, 1898) or in 1884 as stated by Corcoran (letter to Roosevelt, January 19, 1905).

2. Looking south showing what appears to be the same windmill and tower as that shown in No. 5 with the exception of the damage to the wheel.

3. Photograph showing close up of foundation section of tower. "Archie" Roosevelt is shown standing on part of the superstructure. Corner post appears to be 6" x 6" and bracing 2" x 10".

4. Looking south showing in greater detail foundation structure of the windmill "Archie" and Quentin, two of the Roosevelt children are seen on the structure. Note in lower left corner embedded timber to which superstructure is bolted. Also note concrete well cap and windlass.

5. Looking southeast showing in practically full detail the appearance of the windmill and tower. For greater structure and foundation detail see photographs Nos. 3 and 4.

A comparison of photographs Nos. 1 and 5 would seem to permit the following conclusions:

1. They are not the same windmill structures. No. 1 is the first structure antedating March 1905 and No. 5 is a subsequent structure.

2. There are apparently four structural sections in No. 1 while there are five such sections in No. 5. Thus No. 5 is the later and taller structure.

3. The estimated height of the tower in No. 5 is approximately 60 feet based on the man shown in the photograph whose height is estimated at 5'8". Using the same scale it would appear that the wheel was about 22'. If Corcoran put it in it would have been 22'6" for that was the size he recommended and sold.

Though no further documentation was found relative to the choice Roosevelt made relative to the three alternatives proposed by Corcoran in regards to the size and location of tanks it would appear from photograph No. 5 that he did **decide to purchase the new improved** wheel with a diameter of 22' 6" and a new tower.

We therefore recommend that photograph No. 5, supplemented by photographs No. 3 and 4 showing structural detail, be used as the guide to authentic restoration of the Sagamore Hill windmill.

Utilities--Telephone

At the turn of the century the tempo of life was leisurely at Sagamore Hill. Not only was there no electricity--there was no telephone as is seen from Vice President Roosevelt's letter, April 27, 1901, to Francis Rawle:[127]

> I have your letter of the 26th inst, and have just received your telegram. There is practically no chance of my using the telephone here as it is nearly three miles distant from my house. I am very sorry.

Five months later the situation had changed drastically as the result of an assasian's bullet that elevated Roosevelt to the Presidency. Now it was imperative that a telephone be installed and there seems little doubt that such was the case by the spring of 1902 since then Sagamore Hill became the Summer White House. No documentation was found to establish the exact date. According to some members of the family it was soon ringing with exasperating frequency.

When Sagamore Hill was built in 1885 no provision was made for wiring the house for electricity, however, gas lights were provided. This illumination was supplemented by kerosene lamps.[128]

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127. T. R. Papers, Series II, 1901 Letterbook.

128. Hagedorn, Hermann, The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill, p. 75.

It is evident from Roosevelt's letter to Lee Guild, June 20, 1901, that electricity had not so far been installed at Sagamore Hill:[129]

> Mrs. Roosevelt has handed me your note. I shall see what can be done at Harvard. I am not acquainted with any people who own electric light plants in New York.

The Oyster Bay Electric Light and Power Company was established in 1891 so it is thus evident he had no dealings with them. In 1905 they sold out to the Nassau Light and Power Company. At that time there were 125 customers in the Oyster Bay area.[130]

This company continued in operation until 1912 when it became a part of the Long Island Lighting System.

Though the North Room had a few conduits and fittings installed for electric light wiring by the Commercial Construction Company in 1905, the main house was not so wired at that time.

On June 5, 1908 Frank Michler Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History, wrote the President requesting permission to show him at Sagamore Hill the Biograph pictures he had made the previous March on Pelican Island, Florida:[131]

> Briefly while these pictures show certain defects due to my inexperience in this branch of photography, they nevertheless so adequately depict the life of this remarkable colony of birds, that I feel warranted in asking your permission to exhibit them to you by projection at your convenience. Possibly you would give me this privilege after you return to Oyster Bay.

To this the President replied June 7, 1908:[132]

> That is a most attractive invitation, but I am afraid at Oyster Bay we have no means of

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129. T. R. Papers, Series II, 1901 Letterbook 29, Part One, p. 301.

130. Information furnished the writer by a representative of the Long Island Lighting Company by telephone, June 1970.

131. T. R. Papers, Series I, 1908, Box 133.

132. The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt, Morrison, Vol. 6, p. 1061.

> arranging to see photographs. We have no electric light and no suitable rooms. Could you not come down to Washington next fall when we have returned here, and give us a chance to see the pictures in the White House? Then we could have in a number of people who ought to see them also.

In the interview with Mrs. **Ethel Derby, May 7, 1970, it was** learned that electricity was not installed at Sagamore Hill until the period 1914-1916. She thought the exact date might be determined by Mr. Robert Whaley of Oyster Bay, who is the son of Harry Whaley who wired the house. In a telephone conversation with Mr. Harry Whaley, July 9, 1970, the writer learned that the time, to the best of his knowledge was 1913. He stated that he was the foreman for the contractor, John Cowell. When he began wiring the main house he found that the North Room had been "piped around for a few outlets but not many." "I put in twice as many as the original ones," he said.

Firing Range

Though no documentation has been found to establish definitely when the rifle range was set up or prepared, it would appear, in view of the Roosevelt's intense interest in hunting, that he built one shortly after he purchased the property in 1883. Such a range would have given him a welcome opportunity to improve his skill as well as provide the chance to challenge his friends to match rifles with him.

Since he was absent in the West on his ranch so much of the time after the death of his first wife Alice Lee, it is quite possible he did not set up the range until he returned to Sagamore Hill following his marriage to Edith Carow December 2, 1886. On May 20, 1887 he writes Henry Cabot Lodge inviting them to visit them:[133] "Sagamore [prize horse] will be in beautiful shape for you; do you care for rowing?" Here no mention is made of shooting but in his letter of invitation to Lodge the next summer, July 14th he offers an added inducement: "We will shoot."

Roosevelt spent many hours with his boys on the rifle range in an effort to develop their shooting ability. On July 16, 1895 he wrote Lodge:[134] "I have bought Ted a Flobert rifle and am teaching him to shoot."

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133. Selections From The Correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge, vol. 1, p. 69.

134. Ibid., p. 148.

In his Autobiography Roosevelt speaks of the rifle range at Sagamore Hill and comments briefly on some of the best shots he encountered:[135]

> I never did much with the shotgun, but I practiced a good deal with the rifle. I had a rifle range at Sagamore Hill, where I often took friends to shoot. . . . The best man with both pistol and rifle who ever shot there was Stewart Edward White. Among many other good men was a staunch friend, Baron Speck von Sternberg, afterwards German Ambassador at Washington during my Presidency.

In August 1902 a number of Boers from South Africa visited Sagamore Hill and shot targets with him much to his pleasure. In a letter, August 2, 1902, to one of them Pister G. Stega Winburg, O.F.C. South Africa he wrote:[136] "By the way, just this morning I have had Sagman Reitz out here shooting at the targets with me. I came out ahead!"

In 1903 Von Sternberg was appointed German Ambassador to America. He reported to Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill to present his credentials Feeling that here was too good a chance to miss, Roosevelt wrote:[137]

> When you come out officially to be presented can you unofficially stay to lunch, shoot with the rifle during the afternoon and stay for the night? Be sure and bring the rifle.

Not quite sure of the formalities of the situation Roosevelt had written the previous day to Francis B. Loomis, Acting Secretary of State for advise concerning the upcoming visit of the German Ambassador:[138]

> Can Baron von Sternburg come up next Thursday? Would it be proper to ask him, after the formal presentation, to stay to lunch and shoot the rifle with me in the afternoon? . . . He can come up in the morning on the train reaching here at 10:04,

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135. Roosevelt, Theodore, Autobiography, p.

136. Ibid., Series II, July 29-Oct. 25, 1902 Letterbook 36, p. 59.

137. Ibid., Series II, July 18-Aug. 26, 1905 Letterbook 41, p. 119.

138. Ibid., Letterbook 41, p. 122.

> and after being presented can then change his clothes from the garb of etiquette into a more civilized costume, and I will play with him at the butts in the afternoon.

By the time Ted was 15 he could give his father stiff competition in any sport. Roosevelt acknowledges this in a letter to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, June 3, 1903:[139]

> In most branches of sport he has already completely passed me. He can outwalk and out run me with ease, and perhaps could out swim me--although I think not yet, I am inclined to think he is a better rider than I am, and owing to his weight he can certainly take my horses over jumps which I would not care to put them at unless there was necessity. I could still beat him at boxing and wrestling but in another year he will have passed me in these. I do not shoot at all with shotguns, whereas he has become a good wing shot. I can still beat him with the rifle.

It is rather ironical that Kermit, who at first showed such little interest and proficiency in shooting, should, six years later, have developed to the point he was a worthy companion for his father whom he accompanied on a year's African big game hunt which was followed four years later by a dangerous hunt in the Brazilian wilds.

The crack of the rifle was frequently heard at Sagamore Hill in the summer of 1908 and early March of 1909 as Kermit and his father sharpened their sights preparatory to their great African venture. It was here in testing that Roosevelt found weakness of a grave nature in faulty sights of the Winchester rifles he was taking.

Evidence that the practice was heavy and prolonged is seen by the fact that by July 29th the President was writing ordering additional targets to which the Winchester Repeating Arms Company replied, July 30th:[140]

> We hereby acknowledge receipt of your favor of July 29th, and take pleasure in advising you that we have today advised our New York Depart-

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139. Ibid., Series II, 1903 Letterbook 40, p. 160.

140. Ibid., Series I, 1908 Box 134.

ment by telegraph to forward to you, as per your request:

10 200 yard
10 400 "
10 50 "

standard targets, together with white and black pasters for the same.

In a few days the supply of both ammunition and targets were exhausted and the President was again writing for more. On August 24, 1908 Acting Secretary Forster wrote the H. Hartley Company of New York:[141]

> Please be good enough to send the President at your earliest convenience and charge to his account:
>
> Eight boxes of cartridges of No. 8 shot for twelve bore shotgun; fifteen boxes 45-70 rifle cartridges, 405 grains; stickers for targets, black and white.

The President was ever conscious of the necessity of keeping his shooting eye sharp as is seen by his letter to Kermit, December 13, 1908:[142]

> You and I will be so rusty when we reach Sir Alfred Pease's ranch that our first efforts at shooting are certain to be very bad. In March we will practice at Oyster Bay with the 30.30 until we get what I would call the "rifle sense" back again, and this will make it easier for us after a month's trip we take the business of hunting.

On January 17, 1909 the President wrote his close friend Bob Ferguson enthusiastically about the new Holland rifle that he had recently received from a number of English friends:[143]

> A number of English friends, some of them known to me and some utterly unknown, have sent me a really beautiful double-barreled rifle by Holland, for use against heavy game in Africa. It is the prettiest firearm I ever saw, and the

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141. Ibid., Series II, 1908 Letterbook.

142. Ibid., Series II, Letterbook 89, p. 14.

143. Ibid., Series II, 1908 Letterbook 90, p. 149.

> mechanism is as beautiful as that of a watch.
> I have fallen completely in love with it, tho
> I guess it kicks like Sam Hill I shall use it
> for what I think is too heavy for the Winchesters.

The rifle range, located in the southeastern part of the estate, was visited by the writer in company with Mrs. Derby. It was a rather short distance range across a gully into an opposite bank where today two well defined pits are to found with another not so clearly defined.

This area was twice visited in the company of Superintendent Jack Nichels who on two occasions accompanied the writer on an inspection of the property and graciously offered every assistance in orientation.[144]

Tennis Court

The President was especially fond of tennis. Many hours were devoted to play both at Sagamore Hill and at the White House. No evidence has been found to establish just when the court was built but it would appear likely in view of his love of the game that it would have been in the late 1880s. On July 14, 1888 he wrote Henry Cabot Lodge:[145] "Edith and I are delighted at the prospect of your visiting us. . . . We will shoot, play tennis, ride--do anything."

He used the game for exercise and the advancement of social and political interests developing at the White House "the Tennis Cabinet." He was also quick to appreciate its value in the physical development of his children.

The location of the tennis court at Sagamore Hill left much to be desired, being in a shady hollow **west of the house where** the road started its sharp climb to the house. Nicholas Roosevelt describes it as being located:[146]

> in a shady hollow about five hundred yards
> from the house on Sagamore Hill. Callers
> would usually be given the choice of waiting

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144. See: Appendix - Item, Historical Base Map of the Master Plan.

145. Selections From The Correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge 1884-1919. Charles Scribners Sons, New York, 1928, vol. I, p. 69.

146. Roosevelt, Nicholas, Theodore Roosevelt, The Man as I knew Him, Dodd Mead & Company, New York, 1967, p. 17.

> in the cool house until he came back or of walking down through the hot hayfield to the tennis court to watch until the day's match ended.

Not only did the trees **produce tricky shadows on the court** but one end of it was located in damp ground that offered poor footing and uncertain ball bounce. The spreading tree branches further constituted a hazard to play especially when the lob was attempted. The ground rules provided that any ball striking a limb while in fair play would be declared a "let" and played over.

That the President did not play an orthodox game is seen from Ted's description some twenty years later:[147]

> He gripped the racket halfway up the handle with his index finger pointed along the back. When he served he did not throw the ball in the air but held it in his left hand and hit it from between his fingers. In spite of this, and in spite of his great weight, he played a surprisingly good game.

Much of his success was likely due to good anticipation, aggressive court coverage and great endurance. Once he had planned to play he played, rain or shine with complete disregard for his racquet.

When Roosevelt went to Washington in 1889 on his Civil Service Commission appointment his interest in the game increased as he broadened his circle of playing friends. In a letter to Lodge, June 26, 1891 he wrote:[148] "I have turned into an Anglo-maniac here and play tennis at the British Legation every afternoon. Play it very badly too."

Not only did Roosevelt enjoy playing the game himself either in singles or doubles ["4's" as he expressed it] but he encouraged match play among the children and offered prizes. He comments on this in a letter to Ted, August 25, 1903:[149]

> I have played a little tennis since you left. Witty Chandler beat me two sets, I

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147. Hagedorn, Hermann, The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill, p. 138.

148. Selections From The Correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge, vol. I, pp. 111-112.

149. T. R. Papers, Series II, 1903 Letterbook 41, p. 469.

> beat him one. Alex Russel beat me a long deuce set at 10 to 8. To-day the smaller children hold their championship. Nick won a long deuce set from Archie, and to my surprise Oliver and Ethel beat Kermit and Philip in two straight sets. I officiated as umpire and furnished the prizes which were pen knives.

When inviting friends he frequently used tennis as an added inducement to visit as we see in his letter to Grant La Farge, August 20, 1903:[150] "Can you come out next Wednesday evening and spend Thursday with me? We will go over this matter, and I will get you to play tennis, chop, row or do anything you like."

Another favorite **friend was Dr. Alexander Lambert. Before** leaving Washington, June 19, 1905, he wrote "Alec":[151] "As soon as I get to Oyster Bay I want you to come out and play tennis with me."

Roosevelt recognized in Robert Bacon a worthy opponent as is seen from his letter of invitation June 30, 1905:[152]

> What day can you bring Mrs. Bacon and every available young Bacon over, either by horseback or by automobile or any way you choose? If in an automobile pay no heed to the sign at the foot of the road, but come right up to the house. How would some day in the week beginning July 10 do? If you do not come on horseback bring your tennis shoes, and I shall see whether or not I can play with you, at least in 4's, or whether I shall have to substitute some younger and abler man!

Apparently most of his tennis equipment was purchased from Messrs A. G. Spaulding Bros. 126 Nassau Street, New York City. On July 25, 1899 he writes:[153]

> Replying to yours of the 24th inst. rol. tennis balls I have purchased a half a dozen balls here. Please send me a dozen of which-ever kind you think best as soon as you get them in stock.

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150. Ibid., Series II, 1903 Letterbook 41, p. 397.

151. Ibid., Series II, Letterbook.

152. Ibid., Series II, 1905, Letterbook 56.

153. Ibid., Series II, 1899-1900 Letterbook 9.

On August 5, 1907 William Loeb, Secretary to the President wrote Spaulding Bros. in reference to restringing Kermit's Newport tennis racket:[154]

> Enclosed I send you a Newport tennis racket belonging to Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, which the President wishes restrung and returned to him as soon as practicable, with your bill.

The summer of 1908 saw a lot of heavy play particulary during the third week of July during the visit of Archie Butt, Presidential Military Aide who was a good tennis player. On July 24, 1908, the day Butt arrived the President broke the string in his racket "the first time he attempted to use it" and Loeb wrote Spaulding[155] "to have it restrung and returned as soon as practicable.

During Butt's visit they played in the rain and as might be expected the strings broke and on July 29th Loeb is sending in "two more rackets belonging to the President, to be restrung and returned at your earliest convenience."

Memorial Tree Planting

Sagamore Hill played its most significant international role in the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations in the summer of 1905. Here the emissaries of both nations were individually dined and entertained and here discussions were held that laid the foundations for peaceful settlement of what seemed a hopeless cause.

The successful conclusion of the negotiations not only elevated Roosevelt to a position of preeminence in world statesmanship but brought great prestiege to the nation. In no small sense it was a personal triumph for Roosevelt and the nation and the world were quick to appreciate it. Letters of admiration and congratulation poured in from every side.

One of these came from a nurseryman in New York, Siebrecht & Son 425 Fifth Avenue, who felt the event deserved special memorialization at Sagamore Hill. In a letter to the President, September 6th, 1905, he set forth the proposal:[156]

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154. Ibid., Series II, 1901-1909 Letterbook 108.

155. Ibid., Series II, Letterbook 108. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustration 120.

156. T. R. Papers, Series I, Sept. 6-21, 1905, Box 97. See: Appendix Item R.

When you first started in upon the most marvelous peace making campaign, I made up my mind that whenever you should have successed in your great undertaking, (which I never for a moment doubted you would bring to a most happy and successful conclusion), and as soon as that Peace was signed, I would, with your permission, plant from out my own collection, the following trees upon your estate, Sagamore Hill.

1 Japanese Cedar,
representing Japan
1 Russian Mulberry,
representing Russia, and
1 American Oak,
to represent the great and glorious United States.

The oak to stand as a guarantee and guardian over the Japanese Cedar and Russian Mulberry. All three trees will thrive well in the climate of Long Island, and will grow in memorial of the great service to the world ever rendered by any of our Presidents.

Thanking you in advance for permitting me to plant these trees, which I would like to do as early as convenient, and in positions designated by you, and awaiting your kind reply, believe me

Yours very sincerely,
Henry A. Siebrecht

The President was quick to respond. In a letter of September 8th, 1905 he wrote:[157]

My dear Mr. Siebrecht:

I have your letter of the 6th instant and

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157. T. R. Papers, Series II, September 2-Oct. 31, 1905, Letterbook 58.

accept your kind offer with pleasure. It will be a particular pleasure to have those trees from you.

With hearty thanks believe me,
Faithfully yours,
Theodore Roosevelt

Confirmation that this intriguing proposal was actually consumated is found in the letter, November 4, 1905 of Noah Seaman to Mrs. Roosevelt:[158]

> I received Miss Hagnerss [sic] letter and will allind [sic] to putting out the shrubs as soon as they arrive [sic]. The trees came from Siebrecht & Son 425- 5 Ave. and I planted them where the President wished them to go there is an American oak, a Japan Cedar, a Russian Mulberry.

Estate Vehicles

Among others the Roosevelt farm vehicles included a landau, a brougham and a station wagon. The latter was acquired from the **Studebaker Brothers Company, Broadway and Seventh Avenue** New York as per order of William Loeb, Secretary to the President, October 8, 1903:[159]

> I have your letter of the 5th instant enclosing catalogue. Please send to Mrs. Roosevelt station wagon No. 1257 1/21 painted similar to the landau, brougham and surrey which you furnished her, and trimmed in tan colored pig-skin. Pole and rubber tires are not desired. Will there be any extra charge for painting the wagon as she desires? Also, let me know when we may expect it.

By 1906 the family thought it was time to get a new platform express-wagon. In a letter addressed to the Studebaker Brothers Company, Loeb on April 30, 1906, wrote:[160]

> Will you be good enough to quote me the price, F.O.B. Oyster Bay, N.Y., of a plat-

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158. T. R. Papers, Series I, Oct. 22-Nov. 15, 1905 Letterbook 99.

159. T. R. Papers, Series II, 1902-1904 Letterbook 106.

160. Ibid., Series II, 1901-1909 Letterbook 108.

> form spring express-wagon, suitable for carrying passengers and their luggage, or express packages, between the station and the President's country home?
>
> The one he has been using for several years is provided with two seats, each capable of accommodating three persons, the body being commodius enough to carry considerable luggage in addition--a vehicle requiring two horses to draw it, and he wants to know what another like it will cost.

Apparently the price was higher than at first anticipated and the express-wagon was not acquired until the following year as is seen from Loeb's letter to F. A. Lance of the Studebaker Company, April 16, 1907:[161]

> Your letter of the 12th instant has been received, and your offer to exchange a 1428 wagon for the President's old 1257½ plus $187.50 is accepted. He will not wish a pole, rubber tires or brake.
>
> Please ship the wagon to Oyster Bay so as to be there by June 10th.
>
> Shall we turn the old wagon over to McReynolds or ship it to you?

Personal Property Inventory of the late Theodore Roosevelt--Farm operation, vehicles, equipment, etc.

An inventory of the personal property of Theodore Roosevelt upon his death provides a rather intimate insight into the nature and character of the Sagamore Hill farm operation and its vehicles and equipment. The following inventory was furnished the writer through the courtesy of Mr. Gregory Wilson, Curator of the Roosevelt Papers, Harvard University:[162]

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161. Ibid., Letterbook 108. See: Maps and Illustrations--Illustrations 121 and 122 (two vehicles).

162. Harvard University Folios 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 596, and 597.

The Inventory of the personal property of the late Theodore R-

OUT BUILDINGS

GARAGE

HARNESS ROOM

English Military Saddle and Bridle Pigskin	$ 20.00
McClellan Army Saddle and Bridle	20.00
Rock Island Army Saddle and Bridle	20.00
Australian Saddle and Bridle	20.00
South American Saddle and Bridle	20.00
Springfield Rifle 30 Calibre Breech-loading type	15.00
Grey Wolf Skin Robe Cloth lined	50.00
Woodland Carabou Head Mounted fine specimen	100.00
Wall Clock Walnut case	3.00
Bench, Vise and Small Tools for Garage	20.00
	$288.00

CARRIAGE HOUSE

Two Seated Buckboard Shaft only Old rubber tires	$ 20.00
Set Double Team Harness	20.00
Two Sets Buggy Harness One set with Breast Collar One set with harness and Traces	15.00

CARRIAGE HOUSE, continued

Two Farm Wagons Shafts only	25.00
Farm Wagon Pole and shafts	25.00
	$105.00

TOOL HOUSE

Small Hand Tools Including - Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, About 50 Pieces	$ 15.00
Grind Stone Iron frame	5.00
Ames Hand Cultivator	5.00
Three Hand Lawn Mowers 18 - 20 and 22 inch	20.00
	$ 45.00

BARN

Pair of Gray Horses About 16 hand high 10 and 11 years old	$300.00
Holstein Cow	150.00
Guernsey Cow	200.00
Guernsey Cow	175.00
Guernsey Heifer One Year	75.00
Guernsey Calf	40.00
Station Wagon Shafts only Rubber Tires	25.00

BARN, continued

Hay Tettor	$ 15.00
Fodder Cutter	5.00
Le Roy Horse Cultivator	8.00
Planet Jr. Horse Cultivator	8.00
Wood House Corn Seller	5.00
Two Horse Mowing Machine	15.00
Two Horse Plow	10.00
Two Single Horse Plows	10.00
Caldwell Horse Lawn Mower 26 inch blade	50.00
Two Drag Tooth Harrows	10.00
Hay Rake Iron frame and wheels	15.00
Two Horse Sod Cutter	15.00
Two Horse Farm Sleigh	10.00
Two Round Bottom Row Boats	15.00
Water Barrel Iron wheels	5.00
	$1161.00

CHICKEN YARD

About Seventy-five Chickens White leghorn and Rhode Island Reds	$ 50.00
About One Hundred Small Chicks	25.00
	$ 75.00

Great American Insurance Company
Inspection and Survey
June 1950

In June 1950 the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association had Sagamore Hill insured by The Great American Insurance Company to protect the real and personal property investment with one item blanket fire insurance policy on the buildings and separate insurance on furniture and personal belongings. At the time an inspection and survey was made to complete details necessary to furnishing proper building insurance coverage.

The buildings were measured and estimated replacement costs were figured. Each building was then examined from the standpoint of repair and possible future use by the Association. Using this information as estimated depriceation and obsolence percentage factors the Insurance Company then worked out 100% sound values.

They divided the buildings into three groups. The first group included the main dwelling, the unique former ice house, the pump house, the combined caretaker's dwelling and estate garage (new barn) and the tool storage building.

The second group included the former chauffer's dwelling (then vacant) and small outbuildings.

The third group of "frame 'shacks' in poor repair" included the cow sheds, privies, odd and end storage, etc. These were located mainly in one group between the main dwelling and the estate garage and were conspicuous for their lack of paint and repairs. It was recommended that they be removed to "improve the appearance of the property, reduce hazards and improve fire protection.

The inspection and survey report of the Insurance Company on these buildings which is accompanied by a location chart is in part as follows:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

PROPERTY: Main Dwelling ITEM NO. 1

OCCUPANCY: Now a vacant dwelling. All furniture temporarily removed.

DESCRIPTION: A three story, attic and basement dwelling with basement of stone, first floor of brick and balance of frame with wood shingle roof and side walls. The building was constructed about 1885 by Theodore Roosevelt and occupied by the family until the death of Mrs. Roosevelt about two years ago. Maintenance has not been good. The wiring, plumbing, and heating is old fashioned and inadequate from a modern standpoint. There

are five chimneys with ten fireplaces. Attached to the original building is a modern one story and basement wing about 46 x 30 feet average and which is the "Trophy Room." A fair supply of soda acid fire extinguishers in the building. The property is about three miles from the Oyster Bay Fire Department Station.

PREVIOUS FIRE INSURANCE AND RATE: $140,000 on the building. Rate is .56

ESTIMATED 100% VALUE (JUNE 1950): Replacement value of $116,160 (55¢ a cubic foot). Sound value of $93,000 based upon 20% depreciation.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. Covering over the entire wood shingle roof with asbestos shingles would save about $25.00 a year in building insurance premium based upon $100,000 insurance.

2. Before fires are started in the building the chimneys should be cleaned and checked for cracks, also screens provided at all fireplaces or they should be blocked off and so marked.

3. The electric wiring should also be checked and modernized.

PROPERTY: Storehouse (Ice House) ITEM NO. 2

OCCUPANCY: Was constructed for ice or cold storage. Now used for odds and ends which could easily be stored in the basement of the main dwelling.

DESCRIPTION: An eight sided building with 6" brick walls that are five feet high and a wood shingle roof with wood under sheathing. Wood floor. Five " thick; wood door. Fair repair.

PREVIOUS FIRE INSURANCE AND RATE: $2,700 on building. Rate is .27

ESTIMATED 100% VALUE (JUNE 1950): Replacement value of $2,000. Sound value of $1,000 based upon 25% depreciation and 25% obsolescence.

SUGGESTIONS: NONE

PROPERTY: Pump House ITEM NO. 3

OCCUPANCY: Was pump house and vegetable storage. Now only pump house which takes about 50% of the building.

DESCRIPTION: The walls of this building are one foot above the ground and six feet underground making the shingle peak roof appearing as resting on the ground. Entrance at one end like a cellar entrance. About one-half of the walls are 8" brick and the balance poured concrete. The entire floor is concrete. One-half of the roof space is wood sealed. Size about 38' x 10' x 8' average height.

EQUIPMENT: In the pump area is a large belt driven deep well pump with two source of power. First a three horsepower electric motor and second a gasoline driven engine of unknown horsepower. This equipment also operates a small air compressor. In one side wall of the concrete section one end of a six foot diameter steel pressure tank projects about one foot into the room. The caretaker does not know the length or capacity of this buried tank. It is below the basement of the main dwelling so that air pressure is necessary for use in such main dwelling.

PREVIOUS FIRE INSURANCE AND RATE: $4,700 on building and equipment. Rate is .28 on building and contents.

ESTIMATED 100% VALUE (JUNE 1950): Replacement value of $1,485 on building (43¢ a cubic foot). Sound value of $1,100 on building based upon 25% depreciation. As to the pressure tank and pumping equipment it is suggested if possible that information be secured from the original contractor that installed same.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. Provide a ten pound approved carbon dioxide fire extinguisher to be located inside at the entrance door and to be used on the motor and gasoline engine.

2. Also provide a 2½ gallon soda acid fire extinguisher at this same location for use on the building.

PROPERTY: Tool House ITEM NO. 4

OCCUPANCY: Used for garden and other tools necessary to maintain the property.

DESCRIPTION: A one story and attic wood board and batten building with shingle roof, wood floor and open stairway. Stove with tile chimney but which the caretaker says has not been used for many years. Poor repair. One 2½ gallon soda acid fire extinguisher. Recharged April 1950.

PREVIOUS FIRE INSURANCE AND RATE: $1,100 on building. Rate is .34

ESTIMATED 100% VALUE (JUNE 1950): Replacement value of $770 (18¢ a cubic foot). Sound value of $500 based upon 35% depreciation.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. Replace wood shingle roof (now in poor condition) with an approved asbestos shingle or composition roof.

2. Remove the tile chimney which is no longer used as heat is not needed in the building.

NOTE: At the rear of this building is a small privy which can be used. It is not now insured and has no value.

PROPERTY: Miscellaneous Sheds

DESCRIPTION: The sheds as described below at one time were an operating part of the property. However, they are now used for junk except for the chicken house (in which are kept a few chickens) and all are in poor repair. A small chicken house could be erected near the caretaker's building to take care of that occupancy.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. Erect, from the lumber of the miscellaneous sheds a small well painted chicken house to be placed near the caretaker's building.

2. We believe that the appearance of the "Memorial" property would be improved by the tearing down of these miscellaneous sheds and without, in any way, destroying a historic value. They are small frame unpainted farm "shacks."

Specific Details of Such Sheds

ITEM NO. 5 - SHED AT TOOL HOUSE: Two small sheds about 6' x 8' x 5' and 4' x 5' x 6'. Previous insurance was $100 on building. Would suggest a $25.00 scrap value.

ITEM NO. 6 - COW SHED AND JUNK STORAGE: No cows are kept on the property. The building is about 26' long by about 15' deep and 8' high, of wood with composition roof, dirt and concrete floor. No light or heat. In poor repair. Previous insurance was $550 on building. Would suggest a scrap value of $100.

ITEM NO. 7 - CARETAKER"S GARAGE: Now used for junk storage. A one story and attic frame building 12' x 18' x 13' average height with shingle roof and concrete floor. No light or heat. Previous insurance was $1,100 on the building. Would suggest a scrap value of $100.

ITEM NO. 8 - WOOD SHED AND CHICKEN HOUSE: A few chickens kept in this building. The suggestion is made that this occupancy be moved to a new small chicken house to be located near the caretaker's dwelling. This is a frame building about 40' x 14' x 9 feet high with a concrete and dirt floor. No light or heat. Fair repair. Previous insurance was $1,200 on building. Estimated sound value of $400 based upon 35% depreciation and 25% obsolescence.

ITEM NO. 9 - SMALL CHICKEN HOUSE: No longer used. A frame building 8' x 10' x 7' high with composition roof and cement floor. No light or no heat. Previous insurance was $150 on building. Would suggest a scrap value of $25.00 on building.

ITEM NO. 12 - PRIVY AT CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE: No longer used. A 3' x 5' x 6' frame building. Previous insurance $75.00 on building. Would suggest no value.

PROPERTY: Caretaker's Cottage and garage ITEM NO. 10

OCCUPANCY: Building constructed for a barn with gambrel type of roof. Converted into a dwelling and three car garage but which has left about 43% of the cubic foot area as unused also the unfinished attic space over the garage and dwelling. About 13 foot attic over dwelling and 21 feet over the garage. The dwelling has two bedrooms and bath on the second, and living room and kitchen on the first floor.

DESCRIPTION: A frame shingle roof barn type of building 32' x 42' x 13' to the eaves and 31' to the peak. The dwelling section is 32' by 18' and has a blank lath and plaster partition separating it from the 9' high garage which is 32' x 24'. Usual lath and plaster in the dwelling section and rock board sheathing in the garage area. A small basement 14' x 16' is under dwelling and the porch and contains the coal fired steam boiler. By wiring. Brick chimney for the boiler and the kitchen coal stove. 2½ gallon soda acid fire extinguishers.

PREVIOUS FIRE INSURANCE AND RATE: $26,000 on the building (a cubic foot cost of 73¢). Rate is "minimum".

ESTIMATED 100% VALUE (JUNE 1950): Replacement value of $16,350 (46¢ a cubic foot). Sound value of $11,500 based upon 15% depreciation plus 15% obsolescence.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. The stovepipe from the kitchen stove to the chimney should be checked to be sure there is proper clearance and ventilation. Part of it is concealed in a lath and plaster partition.

PROPERTY: "Chauffeur's" Cottage ITEM NO. 11

OCCUPANCY: Now vacant. Difficult to picture any future use for the dwelling.

DESCRIPTION: A two story, attic and basement wood shingle roof frame dwelling located on the edge of woods about 500 feet east of the main garage. About 27 feet by 21 feet with small attached shed on front and rear. Three bedrooms and toilet on second, usual living room, dining room and coal stove kitchen on 1st. Two brick chimneys, one starting on ground and the second resting on wood first floor. BX wiring. Oil heater on first with air vents through second floor. Fair condition. Two-2½ gallon soda acid fire extinguishers recharged April 29, 1950. No public protection.

PREVIOUS FIRE INSURANCE AND RATE: $7,000 on building. Rate is minimum.

ESTIMATED 100% VALUE (JUNE 1950): Replacement value of $8,950 (49¢ a cubic foot). Sound value of $4,500 with 25% depreciation plus 25% obsolescence.

SUGGESTIONS:

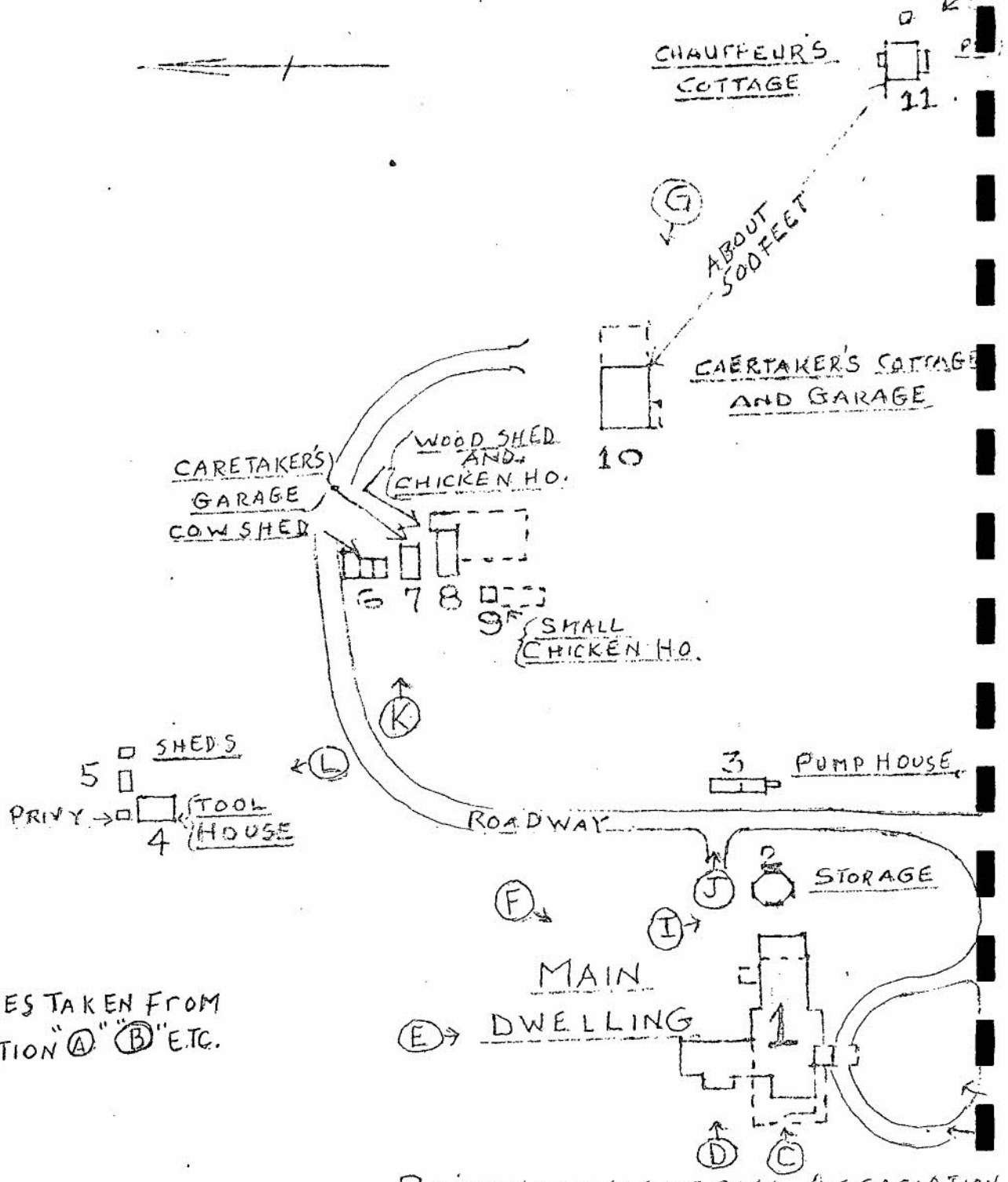
1. Keep the weeds and grass cut for a distance of at least 50 feet around the dwelling.

RECAPITULATION

		Insurable Value	
1.	Main Dwelling	$116,150	(Replacement Value)
2.	Storage House (Old Tank House)	1,000	
3.	Pump House and Contents	1,100	
4.	Tool House	500	
5.	Shed at Tool House	25	
6.	Cow Shed	100	
7.	Caretaker's Garage	100	
8.	Wood Shed and Chicken House	400	

		Insurable Value
9.	Small Chicken House	$ 25
10.	Caretaker's Cottage and Garage	11,500
11.	Chauffeur's Cottage	4,500
12.	Privy at Chauffeur's Cottage	---
		$135,400
To comply with 90% Average Clause		121,860

930



PICTURES TAKEN FROM LOCATION "A" "B" ETC.

GREAT AMERICAN INS. CO.
L.N. HAGAR

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

"SAGAMORE HILL"

COVE NECK OYSTER BAY.

NEW YORK

SCALE:-ONE INCH=100' JUNE 5th 1930

Ground Cover Restoration

Two inspections of the area by the writer, October 27-28, 1969 and May 7, 1970 revealed that ground cover have changed materially from the situation that existed during the Presidential years. It is strongly recommended that in order to give the area more realism and meaning that ground cover conditions be restored. We are fortunate in having such excellent photographic guides to show us what was in what is now two of the worst overgrown areas--on the west, north, and south sides of the Sagamore Hill residence. See Illustration 123 for the southwest lawn, Illustration 124 north lawn, Illustrations 65 and 65 for south lawn.

Appendix--Item A

Agreement for Building,

BETWEEN

Sheldon Rexmith Esq

AND

John A Ward & Son

Dated, Oct 20 1883

Lamb & Rich,
LAMB & WHEELER,
ARCHITECTS,
486 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

AGREEMENT FOR BUILDING. Amzi Pierson & Co., Printers.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made this 20th day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and 83

BETWEEN, Theodore Roosevelt Esq
N.Y. City

of the FIRST PART, and John A Ward & Son
Carpenters
Lawrence L.I.

of the SECOND PART,

FIRST. The said parties of the second part do hereby for their heirs, executors and administrators, covenant, promise and agree to and with the said party of the first part, his executors, administrators or assigns, that they the said parties of the second part their executors or administrators, shall and will, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, on or before the 1st Jul — 1884 next, well and sufficiently erect and finish the new Building viz.:

Stable and Lodge at Oyster Bay

agreeably to the Drawings and Specifications made by LAMB & WHEELER, Architects, and signed by the said parties and hereunto annexed, within the time aforesaid, in a good, workmanlike and substantial manner, to the satisfaction of said Architects, and under the direction of the said Architects, or any deputy they may appoint, to be testified by a writing or certificate under the hand of the said Architects, and also shall and will find and provide such good, proper and sufficient materials, of all kinds whatsoever, as shall be proper and sufficient for the completing and finishing all the Digging, mason, carpenter painting &c &c

and other works of the said Building mentioned in the said Specifications, or shown on the Drawings for the sum of Five thousand one hundred and sixty — Dollars, subject to a deduction of —— Dollars for each and every day the said building remains unfinished, after the said —— day of —— provided, however, that the delay in finishing the said building, be not caused by accidental fire or by circumstances over which the said parties of the second part has or could have no control. And the said party of the first part, does hereby, for his heirs, executors and administrators, covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said parties of the second part, their executors, and administrators, that he the said party of the first part his executors or administrators, shall and will, in consideration of the covenants and agreements being strictly performed and kept by the said parties of the second part, as specified, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said parties of the second part their executors, administrators or assigns, the sum of $5160 Dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to be paid in the manner following:

1st Walls up ready for first floor or equivalent	800.00
2d Frame up, roof & sides boarded and fire wall up "	1300.00
3d Shingled and exterior finished "	1300.00
4th Brown coat plastered and stable sheathed & stalls finished "	700.00
5th Painted, completed, framing & approved by Architect & plans returned	1060.00
	5160.00

PROVIDED, that in each of the said cases, a certificate shall be obtained from and signed by the said Architects.

And it is hereby further agreed by and between the said parties:

First. The Specifications and the Drawings are intended to co-operate, so that any works exhibited in the Drawings, and not mentioned in the Specifications, or *vice versa*, are to be executed the same as if it were mentioned in the Specifications and set forth in the Drawings, to the true meaning and intention of the said Drawings and Specifications, without any extra charge whatsoever.

Second. The Contractor, at his own proper cost and charges, is to provide all manner of materials and labor, scaffolding, implements, moulds, models and cartage of every description, for the due performance of the several erections.

Third. Should the owner, at any time during the progress of the said Building, request any alteration, deviation, additions or omissions, from the said contract he shall be at liberty to do so, extra work to be done at its market value at the time it is performed, and done when required, same rule is to apply to reductions in work, and the same shall in no way affect or make void the contract, but will be added or deducted from the amount of the contract, as the case may be, by a fair and reasonable valuation; neither is the extra work to extend the time of completion, (unless by *written agreement.*)

Fourth. Should the contractor, at any time during the progress of said works, refuse or neglect to supply a sufficiency of materials or workmen, the owner shall have the power to provide materials and workmen, after three days notice in writing being given, to finish the said works, and the expense shall be deducted from the amount of the contract:—in other words a sufficiency of workmen means, that as many men as can work to *advantage* are to be *kept* on the job *constantly*.

Fifth. Should any dispute arise respecting the true construction or meaning of the Drawings or Specifications, or respecting the true value of the extra work, or of the works omitted, the same shall be valued by two competent persons—one employed by the Architects and the other by the Contractor—and those two shall have power to name an umpire, whose decision shall be binding on all parties.

Sixth. The Owner shall not, in any manner, be answerable or accountable for any loss or damage that shall or may happen to the said works, or any part or parts thereof respectively, or for any of the materials or other things used and employed in finishing and completing the same (loss or damage by fire excepted).

Seventh. Should any person or persons that have furnished materials for, or done any labor or work on the building herein contracted for, present to the part of the first part any claims for such materials, labor or works, then the said part of the first part shall have the right to withhold any and every one of the above mentioned payments until such claim or claims so presented are settled, and a receipt for the same delivered to the said part of the first part.

Eighth. Plans may be altered any time before the completion of job, and if such alterations involve no more labor or materials than is called for by the original plan, no extra charge shall be made.

Ninth. The Contractor shall carefully preserve all Drawings, Writings, &c., that may be committed to his charge, holding them subject to the inspection of the Architect, and shall be responsible for their loss or (unnecessary) damage.

Tenth. The owner reserves the right to employ other contractors for extra work.

Eleventh. There is to be no sub-contracting, except by consent of Architects.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of

H. Gardiner Sibell

Theodore Roosevelt

John D. Ward & Son

Appendix--Item B

Roosevelt's physical examination for
Equitable Life Insurance
November 11, 1901

II.—QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY THE EXAMINER.

1. **Physique.** A. Weight? (coat and vest off.) (*Get actual weight always, if possible.*)	a. 177 lbs., *as per* (*weighing or estimate*)	F. If under or overweight, is this feature an individual or a family trait?	F.
B. Height? (in shoes.) (*Take all measures yourself.*)	b. 5 ft. 9 in.	G. Any deformity or maiming?	G. Left wrist.
C. Girth of chest, under vest; forced expiration?	c. 38 in.	H. Any loss of limb? (*If of lower extremity, state whether thigh or leg amputation.*)	H. No
D. Same, forced inspiration?	d. 40½ in.	I. An rupture?	I. No
E. Girth of abdomen, at waist-band of trousers?	e. 38 in.	J. If yes, is a truss worn during waking hours?	J.
2. **Nutrition and Diathesis.** A. Anything unfavorable in the general appearance, such as sickly aspect or unduly full habit, or apparent proneness to fatty degeneration?			I. No
B. Does the subject look older than the stated age?			B. No
3. **Integumentary System.** A. Any skin eruption, sores or ulcers?			A. No
B. Any tendency to catarrhs?			B. No
4. **Nervous System and Organs of Sense.** A. Any loss of faculties or other present derangement of function of any suspicion of serious lesion?			A. No
B. Any serious impairment of sight or of hearing?			B. No
C. Any otorrhœa?			C. No
5. **Respiratory System.** A. Any hoarseness, cough or other present derangement of function, or any abnormality discoverable by auscultation or percussion? (*See Note V., below.*)			A. No
6. **Vascular System.** A. Rate and quality of pulse? (*If excited, re-examine till you assure yourself of the normal rate.*)			A. 80
B. Any intermittence or irregularity, or undue strength or weakness of heart-action?			B. No
C. Any abnormality discoverable by auscultation or percussion?			C. No
D. Any atheroma, aneurism, bleeding piles or varicose veins?			D. No
7. **Digestive System.** A. Any present derangement of function; any enlargement of liver or spleen or suspicion of organic disease of any of the abdominal organs?			A. No
B. Any suspicion of tape-worm or of fistula-in-ano?			B. No
8. **Urinary System.** A. Results of testing of the urine. (*The examiner must have personal knowledge that the sample of urine examined is authentic. See also, Note VI., below.*)			A. SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1028 REACTION Acid ALBUMIN None TEST EMPLOYED Heat & Nit. SUGAR None TEST EMPLOYED Fehling's Test
B. Any abnormal constituents discoverable by the microscope? (*Microscopical examination not required unless thought advisable for the particular case.*)			B.
9. **Generative System.** *Males.* A. Any suspicion of stricture or of enlarged prostate? *Females.* B. Any present derangement of function, or suspicion of organic disease? C. Any suspicion of present pregnancy? (*If yes, report why assurance is sought at the present juncture, and give account of previous confinements and sanitation of present surroundings.*)			A. No B. No C.

10. **Clinical History.** (*Detail, in brief, upon the following form, the clinical history of any affection experienced by the subject, as per his answers, foregoing.*)

Affections	Dates	Durations	Severity?	Results?	Name of Medical Attendants
Malaria	Mid 2 years ago	short	Mild	Recovery	
Cystitis		short	Mild	Recovery	

11. **General Considerations.** A. Anything of importance in connection with the physical condition, or past health-record, not already detailed? (*If yes, give particulars.*) — A. No
B. Any suspicion of unacknowledged over-indulgence (past or present) in alcoholic beverages, tobacco, opium or other narcotic? (*See Note VII., below.*) — B. No
C. Anything objectionable in the subject's manner of living or general surroundings? — C. No
D. Anything insanitary in the occupation or in the residence or place of business? (*Including possible near contact with a consumptive, at home, or at the place of business. If so, state particulars.*) — D. No
E. Any danger from lack of ecclimation? — E. No
F. How long since last successful vaccination? (*If never vaccinated, so state.*) — F. Several years
G. Any need of a certificate from subject's regular medical adviser? (*If yes, require the applicant or the agent to procure the same, on the Society's blank: Form M, Medical Service.*) — G. No

12. **Identification.** A. Stranger or acquaintance? (*If known, state how long and how well.*) — A. Mere Acq. 4 years

13. **Opinion.** A. Compared with the average of lives of the same age and sex, do the chances of life in this subject seem to you first-class, or fair only, or doubtful or bad? (*If other than first-class, state what makes you accord only the lower rating.*) — A. Good
B. If yourself in the business, would you assure this subject for life? (*See Note VIII., below.*) — B. Yes
C. If not for life, would you for any stated term of years? If yes, for what term? — C.

14. **Revision.** A. Have you now reviewed your answers as set down on the two sides of this sheet, to make sure that the same are correct, and that *every* question has *some* answer? (*If not, do so at once before signing the report. Errors and omissions make great trouble. If you have made any erasure, put your initials to the re-written text, as a voucher for its authenticity.*) — A. Yes

Examined at Washington D.C. (Town) (County) (State)
this 14 day of Nov 1901
P. M. Rixey M.D. (Signature of Examiner.)
of 209. 16th St. N.W. Washington D.C. (P. O. Address of Examiner.)

N. B.—If not a commissioned examiner for the Society, fill up the following blank forms:

Professional Qualifications: Univ. of Va. (Degrees) 1873 (Date of conferment) Med. Dept. Univ. of Va. (Names of Colleges or of Licensing Boards)

References:—Dr. Surgeon General's Office of (P. O. Address)
Dr. The Arlington of (P. O. Address)
Dr. 16th & H Sts. of (P. O. Address)

Note V.—In the matter of the PHYSICAL EXAMINATION make the same thorough, no matter how sound the subject may appear, nor how well you may know him. For the practice of auscultation in the male subject the coat and vest should be taken off, and the linen shirt rolled up from below over the waistband, in the female, the waist of the dress and the corset should be removed. Other physical explorations and the necessary dressing for the same will be at your discretion, according to the circumstances of the case.

Note VI.—In the matter of the TESTING OF THE URINE, to apply your tests as to detect the presence of even small amounts of albumin or of sugar. For such detection of albumin the common Heat-and-Nitric-Acid test is efficient enough if applied in the following manner: If normal, clear, acid, or neutral acidity with a drop or two of acetic acid, then fill a long test-tube three-quarters full, and, holding the same by the bottom, boil the upper portion, only, of its contents. Holding the tube now a few inches in front of a black background set before a window, compare the upper, boiled, portion of fluid with the lower, unboiled, one, whereupon any particularly important amount of albumin will be shown by a distinct constituent of the upper portion of more opalescence from the cloudiness of precipitated phosphates by its persistence after addition of a drop of nitric acid. As regards sugar, look for this constituent in all cases, regardless of specific gravity. In the beginnings of diabetes, as in temporary glycosuria, the amount of glucose in the urine is commonly not enough to run the specific gravity out of bounds. Take by preference, furthermore, the urine secreted during digestion, since in the beginnings of both albuminuria and glycosuria the morbid constituents may be present during digestion while absent in the intervals. If either constituent be found, give an approximate idea of the amount, and, if the risk be not clearly bad, re-examine later, reporting all findings, with dates.

Note VII.—In reporting "over-indulgence" in drink, draw the line—since there must be some fixed standard—at Ale-or-Beer limited to a daily allowance equivalent to one and a half cones of absolute alcohol. Such allowance will be represented, in the case of ardent spirits, by three ounces of whisky or other strong wine, by two wine-glassfuls of claret or champagne, of other light wine, by one "pint" bottle of strong ale or porter, by three tumblerfuls; and of light ale or beer, by four or five tumblerfuls.

Note VIII.—To be eligible for a life-policy a subject must not only be of present good health and constitution, but must be one who has generally a good outlook for avoiding all serious ailments that may be affected by alcohol, occupation, habits and heredity as well as be free of health. A subject ineligible for a life-policy may yet, if his past-objective deterioration be distinct, be a good risk for term assurance under an endowment, or other special form of policy where the insurance wholly terminates after a stated time. (N. B.—A time policy, where, simply, the premiums are all paid within a fixed term of years, must not be confounded with such short-term policies.)

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTORS OF THE SOCIETY ON THE RISK HEREBY PROPOSED.

25 Dec
Medical Director

THIS MARGIN IS FOR BINDING; DO NOT WRITE ON IT OR DEFACE IT.

Revised Edition—U. S. Regis—March, 1901.

Appendix--Item C

OWNER'S

TITLE INSURANCE
(GUARANTEE)
POLICY

THE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY

For Valuable Consideration does hereby guarantee (insure)

The United States of America

against all loss or damage which the party guaranteed (insured) shall sustain by reason of defects in the title of said United States of America to the real estate or interest therein described in Schedule A or by reason of liens or encumbrances affecting the title, at the date hereof, excepting only such defects, liens, encumbrances and other matters as are set forth in Schedule B.

The total liability of this Company under this policy is limited to $219,000.00

Two Hundred and Nineteen Thousand ********** Dollars

This policy is subject to the conditions herein set forth, which conditions together with Schedules A and B, are made a part of this policy.

In Witness Whereof, THE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY has caused its corporate seal to be hereto affixed and these presents to be signed by its President and attested by its Ass't Vice Pres. this 8th. day of July A. D. 19 63

Attest

Fred Kaeser
Assistant Vice Pres.

T. D. Keating
President

T G
T C

1932

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CONDITIONS OF THIS POLICY

Notice of Actions

1. If any action or proceeding shall be begun or defense asserted which may result in an adverse judgment or decree resulting in a loss for which this Company is liable under this policy, notice in writing of such action or proceeding or defense shall be given by the Attorney General to this Company within 60 days after notice of such action or proceeding or defense has been received by the Attorney General; and upon failure to give such notice then all liability of this Company with respect to the defect, claim, lien or incumbrance asserted or enforced in such action or proceeding shall terminate. Failure to give notice, however, shall not prejudice the rights of the party guaranteed (insured), (1) if the party guaranteed shall not be a party to such action or proceeding, or (2) if such party, being a party of such action or proceeding be neither served with summons therein or have actual notice of such action or proceeding, or (3) if this Company shall not be prejudiced by failure of the Attorney General to give such notice.

Notice of Writs

2. In case knowledge shall come to the Attorney General of the issuance or service of any writ of execution, attachment or other process to enforce any judgment, order or decree adversely affecting the title, estate or interest guaranteed (insured) said party shall notify this Company thereof in writing within 60 days from the date of such knowledge; and upon a failure to do so, then all liability of this Company in consequence of such judgment, order or decree or matter thereby adjudicated shall terminate unless this Company shall not be prejudiced by reason of such failure to notify.

Defense of Claims

3. This Company agrees, but only at the election and request of the Attorney General of the United States, to defend at its own cost and expense the title, estate or interest hereby guaranteed (insured) in all actions or other proceedings which are founded upon or in which it is asserted by way of defense, a defect, claim, lien or incumbrance against which this policy guarantees (insures), provided, however, that the request to defend is given within sufficient time to permit the Company to answer or otherwise participate in the proceeding. If any action or proceeding shall be begun or defense be asserted in any action or proceeding affecting or relating to the title, estate or interest hereby guaranteed (insured) and the Attorney General elects to defend at the Government's expense, the Company shall upon request cooperate and render all reasonable assistance in the prosecution or defense of such proceeding and in prosecuting appeals.

If the Attorney General shall fail to request and permit the Company to defend, then all liability of the Company with respect to the defect, claim, lien or incumbrance asserted in such action or proceeding shall terminate; provided, however, that if the Attorney General shall give the Company timely notice of all proceedings and an opportunity to suggest such defenses and actions as it shall conceive should be taken and the Attorney General shall present the defenses and take the actions of which the Company shall advise him in writing, then the liability of the Company shall continue; but in any event the Company shall permit the Attorney General without cost or expense to use the information and facilities of the Company for all purposes which he thinks necessary or incidental to the defending of any such action or proceeding or any claim asserted by way of defense therein and to the prosecuting of an appeal.

Compromise of Adverse Claims

4. Any compromise, settlement or discharge by the United States or its duly authorized representative of an adverse claim, without the consent of this Company shall bar any claim against the Company hereunder. Provided, however, that the Attorney General may at his election submit to the issuing company for approval or disapproval any proposed compromise, settlement or discharge of any adverse claim and in the event of the consent of the issuing

mpany to the proposed compromise, settlement or discharge it shall be liable for the yment of the full amount paid.

Statement of Loss

5. A statement in writing of any loss or damage sustained by the party guaranteed (insured), and for which it is claimed this Company is liable under this policy, shall be furnished by the Attorney General to this Company within 60 days after said party has notice of such loss o damage and no right of action shall accrue under this policy under 30 days after such statement shall have been furnished. No recovery shall be had under this policy unless suit be brought thereon within one year after said period of 30 days. Failure to furnish such statement of loss or to bring such suit within the times specified shall not affect the Company's liability under this policy unless this Company has been prejudiced by reason of such failure to furnish a statement of loss or to bring such suit.

Policy Reduced by Payments of Loss

6. All payments of loss under this policy shall reduce the amount of this policy pro tanto.

ENDORSEMENTS

SCHEDULE A

1. The title, estate or interest guaranteed (insured) by this policy. is a fee simple vested in the insured by means of a deed made by THEODORE ROOSEVELT ASSOCIATION, dated 7/8/63 recorded 7/10/63 in Liber 7179 cp 353.

2. Description of the real estate with respect to which this policy is issued.

See Descriptions attached.

Policy No. 2642740

SCHEDULE B

Showing defects, liens, encumbrances, and other matters excepted from this policy and against which this Company does not guarantee (insure):

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS

Governmental Powers

1. Because of limitations imposed by law on ownership and use of property, or which arise from governmental powers, this policy does not guarantee (insure) against: (a) consequences of the future exercise or enforcement or attempted exercise or enforcement of police power, bankruptcy power, or power of eminent domain, under any existing or future law or governmental regulation, (b) consequences of any law, ordinance or governmental regulation, now or hereafter in force (including building and zoning ordinances), limiting or regulating the use or enjoyment of the property, estate or interest described in Schedule A, or the character, size, use or location of any improvement now or hereafter erected on said property.

Matters Not of record

2. The following matters which are not of record at the date of this policy are not guaranteed (insured) against: (a) rights or claims of parties in possession not shown of record and questions of survey, (b) mechanics' liens, where no notice thereof appears of record, (c) defects, liens, or encumbrances created subsequent to the date hereof.

Refusal to Purchase

3. This policy does not guarantee (insure) against loss or damage by reason of the refusal of any person to purchase, lease or lend money on the property, estate or interest described in Schedule A.

SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

A. Right of Way Agreement in Liber 6779 cp 353.

B. No land lying below the mean highwater line of Cold Spring Harbor, as the same now or formerly existed will be insured.

C. Riparian rights of others in and to the creek running through the easterly portion of the premises described in Schedule A.

D. As to the westerly 21 acres more or less: (Parcel 1)
Guaranteed survey by Edwards and Prime dated March 1950 shows a 2½ story residence and numerous outbuildings. No variations.
Any state of facts an accurate survey might show since survey dated March 1950.

As to the easterly and northerly 62 acres more or less: (Parcel 1)
Guaranteed survey made by Edwards and Prime dated March 1950 shows vacant land.
Also shows a creek running through the easterly portion of premises.
No variations.
Any state of facts an accurate survey might show since survey dated March 1950.

E. The description contained in Schedule A is not guaranteed without a survey to be made and submitted to the company. (Parcel 2)

Policy No. 2642741

SCHEDULE B

Showing defects, liens, encumbrances, and other matters excepted from this policy and against which this Company does not guarantee (insure):

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS

Governmental Powers

1. Because of limitations imposed by law on ownership and use of property, or which arise from governmental powers, this policy does not guarantee (insure) against: (a) consequences of the future exercise or enforcement or attempted exercise or enforcement of police power, bankruptcy power, or power of eminent domain, under any existing or future law or governmental regulation, (b) consequences of any law, ordinance or governmental regulation, now or hereafter in force (including building and zoning ordinances), limiting or regulating the use or enjoyment of the property, estate or interest described in Schedule A, or the character, size, use or location of any improvement now or hereafter erected on said property.

Matters Not of record

2. The following matters which are not of record at the date of this policy are not guaranteed (insured) against: (a) rights or claims of parties in possession not shown of record and questions of survey, (b) mechanics' liens, where no notice thereof appears of record, (c) defects, liens, or encumbrances created subsequent to the date hereof.

Refusal to Purchase

3. This policy does not guarantee (insure) against loss or damage by reason of the refusal of any person to purchase, lease or lend money on the property, estate or interest described in Schedule A.

SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

A. Right of Way Agreement in Liber 2900 cp 125.

B. As to Parcel I:
Survey made by A. J. Edwards & T. S. Prime, dated March 1950 shows vacant land. No variations.
Any state of facts an accurate survey might show since survey dated March 1950.

C. The description of Parcels 2 & 3 contained in Schedule A is not guaranteed without a survey to be made and submitted to the Company.

D. 1963 Town Tax 2½.

Policy No. 2642740

SCHEDULE A

The premises in which the insured has the estate or interest covered by this policy

PARCEL 1:

ALL that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Incorporated Village of Cove Neck, , Town of Oyster Bay, County of Nassau and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the westerly line of Cold Spring Harbor at the northeasterly corner of premises herein described and adjoining the southeasterly corner of land now or formerly of Philip J. Roosevelt;

RUNNING THENCE along said land, the following seven courses and distance
1. South 88 degrees 48 minutes 10 seconds west, 416.26 feet to a stone monument;
2. North 83 degrees 29 minutes 40 seconds west, 71.46 feet;
3. North 75 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds west, 468.96 feet;
4. North 72 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds west, 98.64 feet;
5. North 77 degrees 24 minutes west, 128.42 feet;
6. North 71 degrees 14 minutes west, 158.40 feet;
7. North 73 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west, 102.62 feet to land conveyed to Eleanor B. Roosevelt by deed recorded in liber 2900 cp 125;

THENCE along said last mentioned land, the following twelve courses and distances:
1. South 11 degrees 49 minutes 30 seconds west, 179.78 feet;
2. South 9 degrees 03 minutes 20 seconds west, 310.47 feet;
3. North 69 degrees 08 minutes west, 378.59 feet;
4. North 14 degrees 31 minutes 40 seconds east, 234.77 feet;
5. North 13 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east, 200.27 feet;
6. North 74 degrees 02 minutes 30 seconds west, 282.86 feet;
7. Thence westerly along the arc of a circle bearing to the right and having a radius of 297.39 feet, a distance of 110.20 feet;
8. Thence north 52 degrees 48 minutes 40 seconds west, 99.50 feet;
9. Thence north 58 degrees 37 minutes 20 seconds west, 44.73 feet;
10. Thence westerly along the arc of a circle bearing to the left having a radius of 152.06 feet, a distance of 107.84 feet;
11. Thence south 80 degrees 44 minutes 40 seconds west, 147.83 feet;
12. Thence westerly along the arc of a circle bearing to the right having a radius of 177 feet, a distance of 23.78 feet to land now or formerly of Philip J. Roosevelt;

THENCE along said land, the following three courses and distances:
1. south 70 degrees 36 minutes west, 253.45 feet;
2. South 72 degrees 33 minutes 20 seconds west, 32.45 feet to a stone monument;
3. North 30 degrees 00 minutes 30 seconds east, 208.89 feet to land of Eleanor B. Roosevelt;

THENCE along the land of Eleanor B. Roosevelt, the following five

SCHEDULE A

The premises in which the insured has the estate or interest covered by this policy

courses and distances:
1. northerly along the arc of a circle bearing to the right and having a radius of 312 feet, a distance of 170.33 feet;
2. Northerly along the arc of a circle bearing to the right and having a radius of 111 feet, a distance of 143.49 feet;
3. North 65 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east, 151.42 feet;
4. Northerly along the arc of a circle bearing to the left and having a radius of 147.02 feet, a distance of 91.29 feet;
5. North 29 degrees 45 minutes 50 seconds east, 556.51 feet to the southerly side of a Right of Way;

THENCE along the southerly side of said Right of Way, the following three courses and distances:
1. North 72 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds west, 0.78 feet;
2. North 67 degrees 21 minutes 20 seconds west, 240.74 feet;
3. North 59 degrees 24 minutes 50 seconds west, 196.85 feet to the land now or formerly of Strauss;

THENCE along said land of Strauss, the following two courses and distances:
1. South 15 degrees 05 minutes 40 seconds west, 152.65 feet;
2. North 69 degrees 29 minutes 10 seconds west, 256.34 feet to land now or formerly of Cove Neck Realty Corp.;

THENCE along said land, the following five courses and distances:
1. South 27 degrees 47 minutes 20 seconds west, 21.44 feet;
2. South 10 degrees 45 minutes 40 seconds west, 621.30 feet;
3. South 85 degrees 33 minutes west, 145.91 feet;
4. South 12 degrees 38 minutes west, 753.38 feet;
5. Thence south 71 degrees 08 minutes 10 seconds west, 380.22 feet, last course being also partly along the southerly line of land now or formerly of Sarah S. Hutchinson;

THENCE still along said land, south 54 degrees 07 minutes 30 seconds west, 19.96 feet to land now or formerly of John K. Roosevelt;

THENCE along said land, the following twelve courses and distances:
1. South 34 degrees 54 minutes 10 seconds east, 188.79 feet;
2. South 19 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds east, 81.99 feet;
3. South 1 degree 40 minutes 40 seconds east, 71.05 feet;
4. South 16 degrees 15 minutes 50 seconds west, 88.54 feet;
5. South 33 degrees 06 minutes 30 seconds west, 66.64 feet;
6. South 46 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east, 120.12 feet;
7. South 34 degrees 21 minutes 30 seconds west, 42.90 feet;
8. South 11 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds east, 43.56 feet;
9. South 54 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds east, 43.89 feet;
10. North 84 degrees 21 minutes 30 seconds east, 42.90 feet;
11. North 61 degrees 05 minutes 20 seconds east, 27.34 feet;
12. North 87 degrees 45 minutes east, 914.50 feet;

SCHEDULE A

The premises in which the insured has the estate or interest covered by this policy

the last course being partly along the northerly line of land of W. Emlen Roosevelt and partly along the northerly line of land of George E. Roosevelt:

THENCE still along the northerly line of land of George E. Roosevelt, the following sixteen courses and distances:
1. North 81 degrees 12 minutes 50 seconds east 155.08 feet;
2. South 53 degrees 37 minutes east, 103.97 feet;
3. South 49 degrees 40 minutes 10 seconds east, 76.20 feet;
4. South 44 degrees 44 minutes 20 seconds east, 53.01 feet;
5. South 58 degrees 13 minutes 10 seconds east, 95.51 feet;
6. South 59 degrees 23 minutes 10 seconds east, 91.23 feet;
7. South 84 degrees 33 minutes east, 53.45 feet;
8. North 61 degrees 32 minutes 10 seconds east, 52.33 feet;
9. North 58 degrees 07 minutes 10 seconds east, 71.32 feet;
10. North 40 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds east, 66.27 feet;
11. North 54 degrees 13 minutes 00 seconds east, 38.94 feet;
12. South 72 degrees 17 minutes 10 seconds east, 91.16 feet;
13. South 76 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east, 72.10 feet;
14. South 44 degrees 10 minutes 50 seconds east, 50.08 feet;
15. South 37 degrees 57 minutes 40 seconds east, 57.25 feet;
16. South 85 degrees 15 minutes 20 seconds east, 1405.39 feet to the westerly line of Cold Spring Harbor:

THENCE along the westerly line of Cold Spring Harbor, the following ten courses and distances:
1. North 27 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds east, 124.04 feet;
2. North 50 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds east, 79.56 feet;
3. North 20 degrees 51 minutes 40 seconds east, 49.57 feet;
4. North 24 degrees 41 minutes 30 seconds east, 47.63 feet;
5. North 36 degrees 12 minutes 40 seconds east, 137.36 feet;
6. North 21 degrees 52 minutes 50 seconds east, 74.40 feet;
7. North 04 degrees 26 minutes 50 seconds east, 68.03 feet;
8. North 14 degrees 35 minutes 50 seconds west, 67.14 feet;
9. North 25 degrees 36 minutes 10 seconds west, 214.41 feet;
10. North 1 degree 11 minutes 50 seconds west, 28.13 feet to the point or place of beginning.

EXCEPTING from the first above described parcel of land, so much as has been conveyed by Theodore Roosevelt Association to Eleanor C. Zoller by deed dated 8/31/61 and recorded 10/10/61 in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Nassau in Liber 6926 cp 286, and being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

ALL that certain plot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Incorporated Village of Cove Neck, Town of Oyster Bay, County of Nassau and State of New York, more particularly bounded and described as follows:

-continued-

SCHEDULE A

The premises in which the insured has the estate or interest covered by this policy

BEGINNING at a monument set at the northwesterly corner of premises herein described at a point in the southerly side of a Right of Way having a width of 50 feet and leading to and along the northerly boundary line or other land of Eleanor C. Zoller to a private road or land leading southerly to the main highway now known as Cove Neck Road as shown on a certain map made by the Commissioners in partition in a certain action entitled, "Mary W. Wright vs. Frances Smith, dated July 26, 1898" and filed in the Office of the Clerk of Queens County on 2-4-1899, which point of beginning is set at the corner formed by the intersection of land now or formerly of Helen J. Anderson and the southerly line of said aforesaid mentioned Right of Way; running

THENCE from said point or place of beginning along the southerly side of said aforementioned 50 foot Right of Way the following three courses and distances:

1. South 59 degrees 24 minutes 50 seconds east 196.85 feet;
2. South 67 degrees 21 minutes 20 seconds east 240.74 feet;
3. South 72 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds east 0.78 feet to the westerly side of a 20 foot Right of Way and land now or formerly of Eleanor C. Zoller; running

THENCE along the westerly side of said 20 foot Right of Way and along land now or formerly of Eleanor C. Zoller, the following three courses and distances:

1. South 29 degrees 45 minutes 50 seconds west 556.51 feet;
2. Southwesterly along the arc of a curve bearing to the right having a radius of 147.02 feet, a distance of 91.29 feet;
3. South 65 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds west 151.42 feet southeasterly along the arc of a curve bearing to the left having a radius of 111.0 feet, a distance of 93.49 feet to other land of Theodore Roosevelt Association;

THENCE along said last mentioned land south 80 degrees 14 minutes 45 seconds west 466.34 feet to land now or formerly of Eleanor C. Zoller formerly of land of Helen J. Anderson; running

THENCE along the last mentioned land the following courses and distances

1. North 12 degrees 38 minutes 00 seconds east 255.24 feet;
2. North 85 degrees 33 minutes 00 seconds east 145.91 feet;
3. North 10 degrees 45 minutes 40 seconds east 621.30 feet;
4. North 27 degrees 47 minutes 20 seconds east 21.44 feet;
5. South 69 degrees 29 minutes 10 seconds east 256.34 feet;
6. North 15 degrees 05 minutes 40 seconds east 152.65 feet to the point or place of beginning.

EXCEPTING so much of the premises as lies in the bed of Sagamore Hill Road.

SCHEDULE A

The premises in which the insured has the estate or interest covered by this policy

PARCEL 2:

ALL that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Incorporated Village of Cove Neck, Town of Oyster Bay, County of Nassau, State of New York, designated as plot 510, Section 26, Block A, being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point distant the following courses and distances from the intersection of the easterly line of Cove Neck Road, with the southerly line of Sagamore Hill Road:

North 67 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds East 302.55 feet;

THENCE along a curve to the left having a radius of 787.21 feet, a distance of 144.19 feet;

THENCE along a curve to the left having a radius of 2,087.95 feet, a distance of 481.53 feet to the northwesterly corner of the property herein described; running

THENCE from said point of beginning along a curve to the left having a radius of 2,087.95 feet, a distance of 64.23 feet;

THENCE along a curve to the left having a radius of 839.47 feet, a distance of 132.48 feet;

THENCE South 46 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds East, a distance of 113.33 feet;

South 34 degrees 21 minutes 30 seconds West, a distance of 42.90 feet;

South 11 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds East, a distance of 43.56 feet;

South 54 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds East, a distance of 43.89 feet;

North 84 degrees 21 minutes 30 seconds East, a distance of 42.90 feet;

North 61 degrees 00 minutes 04 seconds East, a distance of 27.33 feet;

North 87 degrees 45 minutes 00 seconds East, a distance of 48.61 feet;

(Continued)

SCHEDULE A

The premises in which the insured has the estate or interest covered by this policy

(Continued)

South 51 degrees 06 minutes 10 seconds West, a distance of 21.98 feet;

South 52 degrees 01 minute 30 seconds West, a distance of 25.29 feet;

South 65 degrees 31 minutes 40 seconds West, a distance of 24.45 feet;

South 67 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds West, a distance of 38.30 feet;

North 85 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds West, a distance of 13.97 feet;

North 71 degrees 01 minute 10 seconds West, a distance of 30.48 feet;

North 62 degrees 50 minutes 10 seconds West, a distance of 90.95 feet;

North 79 degrees 45 minutes 50 seconds West, a distance of 86.09 feet;

South 82 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds West, a distance of 39.08 feet to the point or place of beginning.

EXCEPTING so much of the premises as may lie in the bed of Sagamore Hill Road.

Policy No. 2642741

SCHEDULE A

The premises in which the insured has the estate or interest covered by this policy

ALL those certain three pieces or parcels of land with the buildings thereon erected situate, lying and being in the Incorporated Village of Cove Neck in the Town of Oyster Bay, County of Nassau, State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

PARCEL 1

BEGINNING at a point in the northerly line of lands, (now or formerly of Edith K. Roosevelt, William M. Cruikshank and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Theodore Roosevelt, late of the County of Nassau, State of New York, deceased), which said point of beginning is located the following courses and distances from the westerly shore of Cold Spring Bay, to wit:

SOUTH 88 degrees 48 minutes 10 seconds west 416.26 feet to a stone monument;
NORTH 83 degrees 29 minutes 40 seconds west 71.46 feet;
NORTH 75 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds west 468.96 feet;
NORTH 72 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds west 98.64 feet;
NORTH 77 degrees 24 minutes 00 seconds west 128.42 feet;
NORTH 71 degrees 14 minutes 00 seconds west 158.40 feet; and
NORTH 73 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 102.62 feet to the north-east corner of the premises about to be described:

THENCE from said last mentioned point south 11 degrees 49 minutes 30 seconds west 179.78 feet and south 9 degrees 03 minutes 20 seconds west 310.47 feet to a corner;

THENCE north 69 degrees 08 minutes west 378.59 feet to a corner;

THENCE north 14 degrees 31 minutes 40 seconds east 234.77 feet and north 13 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east 224.28 feet to the above mentioned division line of lands now or formerly of said (Edith K. Roosevelt, William M. Cruikshank and Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustees), as aforesaid and lands now or heretofore of Philip J. Roosevelt (formerly W. Emlen Roosevelt);

THENCE along said division line south 73 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds east 342.00 feet to the point or place of beginning, containing within said bounds 3.852 acres.

-continued-

SCHEDULE A

The premises in which the insured has the estate or interest covered by this policy

PARCEL 2

BEGINNING at a point in the said dividing line between lands (of the parties of now or formerly of Edith K. Roosevelt, William M. Cruikshank and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Theodore Roosevelt, late of the County of Nassau, State of New York, deceased, and lands now or heretofore of Philip J. Roosevelt (formerly W. Emlen Roosevelt), said point of beginning being at the northwest corner of Parcel 1 hereinabove described;

RUNNING THENCE along said dividing line of said lands now or formerly of said (Edith K. Roosevelt, William M. Cruikshank and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustees), as aforesaid and lands now or heretofore of Philip J. Roosevelt (formerly of W. Emlen Roosevelt), North 73 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 331.71 feet;
North 9 degrees 57 minutes east 105.87 feet;
North 24 degrees 43 minutes 20 seconds east 21.08 feet;
North 16 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 43.96 feet;
North 10 degrees 19 minutes east 21.91 feet;
North 13 degrees 1 minute 30 seconds west 32.60 feet;
North 26 degrees 18 minutes 50 seconds west 36.21 feet;
South 70 degrees 36 minutes 00 seconds west 448.64 feet to the center line of a private drive or right of way 20 feet wide leading to Parcel 1 hereinabove described (said point in said center line of said private drive or right of way being hereinafter referred to as Point "A");

THENCE continuing on said course south 70 degrees 36 minutes 00 seconds west to the southerly line of said private drive or right of way;

THENCE in a general easterly direction along the southerly line of said 20 foot private drive or right of way, which southerly line of said right of way is equidistant 10 feet at all points from the center line of said right of way, to the westerly line of Parcel 1 hereinabove described;

THENCE along said westerly line of Parcel 1 hereinabove described North 13 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east 24 feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. The center line of the 20 foot private drive or right of way above referred to beginning at Point "A" runs in a general easterly direction the following courses and distances:

North 80 degrees 44 minutes 40 seconds east 124.55 feet;

THENCE on a curve to the right having a radius of 162.06 feet a

(continued)

SCHEDULE A

The premises in which the insured has the estate or interest covered by this policy

PARCEL 3

BEGINNING at the point of intersection of the dividing line of lands of now or formerly of Edith K. Roosevelt, William M. Cruikshank and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Theodore Roosevelt, late of the County of Nassau, State of New York, deceased, and lands now or heretofore of Philip J. Roosevelt (formerly of W. Emlen Roosevelt) with the southerly line of a right of way, said point of beginning being the northeasterly corner of lands now or formerly of said Edith K. Roosevelt, William M. Cruikshank and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustees, as aforesaid, also the northwesterly corner of the parcel of land hereinabove referred to as now or heretofore of Philip J. Roosevelt (formerly of W. Emlen Roosevelt);

RUNNING THENCE along said dividing line of lands now or formerly of said Edith K. Roosevelt, William M. Cruikshank and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustees, as aforesaid and said lands now or heretofore of Philip J. Roosevelt (formerly of W. Emlen Roosevelt), south 30 degrees 00 minutes 30 seconds west 993.14 feet to a point in the center line of the private drive or right of way 20 feet wide leading to Parcel 1 hereinabove described (which point in said center line of said private drive or right of way is hereinafter referred to as Point "B");

THENCE continuing along said course south 30 degrees 00 minutes 30 seconds west to the westerly line of said 20 foot private drive or right of way;

THENCE in a general northerly and northeasterly direction along said westerly line of said private drive or right of way, which westerly line of said right of way is equidistant 10 feet at all points from the center line of said right of way, to the northerly line of the lands now or formerly of said Edith K. Roosevelt, William M. Cruikshank and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustees, as aforesaid, being the southerly line of the right of way first mentioned in the description of this Parcel 3;

THENCE south 72 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds east 29 feet more or less to the point or place of beginning; excepting, however, from the land herein described the lands lying within the aforesaid 20 foot wide private drive or right of way heretofore conveyed by the late Eleanor B. Roosevelt.

The center line of the 20 foot private drive or right of way above referred to beginning at Point "B" runs in a general northerly and

(continued)

SCHEDULE A

The premises in which the insured has the estate or interest covered by this policy

PARCEL 2 (cont'd.)

distance of 114.93 feet;

THENCE south 58 degrees 37 minutes 27 seconds east 44.73 feet;

THENCE south 52 degrees 48 minutes 40 seconds east 99.50 feet;

THENCE on a curve to the left having a radius of 287.39 feet a distance of 106.49 feet;

THENCE south 74 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 282.45 feet to the westerly line of Parcel 1 hereinabove described at a point distant 14.00 feet south 13 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west of the point of beginning of this description of Parcel 2.

(continued)

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

April 24, 1964

Honorable Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

A re-examination has been made of the title data relating to 85.00 acres of land, more or less, Tracts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, known as the Sagamore Hill property, Sagamore Hill National Site Project in Nassau County, New York. This land was conveyed to the United States of America under the provisions of existing legislation by Theodore Roosevelt Association, a corporation, under deed dated July 8, 1963, filed for record on July 10, 1963, and recorded among the land records of the county in Book 7179 of Deeds at page 353. Your reference is L1425-SLW and the file number of this Department is 33-33-958.

The land which was acquired by donation is described in the aforesaid deed.

The title insurance policy, No. 2642740 and 2642741, dated as of July 8, 1963, was prepared by The Title Guarantee Company and is satisfactory.

The title insurance policy, recorded deed and accompanying data disclose valid title to be vested in the United States of America, subject to:

1. Right of way agreement in Liber 6779, page 353 and Liber 2900, page 125 noted at item A, Special Exceptions, Schedule B of the title certificate.

2. Riparian rights of others in and to the creek running through the easterly portion of the premises described in Schedule A, certificate No. 2642740, noted at item C, Special Exceptions, Schedule B of the title certificate.

It is noted that no land lying below the mean high-water line of Cold Spring Harbor, as the same now or formerly existed is insured by the attached title policy.

Your Department has advised that objections 1 and 2 will not interfere with the contemplated use of the land.

The title insurance policy, deed and related papers are enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Robert F. Kennedy

Attorney General

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SCHEDULE A

The premises in which the insured has the estate or interest covered by this policy

PARCEL 3 (continued)

northeasterly direction the following courses and distances: On a curve to the right having a radius of 302 feet a distance of 161.25 feet; continuing on a curve to the right having a radius of 101 feet a distance of 130.56 feet;

THENCE north 65 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 151.42 feet;

THENCE on a curve to the left having a radius of 157.02 feet a distance of 97.50 feet;

THENCE north 29 degrees 45 minutes 50 seconds east 558.74 feet to the southerly line of the right of way first mentioned in this description of Parcel 3 at a point distant 18.96 feet north 72 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds west of the point of beginning in this description of Parcel 3.

EXCEPTING so much of the premises as lies in the bed of Sagamore Hill Road.

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Appendix--Item D

Appendix--Item E

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

☆ news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Kelly - Interior 4214

For Release JULY 5, 1963

INTERIOR SECRETARY UDALL TO ACCEPT DEEDS FOR SAGAMORE HILL, ROOSEVELT BIRTHPLACE

Theodore Roosevelt's home, Sagamore Hill, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, and his birthplace in New York City will become the National Park System's 17th and 18th National Historic Sites on July 8 when Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall accepts deeds to the properties following ceremonies at both places.

They are gifts to the Nation from the Theodore Roosevelt Association. Oscar S. Straus of New York, president of the Association's Board of Trustees, will officiate at the ceremonies and present the deeds to Secretary Udall. The Secretary will sign the documents establishing the Historic Sites at the afternoon ceremony at Sagamore Hill.

Authorized by the Act of July 25, 1962, the sites will preserve in public ownership the historic properties associated with the life of the "Conservation President."

In addition to accepting the deeds to the properties, Secretary Udall will accept a donation to the United States of $500,000 from the endowment fund of the Association which will be used to maintain the two sites.

The Victorian-style mansion on Long Island was the Roosevelt home from 1887 until his death in 1919. He and his second wife, Edith Kermit Carow, moved to this location following their European honeymoon. When Roosevelt became president it served as the summer White House.

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site is located at 28 East 20th Street, Manhattan. It was the home of the Roosevelt family when "Teddy" was born on October 27, 1858. He spent 14 years of his childhood there.

Among the invited guests to the ceremonies are members of the Roosevelt family, local, State and Federal Government officials.

The ceremony at the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site will begin at 11:30 a.m. and will be followed at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site at 2:30 p.m.

x x x

P.N. 31463-63

Appendix--Item F

Notices

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

OREGON

Notice of Proposed Withdrawal and Reservation of Lands; Amendment

JULY 12, 1963.

Notice of the proposed withdrawal and reservation of lands for the Forest Service, in Oregon, was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 23, 1963, Vol 28, on page 5164.

The description of that portion of the requested land in the NW¼SW¼SW¼ NE¼, Sec. 4, T. 22 S., R. 16 E., W.M., Oregon is amended to read NW¼SW¼ SW¼NW¼, Sec. 4, T. 22 S., R. 16 E., W.M., Oregon.

STANLEY D. LESTER,
Land Office Manager.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7598; Filed, July 18, 1963; 8:47 a.m.]

National Park Service

THEODORE ROOSEVELT BIRTHPLACE AND SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

Establishment

Whereas, the Act of July 25, 1962 (76 Stat. 217) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation from the Theodore Roosevelt Association, the sites and structures known as the Theodore Roosevelt House and Sagamore Hill, and improvements thereon, together with the furnishings and other contents of the structures in order to preserve in public ownership these historically significant properties associated with the life of Theodore Roosevelt; and

Whereas, the said Act further authorized the National Park Trust Fund Board to accept from such Association $500,000 and such additional amounts as the Association may tender from time to time from the endowment fund under its control to be used for the purposes of these historic properties; and

Whereas, the said Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites by publication of notice thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER when the aforesaid conveyances and transfers have been made; and

Whereas, the lands, interests in land, improvements, and other properties comprising the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill sites, together with the furnishings and other contents of the structures, and a portion of the endowment fund in the amount of $500,000 have been acquired by the United States as authorized by the said Act:

Now, therefore, I hereby establish the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and the Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites, such sites to comprise, respectively, all those lands, interests in lands, and improvements thereon, described in and conveyed to the United States by the Theodore Roosevelt Association, by deed dated July 8, 1963, which was recorded on July 11, 1963, in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York, New York, in Liber 5939 on page 281, and by deed dated July 8, 1963, which was recorded on July 10, 1963 in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Nassau, New York, in Liber 7179 on page 303, together with the furnishings and other contents of the structures located thereon.

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

JULY 15, 1963.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7611; Filed, July 18, 1963; 8:50 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Secretary

[Dept. Circ. 570, 1962 Rev. Supp. No. 39]

MARYLAND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

Extension of Authority To Qualify as Surety on Federal Bonds

On June 18, 1963, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, Page 6235, notice of extension to July 31, 1963 and termination on that date of the Certificate of Authority issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to Maryland National Insurance Company, Bel Air, Maryland, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 30, 1947 (6 U.S.C. 6-13), to qualify as sole surety on recognizances, stipulations, bonds and undertakings permitted or required by the laws of the United States.

Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of Authority of the Maryland National Insurance Company, Bel Air, Maryland, is further extended from July 31, 1963 to November 30, 1963. Inasmuch as the Company's Certificate of Authority will not be terminated on July 31, 1963, the notice of action outlined in the FEDERAL REGISTER of June 18, 1963, with respect to securing new bonds and furnishing certain information to the Surety Bonds Branch, should be disregarded.

[SEAL] JOHN K. CARLOCK,
Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

JULY 15, 1963.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7614; Filed, July 18, 1963; 8:51 a.m.]

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Order Transferring the Use, Possession and Control of Certain Lands and Land Rights Near Oak Ridge, Tennessee, From the Atomic Energy Commission

By virtue of the authority vested in the President of the United States by section 7(b) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 (16 U.S.C. 831f(b)), delegated to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget by section 1(a) of Executive Order No. 10530 of May 10, 1954, it is ordered that the use, possession and control of the land and land rights hereinafter described be, and they are hereby, transferred from the Atomic Energy Commission to the Tennessee Valley Authority, such transfer being deemed necessary and proper for the purposes of the Authority as stated in the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended:

I. Two tracts of land lying in Roane, Anderson, and Knox Counties, Tennessee, designated on TVA land records as Tracts MHR-2 and MHR-4, being described as follows:

TRACT MHR-2

A tract of land lying in the Second Civil District of Roane County, State of Tennessee, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the surveyed center line for the proposed relocation of State Highway 95 with the right bank of the Clinch River; thence with a severance line and the said surveyed center line N. 20°12' E., approximately 600 feet to the T.S. of a 350-foot cubic spiral for a 1-degree curve to the left; thence with the spiral as it curves to the left in a northerly direction 57.42 feet to a point; thence, leaving the said surveyed center line, by bearings and distances as follows:

S. 69°52' E., 160 feet to a metal marker;
S. 27°30' E., 488 feet to a metal marker;
S. 74°33' E., 549 feet to a metal marker;
N. 86°14' E., 712 feet to a metal marker;
N. 77°32' E., 368 feet to a metal marker;
N. 86°45' E., 342 feet to a metal marker which is 10 feet north of and opposite survey station 29+00.6 on the surveyed center line of a road location and approximately 20 feet north of the center line of the road as constructed; thence with a line 10 feet northerly and parallel to the said surveyed center line and approximately 20 feet north of and parallel to the center line of the road as constructed N. 66°09' E., 330.9 feet to a metal marker opposite the P.C. of a 5-degree curve to the right at survey station 32+33; thence with a line parallel to the 5-degree curve as it curves to the right in an easterly direction to a metal marker opposite the P.T. of the curve at survey station 34+1; thence N. 75°31' E., 299.2 feet to a metal marker opposite the P.C. of a 2-degree curve to the left at survey station 37+17.9; thence with a line parallel to the 2-degree curve as it curves to the left in an easterly direct

Appendix--Item G

76 STAT. 218.

Donation of property.

"(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 "and" at the end of subdivision (2) of section 3.

Approved July 25, 1962.

Public Law 87-547
87th Congress, H. R. 8484
July 25, 1962

An Act

76 STAT. 217.

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

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, and 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.

SEC. 2. (a) In accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to create a 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 $500,000 and such additional amounts as the association may tender from 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.

Acceptance of funds.
16 USC 19-19e.

(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.

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.

Transfer of property, etc. to U. S.

Publication in F. R.

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.

Development, etc.

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 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, development, and management of the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites.

Advisory committees. Establishment.

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:

Appendix--Item H

(59-5)
May 15, 1959

6725-2

REPORT ON POSSESSORY RIGHTS
CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION
AND POSSESSION

I, Newell H. Foster, a duly authorized representative of the Department of the Interior, hereby certify that on the 9th day of December, 1963, I made a personal examination and inspection of that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the County of Nassau, State of New York, designated as tract No. 2, 3, 4, and containing 85 acres, proposed to be acquired by the United States of America in connection with Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.

1. That I am fully informed as to the boundaries, lines, and corners of said tract; that I found no evidence of any work or labor having been performed or any materials having been furnished in connection with making of any repairs or improvements on said land; and that I made careful inquiry of the above-named vendors and of the occupants of said land and ascertained that nothing had been done on or about said premises within the past 12 months that would entitle any person to a lien upon said premises for work or labor performed or materials furnished.

2. That I also made inquiry of the above-named vendors and of all occupants of said land as to their rights of possession and the rights of possession of any person or persons known to them and neither found any evidence nor obtained any information showing or tending to show that any person had any rights of possession or other interest in said premises adverse to the rights of the above-named vendors or the United States of America.

3. That I was informed by the above-named vendors and by all other occupants that to the best of their knowledge and belief there is no outstanding unrecorded deed, mortgage, lease, contract, or other instrument adversely affecting the title to said premises.

4. That to the best of my knowledge and belief after actual and diligent inquiry and physical inspection of said premises there is no evidence whatever of any vested or accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes nor any ditches or canals constructed by or being used thereon under authority of the United States, nor any exploration or operations whatever for the development of coal, oil, gas, or other minerals on said lands; and that there are no possessory rights now in existence owned or being actively exercised by any third party under any reservation contained in any patent or patents heretofore issued by the United States for said land.

5. That to the best of my knowledge and belief based upon actual and diligent inquiry made there is no outstanding right whatsoever in any person to the possession of said premises nor any outstanding right, title, interest, lien, or estate, existing or being asserted in or to said premises except such as are disclosed and evidenced by the public records.

6. That said premises are now wholly unoccupied and vacant except for the occupancy of none as tenants at will, from whom disclaimers of all right, title, and interest in and to said premises executed on the xx day of xxx, 19xx, have been obtained.

Date December 31, 1963

Newell H. Foster
Name

Superintendent
Title

Appendix--Item I

Item C

course, largely on the proximity of susceptible host plants. The fact that the natural spread is slow when compared with other insects, and that no part of the life of the insect is passed away from the tree, makes it possible to ascertain if the scale is present at any season and measures for control are adapted to the different seasons. The male insects are winged and so small that they are practically never seen by ordinary observers and their description need not be taken up in this brief account. The plants able to support the San José scale are very largely confined to the *Roseacea* or fruit family. The oaks, chestnuts, hard maples and evergreens make up most of the wood lands of New York and are practically immune species.

Natural Enemies.—The San José scale is subject to the attacks of several fungi as well as to the attacks of some minute parasitic flies. In addition to these true parasites various lady beetles are often observed feeding upon the scale and hopes of effective natural control have been centered on this class of beetles. Several attempts have been made to introduce beneficial species from other lands. One from North China, collected by the United States Department of Agriculture, has been introduced in New York and other Eastern States southward to Georgia, and it is hoped that it may prove a valuable aid to fruit growers. At the same time it is well to understand that there is no chance for full control by this insect and most authorities consider the hope of partial control very uncertain; however, as fast as the beetles can be propagated they will be distributed.

Reprinted from

FORMULA BOOK

OF

Department of Agriculture,

State of New York.

SAN JOSÉ SCALE.

This is an imported insect of the bark louse family. It was first discovered in America in the San José valley of California, where it wrought great havoc and from which locality its name was derived. In 1880 it received the specific name of *Aspidiotus perniciosus* because of its destructive habits in multiplication and its resistance to remedial treatment. Until August of 1893 none of these insects were found east of the Rocky Mountains, but in that year young trees were found dying in an orchard at Charlottesville, Virginia, and investigation showed them to have grown in a nursery block close to some plums which the proprietor had purchased from California. Other shipments had been made and it was soon found that infested stock had been scattered more widely than was at first supposed. To-day in the Northern states the points of infestation are many but such infestation is not generall by any means and many extensive fruit localities have never had a case as far as known.

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As the female insect is wingless and hence slow in its natural spread it soon became apparent that infested nursery stock offered the greatest opportunity for extended dissemination, and various Southern States passed stringent laws for the inspection of nurseries to prevent the spread of this and other pests in uninfested localities.

Many laws provide that in addition to inspection the nurserymen shall fumigate all stock shipped, as an additional precaution.

The difficulty with which individual scales can be seen by an unpracticed eye, and the fact that considerable numbers may be present without seriously exhausting the vitality of a tree should lead the owner of any suspected tree to seek advice promptly, for many times the infestations will be found to have spread more widely than at first thought; again it has often been found that the scale has not passed beyond the trees on which the insect was brought to the orchard and a great saving has resulted from the stamping out of such incipient cases. In all cases it is the duty of the horticultural inspectors to place in the hands of the orchardist the best and latest information as to methods and means of control for the benefit of the owner of the property and the entire community as well.

Appearance and Life History.—Slightly infested wood shows, in winter and spring, minute dark cones about the size of the head of a pin usually accompanied by a discoloration of the surrounding bark, but not in all cases. The externa portion, or scale proper, is a waxy secretion serving as a roof for the protection of the lemon-yellow body of the louse which is immovably fixed and is drawing its nourishment through its piercing mouth parts thus reaching the inner tissues. Where the wood is crowded with insects many dead ones of light color give an ashy appearance to the surface and the rings of discoloration are lost to view. In such cases the inner bark will be often changed to a dark red color and many depressions show where the first established scales drew their nourishment.

During the spring the scales increase in size, and in June lemon-yellow young come forth. These crawl about, partake of no nourishment, and usually in a day have succeeded in inserting their mouth parts through the bark when they are fixed in their life position. The second or third day a white waxy secretion appears over the body previously yellow and later this changes through greenish shades to almost black when the time of maturity approaches. Several broods of the insects follow in succession throughout the summer and the young of early summer are reproducing their kind during midsummer and fall.

The rapidity of reproduction distinguishes this species from some closely related scale insects which are single brooded, and is the chief factor in its destructiveness. The crawling stage described above is the only one in which natural spread takes place and, as the stage is short and the insect wingless and extremely small, the young are dependent on the winds, birds or on other forms of life to carry them to other trees.

Several years have sometimes elapsed before an infested tree contaminated others, depending, of

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Appendix--Item J

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made this First day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and 8[illegible].

BETWEEN,

Sheldon Ransoth Esq
Newyork

of the FIRST PART, and

John A Wood & Son
Carpenters
Laurence L.I.

of the SECOND PART,

FIRST. The said part ies of the second part do hereby for their heirs, executors and administrators, covenant, promise and agree to and with the said party of the first part, his executors, administrators or assigns, that they the said parties of the second part their executors or administrators, shall and will, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, on or before the 16th October next, well and sufficiently erect and finish the new Building viz.: Dwelling house at Oyster Bay —

agreeably to the Drawings and Specifications made by LAMB & [illegible]ER, Architects, and signed by the said parties and hereunto annexed, within the time aforesaid, in a good, workmanlike and substantial manner, to the satisfaction of said Architects, and under the direction of the said Architects, or any deputy they may appoint, to be testified by a writing or certificate under the hand of the said Architects, and also shall and will find and provide such good, proper and sufficient materials, of all kinds whatsoever, as shall be proper and sufficient for the completing and finishing all the Digging, mason work, carpenter work, flashing &c (Water to be furnished by owner) and other works of the said Building mentioned in the said Specifications, or shown on the Drawings for the sum of Sixteen thousand nine hundred seventy five Dollars, subject to a deduction of 5 Dollars for each and every day the said building remains unfinished, after the said 1st day of Oct provided, however, that the delay in finishing the said building, be not caused by accidental fire or by circumstances over which the said part ies of the second part has or could have no control. And the said party of the first part, doth hereby, for his heirs, executors and administrators, covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said part ies of the second part, their executors, and administrators, that he the said party of the first part his executors or administrators, shall and will, in consideration of the covenants and agreements being strictly performed and kept by the said part ies of the second part, as specified, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said part ies of the second part their executors, administrators or assigns, the sum of $16975.00 Dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to be paid in the manner following:

1st	When walls are ready for 1st floor beams in equivalent	2500.
2d	" " " " 2d " " "	1500
3d	" house framed, papered & boarded "	1500.
4th	" Shingled roof and sides, piazzas up and interior finish done "	1900.
5th	" Brown coat plastering is on "	1000.
6th	" Hard finished, tanks hung & house trimmed "	2000.
7th	" Floors down, stairs up, doors hung "	2500
8th	" Mantels & grates set, house completely Mastered and approved by Architects	4075.
		$16975.

PROVIDED, that in each of the said cases, a certificate shall be obtained from and signed by the said Architects.

And it is hereby further agreed by and between the said Parties:

First. The Specifications and the Drawings are intended to co-operate, so that any works exhibited in the Drawings, and not mentioned in the Specifications, or *vice versa*, are to be executed the same as if it were mentioned in the Specifications and set forth in the Drawings, to the true meaning and intention of the said Drawings and Specifications, without any extra charge whatsoever.

Second. The Contractor, at his own proper cost and charges, is to provide all manner of materials and labor, scaffolding, implements, moulds, models and cartage of every description, for the due performance of the several erections.

Third. Should the owner, at any time during the progress of the said Building, request any alteration, deviation, additions or omissions, from the said contract he shall be at liberty to do so, extra work to be done at its market value at the time it is performed, and done when required, same rule is to apply to reductions in work, and the same shall in no way affect or make void the contract, but will be added or deducted from the amount of the contract, as the case may be, by a fair and reasonable valuation; neither is the extra work to extend the time of completion, (unless by *written agreement.*)

Fourth. Should the contractor, at any time during the progress of said works, refuse or neglect to supply a sufficiency of materials or workmen, the owner shall have the power to provide materials and workmen, after three days notice in writing being given, to finish the said works, and the expense shall be deducted from the amount of the contract:—in other words a sufficiency of workmen means, that as many men as can work to *advantage* are to be *kept* on the job *constantly.*

Fifth. Should any dispute arise respecting the true construction or meaning of the Drawings or Specifications, or respecting the true value of the extra work, or of the works omitted, the same shall be valued by two competent persons—one employed by the Architects and the other by the Contractor—and those two shall have power to name an umpire, whose decision shall be binding on all parties.

Sixth. The Owner shall not, in any manner, be answerable or accountable for any loss or damage that shall or may happen to the said works, or any part or parts thereof respectively, or for any of the materials or other things used and employed in finishing and completing the same (loss or damage by fire excepted).

Seventh. Should any person or persons that have furnished materials for, or done any labor or work on the building herein contracted for, present to the part y of the first part any claims for such materials, labor or works, then the said part y of the first part shall have the right to withhold any and every one of the above mentioned payments until such claim or claims so presented are settled, and a receipt for the same delivered to the said part y of the first part.

Eighth. Plans may be altered any time before the completion of job, and if such alterations involve no more labor or materials than is called for by the original plan, no extra charge shall be made.

Ninth. The Contractor shall carefully preserve all Drawings, Writings, &c., that may be committed to his charge, holding them subject to the inspection of the Architect, and shall be responsible for their loss or (unnecessary) damage.

Tenth. The owner reserves the right to employ other contractors for extra work.

Eleventh. There is to be no sub-contracting, except by consent of Architects.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of

H. D. Gardner & Co.

Theodore Roosevelt

John T. Woodbury

Appendix--Item K

Letter of Grant La Farge to
Theodore Roosevelt dated January 29, 1905

lowest priced woods (Cheaper Than Pine) on the market and they have the merit of being very beautiful. To these I should add a small quantity of American Walnut in two or three places, such as for the columns. These three woods are charmingly harmonious in combination.

The Sole Extravagance as to material I want you to allow me is in the purchase of the box of Philippine wood – Camagon – of which I wish Mr. Roosevelt. This is a superb black wood and I want to use it for the Mantel and the spaces between the columns.

You understand about the two big planks of Pindalo: Supposing that you wanted them in any case and had practically bespoken them, and being hoped for an answer by Col. Edwards' Telegram, I ordered them sent on here. This

I think we had better Pack the Skylight

124 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

Sunday 29 Jany.

Dear Mr. President: Your letter was received yesterday afternoon late. The windows shall be arranged as you wish, also the blinds, though these may be a trifle awkward with the triple windows of the bay. However, that can be managed with Patent fasteners. Of course estimates will be taken from Every source and in Every way that will enable us to come at the lowest obtainable figure. Before getting your letter I had already concluded to recommend a selection of woods that would be much more Economical than the original programme. I propose to use Sequoia and Cypress for the bulk of the work: they are two of the

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I wish Wm H. Rockwell would come this
eve. But to make an appointment
when I consider a decision on
this work has to be accomplished
by more of the same work and I
am sure before attempting the idea of
using them. I can another piece
of work, a fine city house, in which
I want to put all sorts of things,
and I can easily arrange
them so that we
can stay by them, but will
ask you to stay for them, but will
ask that you are credited with the
amount a bill for. Will this
be satisfactory? If not, I will
pay for them - just as you please.
If it is such a pleasure to Frank Lloyd Wright
I shall be glad to have him come,
and not Rick I am sure
you may depend obligation in the matter.
The programme then is as

Complication of design greatly reduced, so that we
should get the room at a reasonable figure. The
is only the comparison and I hope you can see your
way to get that. I must give an answer about it
without more delay. Suppose we do this: let me buy
it, at $250, and if we find that the whole cost is
more than you can afford, I will take that too and
use it in my other work. There is no difficulty about
my doing this - but I want it in your room. Please
answer about this at once.

Do you want the
additions wired for Electric lights? It would cost about
$200 to wire it now so you could use the wires when you get
the current. Do you want it piped for gas?
Would you mind telegraphing me about these things. I come to
Washington Wednesday, to the Riggs, before coming to Buffalo. I would like
the drawings and the estimate before leaving. Faithfully yours, C. E. LaFarge

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Appendix--Item L

Bill of Fuller & Company

New York, June 26th 1905.

Messrs Heins and La Farge
30 East 21st St.

Bought of FULLER & COMPANY,
(Late with WARREN, FULLER & CO.)
ARTISTIC WALL PAPER,
SALESROOM, 5 EAST 42nd STREET,
TRANSIT BUILDING, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

TERMS CASH.

Work for Hon. Theodore Roosevelt at "Edgamore Hill", Oyster Bay, L. I., as per contract of June 15th 1905. 178.35

Extra—

Two sidewall panels 4'8" x 8'6"				
2 Rolls Japanese Paper 18-1071	6.00	12		
2 " " " " (Hanging)	1.30	2.60		
Preparing sand-finished walls ceilings, and 12 gable ends of room for papering		2.70		
95 Sq. yards Muslin	8	7.60		
95 " " " (Hanging)	12	11.40		
2¼ Days Board	4.00	2.25		
		38.55		
Credit				
28 Rolls Lining Paper (not used)	.10	2.80		
28 " " " (not hung)	.30	8.40	11.20	27.35
				205.65

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Appendix--Item M

Certificates Nos. 5 and 6--
relative to the construction
payment for North Room

This Certificate is given only as an expression of opinion and is not to form a legal obligation on the part of Architect.

$1000.00 **Certificate No. 5**

August 9 1903

To President Roosevelt,

John V. Schaefer, Jr. & Co, 9 East 39th St. Contractor for Addition to Sagamore Hill entitled to the Third payment amounting to One Thousand Dollars,

as per contract sufficiently advanced

Amount of Contract,	$ 9,858	00
Extra Walnut Panels	72	00
Previously Paid,	8,440	50
Balance,	$ 489	50

Louis La Farge

This payment does not accept the work done until after final payment is made.

190

Received the above.

"GRIFFIN" CERTIFICATE No. 741½. COPYRIGHTED 1890 BY E. G. SOLTMANN, DRAWING MATERIALS, 119 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

This Certificate is given only as an expression of opinion and is not to form a legal obligation on the part of Architect.

$205.65 **Certificate No. 6**

August 9 1903

To President Roosevelt

Fuller & Co. 5 East 42d St Contractor for Preparing walls, hanging Paper entitled to the Final payment amounting to Two Hundred and five & 65/100 Dollars,

as per contract completed & bill attached hereto.

Amount of Contract,	$ 178	30
Extra work	27	35
Previously Paid,		
Balance,	$ —	—

Louis La Farge

This payment does not accept the work done until after final payment is made.

190

Received the above.

"GRIFFIN" CERTIFICATE No. 741½. COPYRIGHTED 1890 BY E. G. SOLTMANN, DRAWING MATERIALS, 119 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

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Appendix--Item N

For professional services rendered:
Addition to Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, L.I.

HEINS & LA FARGE, ARCHITECTS.
30-32 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET,
NEW YORK.
C.L.HEINS.
C.GRANT LA FARGE.

August 10, 1905.

President Roosevelt,

To Heins & La Farge, Dr.

For professional services rendered:-
Addition to Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, L. I.

		Cost of Work.	Payments,	Balance.	
J. V. Schaefer, Jr. & Co.:-					
General Contract,	$9,858.00				
2 Walnut panels,	72.00	9,930.00	9,440.50	489.50	✓
Williams & Whitman:-					
Water Supply System,	875.00				
Pump, Engine & 1 bbl. gasoline,	482.95	1,357.95	1,157.95	200.00	✓
Fuller & Co.:-					
Preparing walls, hanging paper, &c.,	178.30				
Extra work,	27.35	205.65	205.65		✓ Pd.
Commercial Construction Co:-					
Installing conduits & fittings for electric light wiring,		75.00		75.00	
Totals,		$11,568.60	10,804.10	764.50	

10 % on $10,804.10, total amount of certificates issued to date, $1,080.41

Traveling Expenses:-
December, 1904, to July 1, 1905, 60.25

$1,140.66

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Appendix--Item O

Heins & La Farge to Theodore Roosevelt,
August 29, 1905,
enclosing letter of Williams & Whitman
to C. Grant La Farge, August 22, 1905

E INS & LA FARGE. ARCHITECTS.
30-32 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET,
NEW YORK.
HEINS.
RANT LA FARGE.

In re Roosevelt House.

August 29, 1905.

My dear Mr. President:-

I enclose a letter of Williams & Whitman which, I think, covers the question of the cost of the engine furnished by Mr. Church. Will you please keep this letter, unless you find that it is not satisfactory.

Faithfully yours,

[La Farge]

President Roosevelt,

Sagamore Hill,

Oyster Bay, L. I.

(Enclosure)

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PHONE 6214 BROAD.

CABLE ADDRESS
WILLWHIMAN, NEW YORK
WESTERN UNION CODE USED.

WILLIAMS & WHITMAN
CIVIL & SANITARY ENGINEERS.
902 WHITEHALL BUILDING, BATTERY PARK PLACE.

INCORPORATED
1905

NUMBER 2261

NEW YORK CITY, August 22, 1905.

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Mr. C. Grant La Farge,

Heins & La Farge,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

On returning to my office this morning, after the funeral of my brother-in-law, Mr. Henry Cook Miller, at Tarrytown, I hasten to write you the information desired regarding certain matters connected with President Roosevelt's Water Supply improvements.

I beg to say very positively that the President is not indebted to Mr. Church for the furnishing of either work, materials or machinery, and that the agreement we made with Mr. Church for the purchase of the engine, pump, jack, tank and for the services of his workmen was based entirely upon business principles, and had nothing whatever to do with any advertising scheme on the part of Mr. Church. The following from Mr. Church dated May 20th, will show you the original attitude:

> "In case you desire to do so, I would be pleased to take the old Meitz & Weiss engine and pump in exchange toward one of my engines with pump, with suitable connections for the windmill pump".

A few days later, on May 25th, we wrote Mr. Church as follows:

> "If you wish to, give us a bid for what portion you wish to do. We cannot wait longer than Friday now to receive it, as we are compelled to finish the work by June 1st."

This Mr. Church did, and arrangements were made with him whereby

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CABLE ADDRESS: "WILWH MAN, NEW YORK" WESTERN UNION CODE USED.

WILLIAMS & WHITMAN
CIVIL & SANITARY ENGINEERS.
902 WHITEHALL BUILDING, BATTERY PARK PLACE.

INCORPORATED 1905

he was to furnish one of his new engines for the work free of charge provided we purchased the bulldozer pump and jack, and employed his workmen to set them in place and to make the necessary connections. This offer which Mr. Church made us and we accepted, was based also on his mutual desire with us to have the work as perfect as possible, and to use an engine fitted for the work in place of Mr. Emlen Roosevelt's engine, the Meitz & Weiss engine above referred to. Later we purchased of Mr. Church the wooden tank now installed in the ice house, and employed his workmen to set the same.

Our original proposition to you for undertaking the entire work, was based on actual cost without profit to us, for we considered the high honor of acting as Engineers to the President. I imagine that Mr. Church must have acted similarly although I believe that he has made a little something out of it. The arrangements with Mr. Church on our part were based on the fact that we believe him to be as competent as anyone we could find, and not in any sense were our arrangements influenced by any possible advertising benefit to Mr. Church.

I trust that this statement will satisfy the President regarding the entire transaction, but if it does not, I will be pleased to give you any further information or show you our correspondence on the subject, as you may desire.

Regarding our reasons for not using Mr. Emlen Roosevelt's engine: Aside from the fact that it was not

available when we wanted it, they were.- 1st. The engine and pump were found to be too large for the work, and the pump would create a pressure in the pipes which would endanger them. 2nd. It would have been impossible to have made a neat and satisfactory piece of work by using this engine and pump. It is understood, of course, that Mr. Emlen Roosevelt's pump would take the place only of the bulldozer pump now installed, and that a connection with the deep-well pump would have to be made in some way to Mr. Emlen Roosevelt's engine. This at best, would would have been a botchy job, which, although possible, as we have said, we did not want to do, as we wished to use only that which would give the finest possible class of work.

Regarding the statement that the engine was available at all times for our use, I find as follows: We employed Mr. Hutchinson to get the engine and pump and deliver it to Sagamore Hill. Under date of April 10th, Mr. Hutchinson wrote us as follows:

> "Mr. W. E. Roosevelt is not ready to have the pump and engine removed until he has his ram in working order, which will take about 15 days."

We informed you of this under date of April 11th. Mr. Hutchinson has acted as plumber for Mr. Emlen Roosevelt for a number of years, and was in his employ installing the ram at the time this letter was written to us. On May 17th, Mr. Caldwell wrote to the office as follows:

> "We may have the engine at the Roosevelt place any time now. Mr. Hutchinson received a letter from Mr. Emlen Roosevelt last night to that effect."

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PHONE 0214 BROAD.

CABLE ADDRESS
"WILWHIMAN, NEW YORK"
WESTERN UNION CODE USED.

WILLIAMS & WHITMAN
CIVIL & SANITARY ENGINEERS.
902 WHITEHALL BUILDING, BATTERY PARK PLACE.

INCORPORATED
1908

E NUMBER 2261 page 4. NEW YORK CITY.

This letter arrived after our decision had been made of the inadvisability of using Mr. Emlen Roosevelt's engine, and of which we wrote you on May 29th, after waiting a considerable time for a reply to our proposition to you of May 15th.

I trust that this will clear up the difficulties, and would say that I will be pleased to give you any further information or go further into the details, at any time you desire.

Very truly yours,

RBWJr/S.

[Williams]

For

WILLIAMS & WHITMAN, Inc.

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[Theodore Roosevelt Papers
Series I August 22 - Sept. 5, 1905 Box 96]

Appendix--Item P

Memorial Tree Planting offer of
Henry A. Siebrecht & Son
Sept. 6, 1905

ANCH, NEWPORT, R.I.

ROSE HILL NURSERIES, NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

TROPICAL NURSERIES, TRINIDAD, WEST INDIES

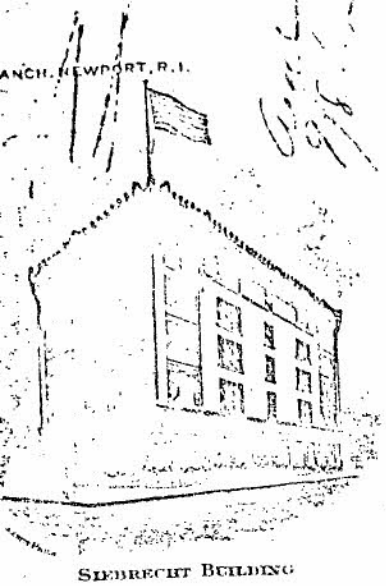
ESTABLISHED 1867

CABLE ADDRESS SIEBRECHT, N.Y.
TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

425 FIFTH AVENUE

FLORISTS AND NURSERYMEN

New York



SIEBRECHT BUILDING

Sept. 6th, 1905.

To the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Sagamore Hill,
Oyster Bay, N. Y.

My dear Sir:-

When you first started in upon the most marvelous peace making campaign, I made up my mind that whenever you should have succeeded in your grand undertaking, (which I never for a moment doubted you would bring to a most happy and successful conclusion), and as soon as that Peace was signed, I would, with your permission, plant from out of my own collection, the following trees upon your estate, Sagamore Hill.

1 Japanese Cedar,
representing Japan

1 Russian Mulberry,
representing Russia, and

1 American white Oak,
to represent the great and glorious United States.

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The Oak to stand as a guarantee and guardian over both the Japanese Cedar and the Russian Mulberry. All these trees will thrive well in the climate of Long Island, and will grow in memorial of the grandest service to the world ever rendered by any of our Presidents.

Thanking you in advance for permitting me to plant these trees, which I would like to do as early as convenient, and in positions designated by you, and awaiting your kind reply, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Henry A. Siebrecht

Appendix--Item Q

Letter of Noah Seaman to Mrs. Roosevelt, November 4, 1905 confirming the fact that he had planted the memorial trees in commemoration of the signing of the Russia-Japanese Peace Treaty

Courtesy:

Library of Congress

NOAH SEAMAN,
SAGAMORE HILL.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Nov 4 1903

Mrs Roosevelt

I received
Miss Tagawa letter and
will attend to putting out
the shrubs as soon as
they arive The trees came
from Siebrecht & Sons 425-5 ave
and I planted them when
the President wished them
to go there is an American
Oak, a Japan Cedar, a
Russian Mulberry.
the architects wrote me
to send on the measure
ments of the big doors
they are to put in

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It would be well for you to say to the Archs to have the Cellar bottom pumped out when it rains for there is a good deal water on the floor. also it will be well to have the furnace done at once so I can make a fire in it to dry out the room.

You might say to anyone shipping anything to Regan Hall to send it in your name for if it is sent in my name although the pass is on the L.I.R.R. will make a charge for it the Judge house dont seem to gain very fast seems to be very stiff. All are well I hope and will find you all well when I get back

Kermit

Theodore Roosevelt Papers
Series 1 Oct. 22 - Nov. 15, 1905
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ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt, New York City. Photograph by Mattie Hewitt, 1923, No. LC-US262-7756. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

2. Theodore Roosevelt in Rough Riders Uniform by George E. Rockwood, New York 1898. This is a three-quarter length photographic portrait showing roosevelt in a Colonel's uniform, with gauntlets, with hat brim rolled up on one side. No. LC-USZ 62-4699. Courtesy: Library of Congress.





3. Theodore Roosevelt by George Prince, Washington, D. C., 1900. Taken while Roosevelt was Governor of New York. No. Lc-USZ 62-12016. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

4. Theodore Roosevelt by James Burton, New York, September 1901 - Sagamore Hill. No. LC-USZ 62-8689. Courtesy: Library of Congress.





5. Theodore Roosevelt taking the hurdles on his favorite mount "Bleistein" at Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C., 1902 - by B. M. Cliene-diensh. No. LC-USZ 62-4700. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

6. Theodore Roosevelt on Western hunting trip, 1905, by Dr. Alexander Lambert. No. LC-USZ 262-72005. Courtesy: Library of Congress.





7. Theodore Roosevelt by Charles Parker, Washington, D. C. - taken just before the inauguartion in 1905. No. Lc-USZ 62-12026. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

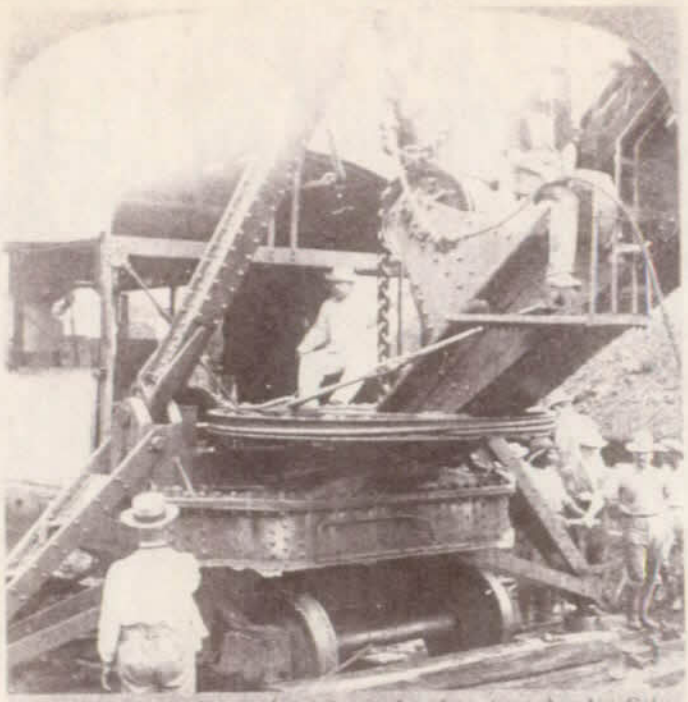
8. Theodore Roosevelt with Russian and Japanese peace envoys by Underwood, 1905. The party is on board the Mayflower, August 5, 1905. Courtesy: Library of Congress.





9. President Theodore Roosevelt running an American steamshovel at Culebra Cut, Panama Canal by Underwood and Underwood 1906. No. LC-USZ 62-1733. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

10. Theodore Roosevelt and Taft by Harris and Ewing, 1909. Taken on the south portico fo the White House on the day of Taft's inauguration, March 4, 1909. No. LC-USZ 62-12040. Courtesy: Library of Congress.



(17)-2859-President Roosevelt running an American steam-shovel at Culebra Cut, Panama Canal. Copyright 1906 by Underwood & Underwood. U 20884



11. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Kermit Roosevelt naturalists in Africa, 1909. No. LC-USZ 62-1646. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

12. Cunningham Kermit, Colonel Roosevelt, Heller and Heatley at Buffalo Corner. No. LC-USZ 62-7000. Courtesy: Library of Congress.





13. Theodore Roosevelt 1910 by the American Press Association. Taken shortly after his return from Africa. No. LC-USZ 62-12041. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

14. Theodore Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill by George G. Bain, 1916 - addressing New Partisan League May 27, 1916. No. LC-B2-3863-12. Courtesy: Library of Congress.




3863-12

15. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in 1919, the year of his death. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

16. "The Brave Little Giant-Killer" by Louis Dalrymple in Puck, July 10, 1889. No. LC-USZ 62-12-13. Courtesy: Library of Congress.



Puck



17. "After all is said and done he's still good enough for me" - by Homer Davenport. Had great campaign impact. No. LC-USZ 62-12025. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

18. "Called Back" Photo copy of cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman in Washington Post April 10, 1897. No. LC-USZ 62-12014. Courtesy: Library of Congress.




THE DEPARTURE
THE RETURN.
TO NEW YORK
POLICE PATROL
TO WASHINGTON!

19. "And Teddy (Roosevelt) Comes Marching Home." Colored lithograph by Eugene Zimmerman in Judge October 22, 1898. No. LC-USZ 62-12015. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

20. "Held up the Wrong Man." Photocopy of cartoon by William A. Rogers, in Harper's Weekly November 21, 1903. This cartoon supports Roosevelt's action in Panama. Courtesy: Library of Congress.



HARPER'S WEEKLY



HELD UP THE WRONG MAN

21. "Carving our the Panama Canal" by William A. Rogers 1903. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

22. "The President dictating his daily literature." Photo of cartoon in John T. McCutcheon's T. R. in Cartoons (Chicago 1910). Courtesy: Library of Congress.



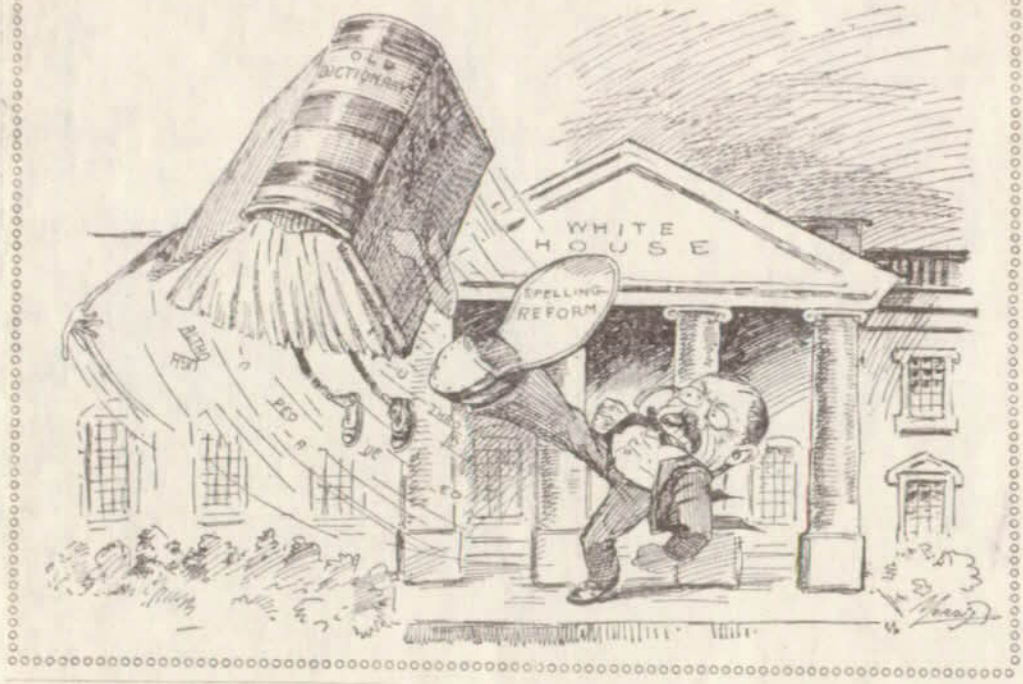
THE PRESIDENT DICTATING HIS DAILY LITERATURE



23. "Kikt-out." Photocopy of cartoon by William C. Morris in The Spokesman Review (Spokane) August 27, 1906. The day of the order to the Public Printer to henceforth print all government publications of the executive department in style with recommendations of Simplified Spelling Board. No. LC-USZ 62-12034, Courtesy: Library of Congress.

24. The Art Critic. Colored lithograph by C. Hassman in Puck, February 20, 1907. The cartoon "spoofs" the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize of 1906. No. LC-USZ 62-12032. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

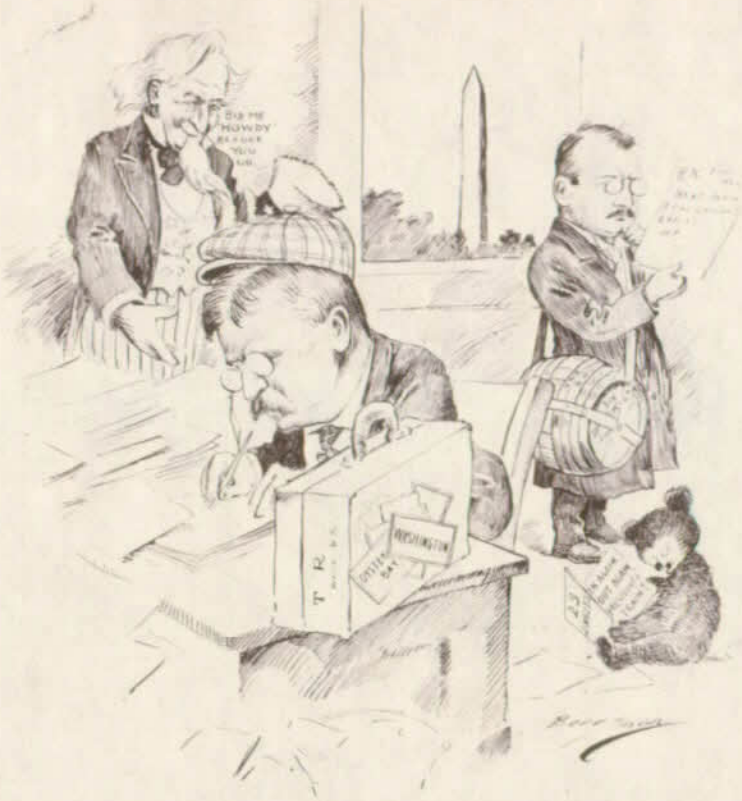
Kikt Out





25. "In Transit." Pen and ink cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman, published in The Evening Star (Washington) September 25, 1907. No. LC-USZ 62-12036. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

26. "The Courtship of Bill Taft." Photocopy of colored lithograph in Puck, April 24, 1907, by Joseph Keppler, Jr. No. LC-USZ 62-12038. Courtesy: Library of Congress.


T R



27. "The President's Dream of a Successful Hunt." Pen and ink cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman, published in The Evening Star (Washington) October 11, 1907. Canebrake hunt in Louisiana. No. LC-USZ 62-10544. Courtesy: Library of Congress

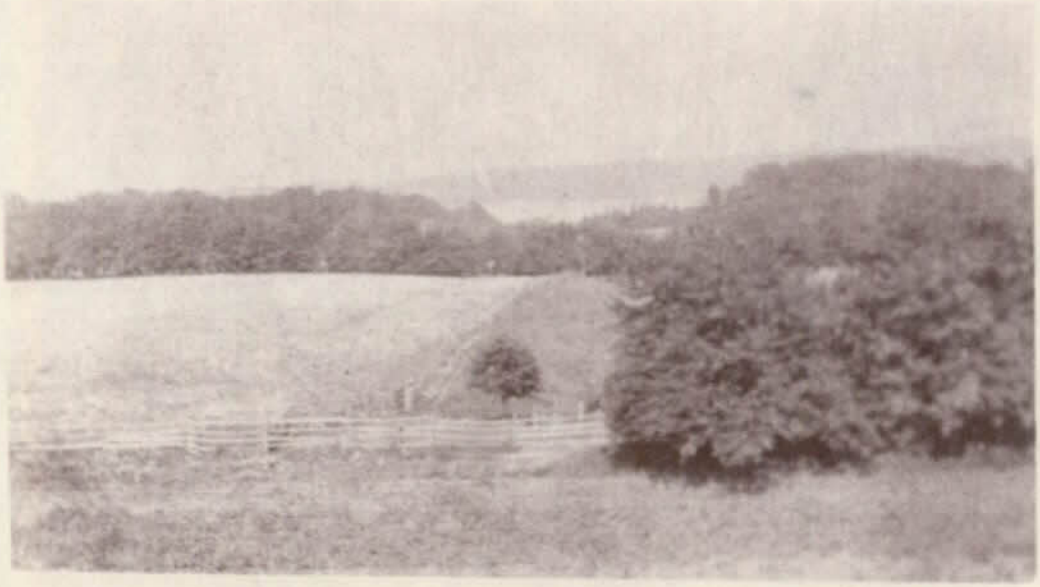
28. "Having the Time of His Life" by William C. Morris 1909. Depicts six facets of Roosevelt's life - Cowboy, Police Commissioner, Rough Rider, Governor, President, and African Hunter. No. LC-USZ 62-12004. Courtesy: Library of Congress.


GOOD TRUSTS
BAD TRUSTS


News Item: "Roosevelt Is Having the Time of His Life." He Always Has It.
SAN JUAN HILL
NO!

29. "Daisy and Clover Field at Sagamore Hill Cow Pasture." Courtesy: Harvard University

30. "Quentin in his wagon." Courtesy: Harvard University.





31. "'Tagging' the wagon Quentin in his wagon Sagamore Hill." Courtesy: Harvard University.

32. "President Roosevelt at haying time--Sagamore Hill." Courtesy: Harvard University.





33. "Cornfield in area northeast of the new windmill."

34. "President Roosevelt at one of his favorite past times--chopping a fallen tree."
Courtesy: Harvard University.





35. "Trail Sagamore Hill 1905—east of house to the beach." Courtesy: Harvard University.

36. "Cows in road at Sagamore Hill fenced by post and rail and post and wire." Courtesy: Harvard University.





37. "Quentin on stile at Sagamore Hill." Note wire fence detail--4 strands of heavy twisted wire. Courtesy: Harvard University.

38. "Entrance road Sagamore Hill--road follows left fork; right fork to Mrs. Reeve Merritt-'Elf Land," sister of Emlen Roosevelt."





39. "Front road--Sagamore Hill." Courtesy: Harvard University.

40. "Front road to Sagamore Hill" (old road). Courtesy: Harvard Universtiy.





Copyright 1976 J. Harold McFarland

41. "Back road". Courtesy: Harvard University.

42. "Theodore Roosevelt with axe at Sagamore Hill headed for a woodland rendezvous. On west side of Sagamore Hill." Note path to right. Courtesy: Harvard University.

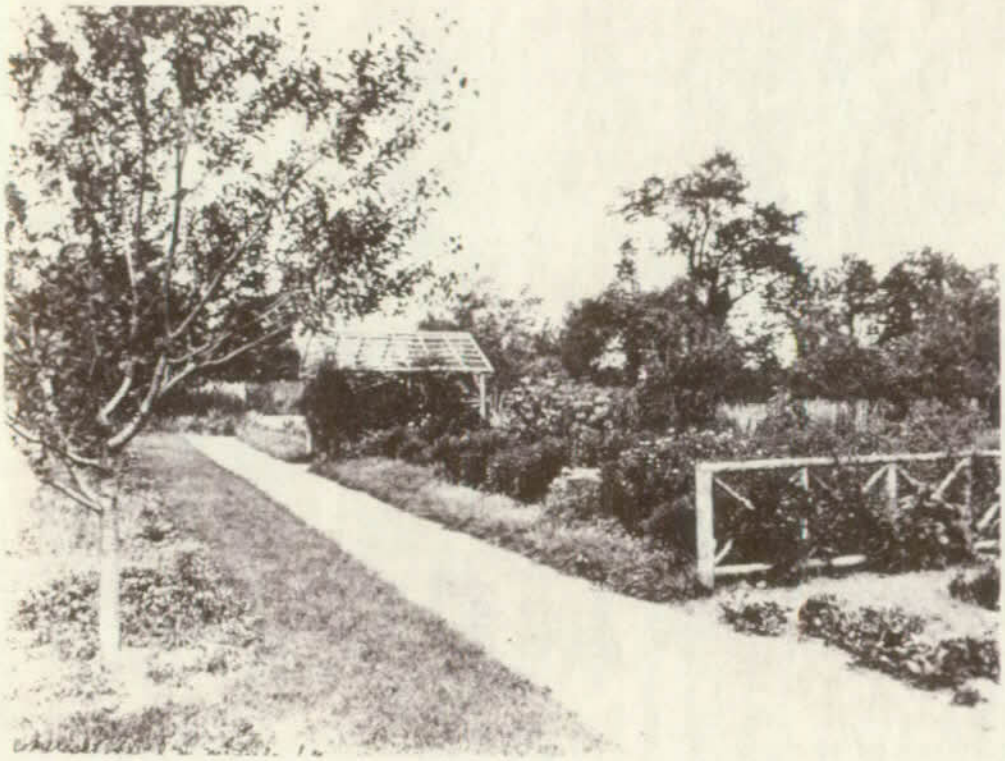


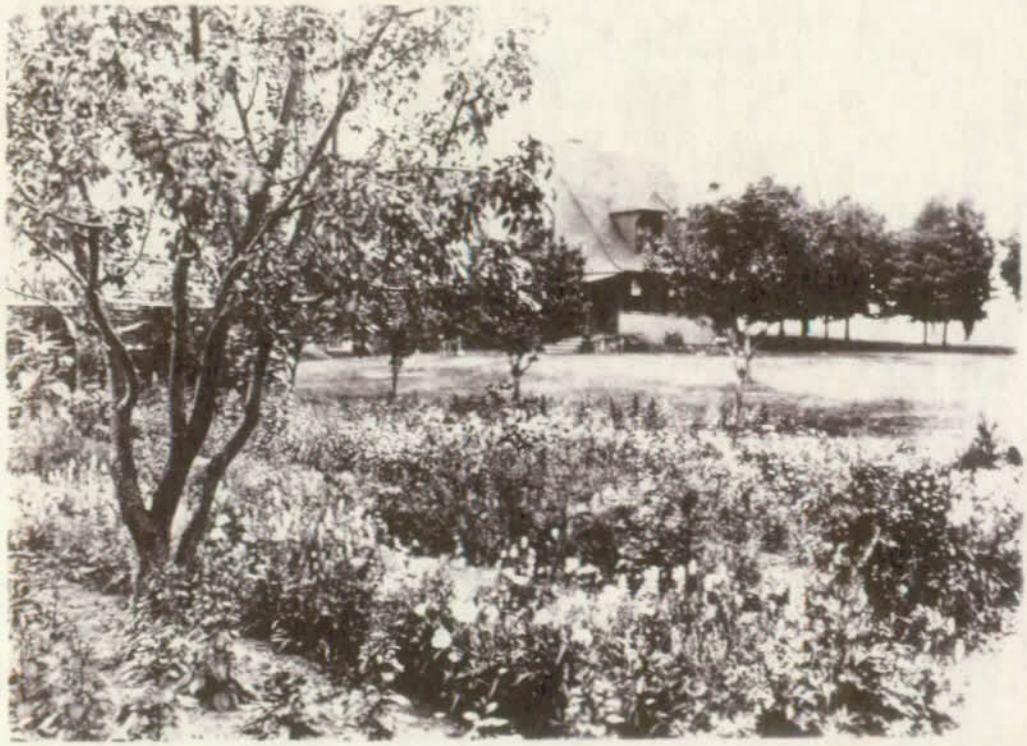


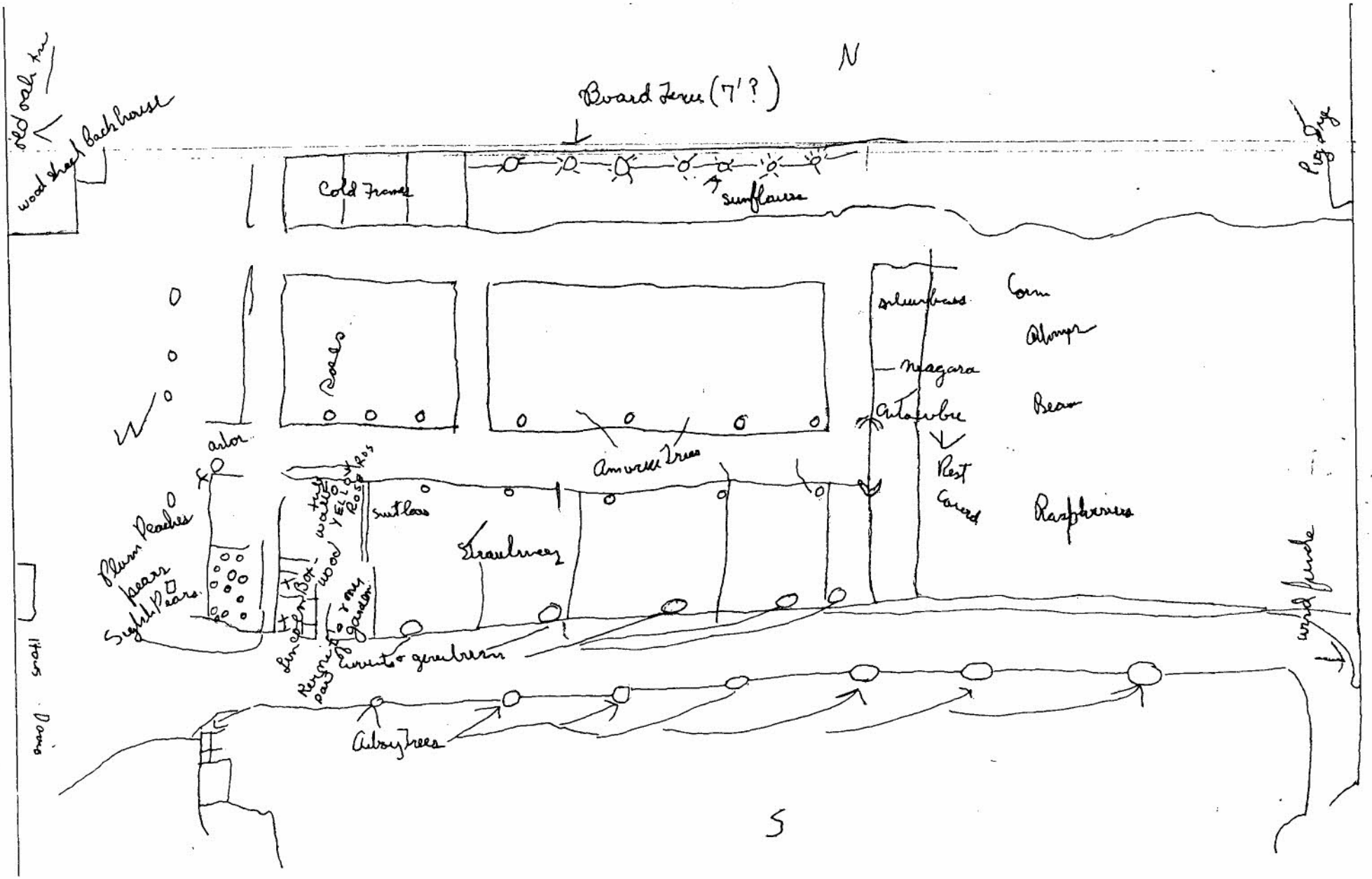
43. "Mrs. Roosevelt's flower garden summer of 1905--Looking north." Photographer—O. P. Beckley of j. Horace McFarland Company.

44. "Mr. Roosevelt's flower garden summer 1905—looking southwest." Photographer—O. P. Beckley of J. Horace McFarland Company. Courtesy: Harvard University.

45. "Archie Roosevelt sketch of flower garden and vegetable garden—Sagamore Hill.






N
Board Fence (7'?)
old oak tree
wood shed
Backhouse
Cold Frames
sunflowers
Pig Sty
Corn
Okra
Beans
Rest
Raspberries
Asparagus
Niagara
Concord
Catawba
Grapes
Apple Trees
Plum Peaches
pears
Sapling pears
arbor
Roses
Strawberries
Currants
Gooseberries
wood fence
Dams
5

46. "Ethel Roosevelt in vegetable garden—Sagamore Hill with Davis, the colored gardner." Note: Mrs. Derby stated: "Davis said he was the son of an African chief who was brought over on a slave ship. He was a marvelous old man, very strict but very loving." Courtesy: Harvard University.

47. "Quentin in strawberry patch." Note: Mrs. Derby stated: "We had two strawberry patches." Courtesy: Harvard University.



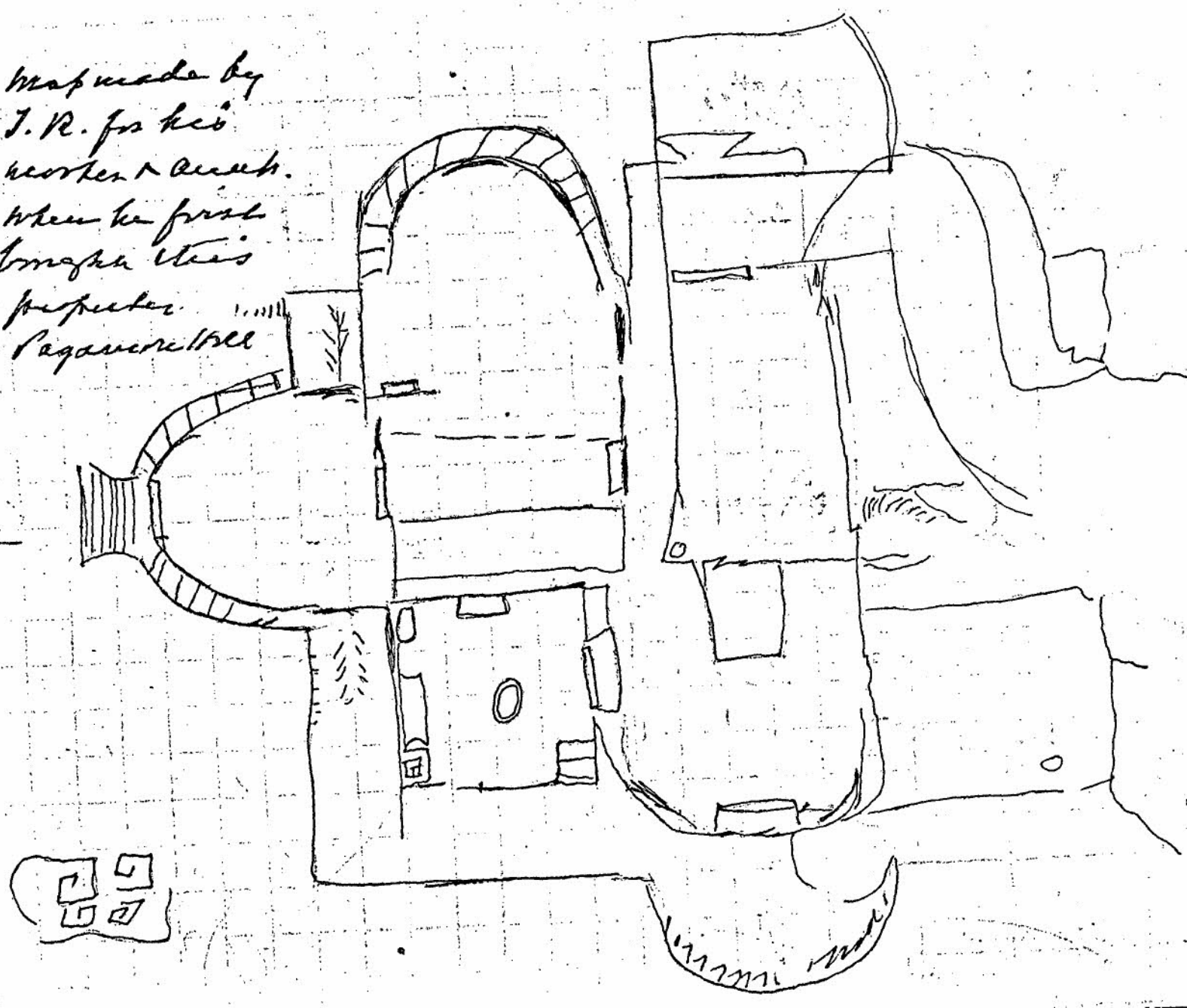


48. "Quentin at Grape Arbor Sagamore Hill." Note: Photograph taken by Ethel Roosevelt (Mrs. Richard Derby). Courtesy: Harvard University.



49. Rough pencil sketch by Theodore Roosevelt of house plan, made at time he purchased property.

Map made by
J. R. for his
workers & Guests.
When he first
brought them
to Peguera Well



50. "Artist sketch of Sagamore Hill."

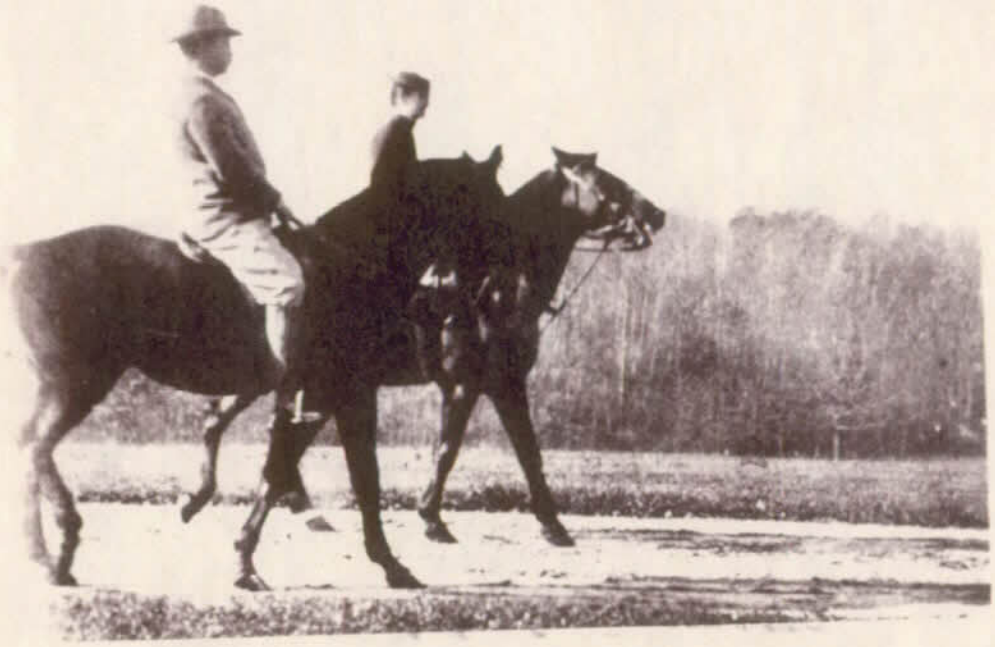
51. "View from southwest--showing portion of drive and portiere as party prepares apparently for the hunt."

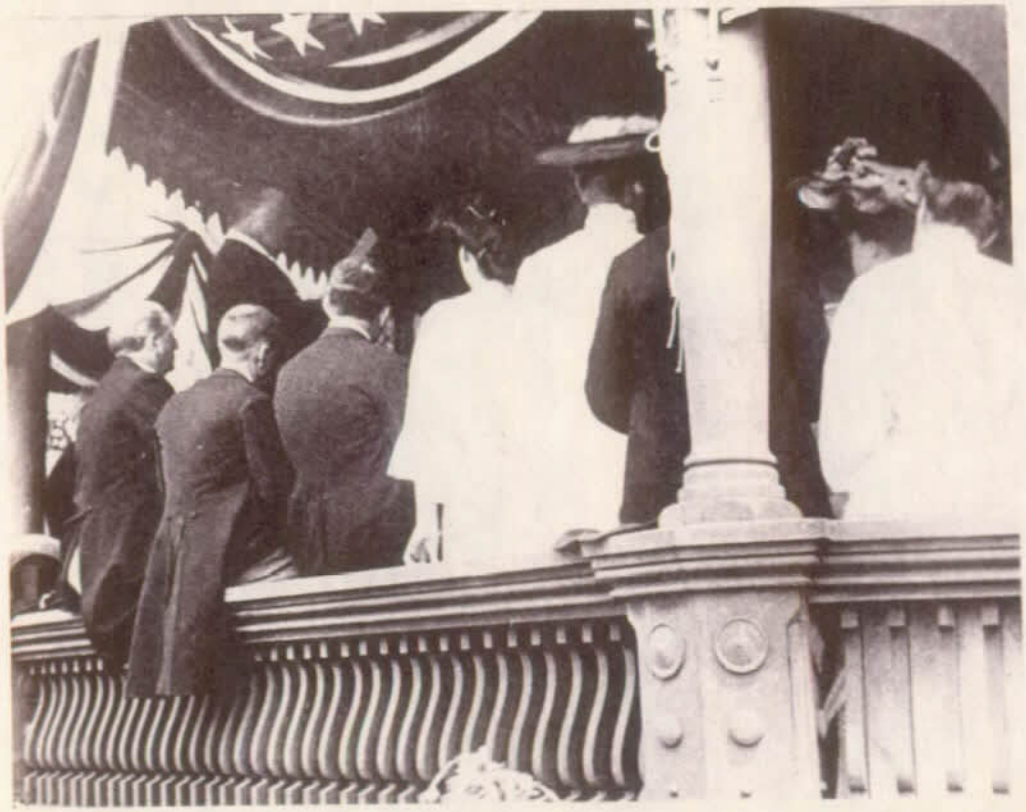




52. "Edith and Theodore our for ride--Sagamore Hill."

53. Notification Ceremonies Sagamore Hill July 11, 1900. From Stereograph on file at Sagamore Hill NHS.





54. "Sagamore Hill Porch" (Looking North) Photographer: O. P. Beckley (J. Horace McFarland), 1905.

55. "Drawing room--Sagamore Hill."





56. "Dining room--Sagamore Hill."

57. The Library--Sagamore Hill c. 1900. Photograph on loan to Sagamore Hill





58. "Double bed guest room--Sagamore Hill."

59. "Nursery--Sagamore Hill."





60. "Master bedroom--Sagamore Hill."

61. "Master bedroom--Sagamore Hill."





62. "Mame--Irish nurse--Kermit and Ethel in Pony cart drawn by Pony Grant." [Sagamore Hill from the south.] Note the width of the approach road, the broad expanse of the west lawn and the planting at the time.
Courtesy: Harvard University.

63. "Ethel and Kermit in the daisies--Sagamore Hill [Southwest? side of the house]."
Courtesy: Harvard University.





64. "Archie and my mother" [Mrs. Ethel Derby]. Note open nature of the grounds in daisy field southwest side of the house.

65. "Ted and Alice," (man unknown) Note the ponies are Grant and probably Algonquin. Apparently fruit trees are shown in the left background.





66. "Archie at Sagamore 1901." Courtesy: Harvard University.

67. "T. R. Playing with the children at Sagamore." About 1895. Photo by the family. Kermit and Ethel in immediate foreground. Courtesy: Harvard University.





68. "Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. on stilts--front door Sagamore Hill. Margaret Roosevelt (daughter of William) next to Ethel on porch." Courtesy: Harvard University.

69. "The dogs of Sagamore Hill." About 1905. From left to right: Archie, Miss Isabella L. Hagner, (Mr. Roosevelt's secretary while in Washington), Ethel and Philip J. Roosevelt. Dog on right of Ethel is Hector. Sailor Boy is in right foreground. Courtesy: Harvard University.





70. "Quentin feeding the rabbits--Sagamore Hill."

71. "T. R. takes the family for a ride in the 'bobs'--at or near Sagamore Hill. About 1887. Courtesy: Harvard University.





72. "Sagamore Hill in early days before addition to Trophy Room [North Room]. Ethel coming to her father who is taking picture." About 1896. Note the path and planting on this the north side. Courtesy: Harvard University.

73. "The North Room--Sagamore Hill, shortly after construction.' Looking southeast.





74. "Sagamore Hill--north side, showing North Room softened by planting." Notice change in steps from porch and rail detail together with added upper balcony rail detail.

75. "The North Room--looking north." In a panel against the wall is the DeLaszo painting of the President." Courtesy: Community Photo Studios.





76. "The North Room--looking west." Courtesy: Community Photo Studios.

77. "The North Room--showing east wall and fireplace."





78. "The North Room—looking northeast." Note the DeLaszo painting on the left.

79. "The North Room—looking southeast."





80. "Sagamore Hill looking northwest showing entrance drive and portiere.: About 1963. Courtesy: HABS files, Washington, D. C.

81. "Sagamore Hill--south side showing circular drive and porte-co-chere." Courtesy: HABS files, Washington, D. C. About 1963.

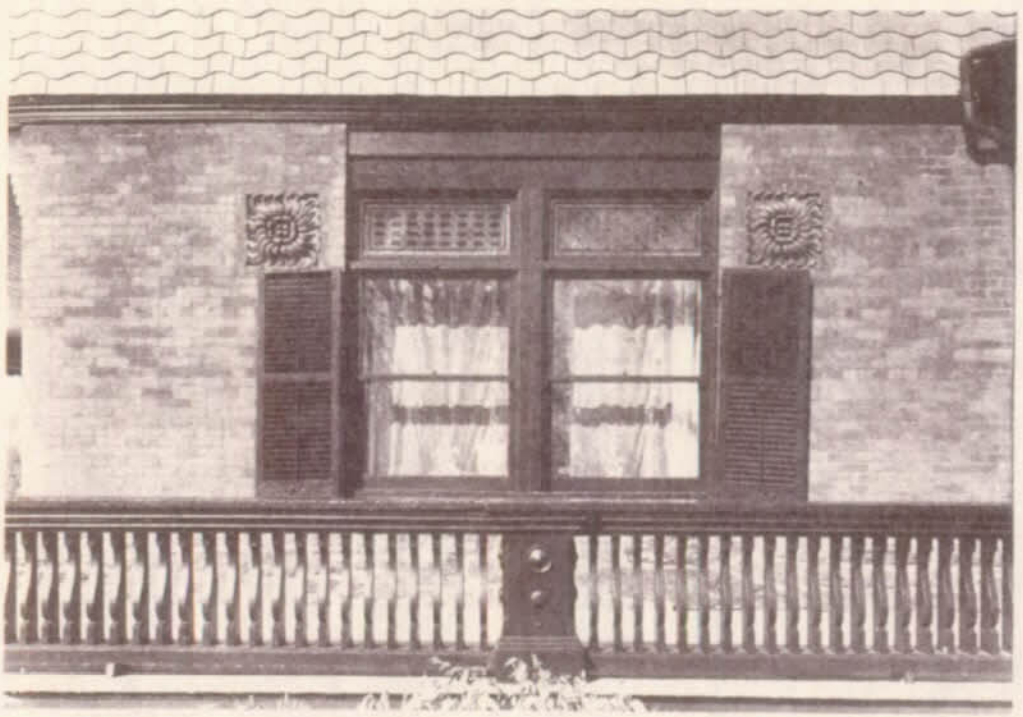




82. "Sagamore Hill showing structural detail of bay window south side, right of porte-co-chere." Courtesy: HABS files, Washington, D. C. Aoubt 1963.

83. "Sagamore Hill--rail and window detail south side, left of porte-co-chere." Courtesy: HABS files, Washington, D. C. About 1963.





84. "Sagamore Hill--southwest." Steps were removed when the North Room was added in 1905. Courtesy: HABS files, Washington, D. C. About 1963.

85. "Sagamore Hill--north side." Note structural detail of the North Room. Courtesy: HABS files, Washington, D. C. About 1963.





86. "North Room Sagamore Hill looking east." Courtesy: HABS files, Washington, D. C. About 1963.

87. "North Room--Sagamore Hill looking southeast. Seats of the Mighty in upper right." Courtesy: HABS files, Washington, D. C. ABout 1963.





88. "Library Sagamore Hill." Courtesy: HABS files, Washington, D. C. About 1963

89. "Drawing Room--Sagamore Hill." Courtesy: HABS files, Washington, D. C. About 1963.





90. "Dining Room--Sagamore Hill." Courtesy: HABS files, Washington, D. C. About 1963.

91. "Kitchen--Sagamore Hill." Courtesy: HABS files, Washington, D. C. About 1963.





92. "Hall-Sagamore Hill." Unsightly alarm system on fireplace brick has been removed. Courtesy: HABS files, Washington, D. C. ABout 1963.

93. "Hall and stair detail—Sagamore Hill." Courtesy: HABS files, Washington, D. C. About 1963.





94. "Stair and rail detail—Sagamore Hill.: Courtesy: HABS, Washington, D. C.

95. "Dressing Room--Sagamore Hill." Courtesy: HABS, Washington, D. C. About 1963.

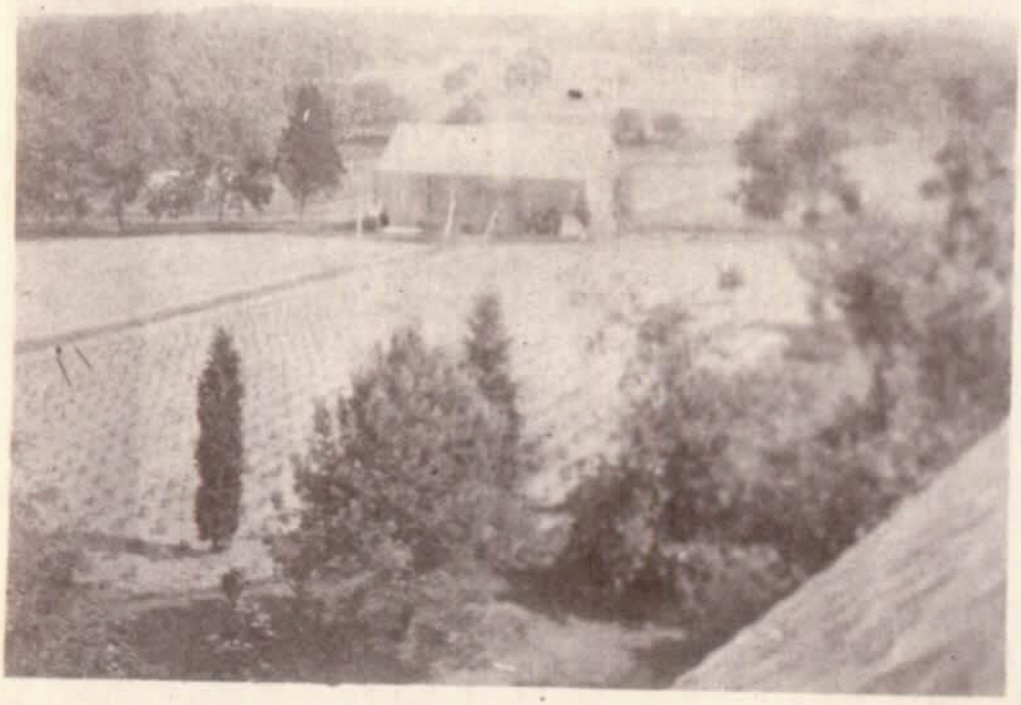




96. "Stable and Seaman's House," Looking northeast.

97. "Old Barn" at the meeting spot of three fences approximately 270 yards southeast of the residence. One of the main cultivated fields is shown of it--Sagamore Hill. Courtesy: Harvard University

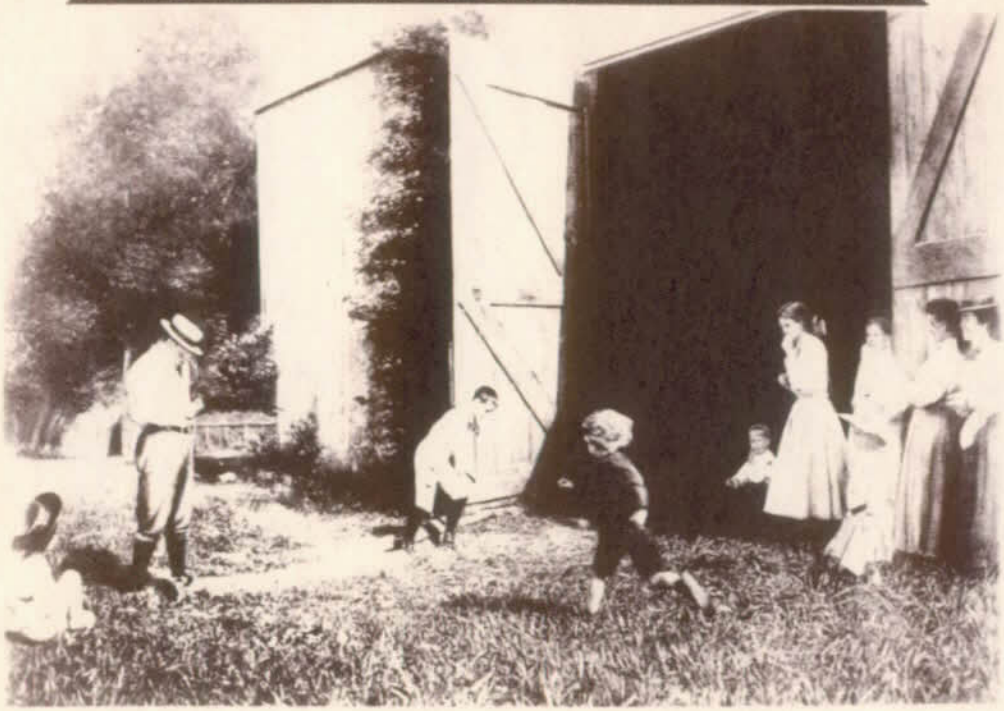




98. "An 'obstacle race' at Sagamore Hill with T. R. as timer--old barn." Courtesy: Harvard University.

99. "Old Barn in collapsed state--1904--Sagamore Hill." Terrain features here shown should assist in more specifically identifying the exact site. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

THE ROOSEVELT FAMILY OF SAGAMORE HILL by Hermann Hagedorn





Old Barn

100. "New barn--Sagamore Hill. Completed July 3, 1907." Insured for $2,500. Courtesy: Library of Congress.

101. "New Barn--Sagamore Hill." The man on the right is Noah Seaman, the one on the left quite possibly Hall. The cows are "Buttercup", "Daisy" and "Clover." Courtesy: Library of Congress





102. "Mrs. Roosevelt in the 'Nest' Sagamore Hill." Courtesy: Harvard University.

103. "The 'Nest'--Sagamore Hill--almost covered with vines." Courtesy: Library of Congress.





104. The ruins of the "nest" October 27, 1969. Courtesy: Superintendent Jack Neckels, Sagamore Hill, National Historic Site.

105. Ruins of the "Nest" discovered in a field survey of Sagamore Hill, October 27, 1969. Courtesy: Superintendent Jack Neckles, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.





106. "Theodore Roosevelt with 'Allen' and 'Briar' near hayrick in front of the chicken house." Mrs. Derby said, "I had chichken named "Faith". I loved it. Mine was a very ugly one. Kermit's was named "Speckle." Courtesy: Harvard University.

107. "Mr. Fergie with 'Briar' (dog) Sagamore Hill." [Bob Fergusion--sometime between 1901-1905] For location see Historical Base Map. Courtesy: Harvard University





108. "Carriage house with vehicle." Courtesy: Library of Congress.

109. "Carriage house with buggy." Courtesy: Library of Congress.





110. "Carriage house and (chicken house)."
Courtesy: Library of Congress.

111. "Quentin sitting on top of the ice house."
"That I took too," said Mrs. Derby.
Courtesy: Harvard University.





112. "The Gray Cottage--home of James Amos and Charles Lee Faithful valet and coachman respectively," restored after 1953.

113. "Cold Spring Harbor. T. R. and the 'Edith' (St. Lawrence skiff)." Note float in background. Courtesy: Harvard University.





114. "Theodore Roosevelt and two companions portaging."
Courtesy: Harvard University.

115. "Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt at the 'Arbor'--
Sagamore Hill with child probably Quentin."
Courtesy: Library of Congress.

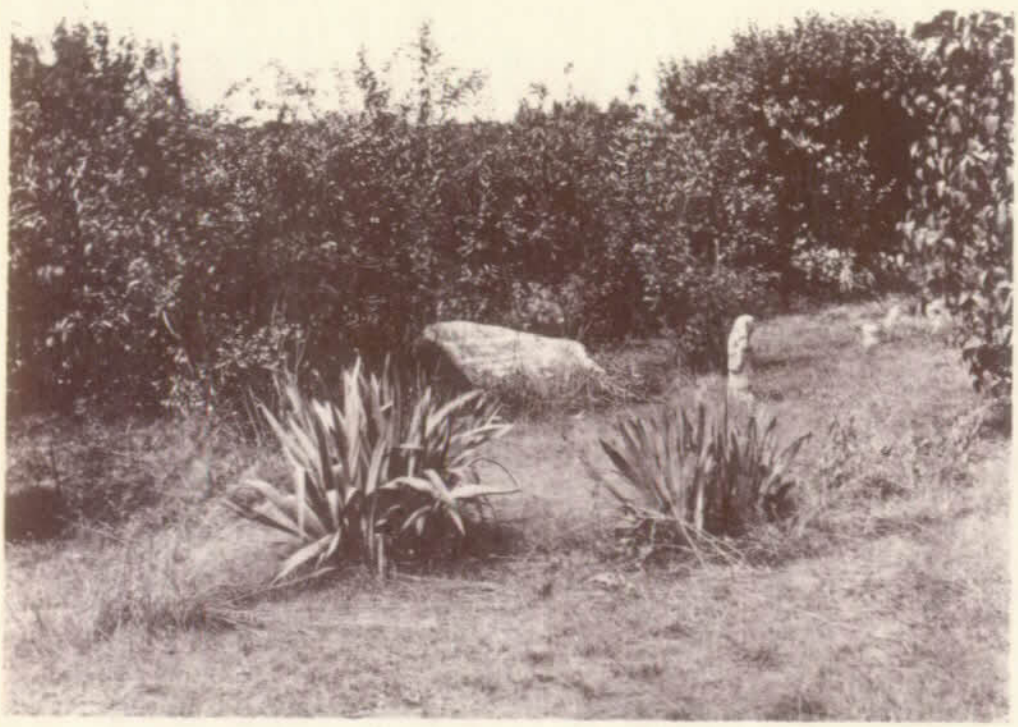




116. "Pet cemetery--Sagamore Hill." Courtesy: Library of Congress.

117. "Pet cemetery with additional stones," little statue in front of stone in basement. Courtesy: Harvard University.





118. "Ethel Roosevelt at the tennis court." Note: When shown this photograph May 7, 1970, Mrs. Derby was not sure that this was the Sagamore Hill court. It is probably not. Courtesy: Harvard University.

119. "Mrs. Roosevelt and guest out for a ride--Sagamore Hill."





120. "T. R. driving to R. R. station Oyster Bay. Frank Hall beside him (coachman)."

121. "Southwest lawn of Sagamore Hill during the Presidential years."





122. "North lawn Sagamore Hill as grass and cultivated field." Courtesy: Library of Congress.

123. "Theodore Roosevelt addressing group at Sagamore Hill." Note the open area of the west lawn." Courtesy: Harvard University.

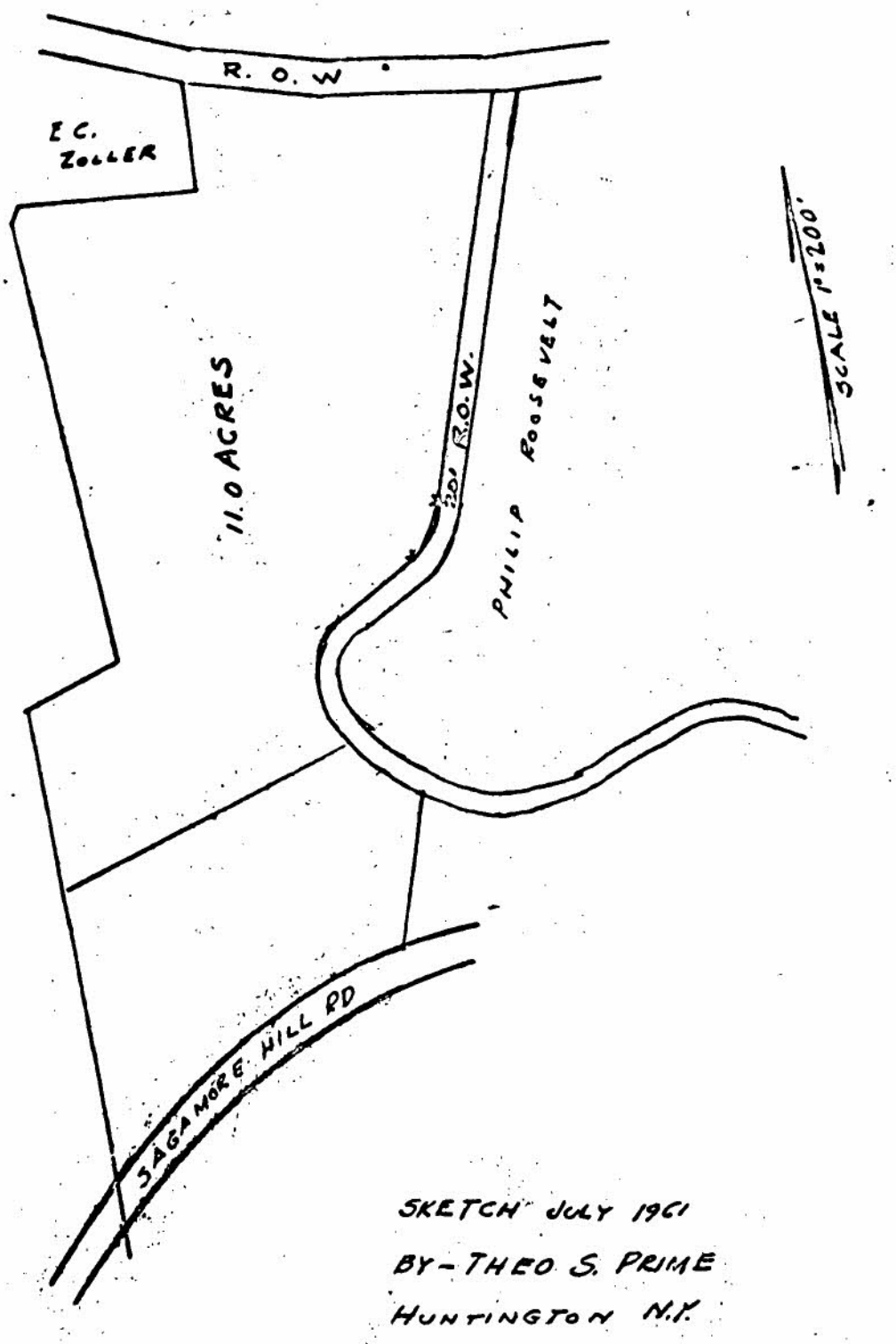


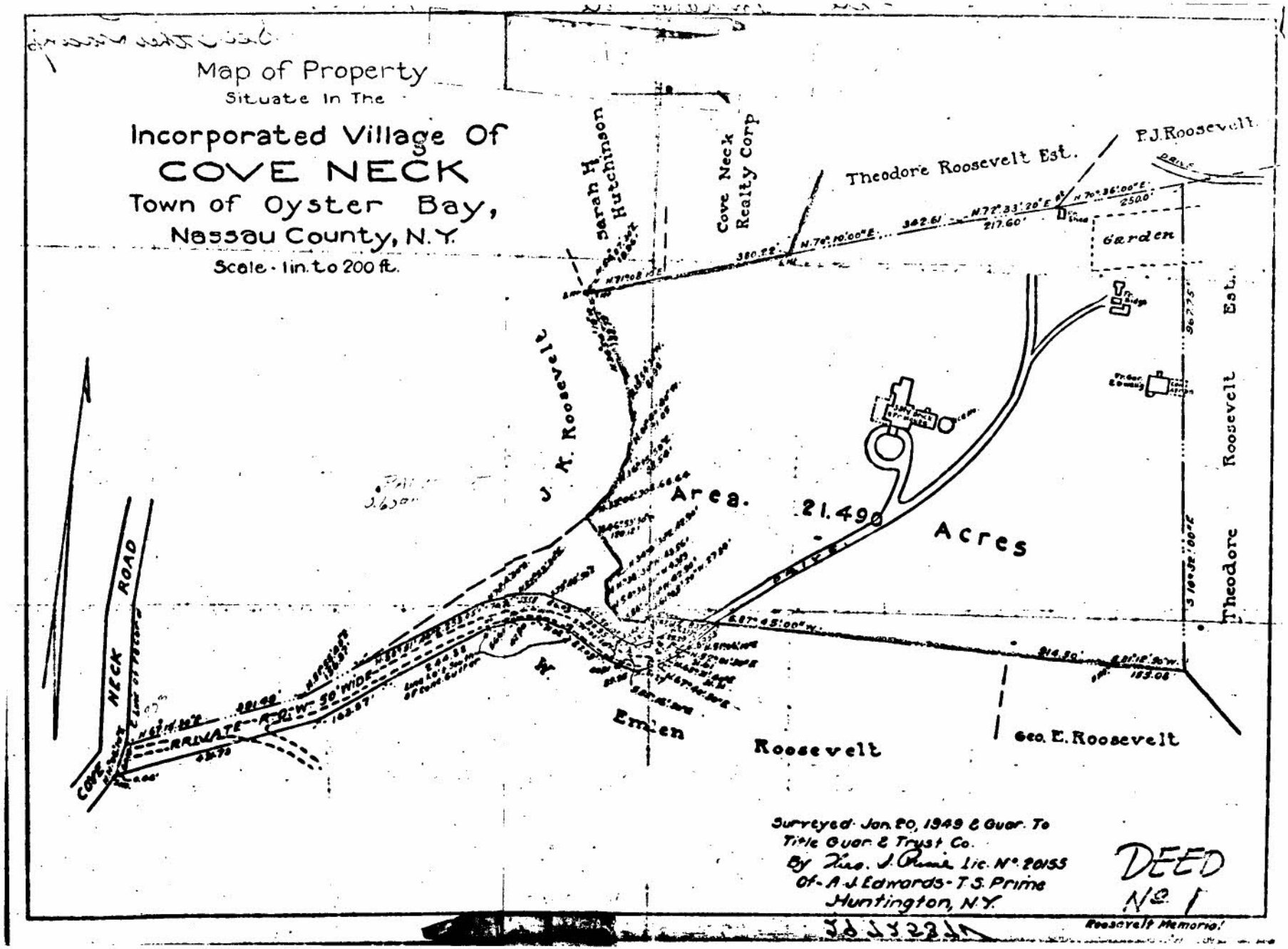


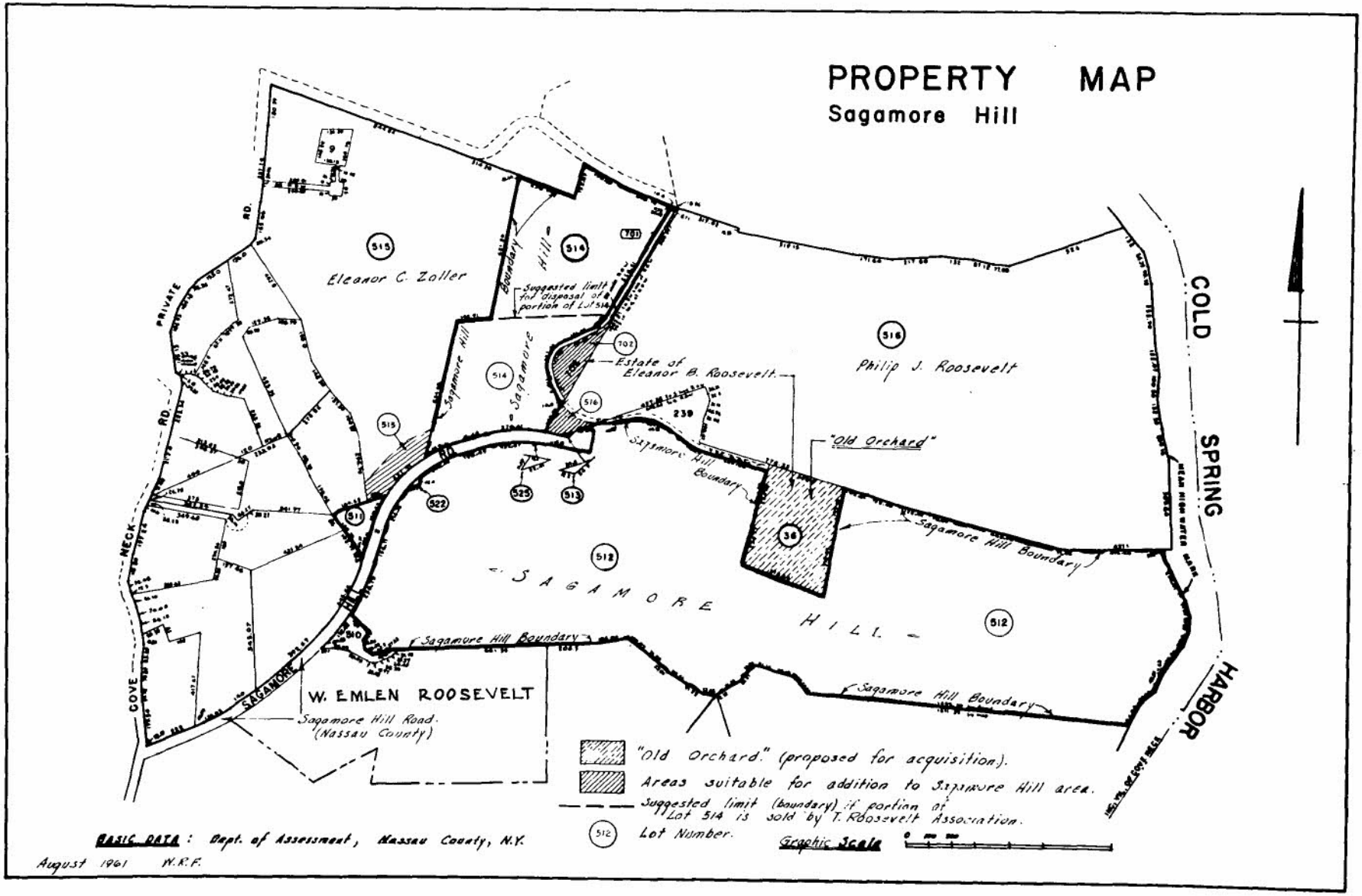


MAPS

EXHIBIT "A"


R. O. W.
E. C. ZOLLER
11.0 ACRES
201 R.O.W.
PHILIP ROOSEVELT
SCALE 1"=200'
SAGAMORE HILL RD
SKETCH JULY 1961
BY-THEO S. PRIME
HUNTINGTON N.Y.


Map of Property
Situate In The
Incorporated Village Of
COVE NECK
Town of Oyster Bay,
Nassau County, N.Y.
Scale - 1 in. to 200 ft.
Sarah H. Hutchinson
Cove Neck Realty Corp
Theodore Roosevelt Est.
P.J. Roosevelt
Garden
J. K. Roosevelt
Area. 21.490 Acres
Theodore Roosevelt Est.
COVE NECK ROAD
PRIVATE R.R.W. 50' WIDE
Emlen Roosevelt
Geo. E. Roosevelt
Surveyed Jan. 20, 1949 & Guar. To
Title Guar & Trust Co.
By Jas. J. Prime Lic. No. 20153
Of - A. J. Edwards - T. S. Prime
Huntington, N.Y.
DEED
No. 1
Roosevelt Memorial


PROPERTY MAP
Sagamore Hill
Eleanor C. Zoller
Philip J. Roosevelt
Estate of Eleanor B. Roosevelt
"Old Orchard"
Sagamore Hill Boundary
SAGAMORE HILL
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT
Sagamore Hill Road (Nassau County)
COLD SPRING HARBOR
NECK RD.
COVE
PRIVATE RD.
"Old Orchard." (proposed for acquisition).
Areas suitable for addition to Sagamore Hill area.
Suggested limit (boundary) if portion of Lot 514 is sold by T. Roosevelt Association.
Lot Number.
Graphic Scale
BASIC DATA: Dept. of Assessment, Nassau County, N.Y.
August 1961 W.R.F.

Harbor Map N°

161

Harbor of Refuge N°

OYSTER OR SYOSSET BAY

Founded upon a Trigonometrical Survey

under the direction of F R HASSLER Superintendent of the

SURVEY OF THE COAST OF THE UNITED STATES

Triangulation by E BLUNT Assistant

Topography by A D MACKAY Lt U S A and F H GERDES Ass°

Hydrography by the party under the command of

Lieutenant G S BLAKE U S Navy

Published in 1847

O Rae Superintendent

Lloyds Point

Lloyds Neck

Mill Neck Creek

Mill Neck

Hog Island

OYSTER BAY HARBOR

COLD SPRING HARBOR

West Neck

Oyster Bay

Cold Spring

SAILING DIRECTIONS.

Common Establishment of Oyster Bay H° M°

Rise of Highest Tide above the plane of reference ft

Fall of Lowest Tide below the plane of reference ft

Height of Mean Low Water above ft

Height of Mean High Water above ft

Mean rise and fall of Tides ft

Mean rise and fall of Spring Tides ft

Mean rise and fall of Neap Tides ft

Mean duration of Flood decreasing from the middle of one

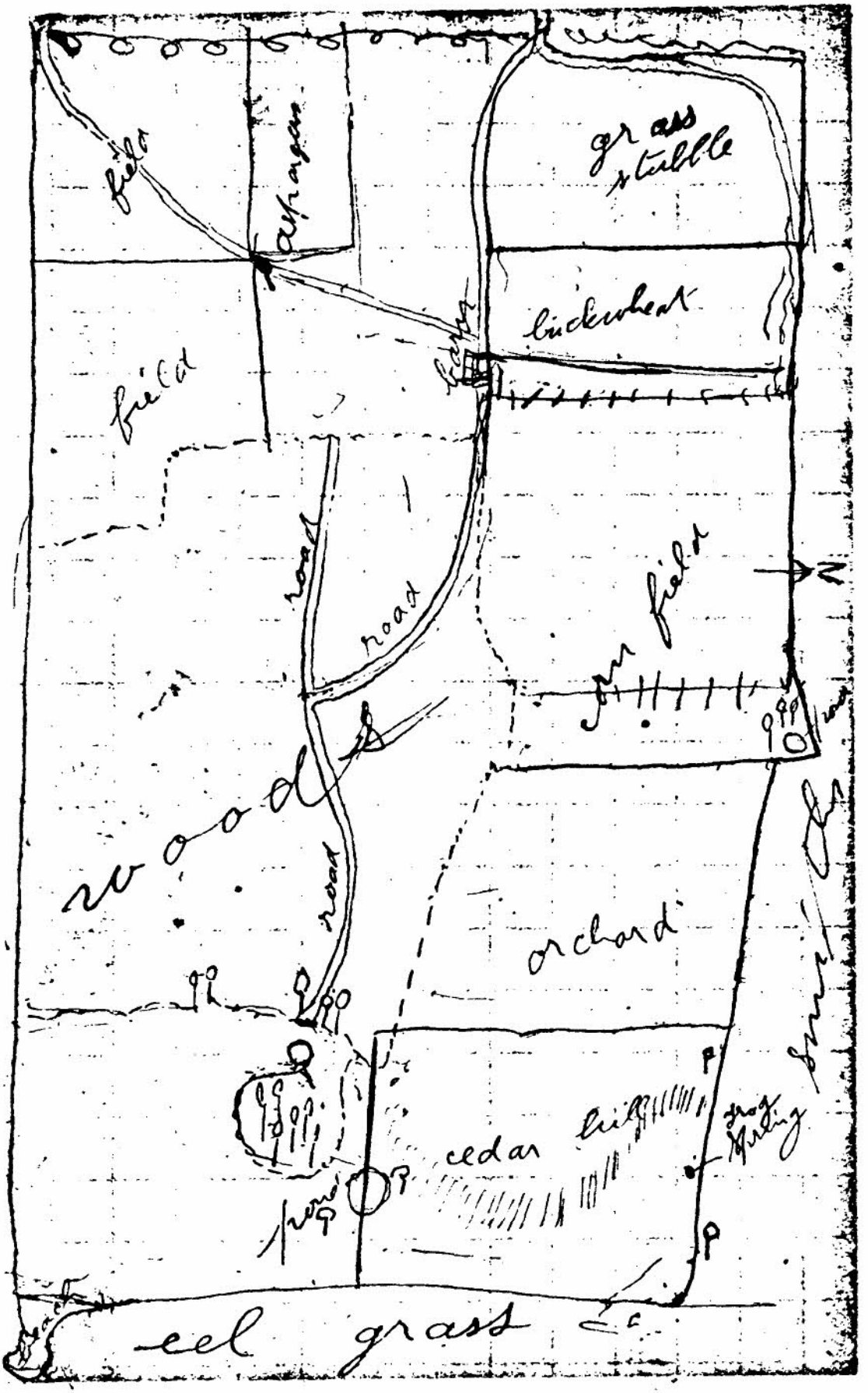
Mean duration of Ebb ebb made in the middle of the next

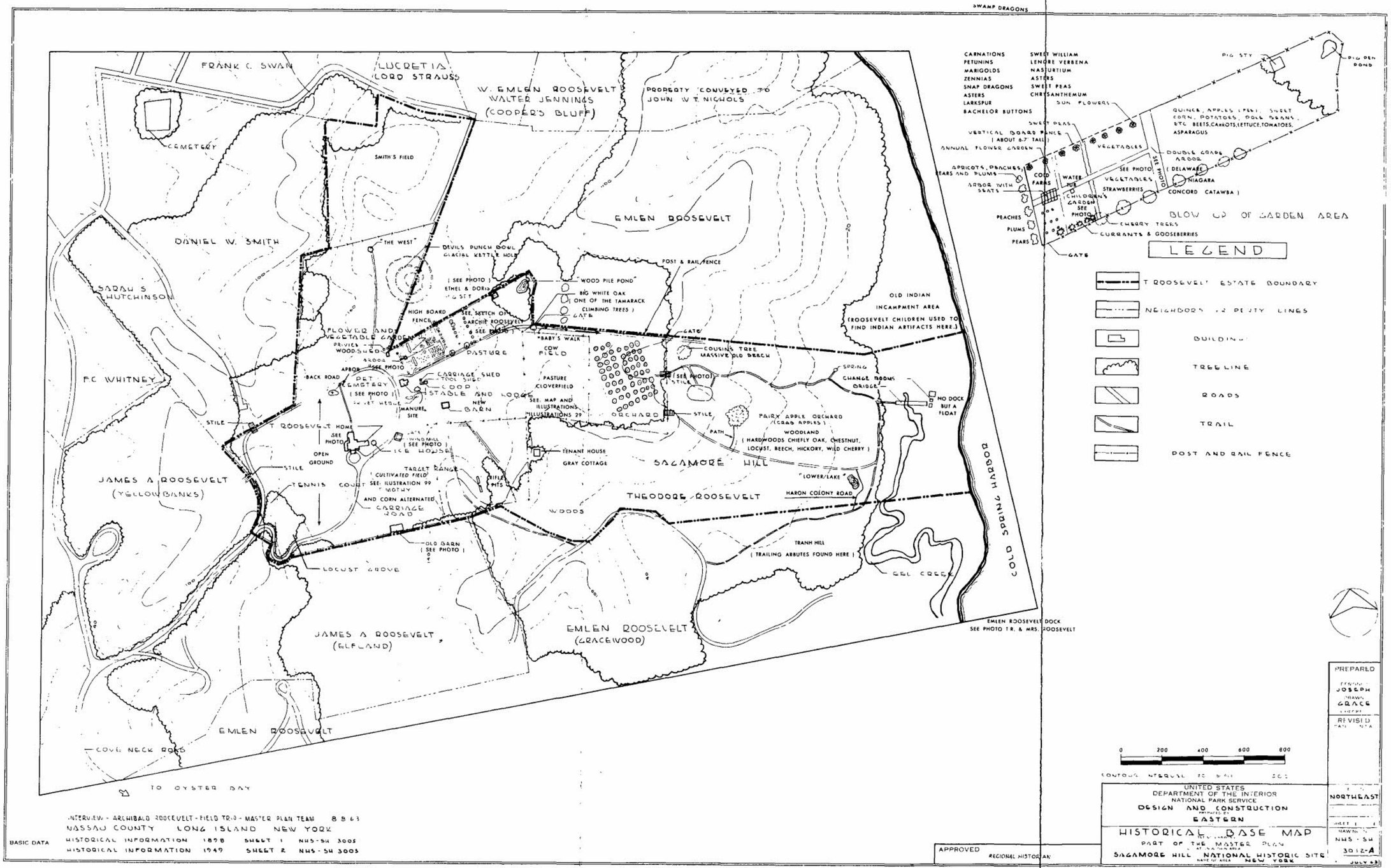
Mean duration of Slack Water

Statute Miles

Nautical Miles

This chart is from the


field
asparagus
grass stubble
buckwheat
fence
field
road
road
N
corn field
wood
road
orchard
cedar
frog pond
swamp
eel grass


FRANK C. SWAN
LUCRETIA LORD STRAUSS
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT WALTER JENNINGS (COOPER'S BLUFF)
PROPERTY CONVEYED TO JOHN W.T. NICHOLS
CEMETERY
SMITH'S FIELD
DANIEL W. SMITH
SARAH S. HUTCHINSON
EMLEN ROOSEVELT
THE WEST
DEVILS PUNCH BOWL GLACIAL KETTLE HOLE
WOOD PILE POND
BIG WHITE OAK ONE OF THE TAMARACK CLIMBING TREES
GATE
POST & RAIL FENCE
OLD INDIAN INCAMPMENT AREA (ROOSEVELT CHILDREN USED TO FIND INDIAN ARTIFACTS HERE)
HIGH BOARD FENCE
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN
PRIVIES WOODSHED
ARBOR
PASTURE
"BABY'S WALK"
COW FIELD
COUSINS TREE MASSIVE OLD BEECH
F.C. WHITNEY
BACK ROAD
PET CEMETERY
CARRIAGE SHED
TOOL SHED
COOP
STABLE AND LODGE
NEW BARN
MANURE SITE
PASTURE CLOVERFIELD
SEE MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS "ILLUSTRATIONS 29"
ORCHARD
STILE
PATH
SPRING
CHANGE ROOMS
BRIDGE
NO DOCK BUT A FLOAT
T. ROOSEVELT HOME
WINDMILL
ICE HOUSE
TENANT HOUSE
GRAY COTTAGE
PAIRY APPLE ORCHARD (CRAB APPLES)
WOODLAND (HARDWOODS CHIEFLY OAK, CHESTNUT, LOCUST, BEECH, HICKORY, WILD CHERRY)
SAGAMORE HILL
"LOWER/LAKE"
HARON COLONY ROAD
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT (YELLOWBANKS)
OPEN GROUND
TENNIS COURT
TARGET RANGE
"CULTIVATED FIELD"
SEE: ILLUSTRATION 99
TIMOTHY AND CORN ALTERNATED
CARRIAGE ROAD
RIFLE PITS
WOODS
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
OLD BARN
TRAIL HILL
(TRAILING ARBUTES FOUND HERE)
COLD SPRING HARBOR
LOCUST GROVE
EEL CREEK
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT (ELFLAND)
EMLEN ROOSEVELT (GRACEWOOD)
EMLEN ROOSEVELT DOCK
SEE PHOTO T.R. & MRS. ROOSEVELT
EMLEN ROOSEVELT
COVE NECK ROAD
TO OYSTER BAY
SWAMP DRAGONS
CARNATIONS
PETUNIAS
MARIGOLDS
ZENNIAS
SNAP DRAGONS
ASTERS
LARKSPUR
BACHELOR BUTTONS
SWEET WILLIAM
LENORE VERBENA
NASTURTIUM
ASTERS
SWEET PEAS
CHRYSANTHEMUM
SUN FLOWERS
PIG STY
PIG PEN POND
QUINCE, APPLES (PEAT), SWEET CORN, POTATOES, POLE BEANS, ETC. BEETS, CARROTS, LETTUCE, TOMATOES, ASPARAGUS
SWEET PEAS
VERTICAL BOARD FENCE (ABOUT 6.7 TALL)
ANNUAL FLOWER GARDEN
VEGETABLES
DOUBLE GRAPE ARBOR
APRICOTS, PEACHES, PEARS AND PLUMS
COLD FRAMES
WATER PUT
SEE PHOTO VEGETABLES
STRAWBERRIES
(DELAWARE NIAGARA CONCORD CATAWBA)
ARBOR WITH SEATS
CHILDREN'S GARDEN SEE PHOTO
PEACHES
PLUMS
PEARS
CHERRY TREES
CURRANTS & GOOSEBERRIES
GATE
BLOW UP OF GARDEN AREA
LEGEND
T ROOSEVELT ESTATE BOUNDARY
NEIGHBORING PROPERTY LINES
BUILDING
TREELINE
ROADS
TRAIL
POST AND RAIL FENCE
0 200 400 600 800
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
INTERVIEW - ARCHIBALD ROOSEVELT - FIELD TRIP - MASTER PLAN TEAM 8 8 63
NASSAU COUNTY LONG ISLAND NEW YORK
BASIC DATA
HISTORICAL INFORMATION 1898 SHEET 1 NHS-SH 3005
HISTORICAL INFORMATION 1949 SHEET 2 NHS-SH 3005
APPROVED
REGIONAL HISTORIAN
PREPARED
DESIGN JOSEPH
DRAWN GRACE
CHIEF
REVISED
DATE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
EASTERN
HISTORICAL BASE MAP
PART OF THE MASTER PLAN
SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NEW YORK
NORTHEAST
SHEET 1 OF 1
DRAWING NO. NHS-SH 3012-A
JULY 63