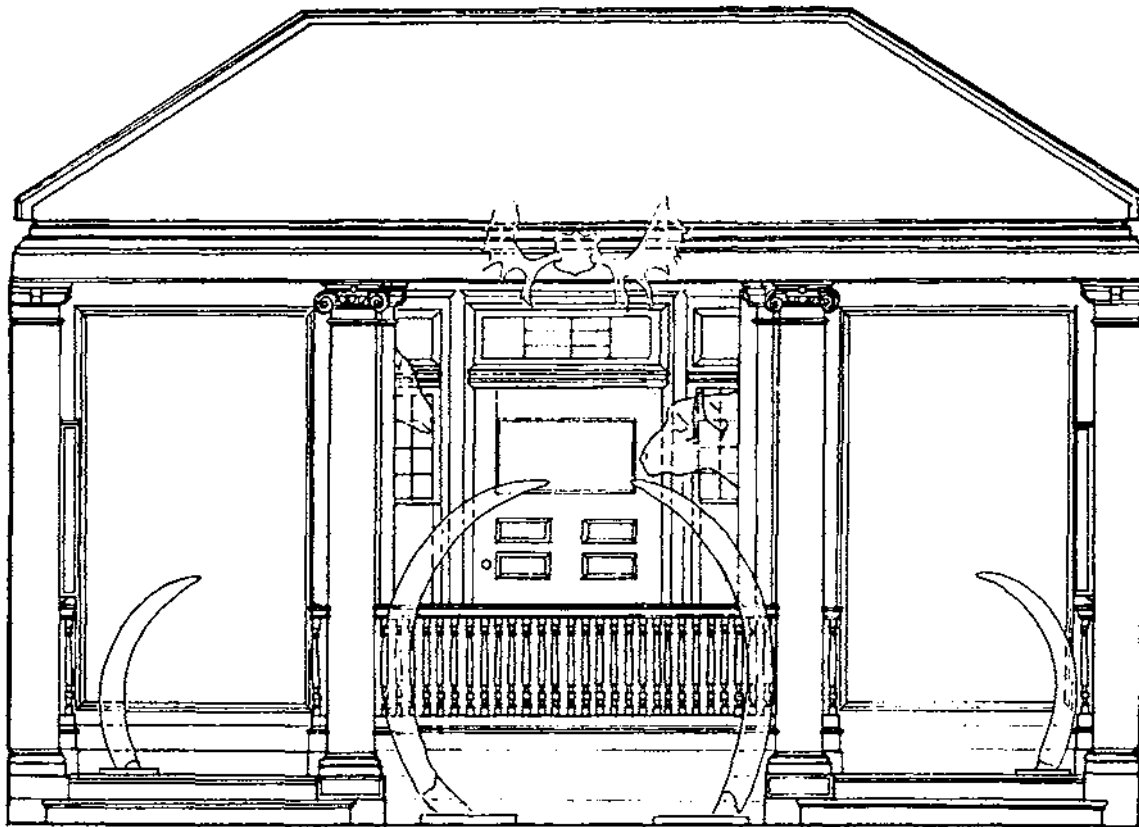


SAGAMORE HILL HOME OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site
Oyster Bay, New York



Historic Structure Report

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10/22/2002

PHOTOGRAPHY BY
THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTER
HISTORIC STRUCTURES
RECORDS SECTION

**SAGAMORE HILL
HOME OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT**

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

**Sagamore Hill National Historic Site
Oyster Bay, New York**

By

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Boston, Massachusetts

Written 1988

Published 1997

PORCHES AND BALCONIES	58
Piazza	58
Porte-Cochere	61
Rear Porches	61
Second-Story West Porch	62
Second-Story North Balconies	62
ROOF, GUTTERS, AND LIGHTNING RODS	63
CHIMNEYS	65
EXTERIOR FINISHES	67

IV. DESCRIPTION AND EVOLUTION: INTERIOR ELEMENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	75
Overview	75
Floors	75
Walls and Ceilings	76
Woodwork	76
Hardware	77
Fireplaces	79
Lighting/Electrical Fixtures	79
Finishes	81

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES AND CREDITS	x
FOREWORD	xiii
I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	1
LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS) STATUS	3
INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DATA	6
SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	8
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY	10
TREATMENT AND USE	10
PERTINENT PLANNING DOCUMENTS	12
II. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE	13
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	15
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	18
III. DESCRIPTION AND EVOLUTION: EXTERIOR ELEMENTS	45
GENERAL INFORMATION	47
FOUNDATIONS	48
WALLS AND EXTERIOR DETAILS	50
DOORWAYS	52
WINDOWS, VENTS, BLINDS, AND AWNINGS	55

BASEMENT	89
Overview	89
Room 001 (Curatorial Office)	90
Room 002 (Curatorial Storage)	91
Room 003 (Curatorial Storage)	91
Room 004 (Furnace Room)	92
Rooms 005 and 006 (Lavatories)	92
Room 007 (Mechanical Room)	93
Room 008 (Boiler Room)	93
Room 009 (Corridor and Stair Hall)	94
Unexcavated Areas	95
FIRST STORY	97
Overview	97
Room 101 (Front Hall and Main Staircase)	97
Room 102 (Drawing Room/Parlor)	108
Room 103 (Trophy Room/North Room)	115
Room 104 (Dining Room)	120
Room 105 (Pantry)	127
Room 106 (Kitchen)	134
Room 107 (Staff Kitchen and Closet)	140
Room 108 (Staff Office)	144
Room 109 (Rear Hall and Staircase)	148
Room 110 (Library)	152
Room 111 (Lavatory)	162

SECOND STORY	177
Overview	177
Room 201 (Second-Story Hall)	178
Room 202 (West Staircase Hall)	182
Room 203 (Gate Room)	184
Room 204 (Master Bedroom)	189
Room 205 (Dressing Room)	194
Room 206 (Bathroom)	198
Room 207 (Single Guest Room)	201
Room 208 (Double Guest Room)	204
Room 209 (Main Bathroom/Red Bathroom)	207
Room 210 (Shower Room/Splash Closet)	210
Room 211 (Boy's Room)	213
Room 212 (Quentin's Hideaway)	217
Room 213 (Alice's Bedroom)	220
Room 214 (South Bedroom)	224
Room 215 (Bathroom)	228
Room 216 (Nursery)	230
Room 217 (Second-Story Rear Hall and Staircase)	235
 THIRD STORY	 241
Overview	241
Room 301 (Third-Story Hall)	242
Rooms 302 and 303 (General Information)	246
Room 302 (East Maid's Room)	247

Room 303 (West Maid's Room)	250
Room 304 (Linen Closet)	254
Room 305 (Gun Room)	256
Room 306 (Ted's Room)	260
Room 307 (School Room)	263
Room 308 (Tank Room)	266
Room 309 (Cook's Room)	267
Room 310 (Sewing Room)	270
Room 311 (Trunk Room)	273
Room 312 (Storage and Attic Stair)	275
ATTIC	279
Room 401	279
UTILITY SYSTEMS <i>By Richard C. Crisson</i>	281
Introduction	281
Heating System	282
Water Supply/Plumbing System	283
Gas-Lighting System	284
Electrical System	285
Communication/Telephone System	287
Fire-Protection Systems	288
Intrusion-Detection System	289
Ventilation/Humidification/Air-Filtration Systems	290

V. RECOMMENDATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH POTENTIAL . . .	293
<hr/>	
CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	295
GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	296
FURTHER RESEARCH SUGGESTED	297
VI. APPENDICES	299
<hr/>	
APPENDIX A. ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS	
Lamb & Rich, 1883	301
APPENDIX B. ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS	
Chapman, Evans & Delehanty, 1951-52	313
APPENDIX C. ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS	
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1963	319
APPENDIX D. ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS	
National Park Service, 1963-1964	335
APPENDIX E. EXTERIOR FINISHES ANALYSIS	
<i>"Documentation on Exterior Finishes Analysis,</i>	
<i>Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill NHS"</i>	
By Andrea M. Gilmore, 1985	341
APPENDIX F. INTERIOR FINISHES ANALYSIS	
<i>"Paint Analysis, Home of Theodore Roosevelt,</i>	
<i>Sagamore Hill NHS"</i>	
By Marie L. Carden, 1987	373
APPENDIX G. MORTAR ANALYSIS	385
VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY	389
<hr/>	

VIII. ADDENDA: ACTIVITY SINCE 1988 395

ADDENDUM A. EXTERIOR WORK 397

- A1. Summary of Exterior Work (1987-1997) 399
- A2. Correspondence Concerning Exterior Painting, 1995- 401

ADDENDUM B. INTERIOR WORK 421

- B1. Summary of Interior Work (1987-1997) 423
- B2. Completion Report, "Interior Rooms Restoration (Second and Third Floors), Home of Theodore Roosevelt"
By Rick Morrison and Lisa Zukowski, 1993 427
- B3. Correspondence Concerning Lighting and Electrical Improvements, 1993-1994 449

ADDENDUM C. INTERIOR FINISHES ANALYSES 473

- C1. "Historic Finishes Analysis of Five Second Floor Rooms at Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill NHS"
By Marie L. Carden, 1991 475
- C2. "Historic Finishes Analysis of Second and Third Floor Halls at Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill NHS"
By Marie L. Carden, 1993 527
- C3. "Wallpaper Analysis, Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill NHS"
By Marie L. Carden, 1997 553

ADDENDUM D. PLANNING DOCUMENTS 601

LIST OF FIGURES AND CREDITS

Ref/Pg.

1. North elevation. Artist's rendering, printed by Heliotype Printing Co., Boston, for Lamb & Rich Architects, 1883. Sagamore Hill NHS archives 23
2. South elevation, 1885. Copy neg. no. EODC 4846, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (NHS) archives 24
3. Meadowbrook Hunt Club hounds, in front of south elevation of TR Home, 1885. Sagamore Hill NHS archives 25
4. South elevation. From *The Mail and Express Illustrated Saturday Magazine*, Oct. 1, 1898 26
5. North elevation, before 1904. Architectural photograph by Frank P. Jewett, Orange, N.J. Copy neg. no. EODC 4858; Sagamore Hill NHS archives 27
6. Southwest view, 1904 or earlier. Photograph by J. Horace McFarland Co., 1905. Copy neg. no. EODC 4849. Sagamore Hill NHS archives 28
7. "President Roosevelt, Members of the Notification Committee and Guests," in front of west piazza, summer of 1904. Sagamore Hill NHS archives 29
8. "President Roosevelt, accepting the nomination, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay," summer of 1904. Crowd is standing on west piazza of the TR Home. Sagamore Hill NHS archives 30
9. "'Sagamore,' the cozy and hospitable summer home of President Roosevelt," summer of 1904 (south elevation). Sagamore Hill NHS archives 31
10. West elevation, north wing (Trophy Room) under construction, 1905. Published in *Current Literature*, October 1905 32
11. North and west elevations after completion of north wing (Trophy Room), 1905. Sagamore Hill NHS archives 33
12. Southwest corner of piazza, showing extension of this portion during the Presidential years. Photograph by J. Horace McFarland Co., 1905. Copy neg. no. EODC 4859, Sagamore Hill NHS archives 34
13. West piazza, looking north, when Roosevelt was President. Photograph by J. Horace McFarland Co., 1905. Copy neg. no. EODC 4860 35
14. Port-cochere, looking west. Photograph by J. Horace McFarland Co., 1905. Copy neg. no. EODC 4861. Sagamore Hill NHS archives 36

15. President Roosevelt at his library desk, Sagamore Hill, 1905. From David Wallace, <i>Historic Furnishings Report, Vol. 1</i> , 1990	37
16. View of west elevation, 1907. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	38
17. Direct view of west elevation, 1907. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	39
18. West and south elevations, 1948. Sagamore Hill, NHS archives	40
19. West elevation, 1953, after restoration by the Theodore Roosevelt Association. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	41
20. TR Home in winter, 1959. Storm shelter hides south entrance door. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	42
21. TR Home in 1960. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	43
22. Library bay window, south elevation of house. NPS photograph, EODC neg. no. 4841, Boucher, February 26, 1964. From Souder, 1965	71
23. Detail of south porch and Drawing Room window, showing decorative shingles and terra-cotta sunflowers and balustrade design. NPS photograph, EODC neg. no. 4842, Boucher, February 26, 1964. From Souder, 1965	72
24. Interior woodwork: two types of corner-block moldings. NPS photograph by Frank G. Matero, 1978	85
25. Two types of nails found in construction and alterations of TR Home. NPS photograph by Frank G. Matero, 1978	86
26. Interior moldings: "Elevation and Section"; Chapman, Evans & Delehanty, circa 1953. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	87
27. Bracketed wall fixture for gaslight, Dining Room, n.d. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	88
28. Front Hall, looking southwest, 1899-1904. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	164
29. Front Hall, looking north, circa 1919. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	165
30. Main stairway, looking southeast. NPS photograph, EODC neg. no. 4838, Boucher, February 26, 1964. From Souder, 1965	166
31. Newel post, main staircase. NPS photograph, EODC neg. no. 4839, Boucher, February 26, 1964. From Souder, 1965	167

32. Interior of Drawing Room, looking west, 1898. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	168
33. Mrs. Roosevelt's Drawing Room, 1904. Neg. no. 9201 [?], Sagamore Hill NHS archives	169
34. Trophy Room, looking north, after 1906. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	170
35. Fireplace, east wall of Trophy Room, circa 1905. Sagamore Hill NHS archives . . .	171
36. East wall, Trophy Room, circa 1905. Japan paper on wall at right. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	172
37. Dining Room, looking southeast, 1904. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	173
38. Diagram of locations of polychrome painting, Dining Room alcove. NPS research files, Building Conservation Branch, NECRC	174
39. Interior of Library, looking east, circa 1904. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	175
40. Console bracket and south inglenook in Library, circa 1904. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	176
41. Stained-glass skylight over main stairway, second-story hall. NPS photograph by Marie Carden, 1987	240
42. Terra-cotta sunflower inlaid in brick fireplace surround, South Bedroom (Room 214). NPS photograph by Richard Crisson, 1993	240
43. Gun Room (originally Den or Billiard Room), third story, looking east, circa 1898. Sagamore Hill NHS archives	278

FOREWORD

The objective of this historic structure report is to document and record the structural evolution and existing conditions of Sagamore Hill, the Theodore Roosevelt Home. The report is designed to provide the history and analysis of the house from its construction date to the present. It is hoped that the information gathered and presented here will form a guide for the preservation of this historic structure.

The rooms discussed in this report represent all of those in the main house at Sagamore Hill. Those rooms that are interpreted to visitors are specified in the Administrative Data section. Briefly, these are all first-story rooms, except for the closet, small lavatory in the front hall, staff office, and kitchen at rear; all second-story rooms, except for the hall closet and shower room; and all third-story rooms, except for the tank room and the storage room containing the stair to the attic.

All relevant available documents at the site were consulted during the 1987 site investigation for this report. At that time, however, the staff at the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site discovered that an undetermined number of administrative and curatorial records were missing. If found, these may provide additional information not available to this author.

A special note of appreciation is extended to the staff at the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, and to all others who have contributed to the records and resources that made this report possible. The report was edited by Sharon K. Ofenstein, Technical Publications Editor for the Northeast Cultural Resources Center (NECRC).

Editor's note: This report generally reflects the physical conditions at the Theodore Roosevelt Home in 1987, when the primary investigative work was performed. However, much has happened concerning the site since that time, and it was agreed to include more current information in certain areas. Chapters reflecting 1997 conditions are the Administrative Data section and the Addenda (Chapters I and VIII, respectively).

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS) STATUS¹

Identification

IDLCS Number: 012431 Structure Number: B01
Structure Name: 1: Sagamore Hill
2: The Main House
3: Theodore Roosevelt Home
Park Alpha Code: SAHI
Name: Sagamore Hill National Historic Site
Regional Office: Northeast
County: Nassau
State: NY

Significance

National Register Status: Entered/Documented Date: 01/31/80
Significance: National NHL: No
Statement of Significance: Home base of Theodore Roosevelt and family from time of construction of house (1885) until his death in 1919; house remained occupied by Mrs. Roosevelt until her death in 1948. The "summer White House" for 7 years; scene of many important conferences.

Historical Information

Period of Construction: Historic
Date: 1884-1885 Designer: Lamb & Rich, Architects
Date: 1905 Designer: LaFarge, C. Grant, Architects
Date: 1950-1953 Designer: Theodore Roosevelt Association (private organization)

¹ LCS Status Report as of February 19, 1997, New England Support Office, Northeast Region, National Park Service. Includes National Register (NR) status.

Buildings, Materials, Structures

Foundation: Stone
Framing: Wood
Roof: Shingle
Other: Shingle
Volume: 20,001-2,000,000 cubic feet
Description: 3-story, 23-room, textbook Queen-Anne style mansion sited on crest of hill; is remarkably free from post-period alterations/additions. Raised basement. Prominent gables, dormers, verandas and porte-cochere; decorative wooden shingles. Massive brick chimneys.
Impact Level: Moderate
Impact Types: Weather, visitation
Condition: Fair

Management Information

<u>NPS Legal Interest:</u>	Fee		
<u>Management Category:</u>	Must be preserved and maintained		
<u>Management Date:</u>	01/00/80		
<u>Management Agreement:</u>	None		
<u>Proposed Ultimate Treatment:</u>	Not given		
<u>Approved Ultimate Treatment:</u>	Preservation		
<u>Document:</u>	GMP ²	<u>Date:</u>	06/19/63
<u>Interim Treatment:</u>	NPS	<u>Interim Costs:</u>	\$0
<u>Ultimate Treatment:</u>	NPS	<u>Ultimate Costs:</u>	\$0. ³
<u>Routine Maintenance:</u>	NPS	<u>Level of Estimate:</u>	Not given
<u>Cyclic Maintenance:</u>	NPS	<u>Estimator:</u>	Not given
<u>Approved Ultimate Treatment Completed:</u>	No		
<u>Management Text:</u>	Not given		

² *Sagamore Hill Package Master Plan, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, June 1963.*

³ Date: January 1995.

Bibliographical Reference

Nat. Reg.: 66000096
HABS: NY-6051

CSI: Not given

Nat. Cat.: No

CLI

1. HRS
2. HS Assess
3. HSR
4. CLR

CRBIB

1. 000729
- 2.
3. 000735
- 4.
5. 000730

Other

1. 000736 HSR Part I
2. 000734 HSR Part II A.D.
3. 010474 Draft Master Plan
4. 002461 Prelim. Report

Documentation Level: Good
Date Entered/Update: 03/27/95

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DATA⁴

General:

Building Name: Theodore Roosevelt Home
Park: Sagamore Hill National Historic Site
Use/Occupancy: Museum
Building Number: 1880-01
Owned by: U.S. Government
Operated and Maintained by: National Park Service
Constructed by: John A. Wood & Sons, 1884 (Lamb & Wood Architects)
Remodeled by: E.W. Howell & Son (1951-53); NPS (1965), (1980-83)

Value:

Original Cost: \$16,975
Addition: North Room (1904); cost \$19,000
Present Value: Unknown

Type:

No. Stories: 3
No. Rooms: 22
Basement: Partial
Square Footage: 14,174 overall
Basement: 2,519
1st Story: 4,164
2nd Story: 3,594
3rd Story: 3,897

Construction:

Construction Type: Frame
Foundation: Concrete
Walls, Exterior: Masonry and wood
Walls, Interior: Wood panel and plaster
Roof: Asbestos shingle
Floors: Wood

⁴ Theodore Roosevelt Home, Individual Building Data, Building Data Files, Sagamore Hill NHS, signed by Superintendent, August 1983. Cited in Sagamore Hill NHS: Building Inventory (LCS Class A & Class B), NPS.

Interior Finish:

Floors: Oak, pine, birch, vinyl tile
Walls: Plaster, wood panel
Ceilings: Wire lath; plaster
Trim: Oak, pine

Utilities:

Water: Domestic Well #1
Electric: Single Phase, underground
Gas: N/A
Sewer: Septic tank
Telephone: Yes
Other: Burglar & fire protection
Added after 1975: Ground water system (Electric pump), 5,000 gal. storage tank. Brick cesspool 7,000 gal., secondary tanks 5,000 gal. pre-cast and 2,000 gal. concrete block.

Utility Systems:

Plumbing: Copper pipe
Heating: Forced air, hot water
Fuel: #2 Diesel
Electric: 200 amp; circuit breakers
Hot Water: Circulation
Other: Heat detectors
Added after 1975: Circulating hot water (160,000 BTU). All fuel oil-fired, 4,000 gal. storage tank. Humidification system added in 1979.

Existing Condition: Good (as of 10/15/75)

Fire Protection:

No. Hydrants: 3
Size: 2-1/2"
Distance: 100'
Mechanical: Sprinklers in basement
Hand-held Extinguisher: 10
Other: 4 hose cabinets
Added after 1975: Hydrants part of local system, 100,000 gal. water storage, pressurized by auto. starting gas engine. Fire detection system expanded in 1980 to include H/H system ducts. Project to upgrade fire and intrusion alarm systems started in FY '83; not accepted for full operation until later.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Setting

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site lies in the country estate area of the northwestern shore of Long Island. The estate is set in the hilly, sandy outwash of the Falmouth moraine in Long Island Sound. The shoreline of this terrain is characterized by necks, coves, spits, and bays. Surrounding the site is primarily low-density residential land of the incorporated village of Cove Neck. At the town of Oyster Bay, 2.8 miles west, are large sand and gravel quarries. Wildlife in the area consists of forest birds, shore birds, and waterfowl, as well as squirrels and cottontail rabbits. Theodore Roosevelt hunted small animals here when he vacationed as a boy on Cove Neck.⁵

The main house on the estate was built by Theodore Roosevelt in 1884-85. It is situated on the highest point of the hill near the west end of the property. In Roosevelt's day, this location afforded a commanding view in every direction, sweeping west to Oyster Bay Harbor and north to Long Island Sound. Broad landscaped lawns surrounded the house, sloping down into acres of woodland that comprised the greater portion of the estate at that time. These woodlands, interspersed with fields, separated the main house and its ancillary buildings from residences beyond the Roosevelt estate. Certain areas were under cultivation, with varying productivity according to the seasons and quality of farming practices. At times, as many as 40 of the full 95 acres were being farmed.⁶ Today, woodland growth blocks many of the historic views from Sagamore Hill, but some can still be seen from the third story of the house.

Besides the main house, other significant historic structures located on the estate are:

- the Grey Cottage, a small wood-frame building constructed in 1910 to house the Roosevelts' coachman and valet, and their families.
- the Ice House, built in 1885 to store ice from nearby ponds, which was used to refrigerate family food supplies.⁷
- the New Barn, which was built in 1907 on the foundations of an earlier barn that it replaced.
- the Carriage House and Tool Shed, whose construction dates are unknown.
- the Gardener's Shed, also of unknown construction date.

⁵ J. Brown, J. DeMarce, P. Steele, and J. MacInnes, *Historic Resources Management Plan* (NPS: Sagamore Hill NHS, December 1975), pp. 1-2; Francis F. Wilshin, *Historic Resource Study, Sagamore Hill and the Roosevelt Family, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York* (NPS: Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Team, October 1972), p. 1.

⁶ Theodore Roosevelt, *Theodore Roosevelt: An Autobiography*, p. 342.

⁷ Hermann Hagedorn and Gary G. Roth, *Sagamore Hill: An Historical Guide*, 2nd ed. (Oyster Bay, NY: Theodore Roosevelt Association, 1986), p. 51.

- the Windmill, a 1971 reconstruction of an 1884-86 windmill that pumped water for the Sagamore Hill estate.⁸

Structure

The main house at Sagamore Hill contains three stories, an attic, and a basement (Appendix C). The high foundation wall is of stone, the first story of brick, and the upper parts of frame covered with wood shingles. The building as constructed in 1884-85 was essentially a 22-room house (Appendix A). In 1905, a long, spacious, one-story addition called the North or Trophy Room was constructed on the north side of the house. With this addition, there were now 23 rooms, five chimneys, and 10 fireplaces.

The plan of the main house is roughly cruciform in shape, with longer west and east wings being separated by shorter south and north wings. The south, west, and north wings each feature a central, major gable end at third-story level. These gables are the primary point of reference on the south, west, and north elevations. The Trophy Room addition projects prominently from the area where the west and north gable wings intersect.

The stone foundation wall of the main house is 20 inches thick. It terminates in a denticulated brick water table at the level of the first-story window sills. The exterior wall from this line to the second-story level is of red brick ornamented at intervals with terra-cotta medallions in a sunflower motif. The second story, the third-story gables, and the dormers are of frame construction. They are clad with wood shingles of several different shapes. The roofs of the house and porches also are covered with wood shingles. The three chimneys on the main house are constructed of brick, which is rusticated for decorative effect. The walls of the Trophy Room addition are of red brick above a foundation faced with bluestone.

Window styles are varied, ranging from large, single-light sashes to leaded, stained-glass sashes. There are exterior blinds, or shutters, on most of the first- and second-story windows. A large porch known as the "piazza" wraps around the west wing of the main house. Rear service porches at first-story level include two on the north elevation—one original and one added ca. 1950—and one on the east elevation, built in 1905.

In terms of interior plan, the first story contains the large, central Front Hall; the Library, which served as Theodore Roosevelt's private office; the Dining Room; the Drawing Room, or Parlor; the Kitchen; the Pantry; the original Laundry; and the spacious Trophy Room. On the second story are the family bedrooms, a nursery, guest rooms, and bathrooms. The third story contains the Gun Room, which housed Roosevelt's large collection of hunting arms, and which served as a den where he could write or entertain friends away from the bustle of the household. Other rooms on the third story are two family bedrooms, four servants' bedrooms, and three storage rooms, one of which contains the stair leading to the attic.

⁸ Wilshin, "The Windmill of Sagamore Hill," in *Historic Resource Study, Historical Base Map Documentation, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site* (October 1972), p. 7.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The establishment of the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site was authorized by Public Law 87-575, an Act of the 87th Congress of the United States (HI 8484, 76-Stat.217), signed by President John F. Kennedy on July 25, 1962. This law granted permission for the Secretary of the Interior to establish the site "together with the furnishings and...the structure," in order to "preserve in public ownership historically significant properties associated with the life of Theodore Roosevelt." The site, its contents, and an endowment were donated by the Theodore Roosevelt Association as a gift to the American public. Upon the transfer of these, the Secretary of the Interior established the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site on July 9, 1963.⁹ The country's seventh National Historic Site, Sagamore Hill became part of the National Park Service.

TREATMENT AND USE

Sagamore Hill is included on the National Register of Historic Places. The List of Classified Structures has assigned to the main house the number of 02143, and has placed it in Management Category A - "Must Be Preserved." No official treatment has been proposed. The generally accepted proposed use for the structure is the current one, for visitor interpretation. According to the site's master plan, the mission of the park:

...is to present the spirit and image of Theodore Roosevelt, his family, and the significant events associated with him during his years at Sagamore Hill.¹⁰

This was to be done by interpreting:

...the physical manifestations of Sagamore Hill in such a manner as to faithfully preserve their physical appearance as they existed during the Roosevelt era, and to make the area meaningful to the visitor in such a way as to impart to him an awareness of, and intimacy with, Theodore Roosevelt in all his many facets, private and public.¹¹

The master plan goes on to state that, in addition to the house itself,

...it is the furnishings, the hunting trophies, the mementos, gifts and other memorabilia within the house that gives Sagamore Hill its distinctive flavor and charm, for these objects have the ability - as few other things could - of giving an

⁹ *Package Master Plan*, p. 8.

¹⁰ *Package Master Plan*, p. 3.

¹¹ *Package Master Plan*.

interesting and intimate insight into the many faceted - but always vigorous - life of Theodore Roosevelt.¹²

The site's interpretive prospectus further defines management's role by designing an interpretive program with the following syllabus:

In presenting the story of Sagamore Hill, the main focus will be on the years [the structure] served as "Summer White House," 1901- 1909. For it was as President that Roosevelt's great talents and energies found the powers to achieve meaningful action.¹³

The secondary focus is on Roosevelt and the estate, 1884-1919, from "The years it was home to a young squire,...family man and public servant, to the residency of a former President and statesman."¹⁴ The last objective concerns the years Mrs. Roosevelt lived at Sagamore Hill without her husband, from his death in 1919 to her death in 1948. After that date, the Roosevelt Memorial Association—now the Theodore Roosevelt Association—purchased the site for restoration and exhibition purposes.

¹² *Package Master Plan.*

¹³ *Interpretive Prospectus, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York, p. 3.*

¹⁴ *Interpretive Prospectus.*

PERTINENT PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Numerous NPS planning documents have been prepared, in varying degrees of completion, for Sagamore Hill. Complete documents include, in chronological order:

- *Package Master Plan, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site*, June 1963.
- *The Master Plan for Preservation and Use: Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York*, December 1963.
- *Interpretive Prospectus, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York*, August 1970.
- *Historic Resources Management Plan: Sagamore Hill National Historic Site*, by J. Brown, J. DeMarce, P. Steele, and J. MacInnes, December 1975.
- *Sagamore Hill Historic Furnishings Report*, by Dr. David H. Wallace (two volumes), 1989 and 1991.
- *Cultural Landscape Report*, by Regina Bellavia, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1995.
- *Landscape Preservation Maintenance Plan*, by Barbara Harty et al., Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, to be published in 1998.

Parts of the historic structure report for Sagamore Hill have been prepared, beginning as early as July 1964. Their titles reflect the system and terminology used in the 1960's for preparing historic structure reports. These partial reports include:

"Historic Structures Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section on Sagamore Hill, Home of Theodore Roosevelt, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," by Norman M. Souder, July 1964.

"Historic Structures Report, Part II (Portion), Architectural Data Section on Sagamore Hill, Restoration of Porch, Stabilization of Staircase, Masonry Pointing and Painting, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," by Norman M. Souder, March 1965.

"Historic Structures Report, Part II (Portion), on Restoration of Third Floor Rooms, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," by Norman M. Souder, January 1966.

"Historic Structure Report, Sagamore Hill, Part I," by Helen MacLachlan, September 1964.

"Historic Structures Report, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Part I, Administrative Data," by Thomas M. Pitkin, October 1964.

"Historic Resource Study, Sagamore Hill and the Roosevelt Family, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York," by Francis F. Wilshin, October 1972.

An unfinished draft historic structure report for Sagamore Hill, by Frank G. Matero in 1978.

II. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Sagamore Hill is significant in terms of American political, social, and architectural history. It was the permanent home of Theodore Roosevelt—26th President of the United States—from his early manhood until his death in 1919. During these years, Roosevelt held a series of progressively more important public positions. He was: a member of the New York Assembly; an appointee to the U.S. Civil Service Commission; president of New York City's police board; Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Lieutenant Colonel of the Army in the Spanish-American War; Governor of New York; and, finally, Vice-President and then President of the United States.¹ The charge of his "Rough Riders" up San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War made him a popular American hero in 1898. Landmark events in history that took place during his presidency were: the laying of Trans-Pacific and Trans-Atlantic cables for wireless communication, and the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, both in 1903; the end of the Russo-Japanese War, brought about by the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905; and the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act, the creation of the U.S. Forest Service, and the beginning of the Panama Canal, all in 1906. Roosevelt's leadership often influenced the course of American and world history during the years he was master of Sagamore Hill.

From 1901 to 1909, when Roosevelt was President, Sagamore Hill served as the Summer White House, and as a family retreat from Washington life during the rest of the year. Today, the house, its furnishings, its library, its trophies, and its memorabilia reflect the life of this many-faceted man—historian, writer, statesman, conservationist, and family man. More than any other shrine, Sagamore Hill illustrates Theodore Roosevelt's character and career.

In terms of social significance, Sagamore Hill is noteworthy as a general statement about life during late Victorian times:

The house, an interesting example of Victorian architecture, tells us something of the age in which Theodore Roosevelt lived; signifying those Victorian virtues of "solidity, first of all, dignity, hospitality, comfort, the social stability of the owner and permanence."²

Sagamore Hill also represents the occupancy of a house by one family for some 64 years. The house strongly reflects the values, needs, and traditions of its occupants. Also, since the house was in the sole possession of the Roosevelt family from its construction until it became a national historic site, it is almost intact both architecturally and decoratively. For example, nearly 90 per cent of the furnishings on the first two stories are original to the Roosevelt period of ownership.³

¹ *Sagamore Hill Package Master Plan, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site*, June 1963, p. 4.

² *Package Master Plan*, p. 3.

³ Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, 1987.

Finally, Sagamore Hill is noteworthy for its architectural qualities. Built by the notable New York firm of Lamb and Rich, it is a classic example of country architecture in the Queen Anne-Shingle style. The firm played a large part in the development of such commuting country suburbs as Short Hills, New Jersey, first laid out in the early 1870's.⁴ "The design of Lamb and Rich... was utterly picturesque, coarse in its treatment of materials, and always bold," with "a feeling for the possibilities of architectural space."⁵

The main house at Sagamore Hill is a solidly built structure of stone, frame, and brick, featuring gables, dormers, a veranda, and a porte-cochere. It is a large-scale, rambling, three-story house with a basement and an attic, comprising essentially 25 rooms. While the asymmetrical floor plan and the use of mixed materials are characteristic of a Queen Anne-style structure, the strong horizontal lines and Richardsonian arches are typical of the Shingle style. At Sagamore Hill, the shingles of the upper stories—which emphasize the horizontal lines of the various surface planes—bring the house firmly into the Shingle style.

By the time Sagamore Hill was built, the firm of Lamb and Rich was well-known for its residential designs in the Queen Anne-Shingle style.⁶ A fully developed American style by 1884, it was popular in the mid-Atlantic and New England regions, adapting well to oceanside and country homes. Ranga and informal, with an emphasis on comfort and natural materials, this architectural style suited the temperament and needs of Theodore Roosevelt. It was reflected in the rough pencil sketch prepared by Roosevelt and provided to Lamb and Rich before the firm started its drawings.⁷ A copy of the final Lamb and Rich drawing of Sagamore Hill is included as figure 1.

There is documentation that shows Roosevelt had even more influence on the interior design of the house. In a letter written in 1915, Roosevelt recalled his thoughts about Sagamore Hill's design:

I did not know enough to be sure what I wished in outside matters. But I had perfectly definite views what I wished in inside 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 south; the parlor or drawing room occupying all the west 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 and so that and west it looks over the sound and bay. I had to live

⁴ Vincent J. Scully, Jr., *The Shingle Style and the Stick Style*, revised (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1971), p. 102.

⁵ Scully, p. 103.

⁶ Scully, pp. 101-103.

⁷ Mrs. Reginald P. Rose, "The Sagamore Story" (*The Long Island Courant*, Vol. I, No. 2, October 1965), p. 23; Francis F. Wilshin, *Historic Resource Study, Sagamore Hill and the Roosevelt Family, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York* (NPS: Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Team, October 1972), p. 4.

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.⁸

For 35 years, Sagamore Hill and Theodore Roosevelt—26th President of the United States—were synonymous. After his death, the home continued to be a focus of family ties until Mrs. Roosevelt died in 1948. Sagamore Hill thus was the home of this distinguished American family for 64 years. Additionally, it is a classic example of an American Victorian country home designed by a prominent American architectural firm.

⁸ Letter, Theodore Roosevelt to Henry H. Saylor, editor of *Country Life in America*, October 10, 1915.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Construction Period

Theodore Roosevelt knew the area around Cove Neck, New York, from his childhood.⁹ The young New Yorker and his first wife, the former Alice Hathaway Lee, began plans in late 1880 to build a home there.¹⁰ The design was executed by the New York architectural firm of Lamb and Rich in 1883.¹¹ Mrs. Roosevelt, however, died following childbirth early in 1884. Roosevelt continued with the project, signing a construction contract on March 1, 1884, with John A. Wood and Son.¹² The house was completed in mid-1885,¹³ at a total cost of \$16,975.¹⁴ It was constructed of granite, red brick, and wood shingles. Roosevelt called his estate Sagamore Hill, after the "old Sagamore Mohannis, who, as chief of his little tribe, signed away his rights to the land two centuries and a half ago."¹⁵ Figures 2-3 depict Sagamore Hill in 1885.

In 1886, Roosevelt married again; his bride was the former Edith Kermit Carow. The couple moved into Sagamore Hill for the first time in 1887,¹⁶ and eventually raised a family of six. Figure 4 shows the house in 1898. The north side of the house is seen in figure 5, before the addition of the north wing. Figure 6 shows the house during Roosevelt's early Presidential years. Figures 7-9 depict the house in the summer of 1904.

⁹ Helen MacLachlan, "Historic Structure Report, Sagamore Hill, Part I" (Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace, September 15, 1964), p. 1; and Wilshin, *Historic Resource Study*, p. 1.

¹⁰ Wilshin, *Historic Resource Study*, p. 2.

¹¹ Norman M. Souder, "Historic Structures Report, Part II (Portion) Architectural Data Section on Sagamore Hill, Restoration of Porch, Stabilization of Staircase, Masonry Pointing and Painting," March 1965.

¹² Hermann Hagedorn and Gary G. Roth, *Sagamore Hill: An Historical Guide*, 2nd ed. (Oyster Bay, NY: Theodore Roosevelt Association, 1986), p. 12.

¹³ MacLachlan, p. 3, and Souder, 1965; Hagedorn and Roth (p. 12) say early 1885.

¹⁴ MacLachlan, p. 2; Hagedorn and Roth, p. 12; and J. Brown, J. DeMarce, P. Steele, and J. MacInnes, *Historic Resource Management Plan* (NPS: Sagamore Hill NHS, December 1975), p. 24a. Norman Souder, in "Historic Structures Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section on Sagamore Hill, Home of Theodore Roosevelt, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site" (NPS: Eastern Office, Design and Construction, July 1964), says \$16,750.

¹⁵ Theodore Roosevelt, *Theodore Roosevelt: An Autobiography*, p. 342.

¹⁶ MacLachlan, p. 4, and Hagedorn and Roth, p. 12.

Roosevelt Family Alterations

The primary alteration made to the house by the Roosevelts was the addition, in 1905, of the 30-by-40-foot North or Trophy Room.¹⁷ The addition is seen under construction in figure 10. It was designed by Roosevelt's longtime friend, C. Grant LaFarge,¹⁸ to house Roosevelt's trophies,¹⁹ and to provide a place for him to receive distinguished visitors.²⁰ Figure 11 shows the completed north wing in late summer of 1905.

Other than the Trophy Room, the Theodore Roosevelt family made very few physical changes to Sagamore Hill during its entire period of ownership. This seems attributable to two facts: the simplicity and informality of the Roosevelt family's private life, and the use of Sagamore Hill primarily as a summer home and retreat for much of Roosevelt's public life, particularly during his Presidential years.

In 1905 the piazza steps were removed and the deck extended southward (fig. 12). The interior of the west piazza is seen, looking north, in figure 13. The formal, south entrance to the house is shown in a photograph of the porte-cochere in 1905 (fig. 14). In Figure 15, President Roosevelt is seated at his desk in front of the library window, which was altered circa 1907 to include a large lower sash. Awnings and curtains were hung to shade this southern windows. In 1906 a bathroom was added off Roosevelt's dressing room. A door on the west opened to a small balcony with a Stick-style balustrade. These additions are tucked into a space between the roof of the north wing and the second story of the main house (fig. 16). A 1907 view of the west side of the Presidential home is shown with all additions in place (fig. 17).

For Theodore Roosevelt, ebullient and gregarious, "the life shared here with his family and friends was ever a source of inspiration and relaxation...."²¹ In the words of the site's interpretive prospectus, "it brought him peace and renewal."²² On the other hand, "Mrs. Roosevelt was by nature reserved; she enjoyed people, but not in a steady stream, or too many at a time. She...strongly resented intrusion of any sort. Her idea of a home was a place to withdraw into from the noise and push of crowds...The Roosevelts' differing conceptions of what a home should be constituted a major point of adjustment during the initial years of their marriage...."²³ However, the net effect was a general resistance to modern fashion and technology. For example, Sagamore Hill did not have a telephone until 1902, when the house was first used as the Summer White House,

¹⁷ MacLachlan, pp. 5-6, and Hagedorn and Roth, pp. 22 and 43. Other sources say 1901 or 1904, but MacLachlan makes it clear that the room was not started until 1905.

¹⁸ MacLachlan, p. 5; Wilshin, *Historic Resource Study*, p. 67.

¹⁹ Souder, 1965.

²⁰ MacLachlan, p. 5, and Hagedorn and Roth, p. 43.

²¹ *Interpretive Prospectus, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York*, p. 3.

²² *Interpretive Prospectus*.

²³ Hagedorn and Roth, p. 42.

and the presence of a telephone became "a national necessity."²⁴ There was simply little need or desire for changes to the house. The house was intended to serve the family, and the family loved Sagamore Hill just the way it was. Its special aspect of "home" in the truest sense of the word strongly influenced the use of the house and, in turn, its structural evolution.

Even after Roosevelt's death in 1919, Mrs. Roosevelt made only a few changes to the house as she continued to live there almost 30 more years until her death. For example, the kitchen range was replaced only once, the original 1887 range being replaced by a new double-oven coal range in 1924.²⁵ In general, late Victorian fixtures and furnishings were still being used in the house when Mrs. Roosevelt died. Figure 18 is a southwest view of the house just after Mrs. Roosevelt's death in 1948.

Theodore Roosevelt Association Alterations

On April 19, 1950, the house and 82 or 83 acres of land were purchased by the Roosevelt Memorial Association (now the Theodore Roosevelt Association, or TRA).²⁶ The association intended to open the house for public visitation. It therefore began a program of rehabilitation, with due consideration being given to its historical integrity.²⁷ The association also made alterations to promote the circulation of visitors, and to enhance the safety of the house and its contents.²⁸ In 1951, the association contracted with the E.W. Howell Company to repair and alter the main building, to install an underground water-storage tank; and to perform certain other work at Sagamore Hill.²⁹ The work was to follow the recommendations of the architectural firm of Chapman, Evans and Delahanty of New York City (see Appendix B).

Repairs to the house included the installation of new heating, electrical and fire-protection systems. A new asphalt-shingle roof was laid, and the exterior was repainted. Louvers were added to the north and south attic gables. Reproduction picture moldings were installed where necessary.

²⁴ Dr. David H. Wallace, "Sagamore Hill Furnishings Report" (first draft), October 1987, p. 86.

²⁵ Wallace, 1987, p. 95, Ref. 5.

²⁶ Minutes of the Executive Committee, Roosevelt Memorial Association, April 19, 1950. J. Brown, J. DeMarce, P. Steele, and J. MacInnes, in *Historic Resources Management Plan* (NPS: Sagamore Hill NHS, December 1975) say 1948 (p. 25), but this is incorrect. Rose says 82 acres (p. 23); Hagedorn and Roth (p. 61) say 83 acres.

²⁷ Brown et al., p. 25.

²⁸ A summary of the changes made by the Theodore Roosevelt Association can be found in Brown et al., *Historic Resources Management Plan*, pp. 4-6. These also can be discerned by comparing the original Lamb and Rich drawings (Appendix A) with those of Chapman, Evans & Delehanty (Appendix B).

²⁹ Brown et al., p. 25.

Alterations to facilitate interpretation of the house were somewhat more extensive. These were as follows:

- In the first-story rear hall, the stair to the basement was moved to the south wall, and the stair to the second story was widened.
- A new stair from the second to the third story was built in the west front part of the house.
- Additional lavatories were installed, one in a first-story closet, and two in the basement.
- The small back porch on the east facade, north of the kitchen, was enclosed for use as a staff kitchen. A small, new porch was built adjacent to it.
- The original laundry room, later used as the servants' dining and living quarters, was converted to an office for the curator.
- Four rooms on the third story were altered for use as exhibition space.
- Two rooms on the third story were taken for storage space. Thus, the Gun Room was the only third-story room left basically unchanged.
- The remaining rooms were restored to represent the appearance of the house during the Presidential years, i.e., 1901-09.

Sagamore Hill was opened to the public on June 14, 1953.³⁰ Figure 19 shows the house after the TRA restoration.

The TRA performed addition work around 1960. The wooden storm shelter covering the south entrance, which can still be seen in a 1959 photograph (fig. 20), was removed sometime thereafter. The same photograph shows the ca.-1905 extension of the west piazza. However, this design caused the TRA to worry about the safety of visitors; by the fall of 1960, the association had removed the extension, and had rebuilt the west steps and porch railing here (fig. 21).³¹ This arrangement is seen in the 1963 HABS drawings (Appendix C). The large elm tree at the southwest corner had also been removed.

National Park Service Alterations

In 1963, the Theodore Roosevelt Association donated Sagamore Hill to the United States Government. It came under the care of the National Park Service, which continued to interpret the house, its grounds, and its contents according to their use by Theodore Roosevelt and his family, primarily during his Presidential years. A brief summary of NPS work is as follows:

- The Park Service dismantled the third-story exhibition rooms soon after taking possession of the house, and restored them to their historic appearance.
- Heavy visitor use made it necessary to stabilize the main stairway in 1964.
- Porches and window frames were restored and interior masonry was repointed in 1965.³²

³⁰ Hagedorn and Roth, p. 61. Rose says 1954 (p. 23), but this is a misprint.

³¹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 9; also MacLachlan, Illustration 18.

³² Brown et al., p. 25.

- The TRA changes to the west piazza were reversed in 1968: the rebuilt steps and railing were removed, and the extension was recreated.³³
- The stabilization materials added to the main stairway in 1964 had to be replaced in 1971, due to continued deterioration stemming from insufficient humidity.
- A major restoration of the entire Front Hall was accomplished in 1978-83.
- The exterior of the main house was restored to its original appearance in 1984 by installing a roof of treated wood shingles and applying new exterior paint. Lightning rods were installed, and site drainage was improved by the installation of underground drains and dry wells to handle roof runoff.³⁴
- The front rooms on the first story were restored. In addition, a regular cyclic maintenance and preservation program was written, but was never implemented.³⁵

All paint used for exterior painting was to be Sears Roebuck and Company paint. Colors were to be as follows: porch and deck - Pewter Gray #5220E; trim - Regal Green #30 25885, Tint Base; shingles - Cream #73835 Exterior Latex.³⁶ Paint to be used on the interior halls of Sagamore Hill was Sears Interior Latex wall paint #30 91835, Tint Base Color #4875.³⁷

The complete maintenance and restoration changes are detailed in each subsequent section, which follow the structural evolution of the house from its construction date to the present.

³³ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 9.

³⁴ 1984 roofing contract, p. 02500-1.

³⁵ Chief of Maintenance, Sagamore Hill NHS, 1997.

³⁶ These colors have since been changed, based upon a paint analysis performed in 1985 by Andrea M. Gilmore, "Exterior Paint Colors, Sagamore Hill" (see Appendix E).

³⁷ New colors have since been recommended, based upon a paint analysis performed in 1987 by Marie L. Carden (see Appendix F1).

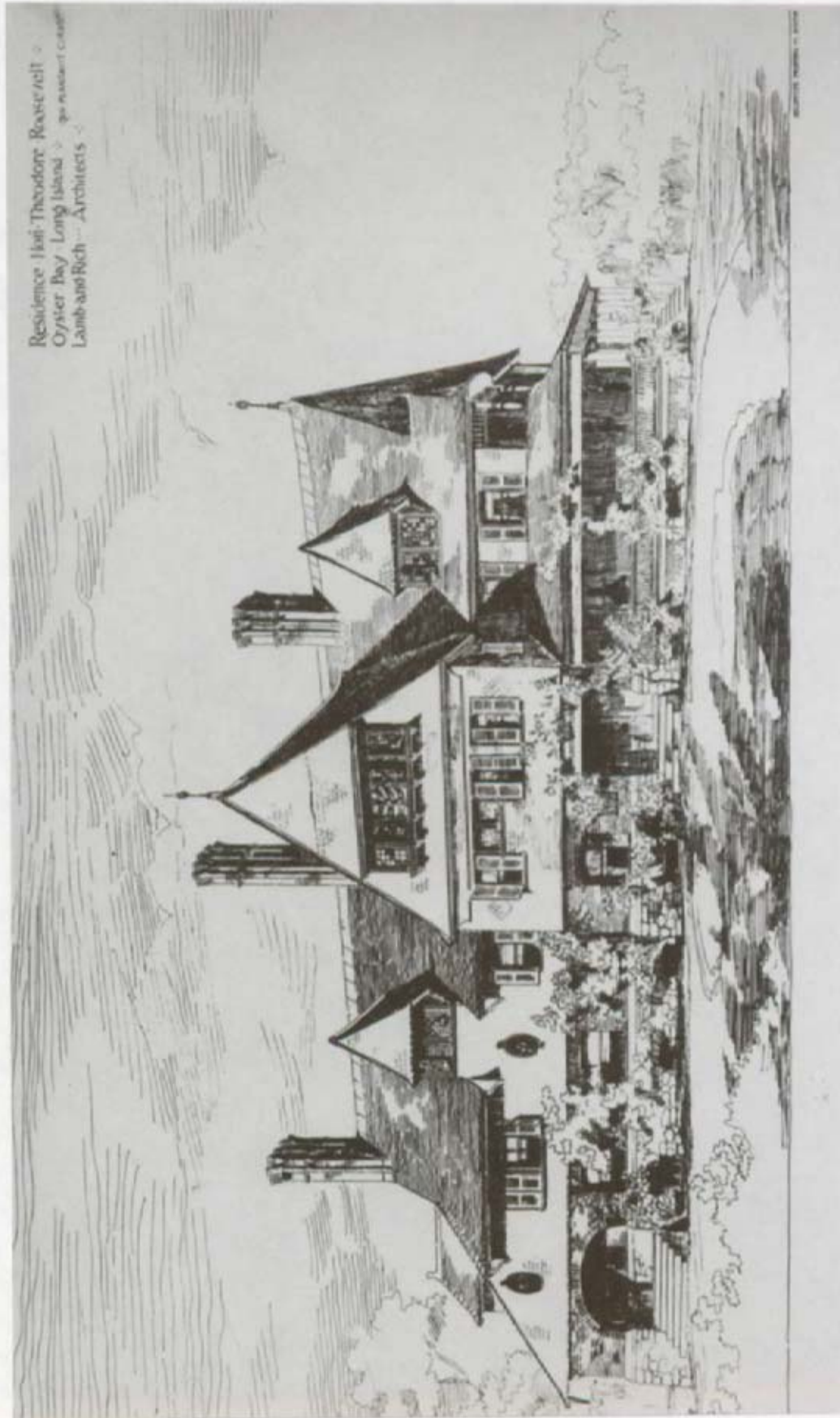


Figure 1. North elevation. Artist's rendering, printed by Heliotype Printing Co., Boston, for Lamb & Rich Architects, 1883.

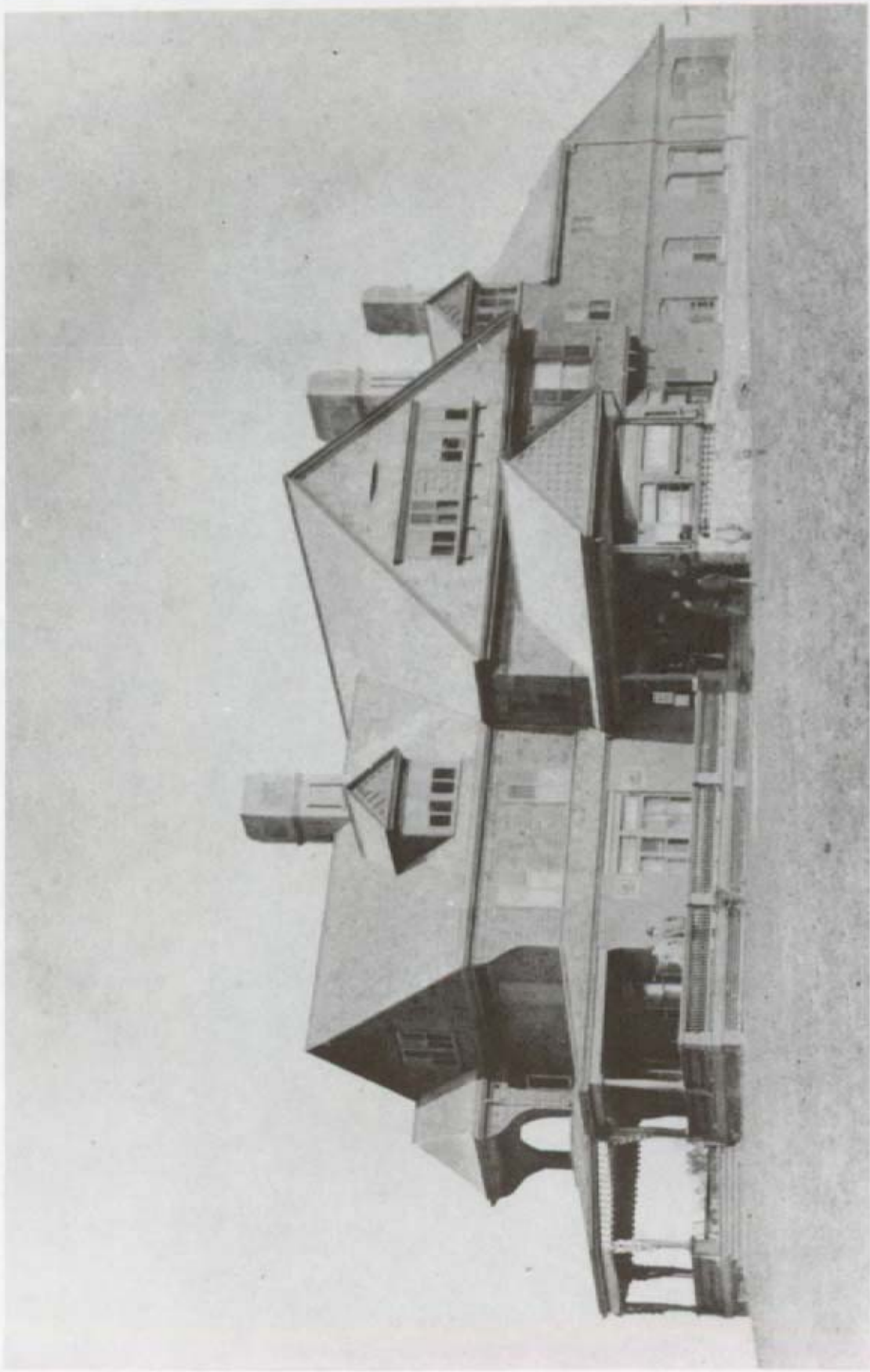


Figure 2. South elevation, 1885.



Figure 3. Meadowbrook Hunt Club hounds, in front of south elevation of TR Home, 1885.



Figure 4. South Elevation, 1898.

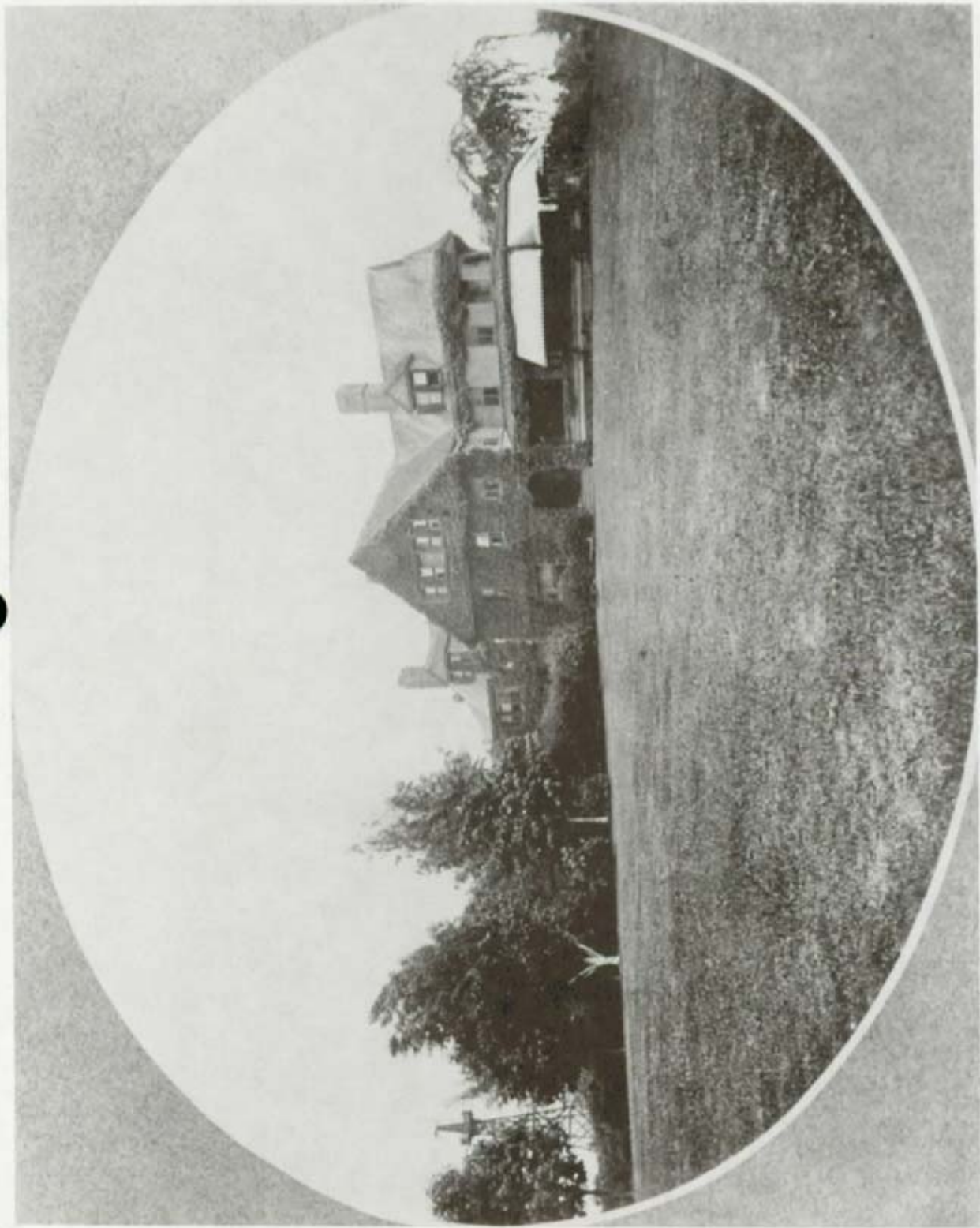


Figure 5. North elevation, before 1904.



Figure 6. Southwest view, 1904 or earlier.



Figure 7. "President Roosevelt, Members of the Notification Committee and Guests,"
in front of west piazza, summer of 1904.



Figure 8. "President Roosevelt, accepting the nomination, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay," summer of 1904. Crowd is standing on west piazza of the TR Home.



"Sagamore," the cozy and hospitable summer home of President Ro

Figure 9. "Sagamore," the cozy and hospitable summer home of President Roosevelt," summer of 1904 (south elevation).



Figure 10. West elevation, north wing (Trophy Room) under construction, 1905.



Figure 11. North and west elevations after completion of north wing (Trophy Room), 1905.



Figure 12. Southwest corner of piazza, showing extension of this portion during the Presidential years (1905).



Figure 13. West piazza, looking north, when Roosevelt was President (1905).

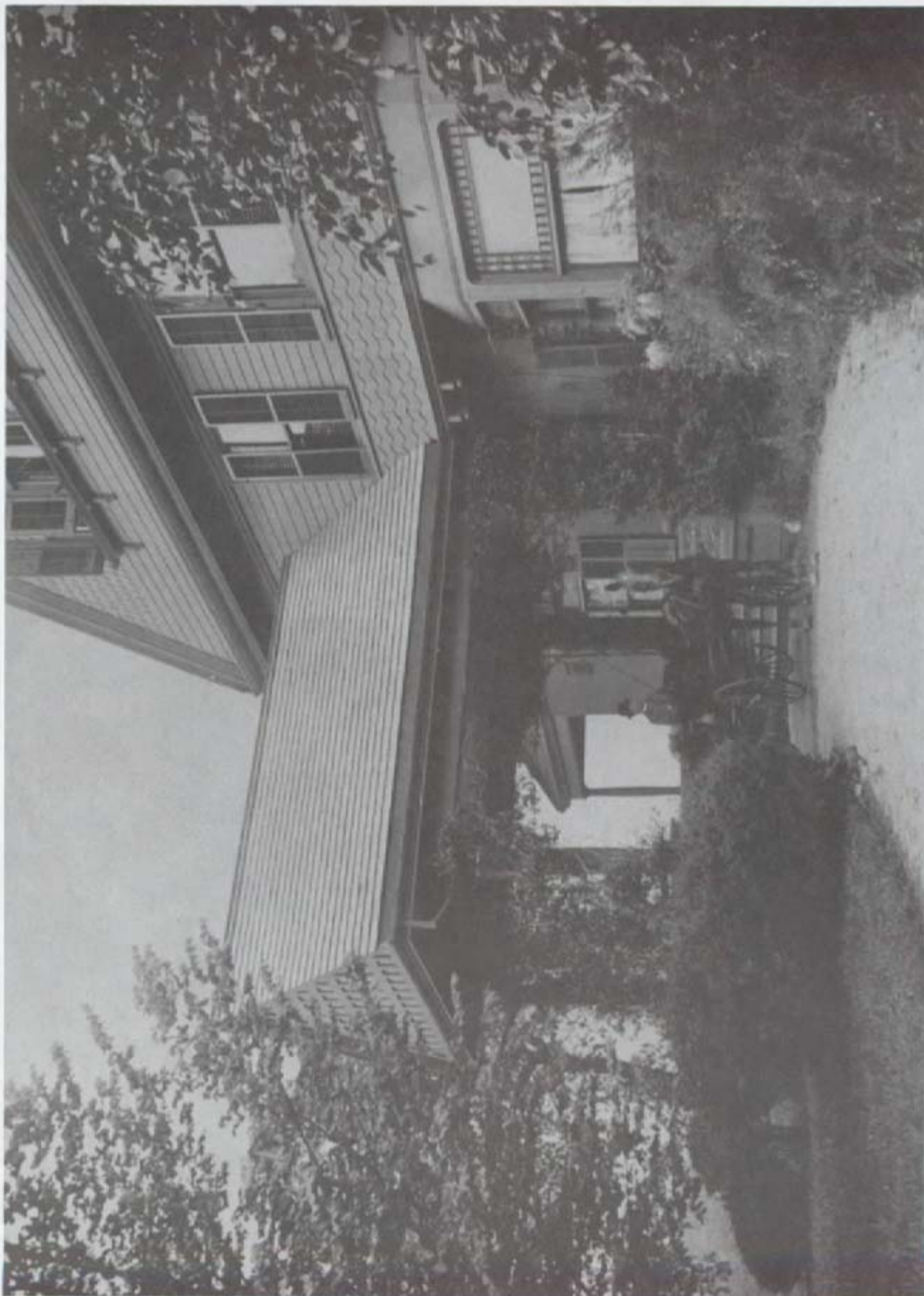


Figure 14. Port-cochere, looking west (1905).



Figure 15. President Roosevelt at his library desk, Sagamore Hill, 1905.



Figure 16. View of west elevation, 1907.



Figure 17. Direct view of west elevation, 1907.



Figure 18. West and south elevations, 1948.



Figure 19. West elevation, 1953, after restoration by the Theodore Roosevelt Association.



Figure 20. TR Home in winter, 1959. Storm shelter hides south entrance door.

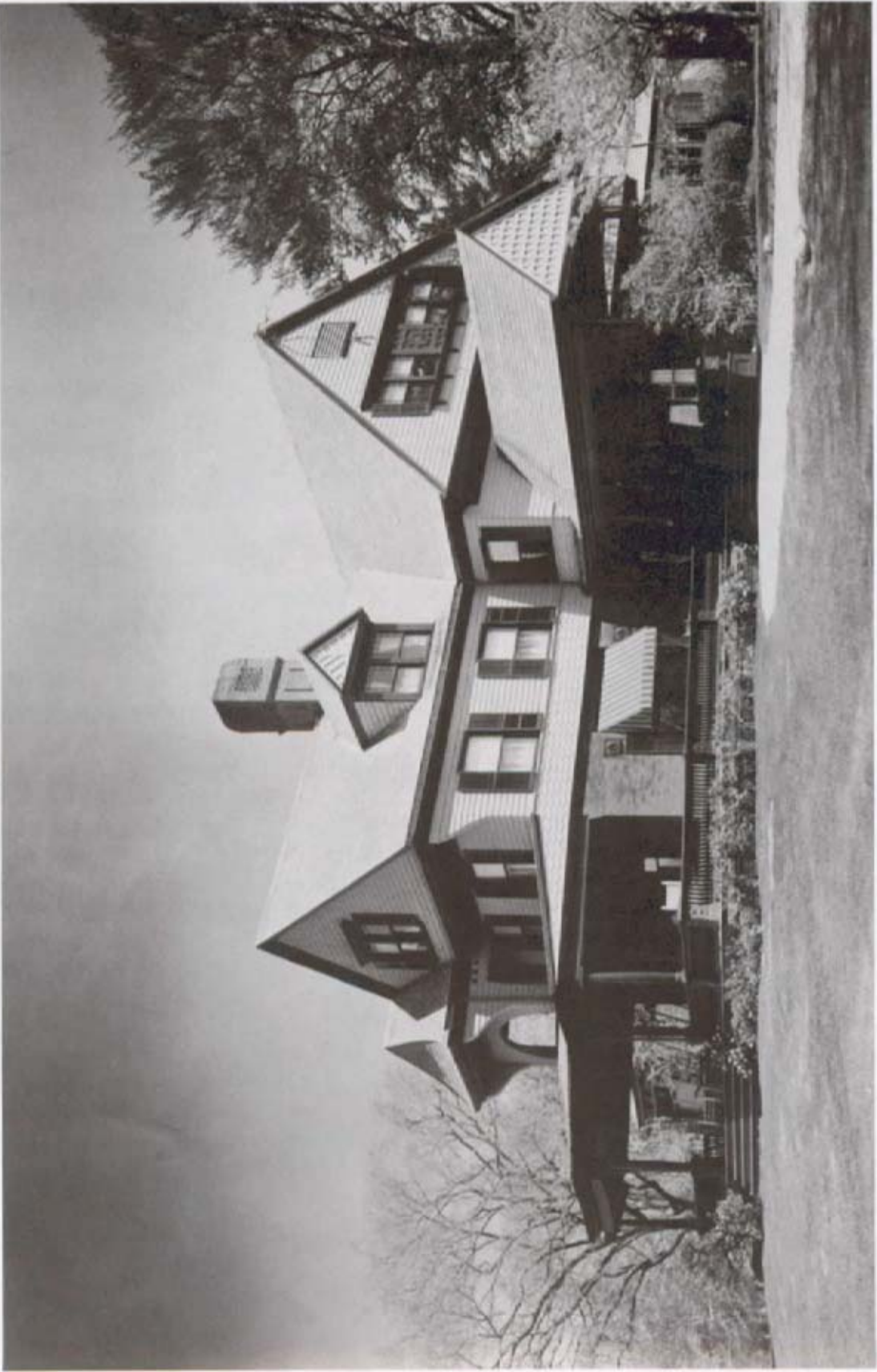


Figure 21. TR Home in 1960.

**III. DESCRIPTION AND EVOLUTION:
EXTERIOR ELEMENTS**

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Theodore Roosevelt Home exhibits only a few exterior alterations from its original 1885 appearance. The most important is the North or Trophy Room addition of 1904-05. Three bathrooms were added between ca. 1904 and ca. 1910 via additions at second-story level. Two of these were cantilevered out, one on the north elevation and one on the south elevation;¹ the other was created via the enclosure of part of an existing north-elevation balcony. A porch was added to the east elevation in 1905, and another was built out from the north elevation in 1950.² The historic paint-color scheme—once thought to have been ocher and green—was determined to have been gray, based on the 1985 exterior paint analysis.

Because all of Sagamore Hill's changes have been either minimal or uncomplicated, and because the house is only a little more than 100 years old and in sound condition, major investigation into its framing or structure was not required. Alterations, repairs, and restorations described by documentation or revealed by fabric investigation are outlined below. Detailed descriptions of the architectural features are also provided.

¹ Norman M. Souder, *Historic Structures Report, Part II (Portion), Architectural Data Section on Sagamore Hill. Restoration of Porch, Stabilization of Staircase, Masonry Pointing, and Painting* (NPS: Eastern Office, Design and Construction, March 1965), p. 1.

² Souder, 1965, pp. 10, 17.

FOUNDATIONS

Description

Main House

The high stone foundation walls of the main house consist of randomly laid, squared blocks of quarry-faced granite and gneiss. These walls are 20 inches thick. They extend above the level of the porch decks, up to the level of the first-story window sills on all elevations. On the chimney located on the east side of the major south gable wing, the stonework extends up to the level of the second story. The foundation walls include segmentally arched basement windows trimmed with staggered, red-brick quoins.

Examination of the joints in 1976 revealed that the original tuck-pointing for the stonework contained red pigment, and was tooled to create a raised-bead profile. This is a pointing technique characteristic of late 19th-century rusticated masonry.³

Trophy Room

The Trophy Room addition rests on low foundation walls constructed of large cast masonry units (possibly terra-cotta), stamped PATENTED, laid in common bond, and stepped to conform with the slope of the ground.⁴ These units are visible within the partial cellar under the Trophy Room. The masonry units rest on a brick subfoundation. The pointing mortar of this brick subfoundation, which is a portland cement mixture, appears to be original.⁵

The foundation walls of the Trophy Room are faced with rubbed bluestone ashlar slabs. The same material is used for the water table here, and the plain, low window sills.

Alterations

Main House

Subsequent repointings of the main house's foundations with gray portland cement were carried out over the years. Examples of the mortar used—at least before ca. 1950—survive on a portion of original exterior wall that became an interior wall when the original rear porch was

³ Frank G. Matero, "Historic Structure Report for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," unfinished draft (NPS: North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center, 1978), section 2.31, mortar sample SAHI 01 M001.

⁴ Matero, historic structure report, section 2.34.

⁵ Appendix G, samples SAHI 01 M02, M03.

enclosed ca. 1950 for use as a staff kitchen.⁶ (The examples of repointing are visible inside the base cabinets on the west wall of Room 107.)

The reason why the portland cement repointing mortar is not visible elsewhere, is because in 1978, the foundation walls were repointed by the National Park Service in a historically appropriate manner. The repointing mixture used was a composition of mortar (measured by volume) as follows:⁷

1 part portland cement
3 parts hydrated lime
8 parts, fine washed sand
"Color agent added as directed"⁸

The work included not only the repointing of the foundation walls of the main house, but also those of the porte-cochere.⁹ The mortar used was tooled to a beaded profile matching that used historically.

Piazza

The brick piers supporting the west-wing piazza have all been crudely repointed with a light gray mortar.

⁶ Appendix G, sample SAHI 01 M08.

⁷ U.S. Government memorandum, Regional Historical Architect, to Contracting Officer, North Atlantic Region, Ref. NAR (PA), November 30, 1977.

⁸ Summary of Work (Specifications), Sagamore Hill, Foundation Wall Repointing 1977, p. 4R0-2.

⁹ Summary of Work (Specifications), Sagamore Hill, Foundation Wall Repointing 1977, p. 1A-1.

WALLS AND EXTERIOR DETAILS

Description

First Story

These elements are depicted in the Historic American Buildings Survey drawings included as Appendix C.

The first story of the original main house is constructed of red face bricks measuring 8 by 2-1/4 by 3-1/2 inches. They are laid in American bond (running bond with a header course every sixth course), and are flush-pointed with original red-pigmented mortar. A denticulated water table of molded brick bridges the joint between the brick walls and the stone foundation walls below. Unglazed terra-cotta tiles exhibiting a sunflower motif ornament the upper corners of the south-elevation windows west of the porte cochere; they also are used at the upper corners of the entrance to the north service porch (now partially concealed by the porch addition). All doorway and window sills are of fine-grained granite, simply detailed and dressed with a tooth-chisel.

Since mortar analysis has shown that the original mortar was sandy and pigmented red, it is probable that the brick exterior walls were left unpainted in 1884-85.¹⁰ However, they were painted red very soon thereafter. Paint evidence discovered on the brickwork of the original piazza entrance to the Dining Room (concealed in 1905 by the extension of the Front Hall and the addition of the Trophy Room) indicates that the brick walls were already painted red by that date. Numerous layers of red paint were found on the brick walls and arches of the north rear porch, which was enclosed ca. 1950. This indicates that the brickwork was painted red several times between 1905 and 1950.

The design and selection of wall material for the Trophy Room addition were apparently intended to relate the new work to the existing main house. The exterior walls of the Trophy Room were constructed of red bricks similar in size to those of the main house, laid in running bond and flush-pointed. Mortar analysis shows that this pointing consisted of a sandy mortar pigmented to a light-red color.¹¹ The pigmentation would have been unnecessary if the walls were to have been painted. Thus, the brick walls of the Trophy Room probably were not painted red in 1905, even though the walls of the main house were so painted at that time.

The cornice of the Trophy Room features a reverse ogee profile, similar to that of the main house but simpler and larger in scale. The pediment of the room's north gable end is sheathed with wooden shingles; it contains a unique eagle ornament. The 1987 paint study revealed that the ornament is made of cast plaster, with an initial finish of bronze paint. On top of this is a green layer, which could be either paint or a patina.

¹⁰ Appendix G, sample SAHI 01 M12.

¹¹ Appendix G, sample SAHI 01 M12.

Second and Third Stories

The second-story walls, the third-story major gables, and the dormers are of frame construction sided with wood shingles. Most surfaces feature straight-cut shingles, into which designs have been worked with decorative shingles. The major south and north gable wings are the most ornate. A band of wave-cut shingles runs along the bottom of their second-story walls, merging with the piazza roof. Curved-end ("fish-scale") shingles are used between the second-story windows of the major south gable wing. The same type of shingles flank the pairs of windows in the pediments of the major south, west, and north gable ends. In addition, a lattice-like design is found between the pairs of windows of the south and north pediments. Another style of latticework ornaments the pediment of the porte cochere, and the pediments of the dormers display a Stick-style motif. Most of the existing exterior siding is original to the house, except for areas replaced during regular repairs and maintenance, and areas introduced as a result of alterations (see below).

The major gables of the main house feature a fairly complex cornice, featuring ogee, cove, and bead molding profiles. The major gables of the south and north elevations each contain a row of four windows. A denticulated lintel runs across all four windows; a bracketed sill runs continuously below them.

The peak of the major south gable is decorated with a set of elk antlers. Such antlers existed by 1898 (fig. 4); they have been a prominent feature of the house ever since, although they have been replaced several times.¹²

Alterations

The primary alteration to the brick first-story walls was the addition of the Trophy Room on the north elevation.

Changes to the shingled second and third stories related mostly to the addition of bathrooms at second-story level. On the north elevation, a shower room (Room 210) was created ca. 1906 via the construction of a cantilevered addition directly below the east dormer on this elevation. This date is based on two facts: the shower-room addition did not exist before the north wing was built, but its existence is documented in 1907. The construction of the Trophy Room in 1905 included the building of a balcony along the major north gable wing, above the Trophy Room. This balcony had its center portion enclosed ca. 1910 to provide an additional bathroom, Room 206; the documentation for this date is cited in the description of that room. On the east side of the major south gable wing, a cantilevered dormer was built ca. 1910 to provide still another bathroom.¹³

All three alterations were sided with wood shingles to match the existing exterior walls. The gable of the ca.-1910 dormer was ornamented in a Stick-style manner to match the existing dormers.

¹² Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS.

¹³ The date of ca. 1910 is based on physical evidence discussed in Chapter IV, "Second Story, Room 215."

DOORWAYS

Description

Locations

The 1883 Lamb and Rich drawings (Appendix A) called for eight exterior doorways: the two main entrances, two French doors, three rear service doors, and a cellar bulkhead door. In the original plan, these comprised:

- the primary entrance, on the south elevation in line with the porte cochere;
- a secondary entrance, on the north elevation directly opposite the south entrance;
- double French doors opening onto the west section of piazza;
- a single French door opening onto the second-story porch on the major west gable end;
- three doorways opening into the rear service porch recessed into the north elevation; and
- the basement bulkhead door, located at the intersection of the major north and east gable wings.

The addition of the Trophy Room in 1905 caused the loss of one original exterior doorway and the gain of two others. At this time, the original secondary entrance on the north elevation was converted into an interior doorway. This occurred because the portion of piazza just outside the former north entrance was enclosed to connect the existing Front Hall with the new Trophy Room. A new exterior entrance was built in the west wall of this Front Hall extension, opening onto the section of piazza along the north elevation of the house. Another new exterior doorway was created out of an original north-wall window, to access the small balcony built above the Trophy Room.

This latter exterior doorway disappeared ca. 1910, when the balcony above the Trophy Room had its center portion enclosed for a bathroom (Room 206). This action left two small balconies—one on either side of the new bathroom—each of which needed a new exterior doorway to be made usable. The western balcony was connected to the new bathroom by a doorway installed in the latter's west wall; its door opened out onto the balcony. The eastern balcony was connected to the main house, via the conversion of a double-hung window into a single French door.¹⁴

Another early exterior doorway was added ca. 1905, when a rear porch was built at first-story level along the east wall of the east wing.¹⁵ This wall originally had two windows in it; the northern one was converted to a doorway to access the new porch.

Other doorway changes occurred during the TRA restoration of the house ca. 1950. The original first-story rear porch—recessed into the east end of the north wall—was enclosed.¹⁶ Thus,

¹⁴ Matero, field notes for historic structure report, "Single and Double Guest Rooms."

¹⁵ Helen MacLachlan, "Historic Structure Report, Sagamore Hill, Part I" (Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace, September 15, 1964), p. 9.

¹⁶ MacLachlan, p. 9.

the former exterior doorways linking this porch with the Kitchen, the refrigerator closet, and the Laundry Room became interior doorways. A new exterior porch was built onto the north wall of the former porch, and a new exterior doorway was created to connect the new porch with the former one.

These changes created a new total of nine outside doorways, which still exist today: two main entrances, three French doorways, a second-story north balcony door, a rear east porch door, a rear north porch door, and the door to the basement bulkhead.

Design

Judging by the historic documentation and extant physical evidence, most of the exterior doorways at Sagamore Hill were built as designed (see Appendix A). The south and north main entrances each contained a Dutch door with stained glass in the uppermost panel of the top half. The stained glass is gone from the south door, but marks remain from the glass's stiffening rods.¹⁷ The north door has disappeared completely, but a letter suggests that its stained glass was still in place in late 1905.¹⁸ Each door was flanked by sidelights having 16-over-1, double-hung sashes above a wood panel. The Lamb and Rich drawings show 20-over-1 sashes, but the 16-over-1 sashes that exists today appears to be original and undisturbed. A transom above each doorway contained three lights of stained glass, one above each of the sidelights, and one above the door. These also are extant.

Another departure from the original plans involved the double French doors on the west side of the piazza, leading from the Drawing Room. There is no evidence that the transom of this doorway receive the stained glass specified for it.¹⁹ Instead, it was paneled with three panels.

Alterations

The Dutch door of the south entrance had its original stained-glass panel removed sometime before 1904, and replaced with frosted, etched glass.²⁰ The two halves of the door were permanently joined ca. 1950 by the TRA.²¹ The sidelights and the transom were not altered.

Most elements of the original north entrance were lost when the Front Hall was extended in 1905 to connect with the Trophy Room. A new entrance was created at that time in the west wall of the Front Hall extension. The types of doors used were not recorded. However, it is likely that

¹⁷ Matero, historic structure report.

¹⁸ Letter, [Mrs.] Theodore Roosevelt to John LaFarge, October 12, 1905.

¹⁹ Matero, historic structure report.

²⁰ Photograph copyrighted 1904, Sagamore Hill NHS files.

²¹ Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, 1987.

the double French doors in this doorway today date to ca. 1905. Extant storm/screen doors—which have 10 lights each—match the style of the screen doors seen in 1907 photographs. Each of the screen doors has three large panels arranged vertically.

Each sidelight of the doorway features three lights arranged vertically over a solid wood panel. The transom includes four lights over the doors, and one over each of the sidelights. The HABS drawings made in 1963 (Appendix C) show both the south and west main entrances as they appear today.

The only element that seems to have survived from the original north entrance is the signboard above the transom of the west entrance. It is inscribed, “Qui Plantat Curat,” meaning, “He who has planted will preserve”; the motto comes from the Roosevelt crest.²² This signboard was originally used over the arched opening leading to the original north entrance (see Appendix A).

As stated above, screen doors were used on the 1905 west entrance as early as 1907. An old-fashioned screen door that fits the main south entrance is in storage at the park.²³ It is thus likely that storm doors also were used during the historic period. A temporary wood storm shelter at the south entrance was removed after 1959. Helen MacLachlan states in her historic structure report that “...the storm door...has always been a part of the house in winter.”²⁴ No documentation exists concerning the age of the double storm doors presently covering the doorway on the west side of the piazza. Each storm door features a vertical six-light sash above two vertically oriented panels. This style is consonant with the historic paneled transom above the doorway, and with other historic storm/screen doors at Sagamore Hill.

Original exterior doorways that have been converted to interior doorways by later additions are discussed as interior elements.

²² Hermann Hagedorn, *The Roosevelts of Sagamore Hill* (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1954), p. 7.

²³ Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, July 31, 1989.

²⁴ MacLachlan, Illustration 17.

WINDOWS, VENTS, BLINDS, AND AWNINGS

Description

Windows

The varying sizes and configurations of windows at Sagamore Hill is characteristic of the Queen Anne/Shingle style.

Basement

There are 15 basement windows, only 12 of which can be seen from the outside of the house. In the 1883 Lamb and Rich plan, there were 14: six on the south elevation, three on the west elevation, five on the north elevation, and nine on the east elevation (see Appendix A). With the 1905 construction of the Trophy Room, three basement windows were obscured. However, one on the east side of the Trophy Room was gained. The result was 12 visible basement windows, as indicated on the 1950 Chapman, Evans & Delehanty "Basement Plan": six on the south, two on the west, three on the north, and one on the east elevation (see Appendix B).

First Story

The major south gable wing features a bay window east of the porte cochere. The upper sash of the central window in the bay is bordered by rows of square leaded-glass lights (fig. 22). The side windows of the bay contain one-over-one sashes, with stained-glass transom lights above. This same treatment is used for the windows on the piazza: the paired south-elevation windows (fig. 23), and the single west- and north-elevation windows.

The sidelights of the main entrance, on the south elevation, and those of the secondary main entrance, on the west elevation, have already been described in the previous section, "Doorways."

The windows of the one-story Trophy Room addition are tall, with nine-over-nine or 12-over-16 sashes. The bay in the west wall of the Trophy Room contains three windows with nine-over-one sashes.

Second Story

Most second-story windows feature one-over-one sashes. The exception is two stained-glass windows side-by-side on the major north gable wing; these have single, fixed sashes.

Third Story

Third-story windows are smaller than those of the lower stories. They contain one-over-one sashes, with the upper sashes bordered along their tops and sides by a single row of square, leaded-glass lights. No longer extant is an original triangular dormer on the east roof slope of the major south gable, which apparently provided light to a light well (Appendix A and fig. 9).

Storm Windows

Storm windows are visible in a 1959 winter photograph of the house (fig. 20).

Vents

The pediments of the major south and north gables originally each contained one vent that was protected by a bulge in the wall surface above it, resembling an eyelid. These vents are seen in all of the early photographs up until ca. 1960.

Blinds

Most of the first- and second-story windows are fitted with exterior louvered wooden blinds. Originally, there also were blinds on the third-story windows, but these were removed over a period of time beginning in 1953.²⁵

Awnings

Early photographs show that awnings have been used intermittently on windows at Sagamore Hill since 1885. By 1905, awnings were seen all around the piazza, on at least some first-story windows, and on the second-story west porch. The green-and-ocher-colored awnings purchased for the house during the TRA period are no longer used, because of the different exterior color scheme in place since 1986.²⁶ There are no awnings at present on the house.

Alterations

The fenestration of the house has remained virtually unaltered, with a few exceptions. On the first story, the central window of the bay window in the major south gable wing was enlarged ca. 1900.²⁷ This was accomplished by the removal of the original wooden panels constituting its lower sash, and the substitution of a large panel of beveled glass (fig. 22).²⁸ An additional window was installed in the north wall of the pantry.²⁹

²⁵ "Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," National Register of Historic Places Inventory, nomination form no. 10-300a (rev. 10-74).

²⁶ Interview with SAHI Curator, August 1987.

²⁷ MacLachlan, Illustration 6.

²⁸ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

²⁹ Matero, field notes for historic structure report. West window (A), north wall of Pantry, added ca. 1906.

On the second story, an oval window on the north elevation was removed ca. 1906, when the cantilevered addition was built below the east dormer to provide a shower room. A new window with one-over-one sashes was built in the north wall of the cantilevered addition. Another new window resulted from the partial enclosure ca. 1910 of the balcony above the Trophy Room. The window was located in the east wall of the newly enclosed area, and contained one-over-one sashes. Still another new window was created when the cantilevered dormer was added to the east wall of the major south gable wing ca. 1910. It also contained one-over-one sashes.

On the third story, the triangular dormer on the east roof slope of the major south gable was apparently removed ca. 1953 (see Appendix B, Third Floor Plan). The blinds originally on the third-story windows were removed over a period of time beginning in 1953.³⁰ Both "eyelid" vents in the pediments of the south and north gables were removed by the TRA ca. 1960; each was replaced with one louvered panel for improved ventilation. Figure 20 (1959) shows the south-gable "eyelid" vent still in place, while figure 21 (1960) shows it replaced. It is assumed that the north-gable "eyelid" vent, last seen in figure 19 (1953), was changed at the same time.

General repairs and maintenance of windows have been documented only since National Park Service ownership. An NPS Historic Preservation Team supervised window-frame restoration in 1965.³¹ A 1971 completion report recounts the restoration of 10 double-hung windows in third-story rooms (two maids' rooms and the Gun Room).³² A work proposal for restoration of 13 leaded-glass windows at Sagamore Hill was prepared by the Rambusch Decorating Company of New York City in July 1977.³³ The work was to include restoration of stained-glass windows as follows:

Main entrance - three doorlites [sic]
Parlor windows - four
Stairwell skylite and two guest bedrooms - three
Library - two; master bedroom - one.³⁴

Restoration of 13 leaded-glass windows at Sagamore Hill was completed in 1978 by the Firebrick Construction and Sales Corporation of Lynbrook, N.Y.³⁵

³⁰ "Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," National Register of Historic Places Inventory, nomination form no. 10-300a (rev. 10-74).

³¹ J. Brown, J. DeMarce, P. Steele, and J. MacInnes, *Historic Resources Management Plan* (NPS: Sagamore Hill NHS, December 1975), p. 25.

³² Bobby Flickinger, *Completion Report, Sagamore Hill*, June 1971.

³³ Letter, Rambusch Decorating Company, New York, N.Y., to Superintendent, Sagamore Hill NHS, July 11, 1977.

³⁴ Letter, Rambusch Decorating Company, New York, N.Y., to Superintendent, Sagamore Hill NHS, July 11, 1977.

³⁵ "Letter of Acceptance," Contracting Officer, North Atlantic Region, to Firebrick Construction and Sales Corp., Lynbrook, NY, February 23, 1978, concerning completion of leaded-glass windows.

PORCHES AND BALCONIES

Sagamore Hill features four porches, including a porte cochere, at first-story level. There is another porch at second-story level, as well as two small balconies.

Piazza

The most significant of all of the porches is the large west-wing veranda called the "piazza."

Description

The piazza is constructed entirely of wood, except for the brick piers that support it. The deck of the piazza consists of tongue-and-groove boards 1 inch thick and 3 inches wide. The crawl space below the deck is concealed by latticework panels set between the brick piers, being hinged at the top to provide access to the crawl space. The two flights of steps from the piazza deck down to grade are each four risers high and of simple wood construction. The steps at the south entrance have a wood-paneled platform abutting their east side. This platform originally served as a carriage step for the porte-cochere.

The entire piazza is edged by a balustrade, except where steps occur, and along the south portion of the west section, where the balustrade was removed to create a platform. The balusters are set close together; their outer faces display an elongated ogee curve, while their other three faces are flat. The handrail of the balustrade is very wide. Its top features a flat surface and two sloping surfaces; its sides are decorated with a series of moldings producing a heavy cornice-like effect. The bottom rail is plain.

The balustrade is interrupted at regular intervals by square, decorated pedestals. Some of these pedestals carry columns that support the sections of piazza roof (see figure 8).

All sections of piazza roof slope away from the house, creating a continuous cornice on all exposed sides. The original roof covering was wood shingles. These were replaced during the TRA restoration (ca. 1950) with asphalt shingles. When the house was re-roofed in 1984 with wood shingles, the piazza roof was included.³⁶

³⁶ Roofing contract CX1600-3-0062 (SBA #28320409), September 7, 1984. NAHPC contract file.

Alterations

The original Lamb and Rich plans (Appendix A) depicted a large piazza on the west side of the house. This was one of Theodore Roosevelt's fondest wishes. In his words, "I wished a big piazza...where we could sit in the rocking chairs and look at the sunset..." (fig. 13).³⁷ The result was a large porch that wrapped around three sides of the major west gable wing of the house. It began at the west wall of the major south gable wing; extended along the south, west, and north walls of the major west gable wing; and terminated at the west wall of the major north gable wing. In this way, it connected the main south and north entrances at either end of the Front Hall. Wide steps descended from the piazza deck to the ground at both entrances, as well as from the west section.

The section of piazza on the south side of the west wing was 8 feet, 4 inches wide; it extended from the west wall of the major south gable wing to a point 12 feet, 4 inches beyond the west wall of the west wing.³⁸ This section had no roof, except where it passed beneath the roof of the porte cochere. It was edged by a low balustrade.

The section of piazza on the west side of the west wing extended from the south section to a point 9 feet, 4 inches beyond the north wall of the west wing. This section was 12 feet, 4 inches wide for the first 8 feet along the west wall of the west wing. At that point, it bulged out in semioctagonal fashion to a maximum width of 18 feet, 6 inches.³⁹ The west section, like the south section, was edged by a low balustrade. However, the entire section was covered by a roof—carried on columns—that merged into the roof over the north section of piazza.

The section of piazza on the north side of the west wing was 9 feet, 4 inches wide; it extended from the west section to the west wall of the major north gable wing. It also was edged by a low balustrade, and was covered by a roof carried on columns.

The north section of piazza was the first section to be altered. When the Trophy Room was added in 1905, the east end of the north section—just outside the original north entrance—was enclosed to link the Trophy Room with the original Front Hall. A new entrance was built in the west wall of the enclosure, opening onto what remained of the north section of piazza. An extension of the piazza was built along the west wall of the Trophy Room, terminating at the latter's bay window. This extension was the same width as the north section (9 feet, 4 inches); it was edged with a balustrade, and covered with a pergola-style roof not carried on columns. New steps were built from this portion of piazza down to the lawn.

Shortly thereafter, the west section of piazza was altered. The steps descending from one side of the semioctagonal projection to the lawn were removed, along with the balustrade along the 12-foot, 4-inch portion of the section. This portion of the section was then widened to match the width of the semioctagonal portion (see figure 12). The result was a type of platform, undoubtedly

³⁷ Letter, Theodore Roosevelt to Henry H. Saylor, editor of *Country Life in America*, October 10, 1915.

³⁸ Souder, 1965, p. 4.

³⁹ Souder, 1965, p. 4.

created to facilitate the many political functions that took place on the piazza during Roosevelt's Presidential years.

In 1960, the Theodore Roosevelt Association—concerned for the safety of visitors—removed the area widened ca. 1905 and rebuilt the steps and balustrade.⁴⁰ This arrangement is seen in the 1963 HABS drawings (Appendix C). However, the National Park Service some eight years later returned the piazza to its appearance ca. 1905; this involved removing the TRA balustrade and steps, and rebuilding the widened area.⁴¹

Repairs

Recommendations for restoration of the piazza were made in 1964 by an architect of the National Park Service.⁴² No completion reports have been found for this recommended work. However, when repairs were made in 1982, evidence was found to indicate that the following work had been done sometime between 1964-82, and probably in the 1970's:

- the reinforcement of deck framing (based on I-beams extant under the porch);
- the replacement of portions of wood decking;
- the repair or replacement of certain pedestals;
- the replacement of certain areas of trim;
- the realignment of columns and pedestals after deck reinforcement completed;
- the repair and resetting of balustrade;
- the stabilization of roof structure, and repair or replacement of flashings;
- the repair or replacement of some rafters of the pergola roof over Trophy Room section of piazza; and
- the replacement of missing lattice panels below the deck.⁴³

In 1982, the North Atlantic Region of the National Park Service completed the following items of repair and/or restoration of the piazza:

- the replacement of damaged wood decking, especially on the south section;
- the repair and/or replacement of balustrade pedestals;
- some repair and/or replacement of damaged trim; and
- the repair and resetting of balustrade sections.⁴⁴

⁴⁰ Dr. David H. Wallace, "Sagamore Hill Furnishings Report" (first draft), October 1987, p. 9. See also MacLachlan, Illustration 18.

⁴¹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 9.

⁴² Souder, 1965, pp. 19-20.

⁴³ Telephone interview with John Darcy, Exhibit Specialist, North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center, December 9, 1987. See also U.S. Government memorandum, Chief, Historic Preservation, to Associate Regional Director, P&RP, North Atlantic Region, December 18, 1981.

⁴⁴ U.S. Government memorandum, Chief, Historic Preservation, to Associate Regional Director, P&RP, North Atlantic Region, December 18, 1981.

Porte-Cochere

The porte-cochere (fig. 14) is also original to the construction of the house. Its gable roof extends out from the west end of the major south gable wing, directly in line with the main south entrance. (Part of the south wing at second-story level sits on top of the roof.) The south end of the roof features a gable whose pediment is filled with applied lattice-like stickwork. The two corners of this roof are supported by one wooden column each. The columns sit on stone piers that are connected by a stone wall topped by a low wooden balustrade. The balustrade has elaborately turned balusters, and existed at least as early as 1905.

The peak of the porte-cochere's gable roof was decorated historically with a set of elk antlers similar to those on the major south gable. Such antlers existed by 1898 (fig. 4). They have been a prominent feature of the house for most of its history; although they were removed sometime prior to 1959 (fig. 20), they have since been reinstalled.

In 1950, 10-inch steel beams were installed in the porte-cochere to replace deteriorated wood beams.⁴⁵ A 1964 report recommended the stabilization of the stone wall and columns.⁴⁶ A similar recommendation was made in 1976, indicating that the situation existed for a long time before repairs were actually made.⁴⁷ Stabilization and repointing of the porte-cochere's stone wall was completed by early 1978.⁴⁸

Rear Porches

The service porch (servants' porch in earlier days) at first-story level on the east elevation dates to ca. 1905.⁴⁹ It was designed to match the walls of the original house, and so features red-brick walls and molded, denticulated water table above a high stone foundation. The south and north walls of the porch each contain one large, segmentally arched, window-like opening. The east side is completely open, such that its brick "walls" look more like piers. The porch floor, the steps, and the simple railing along the right half of the east side are of wood. The left half of the east side contains a latticed wood panel.

⁴⁵ Souder, 1965, p. 10.

⁴⁶ Souder, 1965, p. 10.

⁴⁷ U.S. Government memorandum, E. Blaine Cliver to Ross Holland, May 7, 1976. Trip report file, NAHPC.

⁴⁸ U.S. Government memorandum, Regional Historical Architect to Contracting Officer, North Atlantic Region, November 30, 1977. See also U.S. Government memorandum, Historical Architect, North Atlantic Region, to Superintendent, Sagamore Hill NHS, July 15, 1977.

⁴⁹ MacLachlan, p. 9.

The service porch at first-story level on the north elevation was built when the original north-elevation porch was converted to a staff kitchen ca. 1950. This porch is sided with wooden latticework on its west and north sides, and with straight-cut wood shingles on its east and south walls. The roof is of open, pergola design.

Repairs were recommended in 1964 for the wooden decking, joists, and pergola rafters.⁵⁰ It is probable the east and north porches were repaired between 1964-82, possibly in the 1970's and again in 1982, at the times the piazza was restored.

Second-Story West Porch

This porch is another original feature of the house. It is located at the north end of the major west gable wing, being centered above the partially octagonal projection of the piazza. The porch is small, rectangular, and sided with wood shingles. Each of the two outer corners of its hipped roof are supported by a large shingled bracket that matches the bracket supporting the projecting third-story gable at the southwest corner of the wing. The south and north walls of the porch are open, having a somewhat segmentally arched appearance. The west wall of the porch features a semicircular opening. A row of small square openings pierces all three walls just below the cornice.

Second-Story North Balconies

Located on the major north gable wing, above the Trophy Room, these two small balconies were originally part of a larger one constructed in 1905, in conjunction with the Trophy Room. When the center section of the larger balcony was enclosed for a bathroom addition ca. 1910, the east and west ends were retained as separate balconies. Both balconies are edged with a wooden balustrade displaying a crisscross design that harmonizes with the design of the dormer faces.

⁵⁰ Souder, 1965, p. 10.

ROOF, GUTTERS, AND LIGHTNING RODS

The multi-gabled roof is covered with wood shingles, and exhibits numerous copper lightning rods and cables to the ground. The original wood roof shingles of the house and porches were replaced during the TRA restoration (ca. 1950) with asbestos shingles.⁵¹ At that time, a concealed lightning protection system also was installed, and the roofs of the main house and Trophy Room were insulated.⁵²

After acquisition of the site by the National Park Service, an "Assessment of Actions" form in December 1981 outlined proposed reroofing action at Sagamore Hill.⁵³ This work was to include "re-roofing of historic house and out-building with treated wood shingles, replacing asbestos shingles, and replacing or restoring gutter system (molding and sheathing); installing lightning rods."⁵⁴

In 1984, the roof was restored to its original appearance with treated wood shingles.⁵⁵ This work, done by the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center, represents the most significant repair and restoration work done to the roof of the main house to date. Contracted to Pettiford and Pettiford of West Orange, New Jersey, the work of this project comprised:

...re-roofing Theodore Roosevelt Home and Ice House at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, including removing cement shingles and other roofing gutters and downspouts, installing wood shingles and other roofing, installing metal ridge rolls, replacing wood gutters, installing metal gutter hinges and metal flashings, replacing downspouts, installing chimney caps and replacing lightning protection.⁵⁶

Roof sheathing work involved the following:

- the replacement of the top two boards on each slope at all ridges, to receive new ridge rolls;
- the replacement of the two bottom boards at each edge, as part of the gutter work; and

⁵¹ Souder, 1965, p. 2.

⁵² Souder, 1965, p. 2. See also "E.W. Howell Co.'s Budget for Sagamore Hill," October 1, 1952.

⁵³ "Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources (XXX Form)," Sagamore Hill NHS, December 1981, concerning proposed roof work.

⁵⁴ "Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources (XXX Form)," Sagamore Hill NHS, December 1981, concerning proposed roof work.

⁵⁵ Roofing contract, September 7, 1984.

⁵⁶ Roofing contract, September 7, 1984, modification of September 13, 1984.

- the replacement of all sheathing boards on the roof of the north porch with three-quarter-inch exterior-grade plywood.⁵⁷

Flashing and sheet metal work was comprised of:

- the installation of metal covering on all horizontal ridge rolls;
- the installation of base and cap flashing at all chimneys, and at the north porch;
- the installation of open valley flashing at all valleys;
- the installation of cricket flashing on the back of all chimneys;
- the installation of built-in gutter lining at all gutters;
- the installation of leaders, downspouts, and downspout strainers at all leader openings, existing and new;⁵⁸
- the installation of wall flashing at all joints between ridge roll and wood-shingled walls, as shown on drawings;⁵⁹ and
- the installation of edge flashing at the northeast porch.

Copper was used for all features fabricated of sheet metal, except for the metal covering of the ridge roll.⁶⁰

In terms of lightning protection, the Assessment of Actions form of December 1981 called for "Replacing non-historic [lightning protection] with [new lightning rods]."⁶¹ A change order in the 1984 roofing contract specified "...additional lightning protection, copper cable, fasteners, connectors, terminals and clamps."⁶² The proposed work consisted of the supply and installation of replacement protection for the main house, Ice House, and four trees in the vicinity of these two structures. This work was carried out in compliance with the codes and regulations of Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc. (UL) and the Lightning Protection Institute (LPI).⁶³

In conjunction with the 1984 roof work, site drainage was improved. This project involved the installation of underground drains and dry wells to handle roof runoff.⁶⁴

⁵⁷ Roofing contract, September 7, 1984, "Specifications," p. 06133-1.

⁵⁸ Drawings for roof work, 1983. Drawing files, NAHPC.

⁵⁹ Roofing contract, September 7, 1984, "Specifications," p. 07600-1.

⁶⁰ Roofing contract, September 7, 1984.

⁶¹ "Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources (XXX Form)," Sagamore Hill NHS, December 1981, concerning proposed roof work.

⁶² Roofing contract, September 7, 1984, amendment of September 13, 1984, p. 1.

⁶³ Roofing contract, September 7, 1984, "Specifications," p. 16610-1,5.

⁶⁴ Roofing contract, September 7, 1984, "Specifications," p. 02500-1.

CHIMNEYS

Main House

Four large brick chimneys laid in common running bond embellish the main house. All four are nearly identical in design. A corbeled band defines the top segment of each stack, which features a panel of checkered appearance on all four of its faces. This design was achieved by recessing alternate headers (Appendix C). The lower part of the stack is decorated with vertical grooves, the number of which depends upon the width of the particular face. All four chimneys have been painted red.⁶⁵

It appears as though the top sections of the chimneys were not built as originally designed. The 1883 Lamb and Rich elevation drawings (Appendix A) depict these as being decorated with a sunflower motif. However, an 1885 photograph of the south elevation (fig. 2) shows the decoration as it exists today. The lower sections of the chimneys were built as designed, i.e., with grooves.

Trophy Room

The chimney of the Trophy Room displays the same scale and mass as the chimneys of the main house, but lacks their decoration. It features only a bluestone trim course and capstone.⁶⁶ This chimney is unpainted.

A roof fire in 1931, which apparently started in one of the chimneys, was recorded in the family papers. Mrs. Roosevelt wrote to T.R., Jr.:

You might have lost your Sagamore. The roof took fire from the chimney. The [Oyster Bay] fire ladders handled it in fine style. Damage practically nil.⁶⁷

The chimney in which the fire originated was not indicated.

⁶⁵ Letter, Art Eddy, Rockwell Newman Co., Orange, N.J., to R.H.N., Jr. [Rockwell H. Newman, Jr.?], July 10, 1964.

⁶⁶ Matero, historic structure report, section 2.34.

⁶⁷ Edith K. Roosevelt to Ted, January 1, 1931. Papers of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Box 4 (LL), curatorial file: Architecture, Sagamore Hill NHS.

In 1964, it was noted that:

All of the chimneys show cracks in the mortar. The east (kitchen) chimney has loose bricks near the top. Vertical cracks appear in the central chimney of the main house and horizontal cracking in the trophy room [sic] chimney.⁶⁸

The 1984 reroofing work corrected these problems. A change order in the contract provided for the recapping of the four main chimneys.⁶⁹

⁶⁸ Souder, 1965, p. 12.

⁶⁹ Roofing contract, September 7, 1984, amendment of September 13, 1984, and "Specifications," p. 04202-1-3.

EXTERIOR FINISHES

Based on written documentation, the following dates have been established for painting and repainting at Sagamore Hill:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
ca. 1885	original construction of house
1887	Edith Roosevelt, upon approaching the house after her marriage to Theodore: "...its colors...mustard yellow and rose-pink..." ⁷⁰
1902	"...extensive painting of outbuildings as well as the house,..." ⁷¹
ca. 1906	repainting of house following construction of Trophy Room in 1905
1910	on May 12, 1909, Edith Roosevelt wrote from Sagamore Hill to Kermit, "I have decided to wait until next spring before painting the house." ⁷²
1950	Theodore Roosevelt Association restoration ⁷³
1967	painting specifications in file H-30 at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site ⁷⁴
1970	Completion Report, Ref. D-62. "Roosevelt Home - Exterior Painting Project" ⁷⁵ (work actually completed 1971)

⁷⁰ Hagedorn, p. 4.

⁷¹ Francis F. Wilshin, *Historic Resource Study, Sagamore Hill and the Roosevelt Family, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York* (NPS: Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Team, October 1972), p. 43.

⁷² Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 35.

⁷³ Superintendent, Sagamore Hill NHS, to Associate Regional Director, Administration, North Atlantic Region, January 26, 1981.

⁷⁴ "Construction Provisions: Exterior Painting," Sagamore Hill NHS, 1967. Paint specifications, file H-30, Sagamore Hill NHS.

⁷⁵ U.S. Government memorandum [near completion report], Management Assistant, Sagamore Hill NHS, to Superintendent, N.Y.C. Group, November 23, 1970. See also "Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources (XXX Form)," Sagamore Hill, May 1, 1985.

- 1976 painting specifications in file H-30, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site⁷⁶
(work completed 1977)
- 1986 Letter of Acceptance: Request for Release of Claims. Ref. paint contract
CX1600-5-0041 (SBA #28520586)⁷⁷

Two exterior paint analyses have been conducted for the Theodore Roosevelt Home—one in 1964,⁷⁸ and another in 1984-85 (Appendix E). Both studies were in general agreement on the chronology of exterior paint schemes.⁷⁹ The 1985 paint study determined that approximately 10 exterior paintings had taken place.

The first exterior painting saw a salmon color applied to both the wall shingles and the trim. This was followed by a scheme of yellow shingles with dark green trim. The paint scheme of the early Presidential years, ca. 1902-06, was rust-colored shingles and dark green trim. This work was done by "Tomasky," presumably a painter who worked for the Roosevelt family at that time.⁸⁰ During the later Presidential years, ca. 1906-09, both the shingles and the trim were gray; this scheme lasted through 1948.⁸¹

None of these paint schemes included the painting of the high granite foundation or the brick walls at first-story level. The 1987 interior paint analysis (Appendix F) took samples from sections of the original north exterior wall that became interior walls during the TRA rehabilitation. These samples came from the foundation, the molded brick water table atop the foundation, and the brick walls above the foundation. The samples show no paint on any of these elements prior to the pale, interior colors applied by the TRA.

When the Theodore Roosevelt Association restored Sagamore Hill, ca. 1950, they adopted the yellow and dark-green scheme. The first-story brickwork and chimneys were painted red for the first time.⁸² The yellow and dark-green colors continued in use until the 1980's, occasionally

⁷⁶ Painting specifications, 1976, file H-30, Sagamore Hill NHS. See also "Assessment of Actions" form, May 1, 1985.

⁷⁷ Painting contract #CX1600-5-0041, "Repainting of the House, Barn, and Grey Cottage," September 25, 1985. Awarded to Pettiford and Pettiford Contractors, Inc., West Orange, N.J. Contract files, NAHPC.

⁷⁸ Souder, 1985, Appendix.

⁷⁹ U.S. Government memorandum, A. Gilmore to L. Schmidt, January 28, 1985.

⁸⁰ Wilshin, *Historic Resource Study*, p. 42.

⁸¹ U.S. Government memorandum, Andrea Gilmore, Architectural Conservator, Historic Preservation Center, to Loretta Schmidt, Superintendent, Sagamore Hill NHS, January 28, 1985, p. 2.

⁸² Letter, A. Eddy, to R.H.N., Jr., January 7, 1964. See also Trip Report, Blaine Cliver to Ross Holland, May 7, 1976.

alternating with the salmon scheme. Until 1970, the paint was provided by Sears Roebuck and Company.⁸³ Since the early 1970's, Benjamin Moore paints have been used.⁸⁴

In 1985-86, the house, barn, and Grey Cottage were painted a monochromatic gray color—the scheme identified by the 1985 paint analysis as having been used during the later Presidential years.⁸⁵ The first-story brickwork was not stripped of its posthistoric red paint; rather, yet another coat of red was applied. The chimneys were not repainted.⁸⁶ Benjamin Moore paints were used, most of which were custom-mixed to match the Munsell color notations (see Appendix E). The exception was the paint applied for the porch floors, which was a stock color. Paints used were as follows:

- wood shingles: gray (Munsell 2.5 PB 5/2)
- wood trim: gray (Munsell N5.0/)
- first-story brickwork: red (Munsell 10R 4/6)
- porch floors: Platinum Gray (Benjamin Moore #112-74)⁸⁷

The work was completed in October 1986.⁸⁸

⁸³ Letter, C.A. Gardner, DeSoto, Inc., Des Plaines, Ill., to James F. Wolfe, N.Y.C. Group, October 8, 1970.

⁸⁴ U.S. Government memorandum, Superintendent, Sagamore Hill NHS, to Associate Regional Director, Administration, NAR, January 26, 1981, concerning agreement with Sears Roebuck and Company.

⁸⁵ "Repainting House, Barn, & Grey Cottage," Sagamore Hill NHS. NARO contract No. CX1600-5-0041, 1985.

⁸⁶ Form CS-2, Sagamore Hill Paint, August 8, 1986. NAHPC contract file.

⁸⁷ U.S. Government memorandum, Richard Crisson, Historical Architect, to Sam Reck, Contracting Officer, North Atlantic Region, May 21, 1986.

⁸⁸ "Letter of Acceptance: Request for Release of Claims," Contracting Officer, NAR, to Pettiford and Pettiford Contractors, Inc., October 20, 1986.

Based upon the 1985 paint analysis is the following general summary of paint schemes employed at the Theodore Roosevelt Home from its construction date to the present:

<u>Probable Dates</u>	<u>Wood Shingles</u>	<u>Wood Trim</u>	<u>Brick Walls</u>
1885	salmon	salmon	unpainted
1887	[mustard] ⁸⁹ mustard	[salmon] ⁹⁰ dark green	unpainted
ca. 1902	rust	dark green	unpainted
ca. 1906	gray gray light gray	gray gray light gray	unpainted
1950	yellow salmon yellow yellow	dark green dark green dark green dark green	red
1986	blue-gray	gray	red

⁸⁹ The 1985 paint samples did not seem to include the yellow-and-pink color scheme mentioned by Edith Roosevelt in 1887.

⁹⁰ Letter, C.A. Gardner, DeSoto, Inc., Des Plaines, Ill., to James F. Wolfe. N.Y.C. Group, October 8, 1970.



Figure 22. Library bay window, south elevation of house.



Figure 23. Detail of south porch and Drawing Room window, showing decorative shingles and terra-cotta sunflowers and balustrade design.

**IV. DESCRIPTION AND EVOLUTION:
INTERIOR ELEMENTS**

GENERAL INFORMATION

Overview

The interior, as used by the Roosevelt family and their servants, consists of approximately 25 rooms, five bathrooms, and numerous storage areas. Interior architecture and decor reflect the Victorian style. This is especially evident from the presence of the large, richly appointed front hall, and in the treatment of wall paneling, doorway architraves and doors, stair components, and mantels. Stained-glass windows, gas lighting fixtures (now electrified), and Eastlarkian hardware are all consistent with the late Queen Anne style.

Floors

Except for the basement floor, the floors throughout the house consist of tongue-and-groove pine boards. The floorboards of the first and second stories are of a uniform, 2-inch width, while those of the third story are of random width (5-7 inches). The basement floor is concrete.

Most of the wood flooring is original and intact. The beveled oak saddles were removed from the thresholds of some doorways, beginning in the 1950's.¹ This was considered necessary to accommodate the carpet runner carpet that protects the hallway flooring from heavy foot traffic.² Area rugs were used on most floors during the historic period, a tradition that is maintained today. An area floor covering of linoleum was used in the kitchen. A piece of this linoleum was found under the kitchen sink during a 1978 site investigation.³ This sample is part of the curator's artifact collection at Sagamore Hill NHS.

During the TRA period, the floors in the third-story exhibition rooms were covered with rubber floor tiles.⁴ These were removed during the subsequent Park Service restoration of the third-story rooms (see Appendix D, 1964).

¹ U.S. Government memorandum, Regional Architect to Director, Northeast Region, June 21, 1973.

² U.S. Government memorandum, June 21, 1973.

³ Frank G. Matero, field notes for "Historic Structure Report for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," unfinished draft (NPS: North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center, 1978).

⁴ Norman M. Souder, "Historic Structures Report, Part II (Portion), Architectural Data Section on Restoration of Third Floor Rooms, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site" (NPS: Eastern Office, Design and Construction, January 1966), p. 1. See also Appendix B.

The flooring in many parts of the house subject to visitor traffic was reported in 1964 to be badly worn, especially in the third-story hallway.⁵ There is no written documentation that indicates repairs were made to the floors at this time. In 1973, another report was made indicating the worn condition of flooring in the house.⁶ Not until 1981, however, were the floors refinished (see "Finishes").⁷

Walls and Ceilings

Walls and ceilings consist of lath and plaster, except where paneling is used. There was extensive replastering of walls, and ceilings were replastered and wired for fire protection, during the TRA period.⁸ In 1971, certain wall areas in hallways of the second and third stories were stabilized and covered with fiber-backed wall coverings.⁹

Woodwork

The woodwork in the Theodore Roosevelt Home is typical of a late Victorian country home, employing elaborate paneling and various types of wood. The woodwork of most of the first-story front rooms is more ornate than elsewhere, as evident in the treatment of the fireplaces, the heavier picture moldings, and the paneling of the Front Hall. Various types of hardwood were used in these rooms—oak in the Front Hall, mahogany in the Library, and ash in the Dining Room.¹⁰ These woods have always had a natural finish. Doorway and window architraves exhibit heavily molded profiles. All of the woodwork in the Trophy Room is even more massive, correlating with the larger scale of the room. The woodwork of this room includes black walnut, swamp cypress, and rosewood; the fireplace mantel is made of Philippine camagon wood.¹¹

The woodwork of the Drawing Room, however, is similar to that of the rear first-story rooms, and of the second- and third-story rooms. This woodwork is of pine that has always been painted. Doorway and window architraves have less-elaborate profiles with corner blocks. The

⁵ Souder, "Historic Structures Report, Part II (Portion) Architectural Data Section on Sagamore Hill, Restoration of Porch, Stabilization of Staircase, Masonry Pointing and Painting" (NPS: Eastern Office, Design and Construction, March 1965), p. 17.

⁶ U.S. Government memorandum, Northeast Region, June 21, 1973.

⁷ U.S. Government memorandum, Chief, Historic Preservation, to Associate Regional Director, P&RP, North Atlantic Region, December 18, 1981.

⁸ Mrs. Reginald P. Rose, "The Sagamore Story" (*The Long Island Courant*, Vol. I, No. 2, October 1965), p. 25; conversation with Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, August 1987.

⁹ Bobby Flickinger, *Completion Report, Sagamore Hill*, June 1971.

¹⁰ Matero, historic structure report.

¹¹ Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, 1997.

second story contains picture moldings; the third-story rooms do not. The bathrooms feature either dark wood wainscoting or fully paneled walls.

Baseboards have a quarter-round cap molding. Most doors have six or seven panels, consisting of four large panels and two or three smaller ones.

Some alterations were made to the woodwork over the years. For example, there are two types of corner blocks in the house (fig. 24). Based on nail evidence (fig. 25), one type was dated to 1884-85, while the other was dated as post-1906.¹² Also, at least two types of moldings were introduced to the house during the ca.-1950 TRA restoration (fig. 26).

The dark-stained wood barriers at the entrance of each room were installed by the Theodore Roosevelt Association in the 1950's.¹³ New barriers of blond wood and plexiglass were designed by the Harpers Ferry Center to replace the dark wood barriers, but these are not now in use.¹⁴ These were not installed because it was decided by the curator in the 1970's that the new barriers were too heavy to lift, and that they did not harmonize with the historic decor of the house.¹⁵

Hardware

The hardware classification that has been documented for Sagamore Hill includes door hinges (DH), window sash lifts and fasteners (WSL, WSF), and cupboard and miscellaneous hardware (X).¹⁶ They are outlined below by type, in chronological order by approximate date of manufacture.

Door Hinges

- DH-A: ornamental butt; 3-knuckle with ringed ball stops; brass or adamantive/copper bronze; no marks; ca. 1885
- DH-B: ornamental butt; 3-knuckle with turned final stops; cardboard separation; ca. 1885
- DH-C: plain butt; 2-knuckle with ringed ball stops; brass or adamantive/copper bronze; no marks; ca. 1885
- DH-D: plain butt; 5-knuckle with flat stops; brass or adamantive/copper bronze; 1905
- DH-E: plain butt; 5-knuckle with plain ball stops

¹² Matero, "An Investigation of the Second Floor Interior Decorative Finishes at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," Master's Thesis, Graduate School of Architecture and Planning, Columbia University, 1978, p. 71.

¹³ U.S. Government memorandum, June 21, 1973.

¹⁴ U.S. Government memorandum, June 21, 1973.

¹⁵ U.S. Government memorandum, June 21, 1973.

¹⁶ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

DH-F: "pinspring" hinge [used at top and bottom of swinging door between Dining Room and Pantry]; 1885 to ?

Window Sash Lifts

WSL-A: ornamental flush lifts; brass or adamantive/copper bronze; no marks; ca. 1885
WSL-B: plain flush sash lift; brass or adamantive/copper bronze; no marks; ca. 1885-1900

Window Sash Fasteners

WSF-A: ornamental sash fastener; brass or adamantive/copper bronze; ca. 1885
WSF-B: plain sash fastener; spindle lever; brass or adamantive/copper bronze; ca. 1885-1900
WSF-C: plain sash fastener; C-tab lever; brass or adamantive/copper bronze; no marks; ca. 1910
WSF-D: sash fastener; butt lever; brass or adamantive/copper bronze; no marks; ca. 1910
WSF-E: modern

A hardware stamp is found on sash locks types WSF-A and WSF-B.

Cupboard and Miscellaneous Hardware

X-A: plain cup butt; 2-knuckle with ringed ball stops; 1885
X-B: plain cup butt; 3-knuckle with flat stops; ca. 1885
X-C: butterfly cup hinge, fleur-de-lis design; ca. 1885
X-D: ornamental pulls; ca. 1885
X-E: porcelain cup knob pulls; 1885
X-F: plain cupboard mortise catch and keeper (key or knob); 1885
X-G: ornamental cupboard latch; 1885
X-H: ornamental barrel-bolt and keeper; 1885
X-I: ornamental pipe wall mounts; japanned; 1885
X-J: T-bracket pipe revents; not dated
X-K: shelf brackets; japanned; ca. 1885
X-L: "spring loaded bar door stop" [used on swinging door between Dining Room and Pantry]; ca. 1885 and later
X-M: plain cup butt; 3-knuckle with plain ball stops; 1905
X-N: plain cup butt; 3-knuckle with ball stops; ca. 1910
X-O: plain cup (mortise) latch and keeper; 1910
X-P: call bell; brass plate with "pearl" button; before 1917

All brass and metal objects in need of treatment were cleaned, polished, and lacquered in July 1981 by Robert Rasky of Oyster Bay.¹⁷

¹⁷ Letter, William D. Johnston, President, to Dr. John Gable, Executive Director, Theodore Roosevelt Association, July 22, 1981.

Fireplaces

Fireplaces are located in the following rooms: the Front Hall, Trophy Room, Drawing Room, Library, and Dining Room on the first story; the South Bedroom, Double Guest Room, Gate Room, Master Bedroom, and Boy's Room on the second story; and the Gun Room on the third story. The Victorian treatment of the mantels, overmantels, and surrounds of the fireplaces varies with the importance of the room and size of the fireplace, the most elaborate being found in first-story rooms. The fireplace mantels in the 1884 part of the house are largely Queen Anne in style, featuring carved wood in the Eastlake manner; some have inlaid terra cotta sunflowers.¹⁸ The mantelpiece in the Trophy Room is in the Classical Revival style, reflecting that room's later construction date; it is flanked by Ionic columns.

The coal-burning kitchen range is set in a brick recess and on a cement hearth, similar to the way in which the fireplaces were constructed.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

Sagamore Hill did not have electricity until ca. 1918.¹⁹ A letter written by Theodore Roosevelt in 1908 states, "We have no electric light..."²⁰ Prior to ca. 1918, all illumination was provided by "gas brackets, Welsbach burners, and kerosene lamps."²¹ The term "gas brackets" usually refers to wall-mounted gas fixtures with arms, or "branches."²² The Welsbach burner was a type of incandescent gas mantle used in gas fixtures after 1890.²³ Figure 27 depicts one of Sagamore Hill's original gas wall fixtures.

After ca. 1918, at least some of the original—presumably kerosene—table lamps were wired for electricity.²⁴ Nearly all of the original gas wall fixtures were dismantled: the backplates of the

¹⁸ Charles L. Eastlake (1836-1906) was an English architect and designer whose designs became synonymous with Queen Anne interior architecture.

¹⁹ Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, 1997.

²⁰ Francis F. Wilshin, *Historic Resource Study, Sagamore Hill and the Roosevelt Family, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York* (NPS: Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Team, October 1972), p. 125.

²¹ Rose, p. 35.

²² Denys Peter Myers, *Gaslighting in America: A Guide to Historic Preservation* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Technical Preservation Services Division, 1978), p. 33.

²³ Myers, pp. 9, 15.

²⁴ Rose, p. 35.

fixtures were left on the walls, but the arms were removed and apparently discarded.²⁵ The electrified gas fixture on the east wall of the second-story hall may be an original gas fixture that was not dismantled, but rather retained and electrified.²⁶ New electric wall fixtures were then installed in other locations.

During the TRA restoration, the electrified table lamps were retained.²⁷ The electric wall fixtures were removed and placed in storage, in either the curatorial artifacts area or the attic.²⁸ The location of each original gas wall fixture was wired for electricity.²⁹ Gas arms and shades were then located, apparently being mostly old, salvaged material.³⁰

Modern supplementary lighting was installed in 1983 in halls and stairways for the safety of visitors, and in service and utility rooms.³¹ The services of an A/E firm were obtained via contract no. CX1600-3-0016 to prepare projects documents (plans and specifications) for the work.³² The Summary of Work in the specifications for the contract describes the main features of that work as:

- emergency power system for all circuits at Old Orchard, exterior lighting at Theodore Roosevelt Home, and water pumping equipment throughout the site.
- fire-alarm and security systems for Old Orchard and Theodore Roosevelt Home.
- lights and receptacles at Theodore Roosevelt Home.
- rewiring at Old Orchard.
- panel boards at Old Orchard and Theodore Roosevelt Home.³³

²⁵ Rose, p. 35.

²⁶ Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, 1987.

²⁷ Rose, p. 35. Also see Robert K. Rheinisch, "Furnishings Plan, Third Floor, Sagamore Hill, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," May 1966, p. 10.

²⁸ Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, 1987.

²⁹ Rose, p. 35.

³⁰ Rose, pp. 35-36.

³¹ U.S. Government letter, Regional Director, North Atlantic Region, to Executive Director, Theodore Roosevelt Association, December 3, 1986, Ref. H30(NAR-PC). See also U.S. Government memorandum, Chief, Historic Preservation, to Associate Regional Director, P&RP, North Atlantic Region, November 4, 1985.

³² Project Documents, IFB-NARO-3-0086, "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983.

³³ Project Documents, IFB-NARO-3-0086, "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, specifications, p. 01010-1/1.

Section 16510 of the specifications for the contract states that the work was to include "the furnishing and installation of lighting fixtures and lamps [bulbs] at Theodore Roosevelt Home,...including the connection of the fixtures to the electric wiring."³⁴ The types of fixtures to be used in the house were as follows:

- wall-mounted indirect luminaire;
- wall-mounted incandescent spotlight luminaire;
- pendant, wall-mounted, and ceiling mounted incandescent cylinder fixtures;
- indirect incandescent "urn" type wall-mounted fixtures;
- wall-mounted adjustable incandescent fixtures; and
- incandescent showcase reflectors, 24 inches long with a white baked-enamel finish.³⁵

The project also involved the removal of a number of nonperiod fixtures, switches, and receptacles. Wherever the electrical circuit had to be maintained, a blank plate was to be used to cover the former location. Only if the wiring could be disconnected at both ends could the former location be plastered over. The contract to carry out the work was awarded to Expert Electric, Inc., of Astoria, NY.³⁶

Editor's note: A complete upgrade of the lighting and electrical systems is planned for FY 1998; see Chapter VIII, "Addenda."

Finishes

A number of investigations have been conducted into interior finishes at Sagamore Hill. A general one was performed in July 1964 (along with an exterior paint study) and included in Norman Souder's historic structure report (architectural data section) of August 1964.³⁷ Second-story finishes were studied in 1978,³⁸ while a larger paint and wallpaper study was conducted in 1979-81.³⁹ Additional research was done during the preparation of this historic structure report. All of the data collected from 1978 through 1987 were integrated into a single interior finishes study for this report (see Appendix F). Thus, the paint-sample numbers used in the following text refer only to the 1987 analysis.

³⁴ Project Documents, IFB-NARO-3-0086, "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System....," 1983, specifications, p. 16510-1/3.

³⁵ Project Documents, IFB-NARO-3-0086, "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System....," 1983, specifications, pp. 16510-1/3 to 2/3.

³⁶ Contract CX1600-3-0079, "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power," September 27, 1983.

³⁷ Souder, 1965, Appendix.

³⁸ Matero, "Investigation."

³⁹ Interior finishes analysis begun by Frank G. Matero and completed by Andrea M. Gilmore, North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center, 1978-83.

According to paint analysis and written documentation, the interior has been redecorated approximately four times, except for the Trophy Room and the Gun Room, both of which have remained virtually unchanged since their construction. The first general interior redecoration appears to have taken place during the Presidential years. A second occurred between 1919-48, when Mrs. Roosevelt lived in the house as a widow. The third overall interior decoration took place as part of the TRA restoration in the 1950's. The National Park Service restored the third story in 1968, and the first story (excluding Pantry, Kitchen, and other service areas) in 1979-83.

Floor Finishes

Most of the floors are finished with a brown oil stain and shellac. The floor of the Drawing Room was renovated in 1981 and is finished with an orange shellac. The concrete floor of the basement is painted.

During the TRA period, the wood floors were cleaned and polished.⁴⁰ Those floors that received heaviest use were stained and shellacked.

The next recommendations concerning floor finishes were made in 1973.⁴¹ At that time, it was observed that in most rooms, the outer edges of the wood floors were exposed, due to the traditional use of area rugs rather than wall-to-wall carpeting. The visible floorboards had developed a mellow appearance from years of use and occasional staining with a dark brown oil stain. The badly worn areas were blotched where the lighter-colored, bare wood was exposed.

It was recommended that—in order to maintain the patina on the old flooring—only the worn areas be carefully restrained. These areas were to be prepared by hand-sanding; any wax still present was to be removed by wiping with mineral spirits and rags.

An oil stain was to be used in all rooms except the Drawing Room. Its color was to be chosen by experimentation. Once selected, the stain would be applied with rags. It was suggested that plain, boiled linseed oil be brushed on afterwards, to help blend the touched-up areas with adjoining areas. For touching up the worn areas of the Drawing Room floor, a small quantity of oil-based, interior-type (quick-drying) black gloss enamel, mixed with dark-brown varnish stain, was recommended.

These recommendations were not implemented until 1981, when the floors were refinished under the direction of the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center.⁴²

⁴⁰ E.W. Howell Co., "Outline Specification of Painting and Interior Decorating at Sagamore Hill...", October 10, 1952.

⁴¹ U.S. Government memorandum, June 21, 1973.

⁴² U.S. Government memorandum, December 18, 1981.

Wall Finishes

The walls of the Pantry, Kitchen, and other service areas, and of the hallways, are painted. The same is true of the walls in some of the bathrooms, lavatories, and third-story rooms. The remaining rooms are wallpapered.

Analysis indicates that, during the historic period, wallpapers were used in the primary first-story rooms. A Japanese leather paper was hung on the walls of the Trophy Room at the time of the latter's construction. However, wallpaper was less prevalent in the second- and third-story bedrooms. The use of wallpaper for bedroom decoration was generally restricted in the 1890's, due to the presence of toxic coloring agents.⁴³ Not surprisingly, the early wall finishes in bedrooms at Sagamore Hill were found to be paint. The 1978 second-story finishes analysis revealed that many of the bedroom walls continued to be painted well into the historic era. By the 1919-48 period, all bedrooms were wallpapered.⁴⁴

All wallpapers in the house were removed during the TRA restoration, except for the original Japanese leather paper in the Trophy Room,⁴⁵ which had been supplied by Fuller and Company in 1905.⁴⁶ Unfortunately, samples of the old papers were not saved at that time. New wallpapers were donated by the Thomas Strahan Company of Chelsea, Massachusetts.⁴⁷

During the 1978-83 restoration of the first story, some samples of historic wallpapers were found in first-story rooms. The locations of these samples were as follows:

<u>Front Hall:</u>	behind the upper areas of wainscot
<u>Library:</u>	behind both inglenook benches (near the fireplace) behind the ca.-1905 moldings on the east inglenook wall on the reverse interior face of the inglenook lintel
<u>Dining Room:</u>	behind the picture moldings

It also was discovered that a few samples of historic wallpapers remained in situ in some of the second- and third-story rooms.

⁴³ Matero, "Investigation," p. 18.

⁴⁴ Photographic documentation from the Theodore Roosevelt Association, 1948. Sagamore Hill NHS curatorial files.

⁴⁵ Rose, p. 26.

⁴⁶ Invoice, Fuller & Company, New York City, "as per contract of June 15th, 1905."

⁴⁷ Rose, p. 26.

Toward the end of the 1978-83 restoration of the primary first-story rooms, samples of the remnant historic first-story wall and ceiling papers were taken, and reproduction papers were printed and hung in the Front Hall, the Dining Room, and the Library.⁴⁸ (The walls of the Drawing Room were painted.) The reproduction papers were supplied by Scalamandre Silks, Inc., of Long Island City, NY.⁴⁹ The 1982-83 wallpaper project included the removal of most of the existing wall and ceiling papers in the Front Hall, Dining Room, and Library. The samples of historic wallpapers cited previously, however, were retained in situ.⁵⁰

Woodwork Finishes

The various woods used in the first-story primary rooms are stained and varnished or shellacked, except for the pine in the Drawing Room, which is painted. The woodwork in the first-story service rooms (Pantry, Kitchen, and Laundry) was originally stained and shellacked or varnished. It was painted between 1919 and 1948, but stripped and revarnished during the TRA period (see Appendix E).

The pine woodwork of most second-story rooms is stained and varnished. The woodwork in the Master Bedroom, Gate Room, and South Bedroom is painted. The pine woodwork of all third-story rooms is painted, except for that in the Gun Room, which is stained and shellacked.

⁴⁸ NAHPC wallpaper investigation and reproduction project, "First Floor Interior Restoration (Library, Dining Room, and Hall)," 1982-83.

⁴⁹ U.S. Government memorandum, Andrea Gilmore to E. Blaine Cliver, October 18, 1982. See also letter, Scalamandre Silks, Inc., to Frank G. Matero, North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center, July 1, 1981.

⁵⁰ NAHPC wallpaper project, p. 1. Samples of historic wallpapers filed at NAHPC.

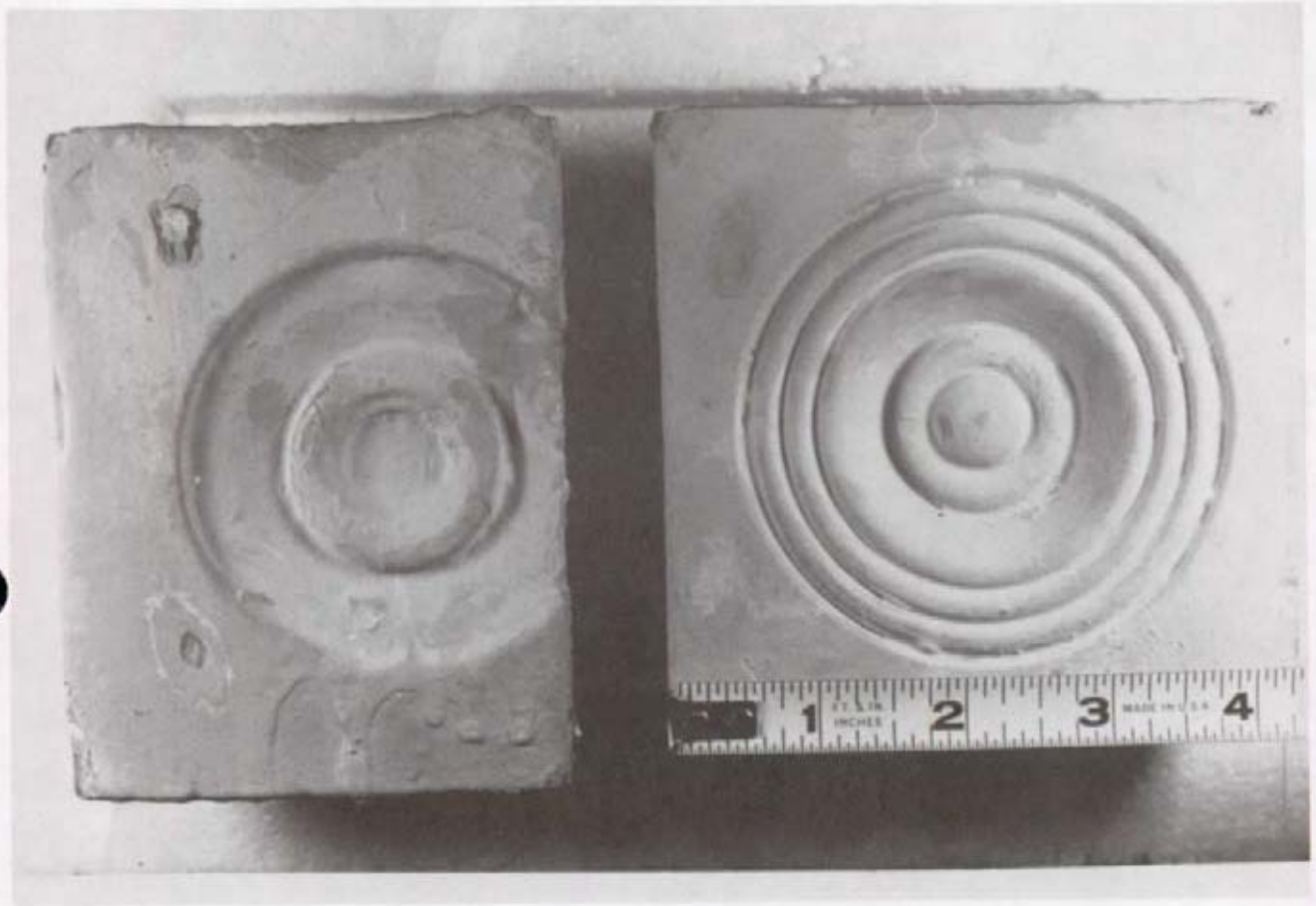
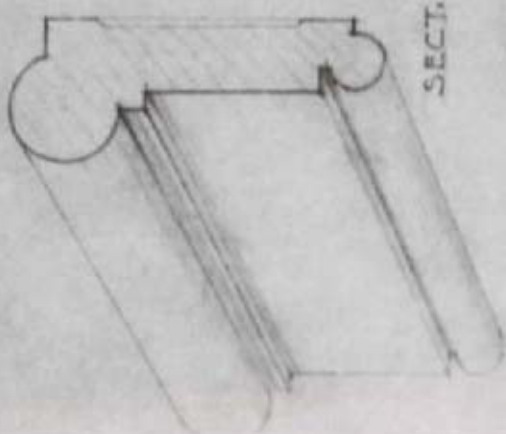


Figure 24. Interior woodwork: two types of corner-block moldings.



Figure 25. Two types of nails found in construction and alterations of TR Home.



MOULDING A

SECT.



Bendix No 7053

ELEV.

SECT.

MOULDING B

AS MFD BY BENDIX MFG Co
192 LEXINGTON AVE. NYC
PHONE MU 6-8770

SCALE FULL SIZE.

MOULDING A & B IN SITTING RM.
" " LIBRARY

SKG

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CHAPMAN - EVANS & DELCHANTY ARCHTS.
50 BROADWAY NEW YORK N.Y.

Figure 26. Interior moldings: "Elevation and Section"; Chapman, Evans & Delchanty, circa 1953.

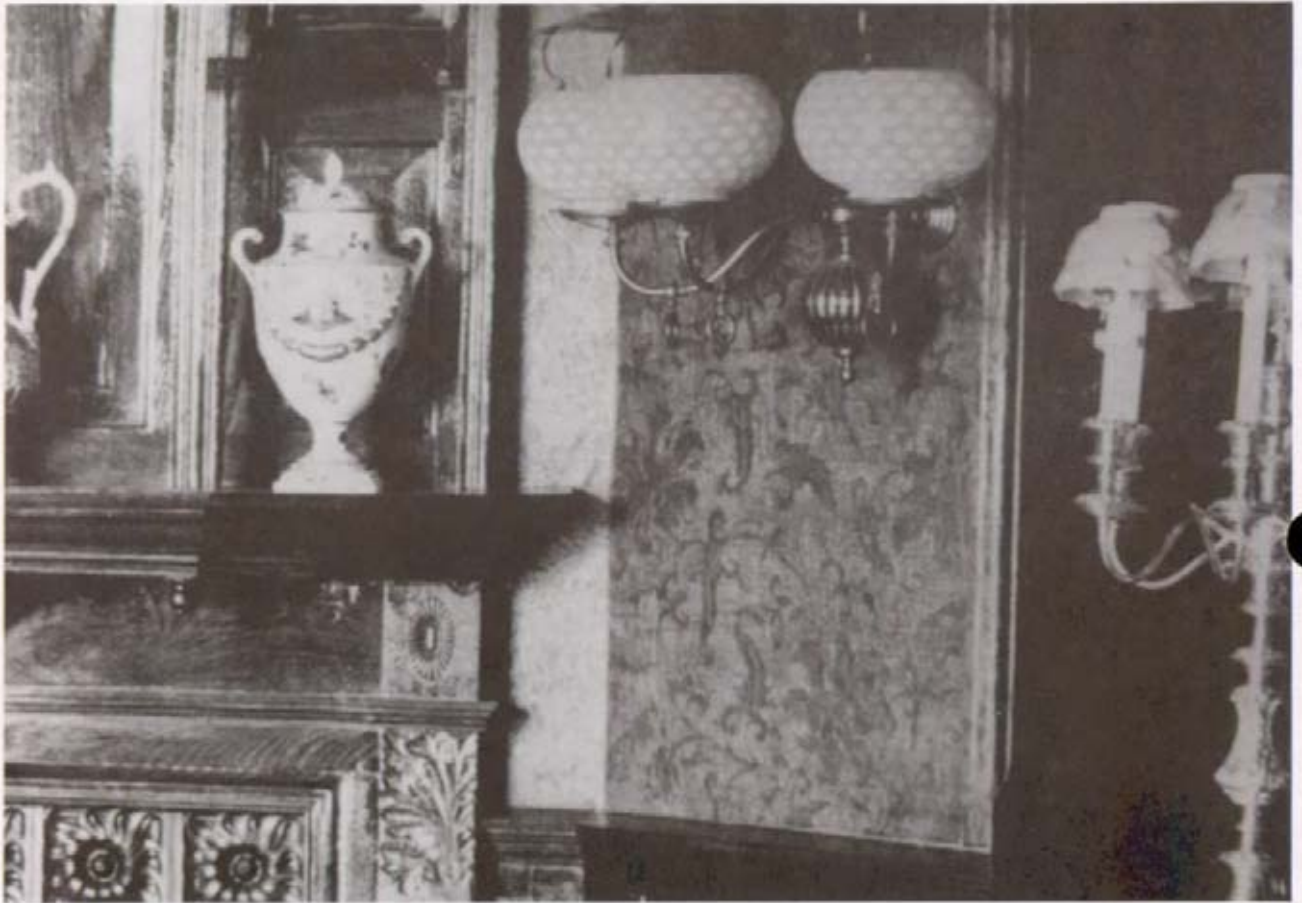


Figure 27. Bracketed wall fixture for gaslight in Dining Room.

BASEMENT

Overview

The basement, open only to park staff, contains essentially eight rooms and four crawl spaces arranged around a central corridor with stairway. Various areas are used for office activities, storage, toilet facilities, electrical equipment, and heating apparatus.

The floors throughout are poured concrete. Exterior walls are of cut granite with brick trim. Interior walls are brick, with every sixth course followed by a course of alternating stretchers and double headers. Ceilings are covered with rock lath, except in the rooms that contain heating equipment; these have ceilings that consist of plaster on lath, for fire resistance.⁵¹ The only direct exit to the outside is through the bulkhead doorway in the northeast corner of Room 007 (Mechanical Room). Doorway openings are segmentally arched and trimmed with a double course of headers.

The basement is protected by a ceiling sprinkler system installed in 1951.⁵² The mechanical systems housed in the basement are described in the subsequent section "Utility Systems."

There is little written documentation on the basement, other than the heating, humidification, and air conditioning (HHAC) report of 1975.⁵³ The basement is mentioned briefly in records of the TRA restoration and in Souder's August 1964 historic structure report.⁵⁴ More informative is a comparison of the various plans of the basement level over time: the 1883 Lamb and Rich plan (see Appendix A), the 1951 Chapman, Evans and Delehanty mechanical drawings (see Appendix B), the 1963 Historic American Buildings Survey (see Appendix C), and the drawings in the 1975 HHAC report.

These plans confirm that Sagamore Hill was originally heated by two coal-fired, hot-air furnaces, one located in Room 002, the other in a large room that was later subdivided into Rooms 005-007.

The plans also reveal that two significant alterations have been made to the basement. The Trophy Room added in 1905 was constructed with a full basement under its south half; this new basement area was connected to Room 002 of the original basement. The second alteration occurred in 1951, as part of the TRA restoration. The stair to the first story, located in the central corridor, was moved from the east end of the corridor's north wall to the east end of its south wall, and then

⁵¹ Memorandum, Robert I. Powell, Chapman, Evans & Delehanty, to Ralph Howell, E.M. Howell Company, November 15, 1951.

⁵² "E.W. Howell Co.'s Budget for Sagamore Hill," October 1, 1951.

⁵³ Merrill Ann Wilson and Robert E. Thielke, *Historic Structure Report: Heating, Humidification, and Air Conditioning, Architectural Data, Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York* (NPS: Denver Service Center, Historic Preservation Team, February 1975).

⁵⁴ Souder, 1965.

enclosed.⁵⁵ Also at this time, staff toilets were installed in the basement; the two historic coal-burning furnaces were replaced with two oil-burning furnaces; and a oil-burning boiler was added in Room 008. This boiler supplied a system of radiators in the east side of the house. See Appendix B for details of this work.

In 1976-77, the National Park Service upgraded the heating system. It added a second oil-fired boiler to Room 008, and replaced the two TRA furnaces in Rooms 002 and 004 with two air-handling units.⁵⁶ These units converted the hot water from the boilers in Room 008 into hot air, which could then be distributed through the historic duct system.

The mechanical systems in the basement today are described in the subsequent section "Utility Systems."

Paint analysis indicates that the basement walls were not painted during the historic period, and that most remained that way until the National Park Service acquired the property. Samples from the corridor walls suggest that a pale gray whitewash was applied here in 1919-48. Documentation indicates that the walls of Rooms 005, 006, and 007 were painted by the TRA after that organization created those rooms by subdividing a large, original furnace room.⁵⁷ Similarly, the south wall of the stairway created by the TRA received two coats of a maize-yellow paint during TRA ownership. The walls of all corridor, stairway, and curatorial rooms were covered with a coat of greenish-white, semigloss latex paint applied by the National Park Service sometime after 1968. This is the finish seen today.

The 1987 paint study contains additional information on basement finishes.

Room 001 (Curatorial Office)

Evolution

This room is located at the front of the house, under the Library. The 1883 plan shows most of the elements present today: the triple bay window in the south wall, the single doorway to Room 002 in the west wall, the two doorways to Room 009 in the north wall, and the chimney base on the west wall. This latter feature contains a small alcove—a segmentally arched opening that resembles the doorway openings in the basement. However, the 1883 plan shows this room divided into two coal rooms, with the two side windows of the bay functioning as coal chutes. Each room had its own doorway to the central hall. The north-south dividing wall was probably of wood. It probably was removed during the TRA restoration. The room was subsequently used for storage until the Park Service period, when it became the curatorial office.

⁵⁵ Howell, "Outline Specification." See also Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

⁵⁶ Wilson and Thielke, p. 20.

⁵⁷ Howell, "Outline Specification."

Present Appearance

The concrete floor is covered with cork tiles, the walls are painted off-white, and the lighting is supplied by fluorescent fixtures.

Room 002 (Curatorial Storage)

Evolution

Room 002 is situated beneath the Front Hall. In the 1883 plan, it was shown as a furnace room, being separated from Room 003 by a wall containing the base of the central west chimney. Two doorways connected Rooms 002 and 003, one on either side of the chimney base. Three other doorways sat in the east wall of Room 002: one to the west coal room, one to the central hall, and one to another, larger furnace room beneath the Dining Room.

One change was made to Room 002 in 1905: when the Trophy Room was constructed, a doorway was cut through the north wall of Room 002 to access the basement area under the south end of the Trophy Room. Little additional change occurred until ca. 1950, when the furnace room under the Dining Room was subdivided into Rooms 005, 006, and 007. At that time, the doorway from Room 002 was closed up, and the historic coal-fired furnace was replaced with an oil-fired one. Still later, the Park Service partitioned Room 002 into separate furnace and storage areas, and replaced the oil-fired furnace with an air-handling unit.

Present Appearance

Room 002 today serves several purposes. Its north end is still used to house heating equipment, although not a furnace (see above). It is called the "blower room." It has a concrete floor, unpainted walls, and a plastered ceiling. The south end of Room 002 provides not only passage to Room 003, the main curatorial storage area, but also some storage capabilities of its own. All of the original doorways are still in use, except for the one that formerly led to the furnace room beneath the Dining Room. The floor is covered with cork tiles; the walls are painted off-white; and the lighting is supplied by fluorescent fixtures.

Room 003 (Curatorial Storage)

Evolution

Room 003 is located below the Drawing Room. The 1883 floor plan shows Room 003 as being divided into three spaces: a large east section, about the same size as Room 002 and connected to that room by two doorways; and two small rooms along the west wall. The small north room was a store room, while the south room was a wine cellar. Presumably, all partitions were of wood. By the 1950's, the thin partition walls had been removed, such that the small store room and wine

cellar were incorporated into Room 003, creating one large storage room. The Park Service refurbished this area for curatorial storage.

Present Appearance

Room 003 is the main curatorial storage space. As stated previously, two original doorways in the east wall lead to Room 002: one to the furnace area, the other to the storage area. There are museum storage cases to house the collection of artifacts. Paintings are stored on vertical screen storage racks suspended from the ceiling. As in Rooms 001 and 002, the floor is covered with cork tiles, the walls are painted off-white, and the lighting is by fluorescent tube.

Room 004 (Furnace Room)

Evolution

Room 004, beneath the south end of the Trophy Room, was created when that room was added in 1905. No evidence has yet been found to indicate that a furnace was installed at that time. An oil-fired furnace was introduced by the TRA in 1951, according to the Chapman, Evans & Delehanty mechanical drawings (Appendix B). This was replaced by the National Park Service in 1976-77 with an air-handling unit.⁵⁸

Present Appearance

As indicated previously, this room has a concrete floor, unpainted walls, a plastered ceiling, and a doorway leading to the north end of Room 002.

Rooms 005 and 006 (Lavatories)

Evolution

As indicated in the discussion of Room 002, Rooms 005, 006, and 007 originally were part of one large "north central" furnace room located under the Dining Room. During the TRA restoration, the room was partitioned nearly in half. The slightly larger west half was further divided into Rooms 005 and 006, a women's lavatory and a men's lavatory, respectively. Room 005 was accessed by an original doorway in its south wall, leading to the central hall. Room 006 was equipped with a doorway in its east wall, leading to Room 007.

⁵⁸ Wilson and Thielke, p. 20.

Present Appearance

Rooms 005 and 006 are still toilet rooms for the park staff; their present appearance dates to their creation ca. 1950. Their floors are concrete; their walls are painted; and they each contain a sink and a stall with one toilet.

Room 007 (Mechanical Room)

Evolution

As stated previously, Room 007 corresponds roughly to the east half of the original furnace room below the Dining Room. The 1883 plan shows that the area contained several features that are extant today. These include the bulkhead stair to the outside, at the north end of the east wall, and the chimney base for the Dining Room fireplace, in the southeast corner. After the furnace room was subdivided ca. 1950, the newly created Room 007 was used as an "attendant's lunch room" (Appendix B), a janitor's room, and then as a laundry room in the 1960's.

Present Appearance

Room 007 today contains mechanical and electrical equipment, and houses fuse panel boxes for the house. It has a concrete floor and unpainted walls.

Room 008 (Boiler Room)

Evolution

Room 008 is located beneath the Pantry. It bore no specific designation in the 1883 plans, but it did contain a water closet in its northeast corner. The room's doorway opened onto a landing at the foot of the original stair to the first story; the doorway was adjacent to the "lift," or dumbwaiter, in the north wall of the central corridor. Thus, it seems likely that Room 008 was originally used for the storage of food, and possibly of kerosene for lighting. Historical documentation states that gas for lighting was made here after 1906.⁵⁹

By the 1950's the water closet had been removed, and Room 008 was adapted to house the boiler for a hot-water heating system installed to heat the east side of the house. It supplemented the two hot-air systems that served the rest of the house. The TRA removed the stair and the dumbwaiter from the central corridor, which created direct access between Room 008 and the corridor. A new doorway was cut through the north end of Room 008's west wall, to give direct access to Room 007. Another new doorway was cut in the north end of the room's east wall, to provide access to the crawl spaces under the east wing of the house.

⁵⁹ Dr. David H. Wallace, "Sagamore Hill Furnishings Report" (first draft), October 1987, p. 265, item 7.

Present Appearance

The appearance of Room 008 has changed little from its conversion to a boiler room ca. 1950. This space still contains the boiler installed by the TRA in 1951, as well as the boiler introduced by the Park Service in 1976-77.

Room 009 (Corridor and Stair Hall)

Evolution

This space is situated roughly below the Front Hall and Main Staircase. The 1883 plan shows the same general configuration that exists today: a central area, an east extension, and an alcove off the south side of the extension. Six doorways opened off the hall; one window was located in the south wall of the alcove. A "lift" (dumbwaiter) sat in the northeast corner of the central area. Along the north wall of the east extension, a straight flight of stairs rose to the first story. This stair had a triangular landing one step above the basement floor; the doorway to Room 008 was located off the north side of the landing. A doorway at the top of the stair opened into the Kitchen.

As stated previously, the walls of the corridor—including those of the alcove—were not painted during the historic period. The architrave of the window in the south wall of the alcove does seem to have been painted twice during that time, with a cream-colored, leaded zinc-oxide oil paint. Sometime between 1919 and 1948, the corridor walls were whitewashed, and the window architrave received two coats of paint: a thin layer of light cream-colored, zinc-oxide oil paint, followed by a maize-yellow color.

During the TRA restoration ca. 1950, the two north doorways in the central part of the corridor—leading to the furnace room below the Dining Room—were retained to access the newly created Rooms 005 and 007. However, the original stair and dumbwaiter were removed. A new stair was installed in the alcove along the south side of the east extension. It had three runs; like the original stair, its lower landing was located only one step above the level of the basement floor. A doorway was created off the east side of this landing to access the unexcavated area beneath the Kitchen. A closet was built into the south wall of the extension, beneath the stair.

The installation of the new stairway in the alcove required the removal of the basement ceiling here. The south wall of the alcove became two stories high, incorporating a section of wall with window that had originally been part of the first story. The entire south wall, and the architrave of the basement window, received two coats of yellow paint during the TRA restoration.⁶⁰ The architrave of the first-story window, which had a varnished finish to match the other first-story windows, was not painted by the TRA.

⁶⁰ Howell, "Outline Specification." See also Appendix F.

The corridor and enclosed stairway have remained essentially unchanged since the alterations of ca. 1950. However, the National Park Service painted all of the corridor and stairway walls with a greenish-white, semigloss latex paint. This also was applied to the architrave of the stairway's basement window, but not to the architrave of the stairway's first-story window. In addition, the 1983 electrical work included some updating in the basement. The existing incandescent ceiling fixture was retained, but near the stair, a new 20-amp, 125-volt, grounding-type duplex receptacle was installed for new central station equipment.⁶¹

Present Appearance

Room 009 is still the hub of the basement, now containing seven doorways. The stair to the first story is enclosed from its lower landing up to the first story. The stair ascends first the east, then the south, and finally the west walls of the enclosure; it terminates at a doorway leading to the first-story Rear Hall. As stated previously, a doorway leads eastward from the lower landing of the stair to access the unexcavated space beneath the Kitchen. The architrave of the basement window in the stairway is very simple. The architrave of the first-story window there features an architrave that resembles those used in other rear rooms, but it lacks the corner blocks of those architraves.

As would be expected, the lower part of the south stairway wall has paint layers corresponding to those used in the basement corridor before ca. 1950. The upper part of the south stairway wall has a chromochronology similar to those of rear first-story rooms before ca. 1950 (mostly creams). Both parts have the two TRA yellow layers and the greenish-white paint used by the Park Service in other areas of the basement (see Appendix F).

Unexcavated Areas

Evolution

The 1883 basement-level plan shows only two unexcavated spaces, one beneath the Kitchen, and one below the Laundry. These spaces were separated by a wall that contained the chimney base for the fireplaces in those two service rooms. There were no doorways in this wall.

The construction of the Trophy Room in 1905 added not only a basement room under the south half of the room, but also an unexcavated area under the north half. The addition of a service porch along the east end of the east wing at about this time created still another unexcavated area—one that was divided into two small sections, north and south. By the 1950's, openings had been cut through the walls between the east-wing crawl spaces.

⁶¹ Project Documents, IFB-NARO-3-0086, "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 3 of 12.

Present Appearance

The four main unexcavated areas have remained as crawl spaces to the present day. Access to the area beneath Kitchen is via two doorways, one from Room 008, the other from Room 009's staircase. This area connects via two doorways with the space beneath the Staff Office (former Laundry). This space in turn connects via two doorways with the spaces beneath the east service porch. The unexcavated area under the north end of the Trophy Room is accessible from Room 004.

FIRST STORY

Overview

The first story has always contained both primary, "front" rooms and rear service areas. The 1883 floor plan shows the following primary rooms: the Front Hall with its main staircase, the Drawing Room (called the Parlor), the Dining Room, and the Library. The rear service area consisted of the Pantry, the Kitchen, the Laundry, the Rear Hall with staircase, and a north porch.

One major change occurred to the first-floor plan during the historic period. The addition of the Trophy Room in 1905 required that alterations be made to the Front Hall. For many years thereafter, interior changes to the first story were limited to period refurbishing by the Roosevelt family.

A set of alterations took place as part of the TRA restoration of ca. 1950. The original basement stair was relocated, which in effect widened the Rear Hall. This work resulted in changes to the south wall of the Pantry, and to the west wall of the Kitchen. Also at this time, the porch recessed into the north side of the house was enclosed and converted into a staff kitchen.

After the ca.-1950 work, the house was simply maintained and preserved—first by the Theodore Roosevelt Association and later by the National Park Service—until 1978. The Park Service then undertook the restoration of the Front Hall, the Drawing Room, the Dining Room, and the Library. (The Trophy Room retained its original wallpaper, and required little more than cleaning and updated lighting.) The restoration effort continued into 1983. It was facilitated by a wealth of photographs and documents that existed from Roosevelt's Presidential years—a product of the extensive publicity surrounding his terms of office. The Pantry, the Kitchen, and the other service rooms in the rear remained as they were following the TRA restoration.

Room 101 (Front Hall and Main Staircase)

Description

The Front Hall (figs. 28-29) consists of a central section that runs north-south, a corridor projecting from the east side of the central section, and a wide extension at the north end of the central section. The central section has a fireplace centered on its west wall. The east corridor houses the main staircase along its south wall (figs. 30-31), and connects with the Rear Hall and service areas. The north extension opens into the Trophy Room.

The Front Hall at Sagamore Hill sets the style and tone of the house. Perhaps more than any other room, the hall reflects the ambience of both the Roosevelt family and the Queen Anne style. Its predominant features—beamed ceiling, fireplace, Dutch door, stained-glass windows, and rich, dark wood—are typical of the period. In addition, the layout is clearly conducive to the types of family activities the Roosevelts enjoyed: all of the primary, "front" rooms open into the hall.

Evolution

Original Design

The original Lamb and Rich plans show the Front Hall without its present-day north extension. The central section featured a formal entrance at each end. The south entrance opened onto the south side of the piazza, near the porte cochere. The north entrance opened directly onto the north side of the piazza. There were two closets along the south wall of the east corridor: one under the main stair, the other farther east.

The walls of the Front Hall consisted of three-quarter-height oak paneling with textured plaster above. The oak paneling was filled, stained, and waxed; the textured plaster was painted dark red. The same arrangement was evident on the south wall of the main staircase, except that the paneling reduced in height as it followed the ascent of the stair. A molding strip may have been installed parallel to, but several feet above, the paneling on the staircase wall. As will be discussed later, the walls of the second-story hall were originally painted a different color than dark red, and some type of dividing line would have been necessary.

This information was obtained both from early photographs and recent physical investigation. The oak paneling is still in place today. The upper wall surfaces have been replastered, but a portion of the red textured plaster finish has survived on the west face of the arched plaster beam spanning the main staircase, which is described below.⁶² It is essential that this surviving finish be preserved intact. Traces of this finish also were discovered on the undisturbed plaster behind the original paneling during repairs made in 1978 to that paneling.

The ceilings of the central area and the main-stair corridor were finished with areas of matchboarding located between cased beams. The intersection of the two ceilings was marked by a reinforced plaster beam having a slightly arched appearance. This beam was actually a dropped valance of plaster. Originally, it was polychromed and gilded with bronzing powders in a manner similar to the arch at the entrance to the alcove in the Dining Room.⁶³

The south entrance door was executed as per the 1883 Lamb and Rich drawings. The door itself was a Dutch door, with a large panel of stained glass in its upper half, denoted on the plans by the term "color." Although this glass is no longer extant, holes remain where the support rods for the glass were embedded in the door's sash molding, and these moldings were reworked with wire nails to receive the substitute glass.⁶⁴ The door was flanked by double-hung sidelights; the 1883 plans show these as having 20-over-1 lights, but they were actually constructed with 16-over-1 sashes, which is extant today. A three-section stained-glass transom—also marked by the word "color" on the plans—sat above the door and its sidelights. This transom remains intact.

⁶² Matero, historic structure report.

⁶³ U.S. Government memorandum, Gene Goldsmith to E. Blaine Cliver, August 26, 1981.

⁶⁴ Matero, historic structure report.

Early Alterations

The stained-glass panel in the upper half of the south entrance's Dutch door was replaced by a panel of translucent, etched glass sometime before 1905. The north entrance's Dutch door retained its stained-glass panel right up to the time the door itself was removed in 1905, judging by a letter that requested the panel's replacement at that time.⁶⁵

Alterations ca. 1905

In 1904-05, C. Grant LaFarge was commissioned by Roosevelt to design an addition to the north end of the house—the Trophy Room.⁶⁶ The new room abutted the piazza and the Dining Room. In order to obtain indoor access to the addition, the section of piazza between the Front Hall and the new room was enclosed to form an extension of the Front Hall. The original exterior entrance at the north end of the hall was rebuilt as an interior doorway; a new exterior doorway was built in the west wall of the extension. The original steps descending from the north piazza to the lawn were retained and used for access to the new addition, which sat at a lower level than all other first-story rooms.

The result was described in *The Country Calendar* of October 1905:

The hall terminates in a mezzanine gallery, overlooking the large [Trophy] room which is a few steps below the level of the first floor.⁶⁷

Figure 29 shows the Front Hall and its north extension in 1919.

The hall extension still contains certain structural remnants of the former arrangement. For example, its south and east walls are thicker than other interior walls, because they are former exterior walls.

The type of finishes to be used in the Front Hall extension was a subject of considerable discussion, judging by correspondence between Roosevelt and LaFarge. Apparently LaFarge wanted the full-height paneling in the extension to be of black walnut, to match the paneling in the new Trophy Room. The Roosevelts wanted the extension paneling to match the oak paneling in the Front Hall. On June 30, 1905, Roosevelt requested to "change the continuation of the hall so as to make it like the rest of the hall instead of like the [Trophy] room."⁶⁸ Mrs. Roosevelt expressed this wish again on October 12, 1905:

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

⁶⁵ Letter, [Mrs.] Theodore Roosevelt to John LaFarge, October 12, 1905.

⁶⁶ Helen MacLachlan, "Historic Structure Report, Sagamore Hill, Part I" (Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace, September 15, 1964), pp. 5-6.

⁶⁷ *The Country Calendar*, October 1905.

⁶⁸ Letter, Theodore Roosevelt to John LaFarge, June 30, 1905.

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. 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... When the panelling of the hall is being changed, be sure not to take away my little cupboard there, I couldn't keep house without it.⁶⁹

The Roosevelts apparently could not persuade LaFarge to change his initial design, however: the hall extension today is finished with black walnut, with a cornice different from that used in the rest of the hall.

A number of changes were made in 1905 to the original Front Hall, as well. Judging by the October 12 letter, Mrs. Roosevelt intended to replace the plaster above the paneling with wood. (The early textured plaster had failed rapidly: photographs taken of the hall ca. 1899 suggest that the wall plaster was already in poor condition by that time.) Repaneling did not occur, since plaster still exists above the original three-quarter-height paneling. Instead, the work of 1905 appears to have included the replastering of the upper wall areas, followed by the installation of wallpaper. Evidence for this includes wallpaper fragments found in 1978 behind the upper areas of the wainscot. These fragments match the wallpaper currently on the gable ends of the Trophy Room, which was installed in 1905. Thus, it seems that the same wallpaper was hung on the walls of the original Front Hall and the gable ends of the Trophy Room in 1905. Additional information was obtained during the restoration of the paneled wainscoting in 1978.⁷⁰

On the south wall of the staircase, the 1905 wallpaper was used only in the area between the paneling and a molding strip that ran several feet above the paneling (see fig. 30). This molding matches the style of picture molding thought to have been used originally in the Drawing Room and Library, and so may be original material. It is secured with wire nails, however, which suggests that it was removed for the 1905 wallpapering and then reinstalled. Alternatively, the molding could date to 1905.

Photographs of the hall taken in 1919 and in 1948 suggest that the 1905 wallpaper remained on the walls until its removal during the 1950's restoration.⁷¹

The paneling of the original Front Hall also received a different finish in 1905. As stated previously, the oak woodwork in the hall—including the wainscot, doorway architraves, main staircase, and fireplace mantel—was originally finished by filling, staining, and waxing.

⁶⁹ Letter, [Mrs. Roosevelt] to John LaFarge, October 12, 1905.

⁷⁰ Matero, historic structure report. A wallpaper supplier's label was discovered in the southwest corner of the hall, still adhered to a piece of crating that had subsequently been used as a support when a wall gas pipe was disconnected. Since the house's lighting system was converted from gas to electricity around 1917, it is possible that this label relates to wallpapers that were supplied to the Roosevelts before that date.

⁷¹ Photograph of main staircase (1948), Sagamore Hill NHS files.

Mrs. Roosevelt apparently wanted that finish changed to orange shellac in conjunction with the addition of the Trophy Room. In September 1905, LaFarge wrote to the President concerning—among other issues—Mrs. Roosevelt's wishes concerning the paneling in the Front Hall:

Mrs. Roosevelt has issued her ultimatum about the finish of the 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.⁷²

Judging by this statement and an examination of the wainscot itself, the wainscot of the original Front Hall was refinished with orange shellac in 1905.

The original polychromy of the plaster arch over the entrance to the main-stair corridor was covered over at some point with graining, so that it would match the oak woodwork in the hall. It is not known when this was done; however, it is reasonable to assume that it occurred ca. 1905, during the addition of the Trophy Room and the refurbishing of the original Front Hall.

The woodwork remained unchanged during the occupancy of the Roosevelt family, with the exception of a temporary wood partition placed in front of the Trophy Room during winter months.⁷³ This was done during the 1919-48 period, apparently to preserve heat.

Alterations by the TRA

In the 1950's, the TRA cleaned and varnished the woodwork of the walls and ceiling, stripped the walls of their wallpaper and hung new wallpaper, and cleaned and polished the floor.⁷⁴ It also converted the original closet off the southeast corner of the main-stair corridor to a toilet. As will be discussed later, this action seems related to the concurrent removal of an original toilet from the Rear Hall.

National Park Service Alterations

Heavy visitor use of the main staircase led to the use of rubber treads, and made it necessary for the National Park Service to stabilize that element in 1964. However, the dry environmental conditions in the house at that time caused shrinkage of the wood used for stabilization, and further work was eventually required. In 1971, all previous stabilization materials were removed and replaced with new materials, which were flooded with a linseed-oil mixture to retard their drying out.⁷⁵ Dry conditions persisted, however, and by 1978, the oak paneling had deteriorated from lack of humidity. Therefore, a major restoration of the Front Hall was undertaken by the North Atlantic Region of the National Park Service between 1978-83. This work was based upon extensive fabric and finishes investigations conducted by members of the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center.

⁷² Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

⁷³ Photograph of Front Hall (ca. 1948), Sagamore Hill NHS files.

⁷⁴ Howell, "Outline Specification."

⁷⁵ Flickinger.

Perhaps the most extensive component of the project was the repair and refinishing of the woodwork and staircase. Repairs were made to the wall paneling in March 1978.⁷⁶ The latter involved removing the panel frames from the walls, repairing and cleaning the panels, and replacing them. The panels were reset in such a manner as to allow for expansion and contraction caused by fluctuating humidity level in the house. Four electrical outlets, two in the east wall and two in the west, were removed, and the holes patched with wood.⁷⁷ Repairs also were made to the two bottom steps of the staircase.

The refinishing of the hall woodwork was contracted to the Magna Painting Company of Brooklyn, New York.⁷⁸ The project included the cleaning and refinishing of all interior wood surfaces, including walls, ceilings, and main staircase.⁷⁹ An interior alkyd oil stain was used, similar to Rez Alkyd Interior Wiping Stain; its color was matched to the original woodwork after cleaning. After the staining, pure orange shellac (3 pounds cut, equal to Zindser Bull's Eye Shellac) was applied. The woodwork then was waxed with a carnauba paste wax equal to Butcher's Wax (Amber).⁸⁰ All work was completed by February 1979.⁸¹

The restoration also involved the printing and hanging of historic-era reproduction wallpaper on the wall areas above the paneling, except on the south wall of the staircase. This wallpaper was made to match the paper still on the gable ends of the Trophy Room. (As described previously, physical and photographic evidence indicated that this paper was hung in both rooms in 1905.) A sample of this is filed in the wallpaper collection at the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center (SAHI 01 WP011). It was reproduced in 1982 by Scalandre Silks, Inc.

Prior to the installation of the reproduction wallpaper, the wallpaper hung by the TRA ca. 1950 was removed by hand, using liquid wallpaper remover and warm water. The plaster was repaired with Structolite, Acryl 60, and plaster of paris, and then sized.⁸² The reproduction wallpaper was subsequently installed throughout most of the original Front Hall. The wall area between the wainscot and the molding strip on the staircase wall was not papered, as was done historically, but rather was painted the same color as the walls of the second-story hall. Presumably

⁷⁶ U.S. Government memorandum, Exhibit Specialist Michael Fortin to Regional Historical Architect, March 31, 1978.

⁷⁷ U.S. Government memorandum, March 31, 1978.

⁷⁸ Contract CX1600-8-0039, "Restoration of the Entrance Hall at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," July 21, 1978.

⁷⁹ Contract CX1600-8-0039, "Restoration of the Entrance Hall at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," July 21, 1978, Specifications, section 09902, p. 1.

⁸⁰ Contract CX1600-8-0039, "Restoration of the Entrance Hall at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," July 21, 1978, Specifications, section 09902, pp. 1-2.

⁸¹ "Letter of Substantial Completion," Contracting Officer, NARO, to Magna Painting Co., Inc., February 23, 1979.

⁸² U.S. Government memorandum, August 26, 1981.

this was done because the reproduction wallpaper used in the rest of the hall would not have been able to withstand the unusual wear along the stair.

Other 1978 restoration efforts included the reinstallation of the original brass doorknob on the south entrance door.⁸³ The stained-glass transom sections over the doorway were releaded, as part of a group of 13 stained-glass windows from Sagamore Hill that were restored in 1978.⁸⁴ The mantel was disassembled, reinforced, and reinstalled.⁸⁵ Finally, the mechanical systems in the house were updated, which addressed the entire problem of humidity control.⁸⁶

Three years later, the fireplace and hearth in the hall were repointed with a mortar mixture containing three parts mason sand, one part white Portland cement, and one-half part brick dust.⁸⁷ Also in 1981, the hall floors were refinished.⁸⁸ Two coats of shellac were used. The first coat was cut 60% shellac, 40% denatured alcohol. This was followed by a second coat cut 60%-40%. The floor then was varnished with two coats of Valspar Hi-Gloss varnish; the first coat contained 90% varnish and 10% thinners, while the second coat was 100% varnish. One coat of Butchers wax was used over the varnish, for protection.

Extensive updating of the house's electrical system was carried out in 1983. As part of this work, lighting in the Front Hall was to be updated as follows:

Original Hall

- existing non-period cord and plug connected incandescent lighting fixture to be removed from center hall, east side of ceiling;
- existing receptacle at main stairs to be removed, and existing wiring extended to new (type C) pendant incandescent cylinder fixture;
- switch controlling period ceiling fixture in hall extension to be removed (switch was located on north wall of hall, to right of entrance to hall extension), wiring to be disconnected at switch and spliced to maintain circuit continuity; and
- closet under main staircase: existing receptacle to remain, existing light switch to remain, existing incandescent lighting (wall) fixture to remain.

⁸³ U.S. Government memorandum, March 31, 1978.

⁸⁴ "Letter of Acceptance," NARO Contracting Officer, to Firebrick Construction and Sales Corp., concerning contract CX1600-8-0042, "Restoration of Leaded Glass Windows at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," February 23, 1978.

⁸⁵ U.S. Government memorandum, March 31, 1978.

⁸⁶ Wilson and Thielke. See also completion report, 1978, NAHPC files.

⁸⁷ U.S. Government memorandum, August 26, 1981.

⁸⁸ U.S. Government memorandum, August 26, 1981.

Hall Extension

- east side, south wall existing receptacle to be replaced with 20A, 125V grounding-type receptacle for portable transmitter control assembly on circuit 6;
- west side, south wall, existing receptacle to be removed;
- new incandescent wall lighting fixtures (type A switch control) to be installed at east and west sides of the north wall; and
- existing non-period incandescent lighting fixtures (cornice mounted) to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate provided, circuit continuity to be maintained where required for remaining equipment.⁸⁹

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring consists of the original narrow tongue-and-groove boards. These run east-west; a six-board border of a slightly different color runs around the perimeter of the floor.

Plaster Wall Areas

The upper one-quarter of the wall surface in the original Front Hall is covered with plaster dating to 1905.

Paneled Wall Areas

The lower three-quarters of the wall surface in the original Front Hall is covered with carved, raised, square panels of oak. The design of the paneling—from bottom to top—includes one large panel between the floor and the chair rail, and three small panels above the chair rail. This paneling is all original;⁹⁰ it conforms to the original Lamb and Rich plans, which call for the hall to be finished with “strongly marked quartered oak.”

The walls of the Front Hall extension are covered from floor to ceiling with flush paneling of black walnut dating to 1905. They thus match the walls of the Trophy Room, and not those of the original Front Hall.

⁸⁹ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for “Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...,” 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 4 of 12.

⁹⁰ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

Ceilings

The ceilings of the original Front Hall are sheathed with original tongue-and-groove matchboarding, intersected at frequent intervals by cased beams. The ceiling matchboards of the central portion of the hall run north-south, while those of the main-stair corridor run east-west. The original plaster "beam" over the entrance to the main-stair corridor remains intact. The ceiling of the hall extension consists of plaster installed by the TRA.

Doorways

There are five doorways in the central part of the original Front Hall: the south entrance, two doorways to the Drawing Room, one doorway to the hall extension, and one doorway to the Library. The main-stair corridor of the original Front Hall contains four doorways: one to the Dining Room, one to the Rear Hall, one to the closet beneath the main stair, and one to the toilet opposite the closet. The 1905 hall extension also has four doorways, one in each wall. The south doorway leads to the original Front Hall. The west doorway is the ca.-1905 secondary entrance. The north doorway is open to the Trophy Room. The west doorway is the former piazza doorway to the Dining Room.

The south entrance of the central part of the hall contains its original, heavy, oak Dutch door. The lower half of the door has three panels arranged horizontally; it hangs on two iron hinges, and is secured by its original brass knob. The upper half of the door, which also hangs on two iron hinges, has four small panels (two across by two down) surmounted by with one large light of frosted, etched glass. It is thought that this glass was installed when the original stained glass here was removed before 1904. It is stylistically similar to glass installed elsewhere in the house ca. 1905;⁹¹ there is no indication that the TRA changed the glass during its restoration ca. 1950. A document in the NAHPC files, entitled "Sagamore Hill: Interior Restoration Project Outline" and dated 1981-82, included the proposal to "replace [the] glazed front door window." This item was followed by a question mark; apparently the work was not done.

The Dutch door of the south entrance is flanked by original, double-hung sidelights having 16 small lights over a single, large light. The three-section transom above the door and the sidelights retains its original rose, pink, and green stained glass.

The major interior doorway architraves in the original Front Hall—the two to the Drawing Room, and those to the Library and Dining Room—are surmounted by paneled pediments, each one forming a shelf over its doorway. The architraves have a beaded molding profile that continues onto their plinth blocks. These doorways retain their large, original, wooden pocket doors having multiple panels and brass hardware. The doorway to the north hall extension has paneled jambs and no door.

The doorway to the Rear Hall contains a single, hinged door having seven panels. The doorways to the closet and lavatory contain single, hinged doors having six panels. All three doors are historic.

⁹¹ Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, July 31, 1989.

The appearance of all four doorways in the hall extension dates to the 1905 alterations. The south doorway—to the main part of the hall—is an original exterior doorway that was altered when it became an interior doorway. It has been described in connection with the central part of the Front Hall. The west entrance onto the piazza was created in 1905. Apparently, the Roosevelts wanted this new doorway to receive the Dutch door originally in the entrance at the north end of the Front Hall.⁹² This does not seem to have happened: post-1905 photographs show the present doorway treatment. This consists of a double French door with 10 lights per door, flanked by sidelights (three over one) and topped by a transom (four horizontal lights). Double screen doors having three panels per door exist on the outside of this doorway; these also appear in the historic photographs.

The east doorway in the hall extension—to the Dining Room—is another original exterior doorway that was altered for interior use. According to the original plans, the Parlor (Drawing Room) and Dining Room each featured a pair of glazed double doors opening onto the piazza. While the Drawing Room retains its pair of doors, those in the Dining Room were replaced with a pair of glazed interior doors, and the transom of their doorway was filled.⁹³

Windows

The only windows in the Front Hall are the sidelights and transoms of the two main entrances, which have been described in the section “Doorways.”

Main Staircase

A detailed description of the main staircase is contained in Norman Souder’s historic structure report of August 1964.⁹⁴ The following information is taken largely from that report.

The original, main staircase sits along the south wall of the corridor extending eastward from the central part of the original Front Hall. It extends only from the first to the second stories. (Ascent to the second story is by way of the rear staircase.) The straight run of 18 risers is broken by a landing located eight risers above the first story.

The entire staircase is of oak. The oak paneling on the other hall walls extends onto this wall, but reduces to dado height at the landing. A molding strip parallels the top line of the wainscot several feet above it. The millwork of the stair itself is ornate and late Victorian in style. The balusters are slender, decoratively turned, and closely spaced on the treads in an open-string fashion. The heavy newel is massively turned with swelled reeding on the shaft; it features a finial in an elongated onion shape, swirled and reeded above a series of turnings (fig. 31). The handrail also is heavily molded. It circles around the newel in volute fashion; ramps up to the landing; and continues on up to the second story, where it edges the open stairwell.

⁹² Letter, [Mrs.] Roosevelt to John LaFarge, October 12, 1905.

⁹³ Matero, historic structure report.

⁹⁴ Souder, 1965, pp. 13-14.

The main staircase is used by visitors for descent only, before exiting the house. Still, heavy visitor traffic since 1953 has created stress on the staircase. As stated previously, it was stabilized in 1964, and again in 1971, and repaired in 1978.

Fireplace

A special feature of the hall is the fireplace on the west wall of the main section. Its original mantelpiece is composed of a double shelf and paneled surmount, with the upper shelf supported by five brackets across the front and a fluted pilaster on each side. The lower shelf is supported by seven brackets. The brick surround consists of plain, running bond; it features a segmental rowlock arch over the firebox opening. The brick hearth has a center area of square glazed tiles laid in a diagonal pattern.

Furnishings

The built-in book case in the northwest corner of the hall does not appear in the original plans (as do other built-in features). However, it relates stylistically to the hall woodwork, and was probably added at that time or shortly thereafter.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

A period yellow-and-bronze stained-glass ceiling fixture hangs in the Front Hall extension, near the doorways to the Dining Room and Trophy Room. The central section of hall has three modern, surface-mounted "can" lights near the stairway. A working outlet is surface-mounted on the baseboard of the west wall, near the south doorway to the Drawing Room. Located below that outlet is a telephone outlet for the front visitors' desk.

Heating System

There are two historic floor registers adjacent to the fireplace, one on either side. One large, modern floor register sits near the east-wall doorway to the Dining Room; a modern wall register is embedded in the north wall.

Finishes

Floor: The present finish dates to the renovation of the floor in 1981. It consists of three coats of orange shellac and two coats of spar varnish. The treads and risers of the main stair are carpeted.

Walls: The upper, plastered wall areas of the original Front Hall are now covered with reproduction wallpaper installed during the 1979-83 restoration work. This paper is embossed, with a mottled-gold design. The research that led to the determination of this design as the historic one has been described in the previous section "Evolution."

Ceiling: The cased beams and matchboarding of the ceilings in the central section of hall and the main-stair corridor are finished to match the oak paneling in those areas (see below). The plaster ceiling in the Front Hall extension is painted white. Records from the TRA restoration indicate that

this ceiling was at one time papered. However, the paper was stripped and the ceiling was replastered, along with many other ceilings, during the 1950's.⁹⁵

Woodwork: The oak paneling in the original Front Hall is stained, shellacked, and waxed; this finish dates from the 1978-79 restoration of the woodwork.

Fireplace: The bricks of the fireplace surround are painted a reddish-rose color.

Summary Chronology: Room 101 (Front Hall and Main Staircase)

1885	floors: plaster walls areas: hall, corridor woodwork: plaster ceiling beam:	shellacked textured, painted red oak, stained & waxed polychromed & gilded
1905	floors: plaster wall areas, including above stair: hall, corridor woodwork: hall extension woodwork: plaster ceiling beam:	shellacked papered similar to present reproduction wallpaper shellacked black walnut, oiled oak-grained
ca. 1950	floors: plaster wall areas: all woodwork: hall extension ceiling:	cleaned & polished stripped & repapered cleaned & varnished stripped, plastered, painted white
1964	main staircase:	stabilized
1971	main staircase:	stabilized
1978	all woodwork:	repaired & refinished to match 1905 finishes
ca. 1981	floors: plaster wall areas:	shellacked & varnished stripped & repapered with mottled gold reproduction wallpaper to match 1905 wallpaper

Room 102 (Drawing Room/Parlor)

Situated west of the Front Hall, the Drawing Room (figs. 32-33) is bounded on the south, west, and north by the piazza. Two doorways in the east wall lead to the Front Hall; a double French door in the west wall opens to the piazza. There is a pair of windows in the south wall, a single window in the west wall, and a single window in the north. All four of these windows are

⁹⁵ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

surmounted by stained-glass transom lights. The fireplace is centered on the east wall, between the two doorways to the hall.

The Drawing Room, as aptly phrased in Dr. David Wallace's draft historic furnishings report for Sagamore Hill, was "clearly Mrs. Roosevelt's room, both in function and in appearance."⁹⁶ This was where she entertained her personal friends, enjoyed special times with her family, and kept her books and household records. As stated by Mrs. Reginald P. Rose in "The Sagamore Story," the Drawing Room was "dressy and charming."⁹⁷ In contrast to the other first-story rooms, this room is light, airy, and feminine.

Evolution

The Drawing Room—called the "parlor" by Lamb and Rich—was built essentially as planned. The woodwork was pine, as specified in the original plans. Nearly all of it remain intact today, based on the presence of only cut nails and consistent paint sequences.⁹⁸

The Lamb and Rich plans indicated that the west exterior doorway was to have included a transom filled with stained glass. The transom is now filled with wood. Apparently stained glass was never installed in the transom as intended: no holes for anchoring rods were found in the transom's sash frame, which paint evidence indicates is original material.⁹⁹ Early photographs offer little help, since curtains obscure the transom.

Historical photographs, as well as the accounts of Mrs. Reginald P. Rose—who was the restoration consultant in 1953—suggest that the walls were probably always wallpapered, although the papers were occasionally painted over. The earliest known photograph (ca. 1898) shows the room papered with a bold floral frieze above a picture molding and a lighter field below.¹⁰⁰ The original ceiling was probably plaster, based on references in family papers to "Kalsomine[ing] the parlor ceiling" in 1893.¹⁰¹ This cannot be confirmed: the 1978-83 Park Service investigation and restoration determined that investigation behind the tin ceiling would cause too much damage. The original cornice featured a decorative rope design, as seen in early photographs.

⁹⁶ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 44.

⁹⁷ Rose, pp. 26, 29.

⁹⁸ Matero, historic structure report.

⁹⁹ Matero, historic structure report.

¹⁰⁰ During the 1981 Park Service investigation of this room, a large area of this field paper was found to have survived on the west wall, behind the built-in bookcase on this wall. A section of the wallpaper was removed for study, and the remainder was preserved in place. A color slide of the wallpaper in situ, and two photographs of the sample, are in the NAHPC wallpaper collection. The actual sample is presumably retained in the park's curatorial collections. See also Matero, historic structure report.

¹⁰¹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 44, ref. 3.

The earliest known use by the Roosevelts of the term "Drawing Room"—rather than "Parlor"—seems to date from the redecoration of the room in 1901, when Mrs. Roosevelt wrote:

My redecorated drawing room is a great success. You would scarcely know the room. The paint is blue grey, the floor bare with a few rugs and skins. The curtains blue, and the tiles of the fireplace red.¹⁰²

This description, and a comparison of the interior views taken in 1898 and 1904, indicate that the walls were a solid blue color after the 1901 redecoration. The 1987 paint analysis (Appendix F) confirmed this, and indicated that the woodwork was painted a darker blue. It is known that some type of wallpaper was present in 1901, because seams are visible in the 1904 photograph. Spills of blue paint found on the bare, original plaster walls suggest that the ca.-1898 patterned wallpaper was simply painted over in 1901, rather than being removed and replaced by a solid blue paper.

This redecoration included the installation of a metal ceiling and cornice. It is known that the Roosevelts purchased a "ceiling" from the Iron City Metal Ceiling Company in July 1900, and that it was installed the following April.¹⁰³ The original rope-design wood cornice molding must have been reused, since it appears in the 1904 interior photograph.

New wallpaper and paint were applied in 1906,¹⁰⁴ but the basic 1901 scheme of solid blue walls and darker blue trim appears to have been retained (Appendix F). The original picture molding may have been removed as part of this work. The room is documented as having only been redecorated one more time, in 1923. Although Mrs. Roosevelt's letters of the time suggest that a great deal of work was to be done,¹⁰⁵ the 1987 paint analysis indicates that the 1906 wallpaper was retained and painted blue; the woodwork was painted white. The 1901 metal ceiling probably was removed at that time, along with the rope molding. In any case, the picture molding, rope molding, and metal ceiling and cornice all were gone by 1948 when the TRA examined the room.¹⁰⁶

Both the TRA restoration and the present scheme were intended to represent the appearance of the room after its 1901 redecoration.

According to recommendations made in 1973 for refinishing the floor, the finish of the Drawing Room floor—unlike that in other rooms—was a very dark brown (almost black) glossy varnish stain or enamel, with bare light wood underneath (exposed in worn areas).¹⁰⁷ It was suggested that this finish be touched up with oil-based interior (quick-drying) black gloss enamel and dark brown varnish stain, mixed to match the existing color. The mixture would be applied only to the worn areas; the edges were to be rubbed with boiled linseed oil to blend them into the

¹⁰² Wallace, 1987 draft, pp. 45-46, ref. 13. See also Matero, historic structure report.

¹⁰³ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 44, ref. 8.

¹⁰⁴ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 46, ref. 16.

¹⁰⁵ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 47, ref. 29.

¹⁰⁶ Rose, p. 29.

¹⁰⁷ Trip report, Regional Architect to Director, Northeast Region, June 21, 1973.

surrounding finish.¹⁰⁸ Preparation was to include sanding by hand and wiping with mineral spirits before staining.

A 1981 memorandum refers to refinishing of the floors.¹⁰⁹ Based upon this reference, and upon the fact that the floor is presently lighter in color than it was in 1973, it is presumed that the Drawing Room floor was stripped and refinished in 1981.

The four stained-glass transoms over the windows in the Drawing Room were rereaded in 1978.

As part of the 1983 electrical contract, the lighting was to be updated as follows:

- south wall, east end: existing period incandescent wall fixture to remain;
- south wall, west end: existing receptacle to remain for existing period table lamp fixtures, existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48-volt panel "TPA" on circuit 2;
- west wall: existing receptacle to remain for existing period table lamp fixture, existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48-volt panel "TPA" on circuit 2; and
- north wall: existing period incandescent wall fixture to remain.¹¹⁰

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring consists of narrow, tongue-and-groove, softwood boards running east-west. It features the same type of border—six boards wide—as seen in the Front Hall.

Walls

The walls are of plaster; unlike many of the rooms in the house, the Drawing Room appears to retain its original plaster walls. There is no dado or wainscot per se, but raised wood panels are located below the windows. The walls also feature a baseboard with an ovolo cap molding, and cornice and picture moldings.

The cornice and picture moldings were installed during the 1953 TRA restoration, to replace original historic moldings that had disappeared sometime between 1904-1948. Judging by the early photographs, the present cornice molding appears to be a fairly accurate replacement. Physical evidence indicates that the same is true of the present picture molding. The historic picture molding

¹⁰⁸ Trip report, Regional Architect to Director, Northeast Region, June 21, 1973.

¹⁰⁹ Trip report, Chief, Historic Preservation, to Associate Regional Director, P&RP, December 18, 1981.

¹¹⁰ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 4 of 12.

left paint profiles on the sides of the window architraves in the room. These profiles indicate: (a) that the picture molding was an original feature of the room (judging by the absence of early paint within the profile); and (b) that the reproduction molding matches the original one in both profile and placement.¹¹¹

Ceiling

The Drawing Room ceiling is of pressed metal in a waffle design, with a coved egg-and-dart cornice molding also of metal. The present ceiling and cornice were installed during the TRA restoration, to replace a similar ceiling and cornice installed in 1901 but later removed.¹¹²

Doorways

There are three doorways in the Drawing Room. Two are located in the east wall, flanking the fireplace on this wall and leading to the Front Hall; the third sits near the north end of the exterior west wall.

Unlike the other front rooms, the Drawing Room has doorway architraves that display the less-elaborate (secondary) molding profile used in the rear first-story rooms and in the second-story rooms. The two east-wall doorways each contain one sliding pocket door. These doors are wide and paneled; they have recessed brass handles.

The west-wall exterior doorway contains double wooden French doors that open onto the piazza. Each door contains six lights above a solid lower panel, and has a brass knob identical to that of the front (south) door in the Front Hall.

During the historic period, all three doorways featured velvet portieres. The hardware for the brass rods on which these curtains hung remains above the doorways.

Windows

There are four windows in the Drawing Room, excluding the glazed double door. Two paired windows are centered on the south wall. A single window is located near the south end of the west wall, while another single window is centered on the north wall.

The architraves of all four windows match those of the doorways. All four windows feature one-over-one, double-hung sashes, and have stained-glass transoms above them. The stained glass is blue and yellow for the south and north windows, and red and blue for the west window.

All of the sashes appear to be original, including the stained-glass transom lights over the windows.¹¹³ These are marked with the word "color" in the original plans, as is the transom light of the west-wall doorway.

¹¹¹ Matero, historic structure report.

¹¹² Rose, p. 29.

¹¹³ Matero, historic structure report.

The historic photographs show curtains at the windows of the Drawing Room. The hardware for these remains on the windows' architraves.

Fireplace

As indicated previously, a fireplace is centered on the east wall of the Drawing Room. It has a carved pine mantel with a mirrored overmantel. The mantelshelf is supported by a carved bracket at either end, and is surmounted by mirrors of beveled glass resembling paneling. A row of six recessed shell designs is carved out across the front of the mantelpiece. The firebox surround exhibits rectangular, red glazed tiles set in a running bond pattern. The hearth is of square red tiles with a narrow border in a sunflower motif. There is a narrow bronze edging around the firebox opening.

Furnishings

A large built-in bookcase sits on the west wall between the French doors and the window. The bookcase is not original, but it is believed to have been in place by 1898, based on photographic and physical evidence. It appears in its present location in the earliest views of the room (ca. 1898). It is secured to the wall with cut—rather than wire—nails. Finally, only the earliest paint layer (yellow-cream) is present on the area of the original baseboard protected and covered by the butt end of the book case's lower molding edge. This yellow-cream paint is also seen as a line on the plaster wall behind the book case, marking the top edge of a section of original baseboard that was removed when the case was installed.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

The lighting in the Drawing Room is supplied by two electrified gas wall fixtures—one on the south wall and one on the north—and several gas table lamps. The gas arms of the wall lights are replacements; the backplates are original.¹¹⁴

Heating System

There are four floor registers. Two are located near the fireplace, one on either side; these are historic. The one in the northeast corner and the one in the southwest corner are both modern. There is a motion-detection device situated over both east-wall doorways.

Finishes

Floor: The floor of the Drawing Room appears to have always been finished with a pigmented shellac or varnish, reapplied over the years. As indicated previously, the present finish of three coats of orange shellac was applied by the National Park Service in 1981.

¹¹⁴ Rose, p. 36.

Plaster Walls: The walls are covered with TRA wallpaper that was painted light blue by the National Park Service during its 1981 restoration of the Drawing Room. As stated previously, this treatment is thought to be the one used in 1901; it is based upon an investigation of finishes conducted prior to the restoration.¹¹⁵

Ceiling: The metal ceiling and cornice are both painted off-white.

Woodwork: The original color of the woodwork was yellow-cream. This color is still visible in some places on the west-wall baseboard: the bookcase built here before 1898 included a lower molding that butted against the baseboard, thus protecting the baseboard paint in that area. However, Mrs. Roosevelt's redecoration of the room in 1901 caused the woodwork to be painted "grey blue." Paint analysis indicates that this was a darker blue than the paint used on the walls. Both of the east-wall pocket doors and the west-wall French doors also were painted blue; the latter was proved via paint samples taken from the doors' decorative butt hinges.

Summary Chronology: Room 102 (Drawing Room)

1885	floor: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	varnished with pigmented varnish papered (floral wallpaper with dominant frieze) plastered painted (cream)
1901	walls: ceiling: woodwork: fireplace:	earlier wallpaper probably painted light blue pressed-metal ceiling added, painted light gray painted (blue-gray) new red tiles installed
1906	walls: woodwork:	repapered (probably light blue) repainted (probably blue-gray)
1923	walls: ceiling: woodwork:	1906 wallpaper probably painted light blue tin ceiling probably removed painted (white)
1953	floors: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	cleaned and polished stripped and repapered (light blue) replacement metal ceiling installed painted (blue, darker than walls)
1981	floors: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	refinished repainted (light blue) repainted (off-white) repainted (darker blue)

¹¹⁵ Interior finishes analysis, 1978-81.

Room 103 (Trophy Room/North Room)

The spacious Trophy Room, also called the North Room, was added in 1905 (figs. 34-36 and Appendix C). It is long and rectangular in plan. At the south end is a raised platform level with the floor of the Front Hall. Two steps at either end of the platform descend to the level of the Trophy Room floor. A rectangular bay window is located on the west elevation.

The Trophy Room has probably been the most publicized room in the house, for several reasons. It is located at the north end of the Front Hall, and so it is seen immediately by persons entering through the main south doorway. It is of expansive size, and filled with rich woodwork. With Ionic columns flanking significant features, it is stylistically a classicized version of Queen Anne. The high, beamed ceiling, however, exerts a Medieval influence. Finally, the Trophy Room is the one most closely identified with the spirit of Theodore Roosevelt. Filled with hunting trophies, books, paintings, flags, and furniture, the room has remained virtually unchanged over the years. No formal architectural investigation has thus been conducted.¹¹⁶

Evolution

The Trophy Room was designed in early 1905 by Roosevelt's friend C. Grant LaFarge, son of the painter John LaFarge, and was completed by the fall of the same year. No construction drawings of the room were available at the time of this writing. However, since the room has undergone very few alterations, its present appearance reflects closely its original one.

The room was built at a lower level than the rest of the house, so that its high ceiling and roof would not obstruct the view from the second-story windows of the main house. Windows contained double-hung sashes; Theodore Roosevelt specified that he and Mrs. Roosevelt wanted "windows that open up and down with outside blinds."¹¹⁷ The 1964 historic structure report by Helen MacLachlan describes some of the deliberation—over costs and types of wood to be used—that took place between the President and the architect in January 1905.¹¹⁸ LaFarge's plans included the use of "Tindalo wood and mahogany log" for the fireplace and "four pillars."¹¹⁹ Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt wished to build the room "as cheaply as possible." In the end, the 40-by-30-foot room was built as originally conceived by LaFarge.¹²⁰

Wallcoverings installed in the Trophy Room at the time of its construction included a Japanese leather wallpaper, which was used on the panels of the east, west, and south walls, and a woven-look wallpaper, which was used on the gable ends of the north and south walls. The Japanese

¹¹⁶ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 54.

¹¹⁷ MacLachlan, p. 6.

¹¹⁸ MacLachlan, pp. 5-6.

¹¹⁹ MacLachlan, pp. 5-6.

¹²⁰ MacLachlan, pp. 5-6.

leather wallpaper was purchased from Fuller and Company of New York City.¹²¹ An embossed paper made to simulate leather, it had a glossy dark orange background with a raised, gilded foliate pattern outlined in black. (A sample of this wallpaper is contained in the NAHPC wallpaper collection.) The “woven” paper displayed a gold ground with a black weave. This also was purchased from Fuller and Company; it was called “muslin” in the bill.¹²² The same wallpaper was used in the Front Hall during the historic period (1905).¹²³

The addition of the Trophy Room resulted in significant alterations to the Front Hall and its original north entrance to the house. Essentially, an extension of the hall was created, to connect the original hall to the Trophy Room. The north doorway became an interior doorway between the hall and the extension; a new exterior doorway was created in the west wall of the extension. The north wall of the extension received a wide doorway leading to the Trophy Room.

Only a few months after the completion of the Trophy Room—in April 1906—it was discovered that the fireplace chimney did not draw properly, and it had to be rebuilt.¹²⁴ Other than that, the Roosevelt family made virtually no changes to the Trophy Room.

In 1950-52, the south wall—formerly the north exterior wall of the original house—was insulated by the TRA.¹²⁵ The small attic area over the Trophy Room ceiling also was insulated during the TRA restoration.¹²⁶

By 1952, areas of the wallpaper panels had come loose. In that year, the panels were glued and pasted back to the walls, then washed.¹²⁷ At the same time, all woodwork of the walls, including the small adjoining hall, were rubbed with steel wool, waxed and polished, and the panels were “touched up.”¹²⁸ The floor also was “touched up,”¹²⁹ and the plaster ceiling over the south platform was given one coat of “U.S. Ceiling flat.”¹³⁰

¹²¹ Invoice, Fuller & Company, New York City, “as per contract of June 15th, 1905.”

¹²² Invoice, Fuller & Company, New York City, “as per contract of June 15th, 1905.”

¹²³ Matero, historic structure report.

¹²⁴ Wilshin, *Historic Resource Study*, p. 99.

¹²⁵ Souder, 1965, p. 1.

¹²⁶ Souder, 1965, p. 1.

¹²⁷ Howell, “Outline Specification.”

¹²⁸ Howell, “Outline Specification.”

¹²⁹ Howell, “Outline Specification.”

¹³⁰ Howell, “Outline Specification.”

The Trophy Room floor was not included in the group of first-story floors refinished in 1981. The 1983 electrical contract provided for some updating in the Trophy Room, as follows:

- alcove: two existing non-period incandescent wall fixtures to be removed from beams;
- south wall: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped and a blank plate to be provided, circuit continuity to be maintained for remaining equipment where required
- north wall: two existing outlets to be removed from center of wall;
- east wall, to west of fireplace: existing receptacle to remain for existing period table lamp fixtures; existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48 volt panel "TPA" on circuit 2; and
- east wall, south end: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped, and a blank plate to be provided, circuit continuity to be maintained for remaining equipment where required.¹³¹

The room was thoroughly cleaned by the park in 1986.¹³²

Floor

The Trophy Room floor consists of the usual narrow, tongue-and-groove floorboards.

Plaster Wall Areas

Because of the high ceiling in the room, the lower portions of the north and south gable ends are exposed. These areas—above the wall paneling, but below the ceiling—consist of plaster covered with wallpaper. This wallpaper is described in more detail in the section "Finishes—Walls," below.

Paneled Wall Areas

Except for its gable ends, the room is completely paneled in a variety of woods—mahogany, black walnut, swamp cypress, and hazel.¹³³ Large panels exist on the east, west, and south walls; these are covered with Japanese leather wallpaper. (Again, this wallpaper is described in the section "Finishes—Walls.")

The wall treatment includes a heavy, molded baseboard in two parts, and a deep wooden cornice. This cornice, which extends around the room, is a simplified version of the Tuscan order. Its cymatium has a large bead between fillets; its corona consists of one wide and one narrow fascia; its bed molding contains a cyma recta with fillets below; and its frieze is a plain fascia.

¹³¹ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 4 of 12.

¹³² Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 54.

¹³³ MacLachlan, p. 7.

The wall treatment also features a number of engaged columns and pilasters that "support" the cornice in the room. Some of these are used in conjunction with freestanding Ionic columns. For example, there is a pilaster located on each of the east and west walls, adjacent to the steps that descend from the south platform. These pilasters line up with two freestanding columns located along the outer edge of the platform, on the opposite sides of the steps from the pilasters. A balustrade runs between the two freestanding columns, guarding the outer edge of the platform.

The wall treatment on the north elevation displays the same basic symmetry: two windows at either end of the wall are each flanked by a pilaster on their outer edges, and an engaged column on their inner edges. Centered in the upper section of the wood paneling between the two windows is a composition-plaster ornament consisting of an eagle and laurel wreath; it is identical to the one on the exterior north wall.

The west and east walls are similarly related. The west-wall entrance to the bay-window alcove is centered between two pairs of engaged columns in the west wall. The east wall has a fireplace centered between two pairs of engaged columns. The fireplace itself will be described in greater detail shortly.

Ceiling

The ceiling of the Trophy Room is high, being located well above the tops of the walls. Thus, the ceiling actually consists of two canted side sections and a top horizontal section. The ceiling is supported by 10 sets of cased beams. These are evenly spaced, and run east-west, following the shape of the ceiling. The surface of the ceiling itself is sheathed with wide, light-colored, tongue-and-groove boards, also running east-west. The wooden ceiling of the bay-window alcove reflects the lines of its hipped roof. The ceiling over the south end platform is plaster.

Doorways

A wide doorway without door in the south wall connects the south platform with the hall extension. In the west wall is the wide entrance to the bay-window alcove.

Windows

There is one window at either end of the south entrance platform, in the east and west walls. These have nine-over-nine, double-hung sashes. The bay window in the alcove along the west wall contains three windows that have nine-over-one, double-hung sashes. The north wall has two windows, one at either end, featuring 12-over-16 sashes.

Fireplace

The fireplace mantel is supported by pilasters and has a molded shelf. The paneled overmantel is carved, and it holds a painting that is surmounted by a composition-plaster eagle ornament. The fireplace surround is of green and white marble.

Bay-Window Alcove

This alcove, on the west wall, is a rectangular space that features a bank of three windows in its west wall and bookcases on its north and south walls. The elaborate columned entrance to the alcove has been described previously in the section "Paneled Wall Areas."

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

There are two working electrical outlets in the Trophy Room: one on the east wall, adjacent to the fireplace, and one on the south wall, adjacent to the entrance. There also are three blanked electrical outlets in the room: one on the west wall, and two on the north wall. One light switch is located at the southeast column.

Heating System

A Honeywell thermostat is located on the southeast column. There is a post-1948 register in the south wall, and two in the east wall, one on either side of the fireplace.

Finishes

Floor: The narrow floorboards in the Trophy Room are stained and varnished to match those of the hall.

Walls: The large panels on the east, west, and south walls retain their original (1905) Japanese leather wallpaper. The north and south gable ends walls likewise retain their 1905 woven-look wallpaper. Both of these wallcoverings have been described in the section "Evolution."

Ceiling: The wooden ceiling elements of the Trophy Room have been finished in the same manner as the woodwork in that room. The plaster ceiling over the south platform is painted white.

Woodwork: Most of the woodwork elements in the Trophy Room have a natural, waxed finish. The carved overmantel of the fireplace and the composition-plaster elements ornamenting the woodwork are gilded. All finishes are original to the room.

Summary Chronology: Room 103 (Trophy Room)

1905	floor:	shellacked
	walls:	sheathed with various woods, wax finish; panels and gable ends wallpapered
	ceiling:	paneled and waxed, except for plaster over south platform
	woodwork:	various woods, wax finish
1950's	floor:	"touched up"
	walls:	waxed and polished; panels "touched up"; wallpaper panels reglued and washed
	ceiling:	plaster over south platform painted white
	woodwork:	waxed and polished

1986 floor:
walls: cleaned and waxed
ceiling:
woodwork: cleaned and waxed

Room 104 (Dining Room)

The Dining Room (figs. 37-38) is situated northeast of the Front Hall. Its shape is semi-octagonal: its southwest and southeast corners are cut off by diagonal walls. Doorways connect the Dining Room with the main-stair corridor, the Front Hall extension, and the Pantry. There are two windows in the room—one in the north wall, and one in the east wall. The fireplace is located in the diagonal southeast wall, adjacent to an alcove set into the south wall.

The Dining Room at Sagamore Hill is a lavish example of Queen Anne design, combining a rich variety of interior finishes that includes carved wood paneling, ceiling and wall papers, molded tiles, and bronzed and polychromed plaster.

Evolution

The room appears to have been built according to the originally proposed plans, and finished with the ash woodwork specified by Lamb and Rich.¹³⁴ A wood-paneled dado covered the lower third of the wall areas. The upper wall areas were papered with an embossed, red and gold Japanese leather wallpaper. This paper is seen in situ in the earliest views of the room (1885 and 1904), and can be dated stylistically to the 1880's. A picture molding encircled the room at about three-quarter height, dividing the upper walls into field and frieze areas. Paper also was used on the areas of the ceiling located between the exposed beams of the ceiling. An exterior doorway in the west wall, leading to the piazza, featured a stained-glass transom.¹³⁵ Lighting was provided by four gaslight wall fixtures, two on the south wall and two on the north wall.

The south wall contained an alcove whose entrance featured chamfered corners and a plaster lintel arch seated on impost brackets. As with the plaster beam in the entrance hall, paint analysis indicates that the arch and impost brackets were originally polychromed with red and green grounds and "gilded" with bronzing powders.¹³⁶ The chamfered corners also were gilded. This treatment was later covered with graining, but an area of intact gilding was uncovered on each impost bracket

¹³⁴ Matero, historic structure report.

¹³⁵ Matero, historic structure report. The stained glass is seen in a photograph of the room that appeared in the September 1907 issue of *Broadway Magazine*, but which was obviously taken before 1905 and later published with the article.

¹³⁶ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

where the picture molding abutted it.¹³⁷ Traces of bronzing powders found on the surviving original wallpaper indicate that the plaster was painted after the wallpaper was installed, but before the picture molding was attached.

A few changes occurred in 1905, as a consequence of the addition of the Trophy Room and Front Hall extension. At that time, the original exterior doorway in the west wall of the Dining Room became an interior doorway, leading to the new hall extension. The double exterior French doors here were replaced with double interior French doors, and the exterior-type threshold was replaced. The doorway's original stained-glass transom also was infilled with paneling at this time. Physical evidence that the paneling was a later addition consists of exterior painted brick behind the paneling over the doorway.¹³⁸

The alcove arch and impost brackets may have been grained to match the surrounding woodwork at this time. As stated previously, it is thought that the similarly designed plaster arch in the Front Hall received its grain-painting in 1905.

Shortly after the addition of the Trophy Room, the original hinged door in the east-wall doorway to the Pantry was modified to swing in both directions. A 1904 photograph of the southeast corner of the dining room shows the door before it was modified. The mortises on the doorway frame left by the original hinges have been patched with dutchmen. Cuts had to be made in the floor to receive the new hinge mechanism.¹³⁹ There is no exact date for the change; it obviously occurred after 1904, according to the photograph cited above.

Photographs taken between 1905 and 1914 suggest that the Dining Room underwent little change during that period. The next major work seems to have occurred in 1923, when Mrs. Roosevelt had the room repapered. The Japanese leather paper was stripped from the walls, according to a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt to Kermit dated April 8, 1923:

The painters and paperers are "doing their darndest." The dining room walls are bare. The drawing room is ready for the onslaught. I shall hold the fort in the library. It is too cold to open the north room.¹⁴⁰

The paper applied in 1923 was probably the light-colored floral paper found on the walls in 1948 by the TRA.¹⁴¹ The ceiling also was repapered in 1923.¹⁴²

¹³⁷ Matero, historic structure report.

¹³⁸ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹³⁹ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁴⁰ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 73.

¹⁴¹ Photograph of Dining Room (1948), Sagamore Hill NHS files.

¹⁴² Interior finishes analysis, 1978-81.

Sometime between 1919-48, the four gaslight wall fixtures were replaced by electric lighting fixtures with arms.¹⁴³

The next major redecorating was carried out by the TRA in the 1950's. The light-colored floral paper was removed, and replaced with a green, white, and red paper in a small floral pattern.¹⁴⁴ The ceiling paper was not removed.¹⁴⁵ The woodwork in the room was cleaned and given one coat of varnish.¹⁴⁶ The lift mechanism for the dumbwaiter behind the fireplace was removed, and the dumbwaiter itself was closed up. The electric lighting fixtures installed by the Roosevelts between 1919-48 were removed and placed in storage at Sagamore Hill.¹⁴⁷ Period gaslight fixtures were obtained, electrified, and installed in their stead.¹⁴⁸

Few alterations were made during the next several decades. In 1973, it was observed that the brick hearth of the fireplace was sinking slightly; it was agreed that the hearth should be watched.¹⁴⁹ Also, white cloth apparently was applied to the panels of the ceiling at some point; such cloth was found in place during the 1978-81 Park Service investigation.¹⁵⁰

The Dining Room was restored to its historic appearance by the Park Service in 1981-83. As with the restoration of the other major first-story rooms, this work was preceded by an intensive documentary and physical investigation conducted by the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center in 1978-81.

The largest component of the restoration work was the printing and hanging of historic-reproduction wall coverings on the plaster wall areas and ceiling. As indicated previously, it is known that the original (1885) wallpaper in the Dining Room was an embossed, red and gold Japanese leather paper. This paper appears in several early photographs of the Dining Room, and pieces of it were discovered underneath the original picture molding during the 1978-81 investigations. Based on this information, a reproduction wallpaper was executed for the Dining Room by Scalandre Silks, Inc., and applied to both the field and frieze areas of the walls.¹⁵¹

¹⁴³ Photograph of Dining Room (1948), Sagamore Hill NHS files.

¹⁴⁴ NAHPC wallpaper project.

¹⁴⁵ NAHPC wallpaper project.

¹⁴⁶ Howell, "Outline Specification."

¹⁴⁷ Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, 1987.

¹⁴⁸ Rose, pp. 35-36.

¹⁴⁹ U.S. Government memorandum, Regional Architect to Director, Northeast Region, June 21, 1973.

¹⁵⁰ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁵¹ NAHPC wallpaper project.

Preparation of the walls prior to papering involved the removal of the 1950's wallpaper by hand, with a solution of liquid wallpaper remover and water, using scrapers.¹⁵² The walls were then washed with warm water and vinegar. The plaster was repaired with a mixture of Structolite, Acryl 60, and plaster of paris, and sizing was applied.

In addition, the 1978-81 investigation found the fragments of two distinct papers on the flat areas of the ceiling.¹⁵³ In the 1904 photograph, the ceiling displays a light-colored paper with a mottled pattern; a similar paper appears in a 1914 photograph.¹⁵⁴ The first of the two fragments found matched this description; it thus was reproduced and applied to the flat areas of the ceiling. Some fragments of the historic paper, and samples of the reproduction wall and ceiling papers, are held in the NAHPC wallpaper collection.

Another aspect of the 1981 restoration work was the refinishing of the floor.¹⁵⁵ The floorboards were stripped with Zip-Strip and steel wool, and washed and cleaned with denatured alcohol. They were then sealed with three coats of orange shellac. The first coat was 40% denatured alcohol and 60% shellac; the second coat was 80%-20%; and the third coat was 100% shellac. Butcher's wax was used as a final, protective coating.

Most of the woodwork in the room needed only to be washed with a nonionic detergent and warm water, and given one coat of Butcher's wax.¹⁵⁶ This included the fireplace mantel.¹⁵⁷ The windows required more care. They were stripped with Zip-Strip and cleaned with denatured alcohol. They were then stained with chestnut oil stain to match the existing woodwork and varnished for protection. Their sash cords were replaced,¹⁵⁸ and sash locks were reproduced and installed.¹⁵⁹ The plaster arch and impost brackets of the alcove entrance were regrained to match the surrounding woodwork, then sealed with B-67.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵² U.S. Government memorandum, August 26, 1981.

¹⁵³ The NAHPC wallpaper files contain fragments of three papers labeled as having been taken from the Dining Room ceiling. The oldest of the three papers, however, displays a colorful design that was used elsewhere in the house as a frieze paper. This suggests that the sample in question did not come from the Dining Room ceiling, but perhaps from the Drawing Room frieze. This probably represents an error in labeling. The second of the three papers in the files appears to be the one seen in the 1904 and 1914 photographs, and so is thought to have been the historic ceiling paper.

¹⁵⁴ Matero, historic structure report.

¹⁵⁵ U.S. Government memorandum, Gene Goldsmith to E. Blaine Cliver, August 8, 1981.

¹⁵⁶ U.S. Government memorandum, August 8, 1981.

¹⁵⁷ U.S. Government memorandum, August 8, 1981.

¹⁵⁸ U.S. Government memorandum, August 8, 1981.

¹⁵⁹ "Sagamore Hill: Interior Restoration Project Outline," 1981-82, NAHPC research files.

¹⁶⁰ U.S. Government memorandum, August 8, 1981.

The cast-iron grill of the register in the lower south wall west of the alcove was prepared and given a coat of high-gloss black spray paint.¹⁶¹

Two years later, the 1983 electrical contract provided for the following work to be done in the Dining Room:

- south wall: on either side of recessed wall area for side board, existing period incandescent [wall] lighting fixture to remain, existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48 volt panel "TPA" on circuit 4.¹⁶²

Present Appearance

Floor

The floor is composed of the usual narrow, tongue-and-groove boards. There is a six-board border around the edge of the room.

Plastered Wall Areas

The upper two-thirds of the walls in the Dining Room consist of plaster covered with wallpaper. A picture molding is located three-quarters of the way up the wall. This molding is original and intact, judging by the lack of finishes on elements where the molding butts up against them.¹⁶³ The placement of the picture molding creates a frieze-like area between the molding and the cornice, which is located at ceiling level. The cornice is 6 inches deep, and displays a cove and bead molding.

The entrance to the alcove in the south wall is especially ornamented. Its corners are chamfered; these terminate in impost brackets that "support" a molded lintel arch. Both the impost brackets and the arch molding are original and made of plaster.

Paneled Wall Areas

A wood-paneled dado covers approximately the lower third of the walls. As stated previously, the wood is ash, as specified in the Lamb and Rich plans. The dado design consists of two panels arranged vertically; it is capped by a molding having oval paterae alternating with fluted rectangles.

¹⁶¹ U.S. Government memorandum, August 8, 1981.

¹⁶² Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 4 of 12.

¹⁶³ Matero, historic structure report.

Ceiling

The ceiling is ornamented with a grid of wooden beams intersecting at right angles. These beams are approximately 2-1/2 inches deep, and also have a cove and bead molding, like the cornice. The rectangular areas between the beams consist of plaster covered with paper.

Doorways

The Dining Room is served by three doorways. A large opening in the diagonal southwest wall leads to the main-stair corridor of the Front Hall. Another large doorway in the west wall connects with the Front Hall extension. A standard-size doorway in the east wall leads to the Pantry. Doorway surrounds are elaborate, as in the hall, with elaborate (primary) architrave moldings and friezes containing small, square panels.¹⁶⁴ The surround of the southwest doorway also features a heavy lintel with bead molding that forms a shelf over the doorway. Again, this is a design also seen in the hall.

The southwest doorway contains a sliding, wooden, paneled pocket door. This door is heavy, having 10 panels and brass hardware, like the two in the east wall of the Drawing Room (which also open to the Front Hall). The west doorway features the double French doors installed in 1905 (see "Evolution," above). Each door has 10 panes of glass and glass door knobs.¹⁶⁵ The east doorway has a seven-paneled door that is hinged to swing in both directions. As stated previously, the door was originally hinged to open only into the Dining Room (see Appendix A).

Windows

The Dining Room has two windows, one in the north wall and one in the east. Both feature the primary type of architrave moldings, and contain one-over-one, double-hung sashes that are original to the room. Below each window opening—as in the Drawing Room—is a four-paneled section of wainscot. Above each window is a brass curtain rod similar to those over the windows of the Drawing Room.

South-Wall Alcove

An interesting original feature of the Dining Room is the alcove set into the south wall. The entrance to the alcove has chamfered edges and a molded plaster arch "supported" on plaster impost brackets, similar to the plaster beam over the main staircase in the Front Hall.

Fireplace

The Dining Room fireplace is situated in the diagonal southeast wall of the room. Stylistically, it is a combination of other fireplaces in the house—an mix of classical, Gothic, and Queen Anne details.¹⁶⁶ The wood-paneled overmantel is carved in the Eastlake manner. This

¹⁶⁴ Matero, historic structure report.

¹⁶⁵ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁶⁶ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

combination of motifs is repeated in the panels and cap molding of the dado. The fireplace surround is rimmed with square terra-cotta tiles, each molded in a sunflower motif.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

There are four gaslight-type wall fixtures in the Dining Room. Two of these are electrified; they sit on the south wall, one on either side of the alcove. Two matching fixtures, not electrified, sit on the north wall. (In 1979, two holes for gas pipes were found on the north wall.¹⁶⁷) The backplates of all four fixtures are original; the arms are replacements.¹⁶⁸ There is a blanked wall outlet on the north wall near the window.

Heating System

The room's one heat register sits in the lower south wall west of the alcove. It has a black cast-iron grill and porcelain border.

Finishes

Floor: The Dining Room floor has a stained and shellacked finish dating from 1981.

Plaster Areas: The upper two-thirds of the walls, including the frieze area, are covered with an embossed, red and gold Japanese leather wallpaper. This paper is a 1983 reproduction of the wallpaper used in the Dining Room from 1885 to 1923.

Ceiling: The mottled off-white paper covering the flat areas of the Dining Room ceiling is a 1983 reproduction of the paper thought to have been used there at least from 1904 to 1914.

Woodwork: The original, intact woodwork in the Dining Room is stained and varnished. This includes the sashes of the windows. The chamfered corners of the south-wall alcove entrance are gilded; the arch and brackets of the entrance are presently grained-painted to simulate the other woodwork in the room.

Fireplace: The tiles of the fireplace surround are painted reddish-brown.

Summary Chronology: Room 104 (Dining Room)

1885	floor:	softwood, shellacked
	walls:	red and gold Japanese leather wallpaper
	ceiling:	light-colored, mottled paper
	woodwork:	ash, stained and waxed
	alcove chamfers:	gilded
	plaster arch, imposts:	polychromed and gilded

¹⁶⁷ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁶⁸ Rose, p. 36.

1905	same as above, plus - west door: east door:	exterior glazed door changed to interior glazed door; transom paneled over changed from hinged door to swinging door
1923	walls: ceiling:	repapered light color floral repapered light color
1950's	floor: walls: woodwork:	cleaned and polished repapered green floral pattern cleaned and varnished one coat
1981	floor: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	refinished repapered with 1885 reproduction wallpaper repapered with 1885 reproduction paper cleaned and varnished one coat

Room 105 (Pantry)

The Pantry is located north of the Rear Hall, between the Kitchen and the Dining Room. It is L-shaped in plan, with a main rectangular section and a south ell. Doorways in the west and east walls of the main area lead to the Dining Room and Kitchen, respectively. A doorway in the south wall of the ell connects with the Rear Hall. There are two windows in the north wall of the main area—one just to the east of center, the other further west—and a “pass-through” for food in the east wall. Cabinetry runs along most of the wall surfaces.

The Pantry, Kitchen, and original Laundry (now used as a staff office) constitute the service wing of the house. Rooms within the service area of a Victorian home were typically not publicized or photographed. Consequently, there are no photographs of these rooms at Sagamore Hill taken prior to the TRA's acquisition of the house.

The Pantry's principal functions were meal service and food storage. Food that did not require refrigeration was stored in a cupboard on the south wall of the main area, next to the Kitchen doorway. Dishes and glassware used in the Dining Room were stored in another cupboard on the west wall of the ell. This was called a “china closet” on the original plan. The ell also contained a safe on the east wall, in which household valuables were kept.

Evolution

The original plan for the Pantry (Appendix A) indicates that the main area was to be about the same size as it is today. However, the south ell was to be larger than it is today, with a diagonal southwest section of wall. The Pantry was in fact built along these lines, but a number of changes were made concerning the furnishings in the room.

The north wall of the Pantry was built as proposed. A sink cabinet sat at the east end, and a closet at the center; these remain intact today.¹⁶⁹ The original plan also shows a cupboard at the west end of the north wall. Although this cupboard is not now extant, three pieces of physical evidence indicate that it was in fact built. First, as will be discussed shortly, the window now in this location was not built until ca. 1905. Second, the southwest corner of the adjacent original closet was chamfered sometime after its construction.¹⁷⁰ Third, the adjacent original closet has a molding along its west side that is attached with wire nails dating to ca. 1905. This indicates that the cupboard shown in the 1883 plan was constructed, but was removed ca. 1905 to make room for a window.

Many of these elements occurred along the west wall. Starting at the Dining Room doorway and working south, the original plan called for a curved shelf; a short dividing wall; china-cupboard shelving that ran along the west, diagonal southwest, and south walls of the ell; and a window in the south wall above the cupboards, admitting light from the Rear Hall.

Drawings prepared by the TRA ca. 1950 (Appendix B) and the physical evidence indicate that the curved shelf and the short dividing wall were never built.¹⁷¹ The same sources suggest that the present china cupboard—on the west wall only—is the original one. The decision to not extend the cupboard onto the southwest and south walls seems related to still another change: as will be discussed shortly, it appears that a doorway was built in the south wall, instead of a window.

The east wall was constructed mostly as drawn, except that a “pass-through” for food was installed just south of the doorway to the Kitchen.

On the south wall of the main area, the original plan called for the food cupboard here to abut the east wall. As built, however, the cupboard stopped short of the wall, to make room for the “pass-through” in the east wall.¹⁷² A curved section of counter connected the “pass-through” with the food cupboard. The cupboard also did not extend as far west as drawn, judging by the TRA drawing of the first story, and by the original, undisturbed condition of the present cupboard.

The doorway to the Dining Room contained a door that swung into that room; the doorway to the Kitchen held a door that swung in both directions.¹⁷³ The north wall held only one window, east of center.

In terms of original finishes, the floor was shellacked. Most wall areas consisted of plaster above a beaded, tongue-and-groove wainscot with baseboard and cap molding. The plaster was painted turquoise blue; the wainscot was stained and shellacked. Most of these elements remain in place today. The diagonal southwest and south walls of the ell appear to have been sheathed with

¹⁶⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 87.

¹⁷⁰ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁷¹ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁷² Wallace, 1987 draft, pp. 86-87.

¹⁷³ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

tongue-and-groove boards painted turquoise blue, to match the plaster walls. The woodwork of the doorways and windows was stained and varnished to match the wainscot.

A number of alterations seem to have been made to the Pantry around 1905. The west-wall door to the Dining Room was converted to a two-way swinging door. A second window was added to the north wall of the Pantry, at the west end. This window is clearly not original: its surround differs from that of the east window in the room. The date of 1905 is based upon three pieces of evidence. Wire nails were used to attach the window enframingent.¹⁷⁴ The sash hardware is early 20th-century, rather than late 19th-century, in design.¹⁷⁵ Finally, only the original blue paint is found on the wall behind the sill apron board.¹⁷⁶ As mentioned previously, the creation of this window probably caused the removal of an original north-wall cupboard.

It is probable that the present cupboard at the north end of the west wall was built when the adjacent north-wall window was installed ca. 1905. This cupboard has different panel moldings and later-type hardware; it may have been built to compensate for the loss of the original north-wall cupboard caused by the addition of the window.¹⁷⁷

It is also likely that the Pantry floor was covered with linoleum at about this time. A fragment of linoleum was found under the east baseboard of the Pantry. A larger piece of identical design was found under the sink in the Kitchen.¹⁷⁸ As will be discussed in connection with the Kitchen, that room's linoleum has been dated to ca. 1905.

The most significant alterations to the Pantry took place ca. 1950. The TRA's effort to make Sagamore Hill into a museum house prompted it to move the rear staircase and straighten the Rear Hall.¹⁷⁹ The south tip of the Pantry's ell was incorporated into the new Rear Hall; the Pantry's original southwest and south walls were removed, and a new south Pantry wall was built. As discussed below, this work apparently involved the reuse of the old southwest wall's sheathing and the old south wall's doorway. The safe originally in the ell was moved to the closet of Room 107.

Following this work, the remainder of the Pantry was restored to its 1901-09 appearance by the TRA. The original plaster walls and ceiling were repaired and given two coats of paint. The walls were painted turquoise blue; the ceiling was painted white.¹⁸⁰ The woodwork was cleaned

¹⁷⁴ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁷⁵ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁷⁶ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁷⁷ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁷⁸ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 87.

¹⁷⁹ Compare 1883 and ca.-1950 first-floor plans (Appendices A and B).

¹⁸⁰ Howell, "Outline Specification."

and varnished.¹⁸¹ A heat-sensitive continuous copper cable was installed around the perimeter of the ceiling, for the purpose of fire detection.¹⁸²

At some point, the two-way swinging door originally in the east doorway to the Kitchen was removed. This door is now in storage.¹⁸³

The 1983 electrical contract provided for the following updated electrical work to be done in the Pantry:

- south wall, west of doorway: existing non-period cord and plug, connected incandescent [wall] lighting fixture to be removed;
- south wall, east of doorway: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring taped and blank plate provided, circuit continuity to be maintained for remaining equipment where required;
- east wall, north of doorway: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring taped and blank plate provided, existing period incandescent [wall] lighting fixture to remain, existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48 volt panel "TPA" on circuit 5; and
- southeast corner: new 15A, 120V single pole toggle switch.¹⁸⁴

Fabric and finishes investigations were conducted in 1981,¹⁸⁵ and an additional finishes analysis was performed in 1987 (Appendix F).

Present Appearance

Floor

The floor consists of yellow pine, tongue-and-groove floorboards. These appear to be the original flooring material.

¹⁸¹ Rose, p. 31, and Howell, "Outline Specification."

¹⁸² Howell, "Outline Specification."

¹⁸³ Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, 1987.

¹⁸⁴ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 4 of 12.

¹⁸⁵ Interior finishes analysis, 1978-81.

Plastered Wall Areas

Most of the Pantry walls consist of plaster above a matchboard wainscot. The east wall of the ell is entirely plaster; this is where the safe originally sat. The south wall of the ell is of wood (see below).

The Pantry plaster is mostly original, albeit with some patching. The south wall of the main area was shortened during the TRA remodeling. Thus, most of the plaster on this wall dates to that time. Paint evidence indicates that the wall plaster inside the food cupboard here is original.¹⁸⁶

Paneled Wall Areas

The wainscot on the west, north, and east walls of the Pantry is original to 1885.¹⁸⁷ The south wall of the ell is completely sheathed with vertical, tongue-and-groove boards 4-1/2 inches wide. This wall, as stated previously, was built by the TRA. However, the vertical sheathing boards on this wall are original to the Pantry, because they bear the original turquoise-blue paint found elsewhere in the Pantry.¹⁸⁸ It is thought that these boards originally covered the diagonal southwest wall of the ell, and that they were reused by the TRA.¹⁸⁹

Ceiling

The plaster ceiling is original, having been patched ca. 1950.

Doorways

There are three doorways in the Pantry, excluding the closet door. One in the west wall of the main area leads to the Dining Room; one in the east wall of that area leads to the Kitchen; and one in the south wall of the ell leads to the Rear Hall. The architraves of the west and east doorways are original; they have the same secondary molding profile with corner blocks as used in the other service rooms and Rear Hall.

The south wall of the ell was built ca. 1950, so the same date must be applied to the doorway in this wall. However—as with the sheathing boards on this wall—the doorway enframingent appears to be original material reused ca. 1950. The 1987 paint analysis (Appendix F) found numerous layers of paint on the doorway frame, with the first layer being the original turquoise blue seen on other wall surfaces in the Pantry. There is no door in this doorway, but rather a barrier gate.

¹⁸⁶ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁸⁷ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁸⁸ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁸⁹ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

All hardware is intact, with hinges, knobs and hooks dating to 1885.¹⁹⁰

Windows

Of the two windows in the north wall, the east one over the sink is original and bears its original hardware. The one west of the closet appears to have been added ca. 1905 (see "Evolution," above).

Furnishings

The Pantry contains a great deal of original cabinetry. Elements on the north wall include the 1885 wooden sink cabinet, with sink on the west side and counter on the east side. The sink is copper lined with hammered-in tin. The interior of the storage space below is also lined with tin. This space retains an interesting original feature: a decorative arch on brackets, bearing its original shellac finish.¹⁹¹ The closet to the left of the sink counter also is original. As stated previously, there may have been an original cupboard west of the closet that was removed when a window was installed here ca. 1905.

The food "pass-through" with sliding door in the east wall, and the rounded shelf below it, appear to be original and undisturbed, as does the adjacent food cupboard on the south wall of the main area.¹⁹² The cupboard consists of a base cabinet with solid sliding doors, topped by a section having glazed sliding doors.

The shelves on the east wall of the ell may be original; although the safe originally sat on this wall, there is room below the shelves for it.

The china closet on the west wall appears to be original. It also has a base cabinet with solid sliding doors and an upper section with glazed sliding doors. As indicated in the section, "Evolution," the paneled cupboard at the north end of the west wall may have been added ca. 1905, when the west window was installed in the north wall of the Pantry.

The safe originally in the Pantry, moved by the TRA to the Staff Kitchen (Room 107), was moved back into the Pantry in the 1980's. It sits on the south wall, facing west, near the doorway to the hall.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

There is an electrified gas fixture on the east wall near the doorway to the Kitchen, and one modern lighting fixture above the doorway. A blanked electrical outlet exists on the south wall, and a blanked ceiling outlet at the center of the room.

¹⁹⁰ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁹¹ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

¹⁹² Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

Communication Systems

A period telephone sits on the west side of the food cupboard on the south wall of the main area. Meant to replicate the one present in 1902, it was donated by the New York Telephone Company.¹⁹³ A similar device is attached to the west side of the north-wall closet; this is a ca.-1900 intercom to the stable. A speaking tube in the east wall—still operative—served various rooms.

Finishes

Floor: The floorboards in the Pantry are heavily varnished. They presumably were last varnished during the TRA-period alterations.

Walls: All of the plaster wall surfaces in the Pantry bear turquoise-blue paint applied by the TRA. The wood-sheathed south wall of the ell is treated similarly. This paint color is the historic one; evidence of it remains on all of the above-cited elements. As stated previously, this means that the TRA reused original wood sheathing when it rebuilt the south wall of the ell ca. 1950.

Woodwork: All of the other woodwork in the Pantry is stained and varnished. This includes the wainscot and its cap, the baseboard, the doorways and their doors, the windows, and the cabinetry. (The interior of the north-wall closet is painted, having been finished in this manner since ca. 1905.) This treatment is similar to the historic one for the woodwork, which used shellac instead of varnish. The bracketed arch under the sink retains its original shellac finish.

Summary Chronology: Room 105 (Pantry)

1885	floor:	yellow pine, shellacked
	walls:	plaster, painted turquoise blue and glazed
	ceiling:	same as walls
	woodwork:	wainscot - same as walls; all other - stained and varnished
1905	floor:	linoleum
	walls:	painted rose cream and glazed
	ceiling:	same as walls
	woodwork:	same
1919-48	floor:	varnished or linoleum
	walls:	painted off-white and glazed
	ceiling:	same as walls
	woodwork:	same
1950's	floor:	varnished
	walls:	painted turquoise blue
	ceiling:	painted white
	woodwork:	same

¹⁹³ Rose, p. 31.

Room 106 (Kitchen)

The Kitchen is located at the east end of the Rear Hall, adjacent to the Pantry. Doorways in the west wall lead to the Pantry, a closet, and the Rear Hall. Doorways in the east wall access Rooms 107 (Staff Kitchen) and Room 108 (Staff Office). The south and north walls each contain two windows; the west wall features the service hatch discussed in connection with the Pantry. A fireplace is centered on the east wall.

Evolution

The Kitchen was apparently constructed mostly as designed. The walls consisted of plaster above a matchboard wainscot with baseboard, similar to that used in the Pantry. The plaster was painted with a cream-yellow oil paint; this is known from paint analysis of the fireplace wall, which retains its original plaster and paint sequence (sample P218). All woodwork was originally shellacked.

The 1883 plans show a closet located in the middle of the west wall. This utility closet is extant today. The plans also show another closet, at the south end of the east wall. This closet apparently was never built; its doorway led directly to the Laundry. The plans also show a two-way swinging door in the west-wall doorway to the Pantry. This door has since been removed, but it clearly did exist: marks on the floorboards indicate the removal of the door's spring and pintle hinge, which were located under the flooring.¹⁹⁴ As indicated previously, this door is now in storage at the park.¹⁹⁵

Lead pipes originally supplied water to the Kitchen sink, which was located on the north wall. These pipes were carried by decorative cast-iron brackets mounted onto beaded boards that ran up the north wall above the sink, along the ceiling to the hot-water tank, and along the upper west wall. Paint analysis indicates that the boards were originally shellacked, and the metal brackets japanned and highlighted with bronzing powders (P208). The lead pipes appear to have been unpainted.

The color scheme of cream-colored walls was used throughout the years, with little variation. However, all woodwork was painted green by about 1905. Although the TRA stripped and refinished the woodwork ca. 1950, traces of earlier paints were found on the wainscot under the Kitchen sink. Paint sample P221 was taken from this area; it shows a sequence of original orange shellac, followed by light green, yellow ocher, and brown varnish. This suggests that the woodwork color during the historic period (1901-1909) was light green.

Physical evidence suggests that the Kitchen floor—and probably the Pantry floor—was covered with linoleum at an early date, if not originally. This can be concluded on the basis of the unworn condition of the floorboards in general, tack-hole evidence along the perimeter of the room, and the discovery of a large fragment of early linoleum on the floor of the sink cupboard. (A similar

¹⁹⁴ Matero, historic structure report.

¹⁹⁵ Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, 1987.

fragment of linoleum was also found in the Pantry.) The linoleum displays a geometric pattern, and is stamped with the name "American Linoleum" on the back. This fragment can be dated before 1924, based on pieces of dated newspaper found adhered to the top of the linoleum. Thus, the date ca. 1905 seems a plausible one for the linoleum. A sample of the Kitchen linoleum is held in the curatorial artifacts collection at Sagamore Hill.

Paint analysis indicates that the fireplace bricks were painted a reddish-brown color at a very early date, if not originally.

The only subsequent changes made by the Roosevelt family were apparently those of necessity. Basically, they included the installation of new water pipes,¹⁹⁶ and the introduction in 1924 of a new cooking range much like the original one. Thus, the Kitchen retained its late-Victorian look to the very end of Mrs. Roosevelt's life,¹⁹⁷ and was essentially unchanged when the TRA acquired the house. Still intact at that time were the original flooring, woodwork, sashes and hardware, water-pipe brackets, the sink and hot-water tank, and several speaking-tube terminals.¹⁹⁸

The room was modified somewhat in the 1950's by the TRA. All of the original plaster walls except for the chimney breast were covered with plasterboard, and a flat ceiling molding was installed.¹⁹⁹ The west wall was altered structurally when the original basement stair was relocated. The result was that the original Kitchen doorway to the stair now opened into the Rear Hall, while the original Kitchen doorway to the Rear Hall was closed up. These alterations are recalled by the presence of nonhistoric wainscot that was installed on the west wall to fill the former Rear Hall doorway.²⁰⁰ The new boards are narrower than the original ones, and are secured with wire nails, rather than cut nails.²⁰¹ All of the woodwork was stripped and refinished with a dark resinous coating identified as "varnish" in the specifications.²⁰² A heat-sensitive copper cable was installed around the perimeter of the ceiling, as in the Pantry.

An update of the lighting was proposed as follows in the 1983 electrical contract:

- south wall: existing non-period cord and plug connected incandescent [ceiling] lighting fixture to be removed;
- south wall: existing period incandescent [wall] lighting fixture to remain, existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48 volt panel "TPA" on circuit 6;

¹⁹⁶ Matero, historic structure report.

¹⁹⁷ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 92.

¹⁹⁸ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 92.

¹⁹⁹ See Appendix F.

²⁰⁰ Matero, historic structure report.

²⁰¹ Matero, historic structure report.

²⁰² Matero, historic structure report, and Howell, "Outline Specification."

- south wall: existing receptacle to remain for existing period table lamp fixture, circuit 5;
- west wall, north end: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped, blank plate to be provided, circuit continuity to be maintained where required;
- north wall: existing period incandescent [wall] lighting fixture to remain, circuit 6;
- east wall, to right of doorway to Room 108: existing light switch to remain; and
- east wall of closet: new 20A, 125V grounding-type duplex receptacle (C-10) to be installed.²⁰³

There have been no further changes since the TRA restoration.

Present Appearance

Floor

The Kitchen floor consists of narrow, yellow-pine, tongue-and-groove floorboards that are stained and varnished. This flooring appears to be original and undisturbed, except for a large replacement area in front of the range (probably due to stove-use wear). The present finish dates from the refinishing of the floor by the TRA. It is the Park Service's intention to reproduce the linoleum when possible.²⁰⁴

Plaster Wall Areas

As stated previously, the original Kitchen walls were plaster above a matchboard wainscot with baseboard. The TRA installed plasterboard over the plaster of all wall areas except the east-wall chimney breast. This is the situation today. Investigation under the TRA plasterboard indicates that the original plaster walls still survive, and that they exhibit their full paint history.²⁰⁵

Paneled Wall Areas

The original matchboard wainscot and baseboard are still visible and intact on all four walls, except for the patched area on the west wall where the original Rear Hall doorway was closed up.

²⁰³ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 4 of 12.

²⁰⁴ U.S. Government memorandum, Superintendent, Sagamore Hill NHS, to Executive Director, Theodore Roosevelt Association, July 22, 1981.

²⁰⁵ Matero, historic structure report.

Ceiling

The ceiling plaster dates to the TRA restoration.²⁰⁶ There is a blanked outlet in the center of the ceiling, possibly for gas. A slender exposed beam, or pipe board, with beaded edge runs from east to west, carrying water pipes across the ceiling. Another similar beam, originating from the north wall and also carrying water pipes, abuts the first beam at a 90-degree angle.

Doorways

There are five doorways in the kitchen—three in the west wall and two in the east wall. All five are original, but the south doorway in the west wall was changed from a basement-stair doorway to a Rear Hall doorway ca. 1950. A sixth original doorway further south in the west wall was closed up at that time.

All doorway casings have the same secondary molding profile as used in the Pantry and Rear Hall. As stated earlier, the north doorway in the west wall—to the Pantry—lacks its original two-way swinging door, which is in storage. The other two west-wall doorways—to the closet and Rear Hall—contain six-paneled doors hinged to open in one direction only. The same is true of the doors in the east-wall doorways, to the Staff Kitchen and Staff Office.

Windows

There are four windows—two in the north wall and two in the south wall. All four are original; have casings with the same secondary molding design as those of the doorways; and contain one-over-one, double-hung sashes. As mentioned previously, the service hatch for food located in the east wall appears to be original, despite its absence from the Lamb and Rich drawings.

Furnishings

The only piece of built-in cabinetry in the Kitchen is the sink cabinet, located on the north wall.

Fireplace and Range

The fireplace on the east wall has a very tall firebox, with a stone lintel and hearth. A 1924 cook stove sits inside the firebox. This stove—long thought to be original to the Kitchen—is actually a replacement of an earlier, similar stove. It bears manufacturer's marks as follows: PERFECT 112E, RICHARDSON 7 BOYNTON CO. The two-chamber cooking range is intact and undisturbed, as are the associated sheet metal shelf and tin hood.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

Electrical equipment in the Kitchen includes: one blanked outlet at the north end of the west wall; one switch on the east wall adjacent to the doorway to the former porch (Room 107); one blanked outlet in the center of the west wall; and two electrified gas lighting fixtures with a single arm and bowl, one on the north wall over the sink, and one centered on the south wall.

²⁰⁶ Howell, "Outline Specification."

Plumbing Fixtures

The Kitchen sink is located on the north wall. A 6-foot-tall hot-water tank sits on the east wall, north of the fireplace. Both the sink and the hot-water tank are original to the Kitchen. Both appear to be galvanized, and they bear manufacturers' marks as follows:

sink: E.G. BLAKSLEE 7 CO. 48 IN. (on sink back)²⁰⁷

hot-water tank: J.L. MOTT IRON WORKS, N.Y. (on the cast-iron base)

The original utility closet located in the middle of the west wall contains a modern slop sink.

As indicated previously, the original lead pipes that supplied water to the Kitchen sink were attached to beaded boards that ran along walls and ceiling. The pipes were secured to the boards by decorative iron brackets. Most of the lead piping has been replaced; a small length remains in situ at the south end of the west wall. However, many of the original brackets survive, as well as the paint ghosts of missing brackets. These give clear indication of the location of the original pipes.

Heating System

The Kitchen is heated by two hot-water radiators on the south wall and one on the north wall.

Communication Systems

There are five speaker-tube terminals located above the east wall service hatch. Three of the tubes have circular porcelain frames; the porcelain rings are missing from the other two).

Finishes

Floor: The narrow, tongue-and-groove floorboards are stained and varnished. This treatment dates from the TRA restoration of ca. 1950. As stated earlier, the Kitchen floor may have been covered with linoleum originally; it almost certainly was that way by 1905.

Walls: The plasterboard walls and plaster chimney breast of the Kitchen are painted yellow.

Woodwork: All woodwork, including wainscot and baseboard, doorways and doors, windows, and the sink cabinet, is dark-stained and varnished.

Ceiling: The ceiling displays the white paint applied by the TRA.

Fireplace and Range: Both the brick of the fireplace's firebox appear to have been painted a red-brown or red color from an early date, and perhaps even originally (paint sample P089). The tin hood of the range is painted black.

²⁰⁷ Matero, historic structure report.

Summary Chronology: Room 106 (Kitchen)

1885	floor:	yellow pine, stained and shellacked
	walls:	plaster, painted cream-yellow and glazed
	ceiling:	same as walls
	woodwork:	stained and shellacked
	pipe boards:	same as woodwork
	water pipes:	same as walls
	pipe brackets:	japanned and highlighted with bronzing powders
	sink back:	galvanized iron
	hot-water tank:	same as walls; copper base
	fireplace brick:	unpainted or red-brown
1905	floor:	linoleum
	walls:	pale rose-cream color, glazed
	ceiling:	same as walls
	woodwork:	painted light green
	pipe boards:	same as woodwork
	water pipes:	same as walls
	pipe brackets:	same as walls
	sink back:	galvanized iron
	fireplace brick:	dark red
1919-48	floor:	linoleum or varnish
	walls:	buff
	ceiling:	buff
	woodwork:	light green or yellow ocher
	water pipes:	same as walls
	pipe boards:	same as woodwork
	pipe brackets:	same as walls
	sink back:	galvanized iron
	fireplace brick:	red-brown
	hot-water tank:	same as walls; base painted black
	new range [1924]:	hood painted black
1950's	floor:	linoleum removed, original floorboards revarnished
	walls:	plasterboard installed; painted yellow ocher
	ceiling:	white
	woodwork:	stripped, stained, and varnished
	water pipes:	same as walls
	pipe boards:	same as walls
	pipe brackets:	same as walls
	sink backsplash:	black
	fireplace brick:	red

Room 107 (Staff Kitchen and Closet)

The Staff Kitchen is located at the northeast corner of the east wing. It is not interpreted or shown to the public.

This room was created ca. 1952, when the TRA expanded and enclosed an original exterior rear porch that was recessed into the north side of the house. It functioned as a servant's entrance, giving access to Room 106 (Kitchen) and Room 108 (the original Laundry Room). In addition, a large closet in the east wall served as a "refrigerator closet," or walk-in ice box, for the storage of ice from the ice house immediately outside the rear of the main house. The closet is now a utility closet. The iron safe, originally located in the Pantry, is now kept in this closet.

Evolution

The original rear porch that later became the Staff Kitchen was constructed as designed by Lamb and Rich (see Appendix A). Being recessed into the body of the house, it was surrounded on its west, south, and east sides by the brick exterior wall of the house. Each of these sides contained one doorway, which led to the Kitchen, the Laundry, and the refrigerator closet, respectively. The porch's north wall—which contained a wide arched opening—consisted of the exterior granite foundation with red brick above. The porch had a wood floor and steps.

Since this porch was originally an exterior one, its woodwork was painted to match other exterior woodwork. Paint samples from the jambs of all three doorways have the same chromochronology, in which the first layer is the greenish-black exterior trim color used in 1885. As will be discussed shortly, the granite foundation, brick water table, and brick walls were not painted.

The refrigerator closet off the east side of the porch was always an interior space. Paint analysis indicates that the plaster walls and the woodwork of the refrigerator closet were not painted originally.

The refrigerator closet was altered first. The window presently in the closet's north wall apparently was installed ca. 1906. The window does not appear here in the original plans; the first paint layer on its sill is the gray paint known to have been applied to exterior trim elements ca. 1906 (P244). This would have been a logical time for the window to have been installed, since the rear porch was added to the east side of the house at about that time. At the same time, all of the closet woodwork seems to have been painted: the first layer on the original doorway architrave is the ca.-1906 exterior gray (P245).

Neither the porch nor the refrigerator closet was altered for many years thereafter. The paint samples from the doorways of the Staff Kitchen show that the porch's woodwork received the gray exterior paints used from ca. 1906 until 1948. This also was true of the doorway architrave inside the closet. The window sill in the closet, however, has white and cream-colored paints subsequent to its ca.-1906 gray (P244). These match the paints on the walls of the closet (P243), suggesting that the closet walls were not painted until after 1906, and that they continued to be painted light colors through 1948.

When the TRA obtained Sagamore Hill, they repainted it using a dark-green paint on the exterior trim. This color is found in all of the woodwork samples from the present Staff Kitchen. It thus seems that the exterior repainting occurred before the TRA decided to expand and enclose the porch to make a staff kitchen. The same paint apparently was applied to not only the woodwork but also the walls of the former refrigerator closet.

The TRA conversion of the porch to a kitchen involved the retention of the original north wall and its arched opening, and the construction of a new section north of that wall. The walls of the new section were finished with plaster. The west, south, and east brick walls of the old, south half of the room were plastered to match; the old granite and brick north wall was not plastered. Asphalt tile was laid on the floors of both the north and the south sections. As in the Pantry and Kitchen, a heat-sensitive fire-detection cable was installed around the perimeter of the original, south section of ceiling.

After the kitchen was created, all of the walls—including the old north wall—and the woodwork were then painted a cream color. The walls of the closet were primed white and painted an ocher color; the woodwork was painted a cream color. As stated in Chapter III, "Porches and Balconies," a new exterior porch was then added to the north side of the new Staff Kitchen, with steps on the east side.²⁰⁸

The Staff Kitchen was painted two more times: light green, at an unknown date, and pale yellow, by the National Park Service. The closet was not included in either of these efforts.

The lighting in Room 107 was to be updated as part of the 1983 electrical contract work as follows:

- west wall: fluorescent [wall] lighting fixture to be installed;
- closet: existing incandescent lighting fixture to remain on west wall; and
- closet: new 30A, 120V single pole toggle switch to be installed on north wall, and connected to override a new time switch for panel "TPA" (T-20).²⁰⁹

Present Appearance

Floors

The floor of the Staff Kitchen consists of asphalt tiles over wooden floorboards. The tile probably was installed by the TRA when it created the Staff Kitchen. The floorboards under the tile at the south half of the room may be the original porch floorboards, or they may have been replaced ca. 1950. The floorboards under the tile of the added north half of the room definitely date to ca.

²⁰⁸ MacLachlan, p. 9.

²⁰⁹ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System..." 1983, drawing no. 419/800,400, sheet 4 of 12.

1950. Beneath the floor of this half is a crawl space open to the outside, enclosed only by latticework.²¹⁰

The floor of the former refrigerator closet features the same tile. The floorboards under this tile also could be original, or date to the ca.-1950 creation of the adjacent Staff Kitchen.

Walls

As indicated previously, the Staff Kitchen is divided by a brick wall running east-west and containing an arched opening. This wall was the original north exterior wall of the original rear porch; the arched opening was the entrance to that porch. The arch springs from what appear to be impost blocks of cut stone. These are actually portions of the granite foundation of the original north exterior wall. The original denticulated brick water table separating the foundation from the brickwork above is still extant.

All of the other walls in the room are of plaster. In the south half of the room, the plaster was applied over the exterior brick walls of the original porch. The plaster of the north half of the room dates to the creation of the Staff Kitchen ca. 1950.

Ceiling

The ceiling is comprised of two sections—one south of the arch, the other running north from the arch to the ca.-1950 porch. The area south of the arch consists of tongue-and-groove board sheathing with a cove cornice molding; this appears to be the original porch ceiling. The ceiling area north of the arch is a modern, dropped ceiling dating from ca. 1950.

Doorways

The south half of the Staff Kitchen has three doorways, one each in its west, south, and east walls. The west and south doorways contain wood doors having seven panels. The east doorway—to the refrigerator closet—has a six-panel wood door and a transom opening now infilled with wood. Paint analysis indicates that the jambs and doors of these three doorways remain from 1885, while the architraves date to ca. 1950. Inside the closet, the doorway to the Staff Kitchen retains its original architrave.

The north half of the Staff Kitchen has a doorway in its north wall that was part of the ca.-1950 construction work. This doorway's door has three panels below a single pane of glass.

Windows

The north half of the Staff Kitchen contains one window, in its east wall. This window is posthistoric, having been created when the porch was enclosed ca. 1950. It contains one-over-one, double-hung sashes. Another window can be found in the north wall of the closet. It contains one fixed sash with four lights. As stated previously, this window is not original, but was probably installed ca. 1906.

²¹⁰ Trip report, Regional Architect to Director, Northeast Region, June 21, 1973.

Furnishings

The closet retains original shelving on its west and south walls.²¹¹ All of the other equipment and furnishings in the Staff Kitchen date to the TRA creation of the room ca. 1950. These items include a sink, a stove, a refrigerator, as well as base and wall cabinets on the south, west and north walls, and a safe.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

A fluorescent lighting fixture on the west wall dates from the 1983 electrical work at Sagamore Hill. An incandescent lighting fixture sits on the west wall of the closet, with a switch on the north wall.

Heating System

There is a 1950's radiator on the east wall, north of the arch.

Finishes

Walls: All of the walls of the Staff Kitchen are painted pale yellow, including the brick wall with arch. This is the finish applied by the National Park Service in the 1960's. The only paint below the yellow is the cream paint applied by the TRA after it created the room ca. 1950. This means that the exterior granite foundation, the brick water table atop the foundation, and the brick walls above the water table were not painted prior to the TRA period.

The walls of the former refrigerator closet, as stated earlier, retain the other paint applied by the TRA ca. 1950.

Ceiling: Both sections of the Staff Kitchen's ceiling—the tongue- and-groove south section, and the dropped north section—are white. The color of the closet ceiling is white, also.

Woodwork: The woodwork of the Staff Kitchen is comprised of the doorways, windows, and cabinets. All of these elements are painted pale yellow, to match the plaster walls. The doorway architrave and window sill inside the closet retain the cream-colored paint of ca. 1950.

Summary Chronology: Room 107 (Staff Kitchen)

1885	exterior porch	
	floor:	painted wood
	walls:	unpainted brick
	ceiling:	tongue-and-groove wood, painted
	doors:	wood, painted red or dark greenish-black

²¹¹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 103; Appendix A.

	refrigerator closet		
	floor:		wood
	walls:		unpainted plaster
	woodwork:		unpainted wood
1907	exterior porch		
	woodwork:		painted gray
	refrigerator closet		
	woodwork:		painted gray
1919-48	exterior porch		
	woodwork:		painted gray
	refrigerator closet		
	walls:		painted white
	woodwork:		painted gray
ca. 1950	exterior porch		
	woodwork:		painted dark green
	closet		
	walls:		painted dark green
	woodwork:		painted dark green
ca. 1953	staff kitchen		
	floor:		asphalt tile
	walls:		painted a cream color
	ceiling:		painted white
	woodwork:		painted a cream color
	closet		
	walls:		painted an ocher color
	woodwork:		painted a cream color
1960's	staff kitchen		
	walls:		painted pale yellow
	woodwork:		painted pale yellow
	closet		same as 1950's

Room 108 (Staff Office)

The easternmost room of the east service wing is the Staff Office. The room was originally designed and built as the Laundry; it was apparently used as such in the early years, judging by a reference of 1890 to a "live-in laundress."²¹² During the Presidential years and thereafter, most of the household washing was sent out to a commercial laundry.²¹³ Although the room was still

²¹² Wallace, 1987 draft, pp. 100-02.

²¹³ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 100.

known as the Laundry after 1910, it was used chiefly as a servants' dining room and sitting room.²¹⁴ During the TRA restoration, the room was adapted for use as the curator's office; it is currently used as a staff office and lunch room.

Evolution

Physical investigation indicates that the original Lamb and Rich plans for the Laundry (Appendix A) were altered in two ways during the actual construction of the room. The original plans did not include direct access between the Laundry and the adjacent Kitchen. However, the closet envisioned for the east wall of the Kitchen was not built; the doorway that would have served the closet connected directly to the Laundry. Also, the large Drying Room shown in the northwest corner of the Laundry on the plan was never built. Instead, a small corner closet was constructed here.²¹⁵

The sink and counter shown on the east wall in the 1883 plan have since disappeared, but they were apparently built as drawn. Investigation of the walls behind the modern cabinets on the east wall revealed a chamfered board running along the top of the wainscot between the window and the doorway. This is most likely the support for the original counter.²¹⁶

Paint investigation indicates that the plaster wall areas of the Laundry were originally finished with a cream-colored oil paint. The woodwork was originally shellacked, and the brick and stone of the west-wall fireplace were unpainted.²¹⁷

A major change occurred in the Laundry ca. 1906, in conjunction with the construction of the east rear porch (see Chapter III, "Porches and Balconies"). The north window in the east wall of the room was converted to a doorway accessing the new porch.²¹⁸ The plaster wall areas were painted a gray-cream color at this time, judging by a paint sample from the north wall (P153).

Other changes were carried out by the TRA ca. 1950. The original plaster wall areas were covered with plasterboard.²¹⁹ This apparently caused the removal of the wainscot cap molding.²²⁰ One section of original molding has survived on the west wall, to the left of the brick firebox.²²¹ The original plaster walls of the corner closet were not covered with plasterboard. The sink and

²¹⁴ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 100.

²¹⁵ Matero, historic structure report.

²¹⁶ Matero, historic structure report.

²¹⁷ Matero, historic structure report.

²¹⁸ MacLachlan, p. 9.

²¹⁹ Matero, historic structure report.

²²⁰ Matero, historic structure report.

²²¹ Matero, historic structure report.

counter on the east wall as shown in the original plans were removed and replaced with the existing modern cabinets presumably during the TRA restoration.

An update of the lighting was provided in the 1983 electrical contract, as follows:

- center of ceiling: existing ceiling fluorescent light fixture to remain;
- south wall: new 20A, 125V grounding-type duplex receptacle (C-10) to be installed;
- east wall, to right of doorway: existing light switch to remain;
- east wall, to right of remaining light switch: existing light switch to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided, circuit continuity to be maintained where required; and
- diagonal wall of corner closet: new 20A, 125V grounding-type duplex receptacle (C-10) to be installed.²²²

Present Appearance

Floors

The wood floorboards of Room 108 are covered with wall-to-wall carpeting. Because of the carpeting, and the ongoing use of the room as an office, a careful examination of the wooden floorboards was not conducted. Therefore, no evidence has been found to indicate whether the floor was ever covered with linoleum, as was the case in the Kitchen and Pantry.

Walls

The upper wall areas are covered with plasterboard installed during by the TRA. (No plasterboard is evident in the closet; the walls consist of the original plaster.) The lower wall areas consist of the original tongue-and-groove wainscot, topped by a ca.-1950 cap molding.²²³ As stated previously, one piece of original cap molding remains in place, on the west wall to the left of the firebox.

The walls of the closet consist of original plaster with no wainscot. They feature hooks and a pegboard.

Ceilings

The ceilings of both the room and the northwest corner closet are of plaster.

²²² Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 4 of 12.

²²³ Matero, historic structure report.

Doorways

There are three doorways in Room 108, excluding the door of the northwest corner closet. The north-wall doorway opens to Room 107 (Staff Kitchen and former porch); the east-wall doorway opens to the ca.-1906 east rear porch; and the west-wall doorway opens to Room 106 (Kitchen). The architraves, which display the secondary type of molding profile, and the seven-paneled doors are original and undisturbed.²²⁴

Windows

Originally designed with five windows, the room now has four, since the north window in the east wall was converted to a doorway ca. 1906. The south wall contains three identical windows having one-over-one, double-hung sashes; the east wall has one window with one-over-one, double-hung sashes. The window architraves and sashes appear to be original and undisturbed.²²⁵

Furnishings

The shelf in the closet appears to be original, judging by paint sample P249. The first layer in the sample is a gray-cream color; this corresponds to the historic wall color for the room, as indicated by paint sample P153.

Fireplace

A fireplace used originally for laundry purposes is located on the west wall. It thus backs up to, and ties into, the Kitchen fireplace. As with the Kitchen fireplace, the firebox is tall enough for a stove to fit inside it. The firebox is constructed of brick; the lintel and hearth are of stone. No stove exists here now. However, there is a capped, round hole at top, and evidence for a stove pipe was discovered in the flue during the fabric investigation of 1978-81.²²⁶

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

A fluorescent light fixture is surface-mounted on the ceiling. There are outlets on the north, east, and south walls, and one outlet at the northwest corner. A switch is located on the east wall; a blanked switch sits on the west wall. The closet is illuminated by one old, incandescent wall fixture.

Plumbing Fixtures

The closet in the northwest corner of the room contains water-supply pipes.

²²⁴ Matero, historic structure report.

²²⁵ Matero, historic structure report.

²²⁶ Matero, historic structure report.

Heating System

There are two radiators on the south wall, a section of baseboard heat on the west wall, and a thermostat on the north wall.

Finishes

Plaster Walls: The plasterboard wall areas of Room 108 are painted light green. The plaster walls of the closet retain the tan paint applied prior to the TRA restoration.

Ceiling: The ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork: All of the woodwork in the Staff Office is stained and varnished. This includes the wainscot and its cap, the doorway surrounds and doors, and the window surrounds and sashes. As stated previously, paint analysis indicates that the woodwork was originally shellacked.

Fireplace: The fireplace bricks are painted red.

Summary Chronology: Room 108 (Staff Office)

1885	floors: walls: ceiling: woodwork: fireplace:	wood plaster painted a brown-cream color painted plaster stained and shellacked unpainted
1906	walls: woodwork:	painted a gray-cream color north window in east wall converted to a doorway
1919-48	walls:	painted pink/tan
1950's	walls: closet: furnishings:	plaster walls covered with plasterboard, painted light green retained original wall plaster and 1948 tan paint original sink and counters removed; modern cupboards installed
1960's	same as 1950's	

Room 109 (Rear Hall and Staircase)

The first-story Rear Hall represents a continuation of the Front Hall's main-stair, being separated from it by a doorway. Running east-west, this hall is the primary link between the front part and the service wing of the house. The present plan dates to the TRA restoration ca. 1950.

Evolution

The original plan of the Rear Hall was much more complex than it is today. As seen in the Lamb and Rich drawings (Appendix A), the rear hall exhibited a “dogleg shape”: it curved south around the ell of the Pantry and the original basement stair. This stair led in one straight run from the basement to a doorway in the west wall of the Kitchen.

At the west end of the Rear Hall, a closet and a “lift”—or dumbwaiter—was recessed into the north wall. The dumbwaiter originated in the basement and ran to the second story. It was used for obtaining firewood, kerosene for lamps, and probably other provisions such as food from Room 008 (the present Boiler Room). A “broom closet” was located opposite the dumbwaiter, in the diagonal south wall.

The east end of the Rear Hall contained the rear staircase to the second story. This narrow, enclosed stair was L-shaped: following the curve of the hall’s south wall, it ascended south, then east. A “gents toilet” was located at the southeast corner of the hall, beneath the stair.

At least one aspect of the Rear Hall was not built as designed. As stated in connection with the Pantry, the window shown in the wall between the Rear Hall and the Pantry was probably actually built as a doorway. There is some evidence that a dutch door was used here.

Little change occurred in the Rear Hall until the 1950’s, when the TRA was preparing Sagamore Hill for use as a house museum. The proposed circulation plan was to have visitors use the rear staircase to reach the second story, and return to the first story by way of the main staircase. This required that the Rear Hall and its staircase be upgraded to accommodate visitor traffic.²²⁷ The west end of the hall was widened slightly, by the removal of the north-wall closet and dumbwaiter. The dogleg was removed, and the hall made straight, by taking part of the Pantry ell and all of the original basement stair. Finally, the rear staircase leading from the first to the second story was rebuilt, as a wider, open U-shape ascending first south, then west, then north.²²⁸ A new basement stair was built below this, descending first south, then east.

The finishes applied to the Rear Hall and staircase by the TRA ca. 1950 appear to be those remaining today.²²⁹

The 1983 electrical contract provided for the following work to be done in the Rear Hall and staircase:

- ceiling, east end: existing non-period incandescent lighting fixture to be removed;
- east wall, south of doorway to Kitchen: existing light switch to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided;

²²⁷ MacLachlan, p. 9.

²²⁸ MacLachlan, p. 9.

²²⁹ Howell, “Outline Specification.”

- south wall, west of doorway to basement stair: type 'D' incandescent cylinder fixture (wall bracket type) to be mounted;
- east wall of stairwell, at level of first run: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped, and blank plate to be provided;
- closet under stairs: existing receptacle to remain, existing light switch to remain, existing incandescent lighting (wall) fixture to remain; and
- north wall of stairwell, at second-story level: type "F" indirect incandescent "urn" type wall-mounted fixture to be mounted with top of fixture 36 inches from ceiling.²³⁰

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring in the Rear Hall consists of tongue-and-groove floorboards of yellow pine.

Walls

The walls are plaster, reworked during the TRA alteration of the Rear Hall. They are trimmed with a plain baseboard having a simple cap molding. The south wall of the stair hall, which extends up two stories, steps back at the level of the second story. This forms a ledge that is finished with a thick wooden shelf, visually separating the first- and second-story levels.

Ceiling

The ceiling is of plaster dating to the TRA restoration. It has a heat-sensitive fire-detection cable around its perimeter that also dates to that time.²³¹

Doorways

Four doorways connect the Rear Hall with the Front Hall, the Pantry, the Kitchen, and the basement stair. Only the doorway to the Front Hall remains unchanged from 1885. The doorway to the Pantry was reconstructed when the wall in which it sat was relocated ca. 1950. The original Kitchen doorway was shifted northward at the same time. The doorway to the basement stair also was created ca. 1950.

The ca.-1950 TRA alterations caused much reworking of the Rear Hall's original woodwork. As stated previously, the present Pantry doorway seems to be built of material reused from the original Pantry doorway in this area. The components of the Kitchen doorway were undoubtedly reused when that doorway was shifted. The doorway to the basement stair may have been

²³⁰ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System. .," 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 4 of 12.

²³¹ Howell, "Outline Specification."

constructed of elements reused from the doorway to the "gents toilet," which was removed during the remodeling work.

Doorway architraves are the usual secondary type of moldings used in first-story service areas and on the second story. The doorway to the Front Hall has a seven-paneled wood door. The doorways to the Pantry and Kitchen have no doors. The Pantry door has disappeared; the Kitchen door has been removed and stored so that visitors can look into that room.²³²

Windows

The south wall of the stairwell contains four windows—a small one at the level of the first stair landing; a larger one higher and further west; and two paired windows at second-story level, above the wall-spanning shelf. There is also a small window in the south wall, near the doorway to the Front Hall.

The window architraves have the usual secondary molding design. All four of the window openings in the south wall of the stairwell contain one-over-one, double-hung sashes. The window near the Front Hall lights the ca.-1950 lavatory; it has a fixed sash containing six frosted lights.

Rear Staircase

The wooden rear staircase dates to the TRA period. There are newels at each landing, all decoratively turned in the same design. The balusters are straight, with a square profile, and the handrail is plain.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

There is one blanked ceiling-fixture location at the east end of the Rear Hall. The east wall has a blanked wall switch south of the Kitchen doorway, and a blanked receptacle at the level of the first stair run. A modern cylinder-type "downlight" is positioned on the south wall of the corridor, west of the doorway to the basement stair. A modern urn-type "uplight" is located on the north wall of the stairwell, at second-story level.

Heating System

One radiator sits along the south wall, in the alcove formed by the U-shaped rear staircase. It dates to the TRA period.

Finishes

Floor: The varnish on the floorboards dates to the TRA- period alteration of the Rear Hall. The entire floor of the hall is covered with a plain beige wall-to-wall carpet.

Plaster Walls: The plaster walls are painted yellow. Paint analysis (Appendix F) indicates the color scheme has always been similar to its present appearance, with wall colors in various shades of yellow.

²³² Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, 1987.

Ceiling: The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork: The woodwork is stained dark and varnished. This includes the wooden lintel that spans the south wall of the stairwell between the first- and second-story levels.

Rear Staircase: The wooden staircase is varnished. It is carpeted with a gray runner, which leaves the edges of the steps exposed.

Summary Chronology: Room 109 (Rear Hall and Staircase)

1885	floor:	hardwood, stained and shellacked
	walls:	plaster, painted yellow-orange
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	stained and shellacked
1906	floor:	same as 1885
	walls:	yellow (see Appendix F)
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	same as 1885
1919-48	floor:	same as 1885
	walls:	buff
	ceiling:	unknown (possibly papered)
	woodwork:	same as 1885
1950's	plan:	hall straightened; rear staircase rebuilt; new basement stair built
	floor:	varnished
	walls:	reworked at east end; plaster painted yellow ocher
	woodwork:	stained and varnished

Room 110 (Library)

The Library (figs. 39-40) is situated off the Front Hall, immediately to the east of the front entrance. A large bay with three windows sits in the south wall; an inglenook, or fireplace alcove, occupies the east end. Built-in bookcases occupy the lower portions of the north and west walls.

The Library is second only to the Trophy Room in the amount of publicity it has received. In the early years, it was a place where the family would gather to relax and read. Outsiders sometimes called the room "Theodore Roosevelt's study." It was used increasingly as an office during the Presidential years.²³³ After 1905, the large Trophy Room essentially replaced the library as a family gathering place, although the Library was still used as a sitting room in cold

²³³ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 24.

weather. The Library—like the adjacent front rooms—is rich in texture and detail. Distinctly Queen Anne in style, it is replete with original mahogany woodwork and stained-glass windows.

Evolution

Judging by the 1883 plans (Appendix A), the Library was constructed as designed, with raised-panel dado and stained-glass window transoms. Original features included the specified built-in bookcases on the north and west walls, and the fireplace alcove, or inglenook, at the east end of the room. The inglenook was divided from the rest of the room by a plaster “valance wall” (i.e., a short wall hanging down from the ceiling) that extended across the width of the room. The bottom edge of the valance wall was finished with a plaster lintel “supported” by two console brackets. The fireplace inside the inglenook had a richly molded mantel and a brick surround embellished by two terra-cotta tiles having a sunflower design. All of these elements are present today.²³⁴

The 1883 plan shows the fireplace on the east wall of the inglenook as being flanked by a bench in each corner. The physical evidence indicates that these were not part of the initial work, but that they were added soon thereafter.²³⁵ The wall areas behind the two benches presently in the inglenook have original, 1885 wallpaper on them. The benches themselves display a style of paneling different from that of the walls. Also, the adjacent east-wall paneling flanking the fireplace was reworked to comply with the angle of the engaged bench legs. Finally, the floorboards and baseboard beneath and behind each bench were replaced with unfinished, rough-cut boards, leaving only the shellacked baseboard molding in place. It is not possible to say exactly when the benches were installed. However, based on the use of cut nails for the paneling modifications and the extremely fine condition of the concealed wallpaper, it appears that the benches must have been installed soon after the completion and first decoration of the room.

The original decorating scheme featured a relatively wide picture molding dividing the plaster wall surfaces into field and frieze areas. The field area—below the molding—was covered with a brown, geometric-patterned paper resembling tapestry. This paper is seen in the earliest photographs; large pieces of it were found behind the inglenook’s benches.²³⁶ The frieze area above the molding displayed a brown floral-patterned border.²³⁷

Above the frieze paper was a plaster cornice. It consisted of a series of plaster moldings—similar in profile to those of the inglenook lintel—terminating in a plaster cove and ovolo molding on the ceiling.²³⁸ The series of plaster moldings was painted a color lighter than the

²³⁴ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

²³⁵ Matero, historic structure report.

²³⁶ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

²³⁷ NAHPC wallpaper project.

²³⁸ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

woodwork, but darker than the cove and ovolo molding on the ceiling. The ceiling of the main area was probably calcimined; documentation indicates that it was finished in that manner in 1893.²³⁹

No picture molding was used on the inglenook valance wall, but the same field and frieze papers were employed. The plaster inglenook lintel and its console brackets were finished with a green ground and "gilded" with translucent powders, similar to the Dining Room alcove.²⁴⁰ It is not known if the walls inside the inglenook had a picture molding or a cornice.

Paint analysis indicates that most of the Library woodwork was originally shellacked. This included the stained, tongue-and-groove matchboarding of the inglenook's ceiling. The masonry of the fireplace surround was pointed with a red-pigmented mortar, and was probably left unpainted.²⁴¹

The ceiling may have received some type of decorative treatment in 1893; in that year, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote to Emily Carow that "...the artistic library ceiling [has been] painted."²⁴² However, seams visible in a 1904 photograph of the room indicate that a white or light-colored ceiling paper was in use by that time, or that the ceiling paper had been painted over.²⁴³

The only structural alteration to the Library was the enlargement of the central bay window by 1905. Originally, the center window of the bay had wooden paneling in its bottom half. The historic photographs indicate that by 1905, the paneling had been replaced by the present large piece of beveled glass.

In the summer of 1909, Mrs. Roosevelt had the Library redecorated.²⁴⁴ The cornice was replaced with a simpler cove molding. The wide picture molding was removed, and a new, narrower picture molding was installed up against the new cornice.²⁴⁵ Sections of this picture molding seem to remain within the inglenook; they are secured with wire nails, which suggests an early 20th-century installation date.²⁴⁶ (This molding is identical to the one on the south wall of the main stair hall, which is thought to have been introduced in 1905.)

²³⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 30, item 9.

²⁴⁰ Interior finishes analysis, 1978-81.

²⁴¹ Interior finishes analysis, 1978-81.

²⁴² Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 30, item 10.

²⁴³ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

²⁴⁴ Wallace, 1987 draft, pp. 35-36, item 35.

²⁴⁵ Matero, historic structure report.

²⁴⁶ Matero, historic structure report.

At the time the moldings were modified, a bold Art Nouveau wallpaper was hung. It also was brown in color, but had no border.²⁴⁷ (Traces of this wallpaper were uncovered beneath the picture molding in the inglenook.) Both cornice and ceiling were painted white, or a light color. The plaster lintel and brackets of the inglenook valance wall were apparently grain-painted at this time to resemble wood. The bricks and terra-cotta tiles of the fireplace surround were probably painted blue-green at this time, and the tiles highlighted with the same bronzing powders found on the lintel above.²⁴⁸

The Library was decorated again sometime between 1914 and 1948. This probably occurred in 1923, when the Drawing Room and Dining Room were redecorated.²⁴⁹ The Art Nouveau wallpaper was removed and replaced by a paper having a light-colored foliate pattern. (This paper was still on the walls in 1948;²⁵⁰ most of it was covered by the TRA's wallpaper ca. 1950, but some was still visible on the east side of the inglenook valance wall as late as 1979.²⁵¹) The plaster lintel and brackets of the inglenook valance wall were regrained. The bricks and tiles of the fireplace surround were probably painted olive green and glazed.²⁵²

When the house was renovated in 1953, the narrow 1909 picture molding was removed, and a reproduction of the 1885 picture molding was installed in the original location. The profile was based upon that of the reproduction picture molding made for the Drawing Room.

The circumstances concerning the plaster cornice are less clear. The 1979-81 fabric investigation contained incomplete and conflicting information. A statement made by Mrs. Rose would suggest that the TRA changed the cornice at that time.²⁵³ However, the same cornice that existed in 1904 (fig. 39) was present after the TRA restoration. Also, there is no mention in the Howell company's records of reproducing the cornice. Those records state that the "cornice [was] to be painted dark, like [the] woodwork."²⁵⁴ The cornice was actually painted green during the TRA restoration. It would thus seem that when Mrs. Rose and the Howell company used the term "cornice," both were actually referring to the picture molding. This element was in fact painted dark, like the woodwork, during the TRA restoration.

²⁴⁷ Matero, field notes for historic structure report; Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 35, item 35.

²⁴⁸ Interior finishes analysis, 1978-81.

²⁴⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 36a, item 48.

²⁵⁰ Photograph of Library (1948), Sagamore Hill NHS files.

²⁵¹ Interior finishes analysis, 1978-81.

²⁵² Interior finishes analysis, 1978-81.

²⁵³ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 38, item 56.

²⁵⁴ Howell, "Outline Specification."

The wall areas below the restored picture molding were covered with a paper having a small geometric pattern resembling a basket-weave design, in red, green, and white.²⁵⁵ A frieze paper of swag design was hung above the picture molding. The plaster lintel and brackets of the inglenook valance wall were painted brown, to resemble the woodwork.²⁵⁶ The ceiling was painted with one coat of U.S. Gypsum ceiling paint, in flat white.

The ca.-1950 work also included the cleaning and polishing of the floor.²⁵⁷ The woodwork was cleaned and given one coat of varnish, with the exception of the inglenook ceiling and the north-wall bookcases, which retain their original orange shellac finish.²⁵⁸ The green-glazed finish of the fireplace surround was not changed.

The windows in the south-wall bay were rerealed in 1978, along with several others in the house.

During the 1981 Park Service restoration, samples of the original wallpapers were identified and sent out for reproduction.²⁵⁹ These were the brown tapestry field paper and brown floral frieze used on the walls from 1885 to 1909.²⁶⁰ (Samples of the original and reproduction wallpapers for the Library are in the NAHPC wallpaper collection.) The plaster walls were then stripped of paper with the use of an electric steamer. After washing with warm water and vinegar, the walls were repaired where needed with Structolite, Acryl-60, and plaster of Paris.²⁶¹ Sizing was applied to the prepared walls, and the reproduction wallpaper was hung in the original manner: the field paper below the picture molding, the frieze paper above.²⁶²

The cornice was repainted green; the ceiling was washed with a non-ionic solution and repainted white.²⁶³ The plaster lintel and console brackets of the inglenook valance wall were scraped and filled with plaster of paris. They were then given a ground coat, regilded, and coated with B-67 as a preservative measure.²⁶⁴

²⁵⁵ Rose, p. 26, and NAHPC wallpaper files.

²⁵⁶ Interior finishes analysis, 1978-81.

²⁵⁷ Howell, "Outline Specification."

²⁵⁸ Howell, "Outline Specification," and Matero, historic structure report.

²⁵⁹ NAHPC wallpaper project.

²⁶⁰ NAHPC wallpaper project.

²⁶¹ U.S. Government memorandum, August 26, 1981.

²⁶² NAHPC research files, 1981.

²⁶³ NAHPC research files, 1981.

²⁶⁴ U.S. Government memorandum, August 26, 1981.

The Park Service also refinished the floor. It was stripped with Zip-Strip, steel wool, and cleaned with denatured alcohol.²⁶⁵ Finish coats consisted of first coat 60% orange shellac and 40% denatured alcohol; second coat 80%-20%, and third coat 100% shellac; one coat of Butcher's wax was applied for a protection coat. The floor grate installed in the southeast corner by the TRA was prepared and spray-painted black.²⁶⁶

The woodwork was repaired and refinished, as well.²⁶⁷ All loose woodwork was resecured, including the inglenook benches. "Reproduction wooden cornice moulding to replace missing" was installed.²⁶⁸ (This presumably referred to the pieces of picture molding that had been removed during the 1979-81 investigation, since the cornice was entirely of plaster.) All woodwork was then refinished, except for the elements that retained their original finishes—the bookcases and inglenook ceiling. The woodwork was stripped with Zip-Strip, using brushes, steel wool, and wood dowels. It was then washed with denatured alcohol. The woodwork was finished with three coats of orange shellac. The first coat consisted of 60% shellac and 40% alcohol; the second coat contained 80%-20%; and the third coat was 100% shellac. One coat of Butcher's wax was applied to all woodwork.

The window sashes required additional work before they could receive their three coats of shellac. Some touch-up staining was necessary, which was done with a mahogany-colored oil stain.²⁶⁹ Also, the sash cords of the windows were repaired, and the original window sash locks were replaced and installed.²⁷⁰

The fireplace and hearth were repointed with a mixture containing three parts mason's sand, one part white portland cement, and one-half part red brick dust.²⁷¹ The fireplace surround was repainted with Benjamin Moore GN-25 Dulamel Eggshell, and the two sunflower tiles were highlighted with "gilt."²⁷²

The 1983 electrical contract provided for the following electrical work in the Library:

- west wall, north end: existing light switch to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided, existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided;
- north wall: two existing receptacles to remain;

²⁶⁵ U.S. Government memorandum, August 26, 1981.

²⁶⁶ U.S. Government memorandum, August 26, 1981.

²⁶⁷ U.S. Government memorandum, August 26, 1981.

²⁶⁸ "Sagamore Hill: Interior Restoration Project Outline," 1981-82, NAHPC research files.

²⁶⁹ U.S. Government memorandum, August 26, 1981.

²⁷⁰ U.S. Government memorandum, August 26, 1981.

²⁷¹ U.S. Government memorandum, August 26, 1981.

²⁷² U.S. Government memorandum, August 26, 1981.

- south wall, center of bay window: existing receptacle to remain for existing period table lamp fixture(s), circuit 3;
- south wall, to right of bay window: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided; and
- southwest wall of bay window: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided.²⁷³

Present Appearance

Floor

The library floor consists of the usual narrow, tongue-and-groove boards with a six-board border around the edge of the room.

Plastered Wall Areas

As in most of the other first-story front rooms, the walls in the Library display plaster on their upper areas. The current plaster is mostly original, but was repaired by the National Park Service in 1981. The picture molding encircling the room somewhat below cornice level is a ca.-1950 reproduction of the original picture molding in this location. It is nearly identical to the picture molding reproduced for Room 102 (Drawing Room).²⁷⁴

Wooden Wall Areas

The lower areas of the north and west walls feature bookcases; the lower area of the east wall is covered by the benches, raised-panel dado, and fireplace of the inglenook; and the lower area of the south wall features raised paneling and the bay window.

Ceiling

The ceiling of the main area is plaster. It is encircled by a wide coved cornice of plaster, which the historic photographs indicate was installed in 1909. The ceiling of the inglenook consists of tongue-and-groove matchboarding. A heat-sensitive fire-detection cable runs around the perimeter of the room.

Doorways

The Library's one doorway is located in the west wall, leading to the hall. Its molded architrave has no plinth or corner blocks but runs continuously to the floor, with mitered corners at the top. The door in this opening is a 10-paneled sliding pocket door similar to the one in the

²⁷³ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 4 of 12.

²⁷⁴ Matero, field notes (drawing) for historic structure report.

southwest wall of the Dining Room. Above the doorway is portiere hardware similar to that found in the Drawing Room.

Windows

There are five windows in the library: one in the east wall of the inglenook, south of the fireplace; three in the south-wall bay; and one in the west wall. The architraves display the usual primary molding design. The east and north window openings have one-over-one, double-hung sashes. The center window of the bay has two fixed sashes. The top one is original, containing one large light surrounded by rows of small, leaded lights: one row across the top and bottom, and two rows down each side. The bottom sash is the large single light with beveled edges installed before 1905. The side windows of the bay have one-over-one, double-hung sashes and transoms containing leaded lights of yellow and clear glass. All of the sashes of the two side windows of the bay are original, including their stained-glass transoms.²⁷⁵

Fireplace and Ingleenook

The most prominent feature of the Library, and one that is unique to the house, is the inglenook at the east end of the room. A "inglenook" is defined as a "chimney corner," which in turn is defined as "an area adjacent to the hearth, usually provided with seating."²⁷⁶ As stated previously, the Library's inglenook is set off by a hanging "valance wall" of plaster, whose bottom edge is finished with a plaster lintel "carried" on console brackets.

The central feature of the inglenook is the east-wall fireplace, the largest in the house. Its carved mahogany mantelpiece is joined to the raised paneling on the east wall, which in turn is joined to the benches on either side of the fireplace. The Library's mantelpiece is similar to that of the Drawing Room, having foliate shelf brackets and a denticulated molding. The brick fireplace surround has one large terra-cotta tile molded to resemble a sunflower located on either side of the firebox.

Each of the two benches have a high, four-paneled back and four-paneled apron front, repeating the pattern of the wall paneling. However, the wall panels are raised, while those of the benches are flat. The curved arm of each bench terminates in a volute.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

Wall-mounted lighting fixtures in the Library are of the gaslight type. In a 1901 photograph, a wall-mounted gas lighting fixture appears over the fireplace; however, it does not show in a 1904 photograph. Photographs taken in 1918 show an electrified oil table lamp in the northeast corner; the wall-mounted gaslight fixture with arms, once in the southwest corner, does not appear.²⁷⁷ Today, there is a wall-mounted gaslight fixture with arms on the south wall, west of the bay window.

²⁷⁵ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

²⁷⁶ Cyril M. Harris, ed., *Historic Architecture Sourcebook* (New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc. 1977), pp. 110, 299.

²⁷⁷ Photographs no. 1305, 1344, and 9204, Sagamore Hill NHS files.

There are two blanked outlets on the baseboard of the south wall, and one working outlet below the bay window.

Heating System

There is a wall-type register built into the north-wall bookcase, near the doorway. It appears in a photograph taken ca. 1909, and so is historic. A modern floor register is located in the southeast corner of the room.

Communication Systems

A telephone was installed in the Library when Theodore Roosevelt was President.²⁷⁸ The nickel-plated reproduction telephone presently in the room was furnished by the New York Telephone Company.²⁷⁹

Finishes

Floor: The present shellac finish dates to 1981, when the National Park Service restored the room. The modern floor register was painted black in 1981.

Plaster Walls: The upper plaster wall areas are covered with wallpaper installed by the National Park Service in 1983. The portions below the picture molding feature a reproduction paper matching the brown field paper used here 1885-1909. The portions above the molding exhibit a reproduction paper matching the frieze paper used here during those same years.

However, the replication of the original Library wallpaper would appear to contradict the generally accepted historic period of 1901-09. Mrs. Roosevelt's letters make it clear that this room was repapered in the summer of 1909. The cornice now in place also dates to this period. Therefore, a more appropriate model for reproduction wallpaper would have been the Art Nouveau floral design. A sample of this is on file at the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center.

Ceiling: The Library ceiling is finished with paper that has been painted white, to replicate the appearance of the ceiling during the period 1904-1909.

Woodwork: Most of the woodwork in the Library has a shellac finish dating to the 1981 Park Service restoration of the room. Only the matchboard ceiling of the inglenook and the north-wall bookcases retain their original orange shellac.²⁸⁰

Fireplace Surround: The present olive-green paint on the masonry of the fireplace surround, and the gilding on the rays of the sunflower tiles, were applied by the National Park Service in 1981. The green color is a good match for the "soft green" color found by Mrs. Rose ca. 1950. However, the 1979-81 finishes analysis indicates that this color was most likely applied in 1923, without the use

²⁷⁸ Rose, p. 25.

²⁷⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 38, ref. 56.

²⁸⁰ Interior finishes analysis, 1978-81, paint sample old no. P137, new no. P195.

of bronzing powders on the tiles. The analysis suggests that the color scheme most likely used at the end of the historic period (1909) was a blue-green ground, with bronzing powder used to highlight the tiles.²⁸¹ Therefore, this latter would have been a more appropriate color scheme for the 1981 restoration work.

Summary Chronology: Room 110 (Library)

1885	floor: walls: ceiling: cornice: woodwork: ingl. lintel: fpl. surround:	softwood, shellacked papered with brown geometric "tapestry" pattern and wide floral frieze border probably calcimined painted a light color mahogany, shellacked gilded with bronzing powder red mortar, unpainted
ca. 1904	same as above, except - ceiling: windows:	light-color paint or white paper center window of bay enlarged by adding lower pane of glass
1909	floor: walls: cornice: woodwork: inglenook lintel: fpl. surround:	same as 1885 papered with brown Art Nouveau wallpaper without border ceiling: painted light color or white replaced with wide cove cornice painted white same as 1885, except picture molding replaced and relocated grained painted blue-green, tiles highlighted with bronzing powder
1923	floor: walls: ceiling, cornice: woodwork: inglenook lintel: fpl. surround:	same as 1885 repapered with light-colored foliate pattern painted light color or white same as 1909 grained painted olive green and glazed

²⁸¹ Interior finishes analysis, 1978-81, paint sample old no. P137, new no. P195.

1953	floor:	cleaned and polished
	walls:	repapered with small basket-weave pattern and swag frieze paper
	ceiling:	painted white
	cornice:	painted green
	woodwork:	historic-reproduction picture molding installed and painted brown; other elements varnished
	inglenook lintel:	painted brown
	fpl. surround:	same as 1923
1981	floor:	refinished and shellacked
	walls:	stripped and repapered with reproduction original paper
	ceiling:	repainted white
	cornice:	repainted green
	woodwork:	refinished, except for inglenook ceiling and bookcases
	inglenook lintel:	regilded with bronzing powder
	fpl. surround:	repainted olive green, tiles highlighted with bronzing powder

Room 111 (Lavatory)

The first-story lavatory is located in the southwest corner of the Rear Hall, but its doorway opens into the main-stair corridor of the Front Hall. Room 111 is for staff use only; it is not interpreted or shown to visitors.

Evolution

Originally designed and built as a closet, the space was converted to a lavatory by the TRA shortly before the dedication of Sagamore Hill in June 1954.²⁸² The lavatory may have been installed to replace the "gents toilet" originally in the southeast corner of the Rear Hall, but removed when the present rear staircase was built. The creation of the lavatory involved not only the installation of plumbing fixtures, but also the addition of a small window in the upper part of the north wall. This window is not shown on the original 1885 first-floor plan, and so presumably dates to the 1950's.

At the time of the 1983 electrical work, the lavatory had one light switch on the north wall, and one incandescent lighting fixture centered on the ceiling. Both were retained as part of that contract.²⁸³

²⁸² Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, 1987.

²⁸³ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System..." 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 4 of 12.

Present Appearance

Floor

The floor consists of the usual narrow tongue-and-groove floorboards.

Walls and Woodwork

The walls are plaster, painted yellow ocher. The woodwork is stained and varnished, as in the Rear Hall.

Plumbing Fixtures

The room contains only a toilet and sink.

Summary Chronology: Room 111 (Lavatory)

1885 designed and built as closet

1950's converted to lavatory



Figure 28. Front Hall, looking southwest, 1899-1904.



Figure 29. Front Hall, looking north, circa 1919.



Figure 30. Main stairway, looking southeast.



Figure 31. Newel post, main staircase.



Figure 32. Interior of Drawing Room, looking west, 1898.



Figure 33. Mrs. Roosevelt's Drawing Room, 1904.



Figure 34. Trophy Room, looking north, after 1906.

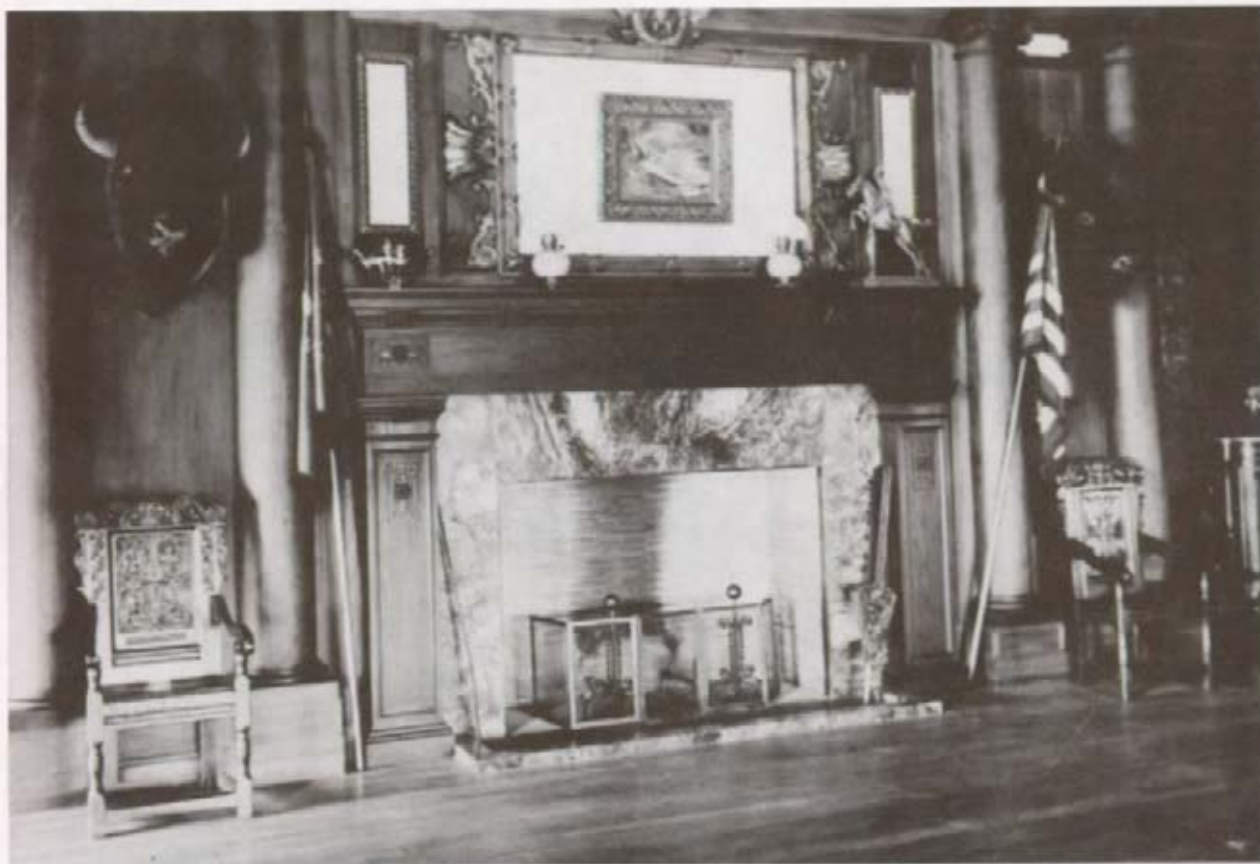


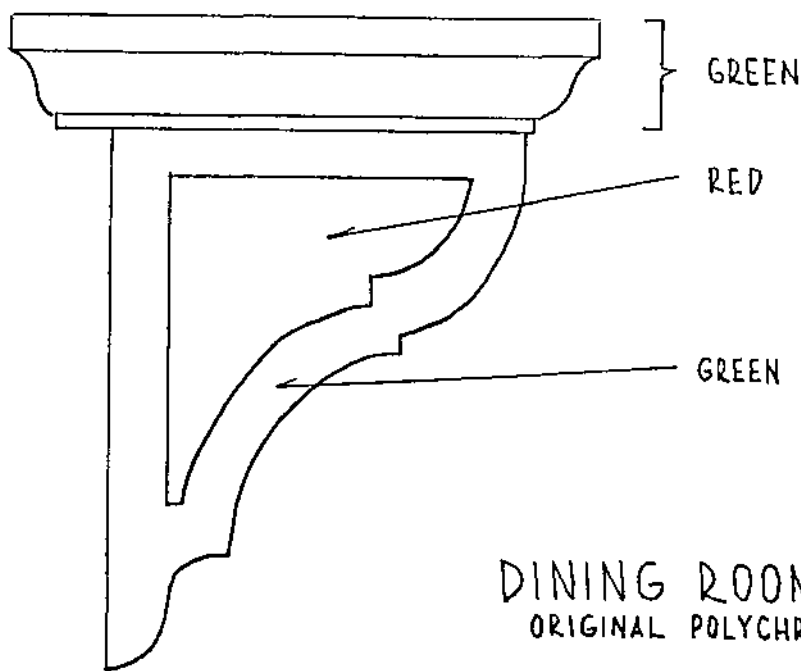
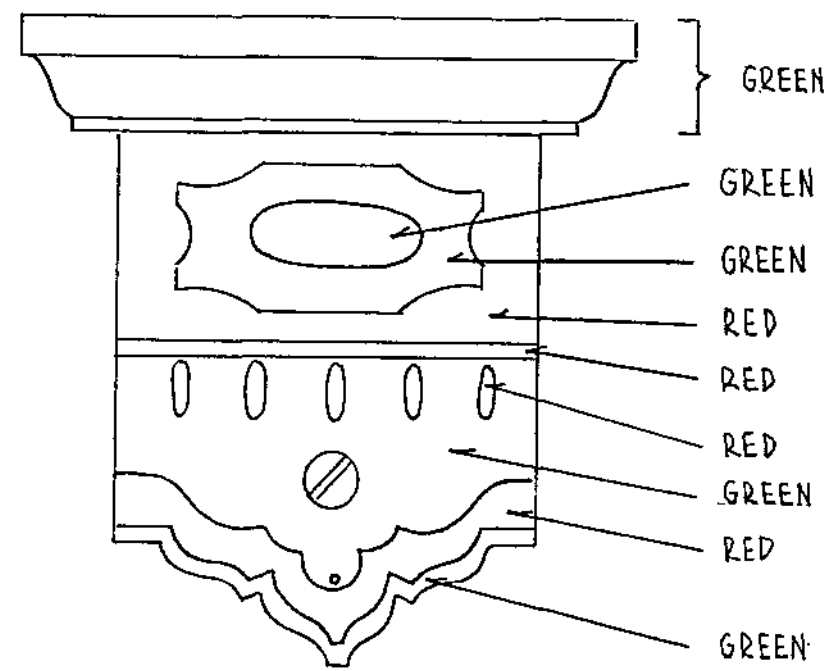
Figure 35. Fireplace, east wall of Trophy Room, circa 1905.



Figure 36. East wall, Trophy Room, circa 1905.



Figure 37. Dining Room, looking southeast, 1904.



DINING ROOM ALCOVE
 ORIGINAL POLYCHROMY (GROUNDS)
 NOT TO SCALE

Figure 38. Diagram of locations of polychrome painting, Dining Room alcove.



Figure 39. Interior of Library, looking east, circa 1904.



Figure 40. Console bracket and south inglenook in Library, circa 1904.

SECOND STORY

Overview

The second story houses the family bedrooms, the nursery, guest rooms, and the family bathroom. Eleven of these are interpreted and shown to the public. Also open to the public are the main second-story hallway; the rear second-story hallway; and the room containing the TRA's staircase to the third story. Photographs of the bedrooms are included in the completed historic furnishings report by David Wallace.²⁸⁴

The 1883 Lamb and Rich plan for the second story specified seven chambers, three bedrooms, a bathroom, and various closets. It also showed the main hallway and the rear hallway, neither of which were labeled. This plan was for the most part executed, but a few deviations from the plan have proved to be original work. For example, the rear-hall corridor shown leading to Room 212 (Quentin's Hideaway) was not built, judging by the physical evidence. The same is true of the little anteroom seen in the plan just outside Rooms 204 and 205. In both cases, the present configuration seems to be the original one.

The Roosevelt family's use of rooms on the second (and third) stories changed frequently over the years, as a result of the family's growth. There are no early photographs of the upper stories, other than a few intimate pictures of the children and their nurse in the Nursery. Consequently, most historic references to the second-story rooms have been obtained from family letters and diaries.

Structural changes that took place during the Roosevelt years were limited primarily to the installation of three additional bathrooms. There also is evidence of some structural changes in Room 211 (Boy's Room). Additional information can be found in the discussion of Room 217 (Second-Story Rear Hall).

Minor changes also were made to the doorways connecting the west chambers on the second story.²⁸⁵ Each of the principal west end chambers was designed and built with connecting doorways containing one door. A second door was later installed in each of these doorways, probably for increased soundproofing. As will be explained shortly, nail analysis suggests that this was done ca. 1900. Thus, every connecting doorway between contiguous west end chambers on the second story contains one original and one later door. This is not readily apparent, since the later doors imitate the original ones in terms of molding profiles and panel arrangement. They can be distinguished by a slight difference in profile and hardware. Moreover, the installation of a second door made it necessary to fit each doorway jamb with an additional stop, or rabbet.

²⁸⁴ Wallace, *Historic Furnishings Report: Sagamore Hill, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Oyster Bay, New York*, Vol. 1: Historical Data (NPS: Harpers Ferry Center, Division of Historic Furnishings, 1989).

²⁸⁵ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

The only other Roosevelt family alteration was the replastering and repapering of the walls in all of the south bedrooms in 1923.²⁸⁶

A number of structural alterations were made to the second story during the TRA restoration in the 1950's. Changes were made in the rear-hall area to accommodate the enlargement of the stair from the first story. The west stair was built, and most of the rooms were restored. Walls were stripped and repapered; all second-story ceilings were replastered, painted white, and equipped with a heat-sensitive fire-detection cable around their perimeters. The doors leading to the chambers have been removed and stored, in order to provide visitors with visual access to the rooms.

There has been no structural change on the second story since the TRA rehabilitation. An interior finishes analysis was performed for the second story in 1964. The general fabric and finishes investigation of 1978-81 included the second story. Still more information about this story was uncovered during the finishes analysis completed in 1987.

Editor's note: Five second-story rooms and the halls were renovated in 1993; see Chapter VIII, "Addenda," for more information.

Room 201 (Second-Story Hall)

The Second-Story Hall is the nucleus around which most of the bedrooms are located. It consists of a central section, which contains the stairwell of the main stair, and a T-shaped section to the west, with short north and south corridors.

Evolution

The Second-Story Hall was built essentially as depicted in the 1883 plans. It was separated from the Second-Story Rear Hall to the east by an arched doorway. The north wall of the central section curved around the stairwell. An arched valance wall separated the central section from the west section. This west section was served by two closets: one in the north wall, and one in the east wall of the north corridor. The only deviation from the original plan for the Second-Story Hall involved this corridor. Its north end was designed as a small anteroom linking Room 204 (Master Bedroom) and Room 205 (Dressing Room). However, the physical investigation indicates that the space was never closed off with a doorway and door, but rather has always been a corridor. All woodwork was of pine.

The hall has undergone several changes over the years. By 1906, a second door had been added to each of the doorways leading to the Master Bedroom and Dressing Room.

During the TRA restoration, a new staircase to the third story was built northwest of the central section of the hall. Space for this stairwell was obtained by removing the two hall closets and an adjacent closet in Room 207 (Single Guest Room). The doorway to the north-wall closet was

²⁸⁶ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 147.

retained to access the new stairway. The doorway to the closet off the north corridor was closed up.²⁸⁷ Evidence for this doorway closure includes the nails holding the baseboard opposite the Master Bedroom: these are wire nails, whereas cut nails are found in original, undisturbed sections of baseboard elsewhere in the hall.²⁸⁸ The walls of the hall were covered with Sanitas canvas covering at this time, and the original skylight was changed to provide illumination from artificial light (see "Windows," below.) There has been no further restoration or structural change since the 1950's.

The 1983 electrical contract provided for the following updated electrical work in Room 201 (Second-Story Hall):

- central section, south wall, near head of stair: existing light switch to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided;
- central section, over main stair: replace the four 3 ft. long fluorescent channel cool white lamps of existing back-lit "skylight" with deluxe warm white lamps, replace ultra-violet shields, and paint ceiling of "skylight" with white enamel;
- west section, north wall, west of doorway to West Staircase Hall: existing light switch to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided;
- west section, north corridor: existing non-period incandescent [ceiling] lighting fixture to be removed;
- west section, center: existing non-period incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to be removed;
- west section, south corridor: existing non-period incandescent [ceiling] lighting fixture to be removed;
- west section, south corridor, north of doorway to Room 203: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided; and
- west section, ceilings of north and south corridors: a pair of pendant incandescent cylinder ceiling fixtures (Type E) to be installed as close as possible to walls containing arched doorways.²⁸⁹

In 1989, the park installed two single electrified gas wall sconces in the central section of hall, on the curved portions of north wall. These fixtures had been used in the house previously, but had been removed and put into storage. The pairs of can lights remain.

²⁸⁷ Matero, historic structure report.

²⁸⁸ Matero, field notes ofr historic structure report.

²⁸⁹ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System..." 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

Present Appearance

Floor

The floor is of tongue-and-groove, red oak boards 2 inches wide. These are currently covered with a beige wall-to-wall carpet.

Walls

The original plaster walls remain in situ, although some areas are covered with a canvas wall covering (Sanitas) applied during the TRA restoration.²⁹⁰ The walls are trimmed with a baseboard having an ovolo-and-bead cap molding. Corner guards were added over the wooden corner beads.

Ceiling

The hall ceiling is of plaster. There is a stained-glass skylight in the ceiling over the main staircase (see "Windows").

Doorways

The Second-Story Hall features four arched doorways. One, at the east end of the central section, leads to the Second-Story Rear Hall. Another is located at the west end of the central section, dividing it from the west section. Within the west section, two arched doorways lead to the north and south corridors, respectively. Each doorway derives its arched form from a dropped plaster valance wall that springs from molded plaster impost brackets.

The hall also contains eight standard doorways, one to each of the bedrooms served by the hall, and one to the West Stairway. As mentioned previously, the latter doorway originally led to a linen closet. This closet was removed when the West Stairway was built in the 1950's, but its doorway apparently was retained for the stairway, since its architrave moldings match those of the other hall doorways. The creation of the stairwell also caused the closure of a ninth original hall doorway, in the east wall of the north corridor.

All eight doorways feature the same type of architrave with corner blocks as used in the first-story service rooms. Each doorway contains a six-panel wood door. All of this woodwork is the original pine.²⁹¹

The doorway at the north end of the north corridor (to Room 205) was originally designed to contain a sliding pocket door (see Appendix A). Presumably this related to the use of the north end of the corridor as an anteroom. Physical investigation indicates that the door was never built, but that the wall thickness required for a pocket door was retained.²⁹² (There are no hardware ghosts, floor evidence, or later nails that would indicate a structural change in this doorway.) The

²⁹⁰ Matero, historic structure report.

²⁹¹ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

²⁹² Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

existing door—presumably the original one—has a glass upper panel that replaced a wooden panel, judging by the presence of wire nails.²⁹³

Windows

The only window in the Second-Story Hall is the skylight located over the main stair (fig. 41). Measuring approximately 4 by 5 feet, the skylight has stained-glass panes of red, yellow, white, pink, and turquoise. Originally designed and constructed to illuminate the main stair hall with daylight, it was converted to illumination by artificial back lighting during the TRA restoration.²⁹⁴ This change was necessitated by the installation of a ventilation panel in the third-story ceiling directly above the skylight, which prevented daylight from reaching the skylight.²⁹⁵ The skylight was rereaded in 1978.²⁹⁶

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

There are two gas outlets on the north wall. These have no fixtures, but rather are capped with brass caps.

Communication Systems

A speaker for the speaker-tube intercom system is located adjacent to the west stairway wall; it is connected to the kitchen.

Finishes

Floor: The floorboards are finished with stain and varnish.

Walls: The walls of the hall are painted yellow, both the original plaster areas and the areas covered with Sanitas. According to the finishes investigations and analyses completed to date, the walls were always painted with shades of cream or yellow.

Ceiling: The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork: The pine woodwork is stained and shellacked; it has always been finished in this manner.

²⁹³ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

²⁹⁴ Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, 1987.

²⁹⁵ Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS, 1987.

²⁹⁶ "Letter of Acceptance," Contracting Officer, North Atlantic Regional Office, to Firebrick Construction & Sales Corp., Lynbrook, NY, Feb. 23, 1978, concerning completion of leaded-glass window repair. Sagamore Hill NHS files.

Summary Chronology: Room 201 (Second-Story Hall)

1885	floor:	hardwood, stained and shellacked
	walls:	plaster, painted orange-yellow
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	pine, stained and shellacked
1906	floor:	red runner carpets, ca. 1912
	walls:	painted yellow
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	same
1919-48	floor:	same
	walls:	painted buff
	ceiling:	papered
	woodwork:	same
1950's	floor:	beige wall-to-wall carpeting installed
	walls:	plaster walls covered with Sanitas; painted yellow ocher
	ceiling:	replastered, painted white
	woodwork:	same

Room 202 (West Staircase Hall)

The West Staircase Hall is located northwest of the central section of the Second-Story Hall. Installed by the TRA in the 1950's to improve circulation for visitors, the staircase runs from the second to the third story, and is used primarily by the public to exit from the third story.

Evolution

In the original Lamb and Rich plans, the only staircase between the second and third stories was located in the Second-Story Rear Hall (Room 217), east of the Second-Story Hall. This staircase apparently was adequate for the needs of the Roosevelt family; the physical evidence indicates that no stair-related improvements were made during Roosevelt ownership.

When the TRA decided to open the house to the public, however, a second staircase was needed to the third story. This would allow visitors to access the third story by one staircase, and return by the other. A new staircase therefore was built northwest of the Second-Story Hall, in a stair hall created by taking the space of three original closets. One of the closets was the linen closet in the north wall of the west section of hall; that closet's doorway was retained to access the new stair hall. Also taken were the small closet in the east wall of the north corridor outside Room 204 (Master Bedroom), and a large closet in the southwest corner of Room 207 (Single Guest Room).

The West Staircase Hall was specified in the 1983 electrical contract to receive the following improvements:

- south wall, west of doorway: existing light switch to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided;
- south wall, above doorway: new pendant incandescent cylinder wall fixture (Type D) to be installed;
- ceiling: existing non-period incandescent lighting fixture to be removed, [wiring to be spliced and a blank plate to be provided for circuit continuity, or plaster to be patched and wiring disconnected at both ends; and
- north wall, at top of stair: new pendant incandescent cylinder wall fixture (Type D).²⁹⁷

Apparently the wall fixture intended to surmount the south-wall doorway was not installed: no such fixture was present in 1987, but there was a similar, ceiling-mounted fixture located over the first tread of the stair. Since this ceiling fixture was identical to the Type-C fixture introduced during the electrical work of 1983, it probably dated to that time. It was removed and replaced by the NPS in 1989 with an old electrified gas wall fixture taken from storage at Sagamore Hill.

Present Appearance

Floor

The floor of the stair hall consists of 2-inch, tongue-and-groove boards of red oak, as in the adjacent Second-Story Hall/Southern yellow pine, as in the second-story bedrooms.

Walls

The walls of the stair hall are of plaster trimmed with a wooden baseboard. All elements date to the 1950's.

Ceiling

The plaster ceiling of the stair hall also dates to the 1950's.

Doorways

The West Staircase Hall features two doorways at the second-story level. One leads to the central portion of the Second-Story Hall. As stated in connection with that room, this doorway and its door are thought to remain from the linen closet originally in this location. The hall-side architrave and door here have been described as part of the hall. The architrave on the staircase side of the doorway exhibits the molding profile as the hall side.

²⁹⁷ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System..." 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

A second doorway in the West Staircase Hall leads to a small closet installed under the second run of the stair. The doorway's architrave features the same type of molding used for other closet doors and enframements on the second story.

Staircase

The stair is constructed in two runs, for a total of 16 risers. Its millwork matches that of the rear staircase: the newel is decoratively turned in a similar design, and the balusters are square.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

A blank plate on the south wall west of the doorway marks the former location of a wall switch removed in 1983. The curved southeast wall features an old gas/electric wall sconce installed here in 1989. On the north wall at the top of the stair is a wall-mounted incandescent cylinder fixture installed in 1983.

Finishes

Floor: The floorboards of the stair hall are stained and varnished. The stairs are covered with a beige wall-to-wall carpet.

Walls: The plaster walls of the stair hall are painted yellow. This paint dates to the 1950's.

Ceiling: The stair hall ceiling is painted white; this finish also dates to the TRA period.

Woodwork: All of the wooden trim in the West Staircase Hall bears the usual TRA finish of stain and varnish, including the two doorways and their doors.

Summary Chronology: Room 202 (West Stairway)

Constructed in the 1950's, this hall has had only limited finishes. The walls were painted a cream-ocher color in the 1950's, and ocher in the 1970's. The woodwork has always been varnished.

Room 203 (Gate Room)

This chamber is located in the southwest corner of the house. Its primary entrance is an east-wall doorway leading from the south end of the narrow corridor at the west end of the Second-Story Hall. A second doorway, in the north wall, connects the room with the adjacent Room 204 (Master Bedroom).

As was true of most of the upstairs chambers, Room 203 was used in many and varied ways by different members of the family. The room's name came from its original role as a nursery,

when it had a gate across the doorway to the hall to contain the small children.²⁹⁸ As the nursery, Room 203 was used first by Alice; shared by Alice and Ted from 1887 to 1889; then shared by the baby nurse and the youngest child—Kermit (1890-92), Ethel (1892-94), Archie (1894-97), and Quentin (1897-1900).²⁹⁹ From November 1900 to June 1906, Room 203 was Theodore Roosevelt's dressing room. However, Ethel and her father traded rooms in June 1906, which placed TR back in his old dressing room (Room 205), and Ethel back in Room 203, where she remained until her marriage in 1913.³⁰⁰ Ethel returned to the room with her children in 1917/18, while her husband—Dr. Richard Derby—served overseas with the U.S. Army.³⁰¹ After the departure of the Derby family, Theodore Roosevelt spent the days of his last illness in this room, where he died on January 6, 1919.³⁰²

Evolution

Examination of the original Lamb and Rich plans reveals that the Gate Room was built as designed. A substantial closet was located in the southeast corner of the room. A smaller closet was recessed into the chimney mass just to the north of the hall doorway.

Paint analysis indicates that the plaster walls were originally painted turquoise blue. (Although the walls were replastered during the TRA restoration, portions of the original plaster survived behind doorway and window architraves, behind the mantel, and in the southeast closet.³⁰³) Paint sample P152—from the northeast wall of the closet—shows an original finish of turquoise. Paint analysis also revealed that the pine woodwork was originally shellacked (P170).

As indicated in "Doorways" below, a second, additional door was hung on the north side of the doorway leading to Room 204. This probably was done ca. 1900, judging by the cut nails to secure to the doorway frame the stop installed to accommodate the second door. The use of cut nails dates the alteration to around the turn of the century, since all of the early 20th-century (ca. 1904-07) alterations at Sagamore Hill employ wire nails.³⁰⁴ In 1909, shelves were built on the wall above the small closet adjacent to the hall doorway, and above the doorway itself; a full-height built-in bookcase also was constructed on the wall directly opposite that closet.³⁰⁵

²⁹⁸ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 140.

²⁹⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 140.

³⁰⁰ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 140.

³⁰¹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 140.

³⁰² Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 140.

³⁰³ Matero, historic structure report.

³⁰⁴ Matero, historic structure report; also Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 144.

³⁰⁵ Wallace, 1987 draft, pp. 141, 146.

The plaster walls' second coat of paint was a pale blue calcimine. Sample P152 has this second layer, and there are drippings of the paint visible on the tops of the doorway and window architraves. This substantiates the written evidence: a letter of 1893 describes "Ethel's room" as being painted blue.³⁰⁶ The walls were repainted light turquoise blue during the 1906-13 period, when Ethel again occupied the room. The formerly shellacked woodwork was painted sometime after ca. 1900, and it remained so throughout the years (see P107).

It is likely that the Gate Room was included among the south bedrooms that were replastered and wallpapered in 1923.³⁰⁷ This was the first time that wallpaper was used in the room. No scraps of this wallpaper remain. However, photographs taken by the TRA in 1948 show the wallpaper in the Gate Room at that time to have been a small pattern with a nautical motif. This was probably the 1923 wallpaper, since the grandchildren were known to have stayed in the Gate Room when they visited Sagamore Hill during the years surrounding 1923.³⁰⁸

The walls were stripped of their paper during the TRA restoration and repapered with a floral-pattern wallpaper. The floor was cleaned and varnished.³⁰⁹

Improvements made to Room 203 by the National Park Service included the upgrading of the lighting, as part of the 1983 electrical contract. Specific work was to be as follows:

- south wall: two existing period incandescent wall fixtures to remain, being reconnected to circuit 9;
- north wall, east of doorway: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped and a blank plate to be provided; and
- southeast corner closet: new 20A 125V grounding-type duplex receptacle (T-24) to be installed on north wall near doorway.³¹⁰

Present Appearance

Floor

The floor is comprised of 2-inch Southern yellow pine floorboards, as found in the other second-story bedrooms.

³⁰⁶ Matero, historic structure report; Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 144.

³⁰⁷ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 147, item 40.

³⁰⁸ Photograph of the "Gate Room," 1948, Sagamore Hill NHS files; Wallace, 1987 draft, pp. 140-44.

³⁰⁹ Howell, "Outline Specification."

³¹⁰ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System..." 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

Walls

The plaster walls are trimmed with a baseboard at floor level and a simple picture molding around the ceiling. Wooden corner beads protect the entrance walls. Most of the wall plaster dates to the replastering done by the TRA during the 1950's restoration, but the corner beads are original; they bear the blue paint found on areas of original plaster.³¹¹ The baseboard is original; the picture molding is restoration material installed in the 1950's.³¹²

Ceiling

The ceiling, as all others on the second story, was replastered during the TRA restoration and equipped with a heat-sensitive fire-detection cable.³¹³

Doorways

Four doorways serve the room. Two are entrances: the east-wall doorway to the west corridor of the Second-Story Hall, and the north-wall doorway to Room 204 (Master Bedroom). A doorway of similar size leads to the closet in the southeast corner. A smaller doorway accesses the small closet adjacent to the hall doorway.

The architraves of all four doorways are original.³¹⁴ The hall doorway has had its door removed. The north-wall doorway contains an original six-panel wood door. (As indicated earlier, an identical door is hung on the Master-Bedroom side of this doorway.) The doorway to the southeast corner closet features a single, original six-panel wood door; the door fronting the smaller closet is also original.

Windows

There are two windows in the south wall and one in the west wall. All three contain identical one-over-one, double-hung sashes. The architraves and sashes of the windows are original.³¹⁵

Fireplace

A fireplace is located in the northeast corner of the Gate Room. Its neo-classical mantelpiece is original, and identical to the one in the Master Bedroom.³¹⁶ It features beaded pilaster supports, a denticulated fascia, and a mirrored overmantel.

³¹¹ Matero, historic structure report.

³¹² Matero, historic structure report.

³¹³ Howell, "Outline Specification."

³¹⁴ Matero, historic structure report.

³¹⁵ Matero, historic structure report.

³¹⁶ Matero, historic structure report.

Bookshelves

The shelves over the small closet next to the hall doorway, and the bookcase on the opposite wall, have remained unchanged since their construction in 1909, except that plexiglass covers have been installed over them.

Closets

The southeast corner closet has three built-in drawers below two shelves. There is one long shelf along the east wall.

Heating System

A wall register is set into the east wall, south of the fireplace.

Finishes

Floor: The narrow floorboards have a stain-and-varnish finish dating to the TRA period. An area carpet covers most of the floor, leaving a border of exposed floorboards around the perimeter of the room.

Walls: The present floral-patterned wallpaper dates to the 1950's, when the room was last restored.³¹⁷

Ceiling: The present white ceiling paints also dates to the TRA restoration.

Woodwork: All woodwork in the room is painted green, including the fireplace mantel. This paint dates to the 1950's restoration. The segmentally arched brick firebox surround is painted red.

Summary Chronology: Room 203 (Gate Room)

1885	floor:	narrow, hardwood floorboards, stained and shellacked
	walls:	plaster, painted turquoise blue
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	stained and shellacked
1893	floor:	same
	walls:	plaster, painted pale blue
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted white
1906	floor:	same
	walls:	plaster, painted turquoise blue
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted white

³¹⁷ Howell, "Outline Specification."

1923	floor:	same
	walls:	replastered and repapered; wallpaper with nautical- motif pattern
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted cream
1950's	floor:	cleaned and polished
	walls:	stripped and repapered with floral- pattern wallpaper
	ceiling:	plastered, painted white
	woodwork:	painted light green

Room 204 (Master Bedroom)

The Master Bedroom is located in the northwest corner of the house, directly north of Room 203 (Gate Room). The primary entrance is an east-wall doorway that opens into the north end of the west corridor of the Second-Story Hall. A secondary doorway links the room with Room 203.

Room 204 appears always to have functioned as the master bedroom, although it apparently was never referred to as such. It was most often called "Mother's room," or "father's and mother's room."³¹⁸ Although Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt shared as a bedroom, during the day it served as her dressing room and private sitting room.³¹⁹ The room has a northwest exposure, and so was darker and probably colder than other chambers. This is undoubtedly the reason why Mrs. Roosevelt spent most of her later years in the sunnier Room 214 (South Bedroom).

Evolution

The Lamb and Rich second-floor plan shows that Room 204 was to be nearly a mirror image of Room 203, with a few exceptions. Instead of a window in its west wall, Room 204 had a doorway leads to a small porch above the west piazza. Also, the hall doorway was to be wider than normal, and devoid of a door; it was to lead into a small anteroom at the north end of the corridor. Physical investigation has shown that this last design was not executed. Instead, Room 204 received a standard-size doorway with door, and the north end of the corridor was never closed off to form an anteroom.³²⁰ Thus, Rooms 203 and 204 were built even more similarly than designed.

Another discrepancy between the Lamb and Rich drawing and the existing plan is the doorway in the east wall of Room 204's northeast closet, leading to Room 205. The Lamb and Rich plan does not show this doorway. As will be discussed shortly, however, the architrave, door, and initial shellac finish of this doorway are identical to those of original doorways nearby. If the

³¹⁸ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 149.

³¹⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 149.

³²⁰ Matero, historic structure report.

doorway is not original, it was added at an early date.³²¹ Perhaps this occurred ca. 1906, when Room 205 became Mr. Roosevelt's dressing room.

The original picture molding in this room measured approximately 1-1/2 inches wide, and was located 9 inches below the ceiling. This is known from paint ghosts of that molding discovered during the 1978 investigation on the doorway and window architraves.³²²

The walls of the Master Bedroom were originally painted, judging by traces of a flatted oil paint found consistently on the edges of the woodwork adjacent to the plaster walls, and as drips on the original concealed plaster behind the fireplace mantel.³²³ Paint sample P144—from the wall behind the later bookcase north of the hall doorway—shows that paint to have been an ocher-cream color. It is possible that a wallpaper frieze was used with the ocher-cream paint, above the picture molding. The pine woodwork was originally stained and shellacked (P059).

A number of alterations were made to the Master Bedroom. As stated in "Doorways" below, the north side of the doorway between Rooms 203 and 204 received a second, additional door, probably ca. 1900. A new window was added to the west wall in 1912, to add more daylight to the room.³²⁴ Built-in bookshelves were added above the small closet adjacent to the hall doorway, and a full-length bookcase was built directly opposite. It is known that these were in place by 1918.³²⁵ It is possible that they were installed in 1909, at the time similar shelves were installed in the adjacent Room 203.

The walls continued to be painted for a number of years. Paint sample P144 has—following the ocher-cream color—sequence of ocher/off-white/chartreuse. These layers, and the fact that no wallpaper was found behind the bookcase, suggests that the walls were not papered until after the bookcase was installed prior to 1918.

The woodwork remained shellacked also for a period of time. The door stop installed in the north-wall doorway to accommodate the ca.-1900 second door has a first layer of shellac (P090). This suggests that the woodwork was not painted until perhaps ca. 1906. Layers of white and cream-color paint follow the shellac.

The first wallpaper may have been installed ca. 1923, when other second-story bedrooms were papered: a diaper-pattern wallpaper was on the Master Bedroom's walls by the time the TRA obtained the house.

³²¹ Interior finishes analysis, 1978-81; Appendix F of this report.

³²² Interior finishes analysis, 1978-81; Appendix F of this report.

³²³ Interior finishes analysis, 1978-81; Appendix F of this report.

³²⁴ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 153.

³²⁵ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 154.

The last refurbishing of the Master Bedroom was performed by the TRA, which papered the room with a floral-pattern wallpaper, painted the woodwork light green, and installed the present picture molding at cornice level.³²⁶ The floor also was cleaned and polished at that time.

Work performed in Room 204 by the National Park Service included the releading in 1978 of the leaded-glass transom light over the exterior west doorway.³²⁷ In 1983, the lighting was to be updated as follows:

- northeast corner closet, south wall: new 20A, 125V grounding-type duplex receptacle (T-24) to be installed; and
- north wall, between windows: existing receptacle to remain, and to be reconnected to circuit 8.³²⁸

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring is 2-inch, tongue-and-groove boards of Southern yellow pine.

Walls

The walls are of plaster, trimmed with a baseboard and a picture molding at cornice level. Most of the plaster dates to the 1923-48 period/1950's restoration; only the wood corner guards and plaster of the wall areas adjacent to the hall doorway were retained. The baseboard, which matches that of Room 203, is original.³²⁹ The picture molding, which is of incorrect profile and location, was installed by the TRA.³³⁰

Ceiling

The ceiling consists of plaster installed by the TRA in the 1950's. The same is true of the heat-sensitive fire-detection cable running around the ceiling's perimeter.

³²⁶ Howell, "Outline Specification"; Matero, historic structure report.

³²⁷ "Letter of Acceptance," Contracting Officer, North Atlantic Regional Office, to Firebrick Construction & Sales Corp., Lynbrook, NY, Feb. 23, 1978, concerning completion of leaded-glass window repairs. Sagamore Hill NHS files.

³²⁸ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

³²⁹ Matero, historic structure report.

³³⁰ Matero, historic structure report.

Doorways

There are four interior doorways in the Master Bedroom: the east-wall hall doorway, the south-wall doorway to Room 203, the doorway to the northeast corner closet, and the doorway to the small closet near the hall doorway. There is also a doorway inside the northeast corner closet, leading to Room 205. This doorway will be discussed in connection with that room.

In addition, an exterior doorway in the west wall leads to the Second-Story West Porch (see "Description and Evolution: Exterior Elements").

All of the doorways' architraves have corner blocks and a bead and square molding profile. The four interior doorways contain original, six-panel doors. The doorway within the northeast corner closet has the same architrave but never had a door. The exterior west-wall doorway features an original leaded-glass transom light that was replaced in 1979, and an original wooden door with glazing above panels.

As stated previously, the south-wall doorway to Room 203 had a second door added to it ca. 1900. An examination of this doorway revealed that the stop piece installed at that time to accommodate the second door was installed over the original stop piece, which remains in place.

Windows

Room 204 is illuminated by three windows, two in the north wall and one in the west wall. All three windows have the usual secondary type of architraves and one-over-one, double-hung sashes. The two north windows, including architraves and sashes, are original to the room.³³¹ The west window was installed by 1912.³³²

Fireplace

A fireplace is located in the southeast corner of the Master Bedroom. Its neo-classical mantelpiece is original, and identical to the one in the Gate Room. It features beaded pilaster supports, a denticulated fascia, and a mirrored overmantel.³³³

Bookshelves

The shelves over the small closet next to the hall doorway, and the bookcase on the opposite wall, are similar in design to those in Room 203. They have remained unchanged since their construction sometime prior to 1918.

³³¹ Matero, historic structure report.

³³² Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 153.

³³³ Matero, historic structure report.

Closets

The northeast corner closet has three built-in drawers, six shelves, and a hook board. The doorway in the east wall of this closet, leading to Room 205, will be described in connection with that room. The small closet near the hall doorway contains one shelf.

Heating System

There is one wall register to the left of the fireplace. A smoke alarm and heat-sensitive fire-detection cable are located on the ceiling of the closet.

Communication System

There is an intercom tube box on the narrow strip of wall to the right of the northeast closet.

Finishes

Floor: The floorboards are finished with stain and shellac.

Walls: The room now has floral-patterned wallpaper that dates to the TRA restoration of the 1950's.³³⁴

Ceiling: The plaster ceiling bears white paint applied by the TRA in the 1950's.

Woodwork: The light green paint on the woodwork was applied by the TRA in the 1950's. The shelf in the small closet adjacent to the hall doorway is painted pink.

Summary Chronology: Room 204 (Master Bedroom)

1885	floor: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	2-inch pine floorboards, stained and shellacked plaster, painted cream unknown stained and shellacked
1906	floor: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	same painted ocher unknown shellacked or painted white
1918	floor: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	same painted ocher unknown painted white

³³⁴ Howell, "Outline Specification."

1923-48	floor:	same
	walls:	plaster, with interlaced diaper pattern wallpaper
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted cream or white
1950's	floor:	same
	walls:	stripped, some replastering; repapered with large-pattern floral wallpaper
	ceiling:	replastered, painted white
	woodwork:	painted pale cream-chartreuse

Room 205 (Dressing Room)

The Dressing Room is the westernmost of the three north chambers. It was Theodore Roosevelt's dressing room from 1885 to the fall of 1900, and from the spring of 1906 to 1918.³³⁵ During the intervening years, Room 205 was the bedroom of daughter Ethel, and Roosevelt used the former nursery (Room 203) as his dressing room. The date when Roosevelt resumed the use of his former dressing room is pinpointed by a letter that he wrote to Ethel on June 13, 1906:

I am so pleased that you like your room. You need not sympathize a bit with me about the swap, for your former room will be exactly as good for me, for I only use it as a dressing-room, and I am sure I shall greatly enjoy the little piazza.³³⁶

After Mr. Roosevelt's death in 1919, Rooms 205 and 206 became Mrs. Roosevelt's dressing room and bath.³³⁷

Evolution

Room 205 was originally designed with two doors—one in the south wall, connecting to the north end of the west corridor of the Second-Story Hall, and one in the east wall, leading to Room 206. The north and west walls each contained one window. A small closet projected from the west wall south of the window.

The Lamb and Rich plan shows the south-wall doorway leading to a small anteroom outside the Dressing Room and Master Bedroom, with a sliding pocket door for privacy. Investigations conducted in 1978-79 revealed that—although the south wall was built thick enough to accommodate a pocket door—no such door was ever installed. The investigation showed that the present hinged door was hung instead.

³³⁵ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 160.

³³⁶ Letter, Theodore Roosevelt to Ethel, Washington, June 13, 1906.

³³⁷ Letter, Theodore Roosevelt to Ethel, Washington, June 13, 1906.

Unlike the other second-story chambers, Room 205 apparently was wallpapered at the time of the house's construction: unpainted wall plaster was found beneath fragments of wallpaper that had survived behind later shelves above the south-wall doorway.³³⁸

It is unclear as to whether this wallpaper was the original one, or whether it was installed in 1893. The fragments include a yellow-and-green, floral-and-stripe wallpaper; it appears to be of late 19th-century design. The same wallpaper was found in the area covered by the original picture molding in Room 212, which suggests that it dates to 1885. However, documentary evidence indicates that the room was redecorated in 1893.³³⁹

It is likely that this paper was still in place on the wall when the shelves were added, since cut marks around the shelving indicate the paper was removed only after their installation. Furthermore, traces of an ocher-colored oil paint were found on the wall-abutted edges of the shelving and on the original wall corner beads; these indicate that the walls were painted after removal of this wallpaper.³⁴⁰ This same sequence was also found behind an original gas wall lamp in place on the north wall.

By 1905, the new Trophy Room and the little balcony above it were built. It is likely that the north-wall window of Room 205 was converted to a doorway at about that time, to access the balcony. The doorway was definitely in place by June 13, 1906, when Roosevelt mentions the "little piazza" in a letter.³⁴¹

The bookshelves behind which the wallpaper fragments were found were probably installed ca. 1906: they were early enough to have an original finish of shellac, but late enough to be attached with wire nails. (Similar shelves built in various locations throughout the house are thought to date to ca. 1905-10.³⁴² The shelves remained in place up until the 1978-79 NPS investigation,³⁴³ at which time they were removed.

It is likely that the original wallpaper and frieze paper were removed when the shelves were built—after the shelves were built—and the walls painted an ocher color. The small bookcase presently in the northeast corner of the room apparently was installed later, since it displays a slightly different style.

Shortly thereafter, the center section of the balcony—just outside Room 205—was enclosed to make a bathroom (Room 206). It is thought that this was done early in 1910, as will be explained in connection with Room 206. The balcony doorway created in 1905 thus became an interior doorway; hinge evidence indicates that a storm or screen door that had hung here was removed.

³³⁸ Matero, historic structure report; interior finishes analysis, 1978-83.

³³⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 163, item 6.

³⁴⁰ Matero, historic structure report; interior finishes analysis, 1978-83.

³⁴¹ Letter, Theodore Roosevelt to Ethel, Washington, June 13, 1906.

³⁴² Matero, historic structure report.

³⁴³ Photograph of the Dressing Room, 1948, Sagamore Hill NHS files.

Room 205 was refurbished one more time, probably between 1923 and 1948. This most likely was when the diaper-pattern wallpaper presently in the room was hung. The paper predates the TRA: it appears in the 1948 photographs. The TRA restoration of this room was primarily limited to cleaning and refurbishing. The floor was cleaned and polished, as in the other chambers; the walls and woodwork finishes were left as found. Thus, the diaper wallpaper was one of the few papers retained during the TRA restoration.

The 1983 electrical contract specified the following lighting improvements for Room 205 (Dressing Room):

- east wall, south of doorway: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided; and
- north wall, west of doorway: existing period incandescent [wall] lighting fixture to remain, existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48V panel "TPA" on circuit 1.³⁴⁴

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring is comprised of the original 2-inch-wide, Southern yellow pine boards. On the north wall are two steps leading up to the bathroom doorway.

Walls

The walls retain their original plaster. The baseboard is of the same design as that in the other second-story rooms. The present picture molding at cornice level dates to the TRA restoration, being similar to the one in Room 203. Judging by the original use of a frieze paper in this room, it is likely that Room 205's first picture molding was located some distance below the ceiling level. This is thought to be the case in most of the other chambers.

Ceiling

The ceiling is plaster, and is encircled by a heat-sensitive fire-detection cable. Both the ceiling plaster and the cable date to the 1950's.

Doorways

Room 205 now has five doorways. Original doorways include the one in the south wall, which leads to the north end of the west corridor of the Second-Story Hall; the one in the east wall, which connects with Room 207 (Single Guest Room); and the northernmost of the two closet doorways in the west wall. As stated earlier, the other west-wall doorway—which leads to the closet of Room 204—also may be original, or it may be an early alteration. The north-wall doorway to

³⁴⁴ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

Room 206 dates to ca. 1905, when it was created from a window to access the second-story balcony built at that time.

All five doorways feature the usual secondary type of molding, and contain six-panel, hinged wood doors. This includes the south-wall door, which is shown in the 1883 plans as a sliding pocket door. The architrave and door of the north-wall doorway closely resemble those of the other, original doorways, despite their ca.-1905 date of installation. (There are slight differences in the beaded board and corner blocks of the architrave, and wire nails were used for its assembly.) The door has a modern surface-mounted turn latch, slide bolt, and inset lock. Marks on the left jamb of the north-wall doorway recall its role as an exterior doorway from its installation ca. 1905-06 until the construction of Room 206 in 1910; Dutchmen indicate the former existence of an interior storm or screen door here.

Windows

One original window remains in Room 205, in the west wall. A second original window in the north wall was converted ca. 1905 to a doorway; it led first to a "piazza" or balcony, and later to the bathroom built on part of the balcony. The architrave of the west-wall window has the usual corner blocks and bead and square molding profiles, again as in the other chambers; the sashes is original, one-over-one, and double-hung.

Bookcase

There is a small bookcase in the northeast corner. As stated previously, it is thought to postdate ca. 1906; it may have been added ca. 1910, when the north-wall window was converted to a doorway.

Closets

The small, original closet in the west wall has —shelves. The corner closet in Room 204—which can be accessed from Room 205—has been described in connection with that room.

Heating System

There is a floor register in the northwest corner of the room.

Finishes

Floor: The floorboards are stained and shellacked. This finish predates the TRA restoration, during which the floor was only cleaned and polished.

Walls: The plaster walls are covered with a diaper-pattern wallpaper. This paper is believed to date to the period 1923- 48; physical investigation indicates that the wallpaper was at least the third decorating scheme employed in the room, and photographic evidence shows that it was in place before 1948. Two lines left by the removal of bookshelves span the south wall above the hall doorway.

Ceiling: The white paint on the plaster ceiling dates to the 1950's.

Woodwork: All of the historic woodwork appears to have its original stained and shellacked finish: paint analysis found that samples from the woodwork have no subsequent finishes. The TRA-era picture molding is painted brown.

Summary Chronology: Room 205 (Dressing Room)

1885	floor:	2-inch pine floorboards, stained and shellacked
	walls:	plastered, with yellow-and-green floral-pattern wallpaper
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	stained and shellacked
ca. 1905	woodwork:	north-wall window converted to doorway to access 1905 balcony
ca. 1906	floor:	same
	walls:	stripped and painted ocher cream, following installation of south-wall bookshelves
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	same; bookshelves installed over existing wallpaper on upper south wall
1910	center portion of balcony enclosed, bathroom installed	
1923-48	floor:	same
	walls:	beige diaper pattern wallpaper
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	same; picture molding removed or raised to cornice height
1950's	floor:	same; cleaned and polished
	walls:	same
	ceiling:	replastered, painted white
	woodwork:	replacement picture molding installed at cornice level

Room 206 (Bathroom)

Room 206 was created by enclosing the center portion of the exterior balcony that had been built in 1905 just north of Room 205. This bathroom seems to have been clearly for the use of Mr. Roosevelt; in 1910 he spoke of "my bath tub," and Edith referred to it as "T's bath room."³⁴⁵

³⁴⁵ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 164, item 19.

Evolution

It is likely that the bathroom was created early in 1910. It was not in existence in 1906, when Theodore Roosevelt wrote of "the little piazza" outside Room 205. (See also the previous description of Room 205). Other correspondence indicates that the bathroom was in place by October 1910.³⁴⁶ There were unusually heavy expenditures in the Sagamore Hill account books for carpentry and plumbing in the early months of 1910, and most of the family were away during this time.³⁴⁷ Thus, a construction date of early 1910 seems plausible.

Much effort went into making the new woodwork match the original in other second-story rooms. The wainscot and the architraves in the bathroom closely resemble those elsewhere; their profiles differ slightly, and they are assembled with wire nails.³⁴⁸ Identical variations are also evident in Room 209 (Family Bathroom), behind the toilet tank; in Room 215, the bathroom off the South Bedroom; and in Room 216 (Nursery), associated with the south closet.³⁴⁹

The bathroom appears to remain as constructed. Nearly all of its surfaces are comprised of woodwork, which retains its original shellacked finish. The porcelain fixtures also are original.

The TRA cleaned and polished the floor in the 1950's. The lighting was to be updated as part of the 1983 electrical work, as follows:

- south wall, west of doorway: existing light switch to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided;
- south wall, west of doorway: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided, circuit continuity to be maintained where required; and
- center of ceiling: existing period incandescent lighting fixture to remain, circuit to be reconnected to new 48V panel "TPA" on circuit 1.³⁵⁰

Present Appearance

Floor

The bathroom floor is constructed of 2-inch Southern yellow pine boards, apparently installed in 1910 to match the flooring of the adjacent Dressing Room (Room 205).

³⁴⁶ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 164, item 19.

³⁴⁷ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 164, item 19.

³⁴⁸ Matero, historic structure report.

³⁴⁹ Matero, historic structure report.

³⁵⁰ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

Walls

The bathroom walls are of beaded, vertical wood sheathing that closely resembles original wainscotting. There is no baseboard, but rather a quarter round at both the floor and the ceiling.

Ceiling

The ceiling is sheathed with the same type of beaded boards as the walls.

Doorways

The bathroom is served by two doorways. The south-wall entrance doorway from Room 205 dates to ca. 1905, when the exterior balcony was constructed. The architrave of this doorway again closely resembles original architraves. The door here has been described in connection with Room 205. The west wall of the bathroom contains doorway leading to the west balcony. This doorway features a wooden door with a glazed upper panel over two vertical panels, and a wood storm door to match. Both doors date to 1910.

Windows

There is only one window in the bathroom, although the glazed upper panel of the west door admits light, as well. The window sits in the east wall; it is original to the bathroom, having a one-over-one, double-hung sashes. The window glass is frosted, to provide privacy from the remaining portion of balcony west of the bathroom.

Plumbing System

The original 1910 porcelain fixtures remain in the bathroom. These include a toilet, a tub, a sink, and a shaving stand.

The wood toilet tank on the east wall is supported by two iron brackets. The seat and lid also are wood, the bowl is porcelain, and the pipes are galvanized iron. Along the east end of the north wall is a porcelain tub with claw-and-ball feet. Exposed water pipes run along the south and east walls to the tub and toilet.

The sink and shaving stand are on the north wall. The stippled glass cabinet door above is a camouflage for the North Room gable louvre, which allows ventilation of the North Room attic.

Finishes

Floor: The 2-inch Southern yellow pine floorboards are stained and shellacked.

Walls: The vertical, beaded wood wainscot is stained and shellacked to match the woodwork in the Dressing Room.

Woodwork: The west-wall door to the balcony has a clear, stained finish on the interior, while the exterior face is painted gray.

Summary Chronology: Room 206 (Bathroom)

ca. 1910 center of north-elevation balcony is enclosed and converted to bathroom; virtually no changes thereafter

Room 207 (Single Guest Room)

The Single Guest Room is located on the north side of the second story, between Room 205 (Dressing Room) and Room 208 (Double Guest Room). Both the Single and the Double Guest Rooms appear to have always been reserved for overnight guests.³⁵¹

Evolution

The 1883 Lamb and Rich plans indicate that the Single Guest Room was built essentially as planned. The plans show an arch at the south end of the room, separating the main part of the room from the area containing the doorways to the hall and the west-wall closet. It is thought that this arch was built as shown, even though it is no longer extant. The north wall contained two windows; the westernmost had clear glass in one-over-one, double-hung sashes, while the easternmost held a panel of stained glass.

According to an 1896 reference, the "little" room was repapered at that time with a "dainty" blue paper.³⁵² The clear-glass window in the north wall was converted to a doorway ca. 1905, to give access to the north-facade balcony built above the Trophy Room. (This action is discussed in greater detail in connection with Rooms 205 and 206.) A light-colored floral wallpaper was apparently hung in 1923-48; the same paper also was used in the Double Guest Room).

The most extensive alteration to Room 207 took place in the 1950's, when the TRA widened the second-story hall and installed the west stairway (Room 202). These actions caused slight alterations in the south wall of Room 207; the loss of the closet at the south end of the west wall, whose space was taken for the new west stair; and the removal of the arch, to accommodate the second run of the stair, which cut through part of the ceiling of Room 207. The TRA also stripped the walls of the 1923-48 floral wallpaper; hung the existing striped paper; and varnished the woodwork.³⁵³

³⁵¹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 167.

³⁵² Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 169.

³⁵³ Howell, "Outline Specification."

No substantive changes have been made since. The stained-glass window in the north wall was rereaded in 1978.³⁵⁴ The lighting in Room 207 was to be updated during the 1983 electrical contract work, as follows:

- west wall, south of doorway: existing receptacle to remain for existing period table lamp fixture(s); existing circuit to be reconnect to new 48V panel "TPA" on circuit 7; and
- west wall, north of doorway: existing period incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain; existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48V panel "TPA" on circuit 7.³⁵⁵

Present Appearance

Floors

The flooring is of 2-inch, Southern yellow pine boards, as in the other bedrooms.

Walls

All walls except the south wall retain their original plaster.³⁵⁶ They are trimmed with a baseboard identical to that used in the other chambers, and a picture molding in cornice position that was installed in the 1950's. It is very likely that the original picture molding in the room was the same 1 1/2-inch molding positioned 9 1/2 inches down from the ceiling, as used in the other chambers. This could undoubtedly be verified by examination of the original plaster walls at the time of any future restoration.

Ceiling

The ceiling is plaster dating to the 1950's.

Doorways

There are four doorways in the Single Guest Room. Three of these are original, interior doorways: the west- and east-wall doorways, leading to Rooms 205 and 208, respectively; and the south-wall doorway to the hall. The fourth doorway is the north-wall exterior doorway to the balcony. It presumably dates to ca. 1905, when the balcony that it accesses was built. This is

³⁵⁴ "Letter of Acceptance," Contracting Officer, North Atlantic Regional Office, to Firebrick Construction & Sales Corp., Lynbrook, NY, Feb. 23, 1978, concerning completion of leaded-glass window repairs. Sagamore Hill NHS files.

³⁵⁵ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System..." 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

³⁵⁶ Matero, historic structure report.

confirmed by the use of wire nails for the work.³⁵⁷ The doorway was created out of an original window, by extending the jambs with longer sections of matched molding.³⁵⁸ An original doorway leading to the west-wall closet was eliminated with the removal of the closet by the TRA in the 1950's.

All four doorway architraves have the secondary type of molding, as in the other bedrooms. The molding around the later north-wall doorway was chosen to match the original material.) The three interior doorways contain original, six-panel doors. The north exterior doorway is paneled, with two panels being glazed. Also present is a four-over-four glazed storm/screen door.

Windows

The north wall retains the easternmost of its two original windows. (As stated previously, the westernmost window was converted to a doorway ca. 1905). The window features a single sash measuring 30 by 32 inches, with leaded panes of clear, yellow, green, turquoise, and rose-colored glass.

Finishes

Floor: The pine floorboards retain their original stain-and-shellac finish. They were cleaned and polished during the TRA restoration.

Walls: The walls are one layer of wallpaper over original plaster, which appears never to have been painted. This is based on a lack of paint or shellac on the original decorative corner beads. The lack of paint indicates that the walls have always been papered. To date, no historic wallpapers have been uncovered in this room. The present striped wallpaper dates to the TRA restoration of the 1950's.

Ceiling: The plaster ceiling bears white paint applied in the 1950's.

Woodwork: As with the plaster walls, no evidence was found of paint on the original woodwork. It retained its original stain-and-shellac finish up until the TRA restoration, at which time it was varnished. The 1950's picture molding is painted brown.

Summary Chronology: Room 207 (Single Guest Room)

1885	floors:	2-inch pine floorboards, stained and shellacked
	walls:	wallpaper over plaster
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	stained and shellacked

³⁵⁷ Matero, historic structure report.

³⁵⁸ Matero, historic structure report.

1896	floors: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	same "dainty" blue wallpaper unknown same
1905	floors: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	same wallpapered unknown window converted to doorway, to access new balcony; finishes the same as before
1923-48	floors: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	same papered with light-colored floral pattern unknown same
1950's	floors: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	same; cleaned and polished stripped and repapered with striped wallpaper replastered, painted white varnished

Room 208 (Double Guest Room)

The Double Guest Room is the easternmost of the three north chambers. It is similar in design to the adjoining Single Guest Room, but is larger and has a fireplace and closet. As with the Single Guest Room, the Double Guest Room seems always to have been reserved for overnight guests.

Evolution

Room 208 appears to have been built exactly as planned. The 1883 plan does not show a doorway in the back wall of the east-wall closet. Such a doorway exists now, but the use of wire nails for its construction work suggests that it was added in the early twentieth century. This may have been done as early as 1905. When Roosevelt showed a guest—Count Kaneko—to one of the guest rooms in July 1905, he stated, "The bath is on the right."³⁵⁹ This suggests that the doorway was in existence then, but the same statement would be true if it were not. Details of the doorway resemble alterations in Room 209 that have been dated to ca. 1910, and it may have been cut through at that time. On March 20, 1932, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote that two of Ted's visiting boys were staying "...in the north bedrooms, convenient to the family bathroom."³⁶⁰

³⁵⁹ Matero, historic structure report.

³⁶⁰ Matero, historic structure report.

The Double Guest Room retains most of its original plaster, as well as its original woodwork and cast-iron hardware. The walls were originally wallpapered: there is no evidence of paint on either the original wall plaster, or on the decorative corner beads.³⁶¹ No traces of any historic wallpaper have been found, nor are there any references that describe early papers for this room. In 1923-48, the walls were repapered with the same light-colored, two-toned floral pattern wallpaper that was used in the adjoining Single Guest Room.

A few other changes took place during the TRA restoration of the 1950's. At that time, the south wall was altered slightly with the widening of the second-story hall, as in the Single Guest Room;³⁶² it was replastered at that time. The other three walls were then stripped, and the present red-and-blue floral-pattern paper was hung. The ceiling was replastered and painted, and equipped with a heat-sensitive fire-detection cable. A picture molding was installed at cornice level; it presumably replaced a picture molding located farther down on the wall, as was the case in other bedrooms. The floor was cleaned and polished, and the woodwork was varnished.³⁶³

The original stained-glass window in the north wall was rereaded in 1978.³⁶⁴ The lighting in Room 208 was to be updated as follows in the 1983 electrical contract work:

- north wall, east of windows: existing period incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain; existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48V panel "TPA" on circuit 7;
- north wall, east of windows: existing receptacle to remain for existing period table lamp fixture(s); circuit to be reconnected to circuit 7;
- east wall, north of doorway: existing period incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain; circuit to be reconnected on circuit 7; and
- east-wall closet, south wall: new 20A, 125V grounding-type duplex receptacle (T-24) to be installed.³⁶⁵

Present Appearance

Floors

The flooring is the original tongue-and-groove, 2-inch boards of Southern yellow pine.

³⁶¹ Howell, "Outline Specification."

³⁶² "Letter of Acceptance," Contracting Officer, North Atlantic Regional Office, to Firebrick Construction & Sales Corp., Lynbrook, NY, Feb. 23, 1978, concerning completion of leaded-glass window repairs. Sagamore Hill NHS files.

³⁶³ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

³⁶⁴ Wallace, 1987 draft, pp. 172-73.

³⁶⁵ Wallace, 1987 draft, pp. 172-73.

Walls

The west, north, and east walls consist of original plaster. The south wall's plaster dates to the TRA restoration of the 1950's. The baseboard is the same as that seen in the other second-story chambers, as is the 1950's picture molding in cornice position.

Ceiling

The plaster ceiling and its heat-sensitive fire-detection cable both date to the 1950's.

Doorways

Room 208 features three original doorways: the south-wall entrance doorway, the west-wall doorway to the Single Guest Room, and the east-wall doorway to the closet. A fourth doorway, in the back wall of the east-wall closet, leads to the family bathroom (Room 209). As stated previously, this doorway appears to date to ca. 1905-10.

Doorway architraves, as in other chambers, exhibit the secondary type of molding. The south and west doorways, and the doorway in the back wall of the closet, contain six-panel wood doors; the east-wall door to the closet has five panels.

Windows

There are three windows in the Double Guest Room, all original and featuring the secondary type of architrave. The east-wall window has a one-over-one, double-hung sashes. There is an identical window in the north wall; immediately to its west is a 30- by 32-inch stained-glass window almost identical to the one in the Single Guest Room.

Closet

As mentioned previously, the east wall contains a closet that serves as a pass-through to the adjacent family bathroom (Room 209). The closet has four built-in shelves and a board with hooks.

Fireplace

The fireplace is located in the southeast corner of the room. It has a simple neoclassical mantelpiece with bracketed shelf and a bead, ovolo and square molding profile. The brick surround contains a segmentally arched firebox opening, and the hearth is of brick laid in a herringbone pattern.

Heating System

There is a wall register on the south wall immediately to the right of the fireplace.

Finishes

Floor: The pine floorboards are stained and shellacked.

Walls: The only wallpaper on the walls today is the red-and-blue floral-pattern paper installed in the 1950's. Paint analysis (sample P273) shows the plastered closet walls to be painted with a short sequence of whites and cream colors.

Ceiling: The plaster ceiling's white paint dates to the TRA restoration.

Woodwork: Paint investigation and analysis shows the original woodwork was always stained and shellacked up until the 1950's, when it was varnished by the TRA. The 1950's picture molding is painted brown.

Summary Chronology: Room 208 (Double Guest Room)

1885	floor:	2-inch pine boards, stained and shellacked
	walls:	wallpaper on plaster
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	stained and shellacked
ca.		
1905-10	closet doorway to bathroom installed	
1906	floor:	same
	walls:	wallpapered
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	same
1923-48	floor:	same
	walls:	papered with light-colored, two-toned floral pattern
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	same
1950's	south wall moved in	
	floor:	same; cleaned and polished
	walls:	stripped and repapered with red-and-blue floral pattern
	ceiling:	replastered, painted white
	woodwork:	varnished

Room 209 (Main Bathroom/Red Bathroom)

The Main Bathroom, called the "family bathroom," is located on the north side of the east wing.³⁶⁶ This was the only full bathroom in the house until the installation of a shower several years later.

³⁶⁶ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 176, item 5.

Evolution

The Main Bathroom appears to have been built according to the 1883 plans. It was rectangular in shape. A doorway without door in the south end of the west wall opened to a corridor. At the north end of the corridor was a linen closet; the south end of the corridor terminated in a doorway leading to the Second-Story Rear Hall. Seen from the hall, the doorway was located between the dumbwaiter shaft to the west, and the third-story stair to the east. The doorway was flush with both of these elements. The plaster walls were painted red at least as early as 1893.³⁶⁷ A section of narrow replacement wainscoting exists to the left of the toilet.³⁶⁸ It is installed with wire nails, and appears to date from an early repair of leaky plumbing.³⁶⁹ This wainscot resembles that used in Rooms 206, 215, and Room 216's south closet, all added ca. 1910. A wooden casing was built around the tub sometime prior to 1919; it was mentioned in that year by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.³⁷⁰

Significant changes occurred during the TRA restoration in the vicinity of the corridor leading to the hall. The south half of the corridor's west wall was removed, opening up the dumbwaiter shaft and doing away with the doorway to the hall. The south half of the corridor's east wall remained unchanged; its undisturbed original beaded wainscoting and traces of the bathroom's original red paint indicate where the bathroom's corridor originally terminated at the hall.³⁷¹

Also during the TRA restoration, the original plaster walls of the bathroom were covered with plasterboard, and flat molding strips were applied.³⁷² The wooden tub surround was probably removed at this time.

The lighting in the bathroom was to be updated by the 1983 electrical contract work as follows:

- west wall, between the two doorways: existing period incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain; circuit to be reconnected to new 48V panel "TPA" on circuit 7.³⁷³

³⁶⁷ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 176, item 2; Rose, p. 34.

³⁶⁸ Matero, historic structure report.

³⁶⁹ Matero, historic structure report.

³⁷⁰ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 175 and p. 177, item 5.

³⁷¹ Matero, historic structure report.

³⁷² Howell, "Outline Specification."

³⁷³ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System..." 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring is the original 2-inch, tongue-and-groove boards of Southern yellow pine. There is a platform six inches above the floor upon which the bathtub and toilet stand.

Walls

The walls consist of plasterboard above beaded, tongue-and-groove wainscot with a cap molding. There is tile behind the tub. The plasterboard was installed in the 1950's; it covers the original wall plaster. The wainscot is original, except for the previously cited section to the left of the toilet. The date of the tile behind the bathtub has not been determined. On the west wall is a board with hooks that is original.³⁷⁴ The flat molding strips are 1950's replacements.

Ceiling

The ceiling is plaster applied during the TRA restoration.

Doorways

The main bathroom has two doorways in its west wall. The one at the south end opens to the corridor leading to the Rear Hall. This doorway was reworked in the 1950's, having been originally designed and built without a door. The doorway further to the north accesses the closet of Room 208, and thereby provides a connection with that room. There is also a closet doorway at the north end of the corridor.

The two closet doorways contain six-panel wood doors. The door to the corridor has been removed to display the bathroom to visitors.

Windows

The north wall features an original window complete with one-over-one, double-hung sashes window.

Plumbing Fixtures

Room 209 retains its original porcelain fixtures. As specified in the original plans, the toilet, bathtub, and sink line the east wall. They rest on a copper-lined channeled platform approximately 6 inches above the floor and backed by a marble backsplash. The toilet, with its wood seat and overhead tank, is at the south end of the wall. The tub is located in the center of the wall. The sink is at the north end; its porcelain basin was apparently imported, as evidenced by the marks, "T.C. BROWN-WESTHEAD MOOSE & CO., .By appointment. Potter to her Majesty, Imported by Miller & Coates, N. Y."³⁷⁵

³⁷⁴ Matero, historic structure report.

³⁷⁵ Matero, historic structure report.

Communication System

There is a speaker tube with brass mouthpiece on the south wall near the door.

Finishes

Floor: The pine floorboards are stained and shellacked.

Walls: The plasterboard walls are painted red. Paint samples removed from the original plaster behind the plasterboard confirm Mrs. Roosevelt's 1893 description of her "red bathroom." Judging by paint sample P205 from the original plaster wall behind the backsplash, the bathroom was repainted 10 or 12 times before the TRA restoration.

Ceiling: The 1950's plaster is painted white.

Woodwork: The woodwork retains its historic treatment of stain and a clear finish.

Summary Chronology: Room 209 (Family Bathroom)

1885	floor:	2-inch pine boards, stained and shellacked
	walls:	plaster, painted pink
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	stained and shellacked
1893	floor:	same
	walls:	plaster painted red
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	same
1905	west-wall doorway to Room 208 closet installed; color scheme same as in 1893	
1923-48	floor:	same
	walls:	plaster painted light yellow, later white
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	same
1950's	floor:	same
	walls:	plasterboard installed, painted red
	ceiling:	replastered, painted white
	woodwork:	south entrance door reworked; all elements varnished

Room 210 (Shower Room/Splash Closet)

The shower room occupies a narrow space on the north side of the east wing, between the Family Bathroom and the Boy's Room. This is presumed to be the "splash closet" in which Mrs.

Roosevelt had a gas jet installed in 1912, to make "shaving...possible."³⁷⁶ Rarely opened, the shower room is not interpreted to visitors.

Evolution

Room 210 was originally designed and built as a linen closet. Its walls and ceiling were completely sheathed with 1 1/2-inch, beaded tongue-and-groove boards, and it had built-in drawers and shelves at the north end.³⁷⁷ This space was converted to a small shower room ca. 1905, judging by several pieces of evidence. A 1906 photograph of the exterior north elevation shows that by that time the north wall of Room 210 had been cantilevered out, and the small oval window originally in that wall had been changed to a larger window with one-over-one, double-hung sashes. The architrave of the larger windows is secured with wire nails, which were used for many alterations at Sagamore Hill ca. 1905. Finally, a 1907 magazine article states that the President began each day with a "shower bath,...as cold as he can get it."³⁷⁸

The walls were washed and the floor was cleaned and polished during the TRA restoration.³⁷⁹ The 1983 electrical contract work called for the lighting in the shower room to be updated as follows:

- unused wiring (BX) at ceiling of bath to be removed.³⁸⁰

No further changes have been made.

Present Appearance

Floors

The flooring is the original, 2-inch, tongue-and-groove boards of Southern yellow pine. Some floorboards at the north end were removed to make room for the shower basin.

³⁷⁶ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 179 and p. 180, item 2.

³⁷⁷ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

³⁷⁸ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 180, item 1.

³⁷⁹ Howell, "Outline Specification."

³⁸⁰ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System..." 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

Walls

The west, south, and east walls of the shower room retain their original floor-to-ceiling beaded wainscot.³⁸¹ This wood sheathing is cut to accommodate the plumbing for the shower fixture, which indicates further that the shower postdates the wall.

Ceiling

The ceiling is finished with the same wood sheathing as the walls.

Doorway

The only doorway is the original south-wall doorway to the Rear Hall. Its secondary type of architrave and six-panel door match those of the other Rear Hall doorways.

Window

Room 210's only window is located in the north wall. It dates to 1906, when it replaced an original small, oval window. The present window has an architrave with a square molding profile and no corner blocks. Its one-over-one double-hung sashes is glazed with frosted glass.

Plumbing Fixtures

The shower is at the north end; the toilet and sink are along the west wall. Their labels bear different dates, so they appear to have been added at different times; alternatively, certain fixtures may have been replaced by later ones. The shower has a central head and ring with shampoo valve. The enameled cast-iron shower basin has a rolled rim and stands on four ball-shaped feet.³⁸² The enamelled cast-iron sink is set on decorative brackets, and is labeled "Milwaukee Brass Mfg. Co., U.S.A."³⁸³ The porcelain toilet bowl has a dark wood seat and lid; the bowl is stamped "Peerless; Evansville, Ind., 6/17/14," while "March 15, 1927" is stamped in the porcelain of the overhead flush tank.³⁸⁴

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

There is a capped gas pipe on the rear wall.

³⁸¹ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

³⁸² Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 180.

³⁸³ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

³⁸⁴ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

Finishes

The only finish in the shower room is the original stain and shellac used on the woodwork.³⁸⁵

Summary Chronology: Room 210 (Shower Room/Splash Closet)

1885	built as linen closet	
	floor:	2-inch pine floorboards, stained and shellacked
	walls:	sheathed floor to ceiling with 1 1/2-inch, beaded boards
	ceiling:	same as walls
	woodwork:	stained and shellacked
1906	converted to a shower room	
	floor:	same
	walls:	north wall cantilevered
	ceiling:	same
	woodwork:	same
	windows:	small oval window replaced with one-over-one double-hung sashes
	fixtures:	plumbing fixtures installed, and upgraded in following years
1912	fixtures:	gas jet installed

Room 211 (Boy's Room)

Room 211 is called the Boy's Room because of its occupancy "...at one time or another by each of the four boys."³⁸⁶ Located on the north side of the east wing, it is connected with the other two bedrooms of the wing—Room 212 (Quentin's Hideaway) and Room 213 (Alice's Bedroom). Together these rooms form a suite of chambers at the end of the Second-Story Rear Hall.

Evolution

The 1883 plan of Room 211 was changed slightly during the construction of that room. The plan called for both the northeast and the southeast corners to be "clipped off" by diagonal walls. The northeast corner was not treated in this manner; the southeast corner was, but its diagonal wall was constructed at a different angle, giving the room an elongated plan.

³⁸⁵ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

³⁸⁶ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 196.

Another departure from the original plan involved the large closet east of Room 211. The original Lamb and Rich plans show this closet as being accessed by only one doorway—that leading from Room 211. All subsequent second-story plans, however, also show the existing doorway connecting the closet with Room 212 to the south. This doorway is probably original. As will be explained shortly, the corridor designed to link Room 212 with the Second-Story Rear Hall apparently was never built. Instead, Rooms 211, 212, and 213 were interconnected as a suite of rooms. The doorway between Room 212 and the closet of Room 211 would have been an essential part of this linkage.

It is thought that the walls of Room 211 were originally painted an ivory color.³⁸⁷ There are no wooden corner beads as there are in other bedrooms, which could provide additional information about wall finishes. This indicates a reworking, which can be dated to the installation of the fireplace on the south wall, ca. 1893.³⁸⁸

The south-wall fireplace was built in 1893, by cutting into an original cased chimney in this location.³⁸⁹ During that time it was “the children’s bedroom.” This may have been when the room was first wallpapered. A pink-and-white floral-pattern wallpaper was found on the east wall behind the picture molding, and also behind the bookshelves on the south wall (SAHI 01 WP025). As will be explained shortly, both of these are thought to have been installed in the early twentieth century. This suggests a late 19th- or early 20th-century date for the paper.

The present picture molding appears to have been added ca. 1906: it is attached with wire nails, and its location (approximately 9 inches down from the ceiling) is historically accurate, based on investigation of other second-story bedrooms. It shows a paint sequence of turquoise blue, followed by numerous layers of white. This indicates that the picture molding (and possibly the ceiling) was undoubtedly painted to harmonize with the wall colors.

The bookshelves covering the entire southeast corner wall appear to have been added ca. 1906-18, which coincides with the installation of similar bookshelves in the house.³⁹⁰ The evidence for this date includes the fact that they were not in the original Lamb and Rich plan. They were installed over the previously mentioned pink-and-white floral wallpaper, also using wire nails.

Sometime after the bookshelves were built, the pink-and-white floral wallpaper was removed, and the walls were painted yellow, including those of the closet. Drips of yellow paint were found on top of the paper behind the bookcase, and on a nearby patch of bare plaster, which proves that the floral wallpaper had been removed. The yellow paint probably dates to the early twentieth century.

³⁸⁷ Interior finishes analysis, 1978-83; 1987 interior finishes investigation by Marie L. Carden (Appendix F1).

³⁸⁸ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 106.

³⁸⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 196.

³⁹⁰ Matero, field notes for historic structure report; interior finishes investigation, 1987.

The present plain yellow paper dates to the 1956 restoration, during which the TRA stripped the walls and repapered the walls in Rooms 211 and 213. The ceiling and the picture molding were painted white. The woodwork was varnished at this time.

The lighting was to be updated during the 1983 electrical contract work as follows:

- west wall, north of doorway: existing receptacle to remain for existing period table lamp fixture(s), existing circuit to be reconnected on circuit 6;
- diagonal southeast wall: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided;
- closet, west wall, north of doorway: new 20A, 125V grounding-type duplex receptacle to be installed, existing incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain; and
- closet, west wall, south of doorway: existing light switch to remain.³⁹¹

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring is the original 2-inch, tongue-and-groove boards of Southern yellow pine.

Walls

The walls appear to retain their original plaster. They are trimmed with a baseboard and the previously mentioned historic picture molding. The baseboard is a continuation of the same design as that in the other second-story rooms, having a cap molding with an ovolo and bead molding profile.

Ceiling

The plaster of the ceiling dates to the TRA restoration, as does the heat-sensitive fire-detection cable encircling it.

Doorways

There are two doorways in Room 211—the west-wall doorway to the Second-Story Rear Hall, and the east-wall doorway to the large closet in the northeast corner of the wing. Both doorways feature the usual secondary type of original architrave, as found in the other second-story rooms. Both originally had six-panel wood doors; the closet door remains, but the hall door has been removed.

³⁹¹ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

Windows

The north wall has two side-by-side windows, both of which contain their original one-over-one, double-hung sashes.

Fireplace

The fireplace is located on the south wall, immediately west of the southeast corner wall and its bookshelves. The simple, neo-Classical mantelpiece is similar to that in Room 208 (Double Guest Room). A coal stove sits on the brick hearth and bears the following label: "Thomas. Roberts. Stevenson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. - Franklin Pride."

Bookshelves

As mentioned previously, the diagonal wall across the southeast corner of the room is covered with built-in bookshelves built ca. 1906-18.

Closet

The large closet located to the east of Room 211 has a primary entrance from Room 211, and a secondary entrance in the south wall leading to Room 212. The walls of the closet are plaster.

Heating System

There is a 1950's radiator below the windows on the north wall; two pipes run floor to ceiling in the northwest corner. There is a capped gas outlet on the east wall near the doorway to the closet.

Finishes

Floor: The pine floorboards are stained and shellacked.

Walls: The original plaster walls bear yellow wallpaper dating to the 1950's.

Ceiling: The white ceiling paint also dates to the 1950's.

Woodwork: All of the woodwork except the picture molding is stained and covered with varnish applied in the 1950's.

Fireplace: The fireplace hearth bricks have two layers of red paint.

Summary Chronology: Room 211 (Boy's Room)

1885	floor:	2-inch pine floorboards, stained and shellacked
	walls:	plastered and painted an ivory color
	ceiling:	plastered; possibly painted ivory or turquoise blue
	woodwork:	stained and shellacked; picture molding painted turquoise blue
	closet:	same scheme
1893	fireplace built into south wall	
	floor:	same
	walls:	papered with floral wallpaper
	ceiling:	possibly white
	woodwork:	same; picture molding painted white
	closet:	unchanged
1906	floor:	same
	walls:	painted yellow
	ceiling:	possibly white
	woodwork:	bookshelves built on southeast wall ca. 1906-18; otherwise same; picture molding painted white
	closet:	same scheme
1955	floor:	same
	walls:	stripped, repapered with plain yellow paper
	ceiling:	replastered, painted white
	woodwork:	same; picture molding painted white
	closet:	unchanged

Room 212 (Quentin's Hideaway)

This little room at the east end of the second story is located between Rooms 211 and 213 and their respective closets. Together, these spaces comprise the east wing.

Room 212 was used at different times by different family members—including Alice, Ted, and Kermit—as well as by the seamstress, and was called “the little room.”³⁹² It was Quentin’s room from about 1903 to 1910, and so has been called Quentin’s Hideaway in references since the 1950’s.³⁹³ During the period in which Quentin occupied the room the west entrance doorway from Room 213 was kept locked, further indicating that the only access to the room was through either of the two adjacent rooms. The words “DOOR LOCKED,” painted on the west face of the door and still evident today, indicate that the Hideaway was entered only from Room 211 through that room’s northeast closet.

³⁹² Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 205.

³⁹³ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 206.

Evolution

Room 212 was built in a slightly different manner than designed. The 1883 plans show it to be reached by a direct passage from the Second-Story Rear Hall. However, physical evidence that will be discussed as part of Room 217 (Second-Story Rear Hall) suggests that this corridor was never built. Instead, access to Room 212 has always been through either Room 211's closet, or Room 213. Another variation involved the southeast closet of Room 213. This closet was designed as two separate closets, one for Room 212 and one for Room 213. It appears to have been built as it exists today—as one large closet belonging solely to Room 213.

The walls of Room 212 were wallpapered originally, judging by the lack of paint on the original plaster walls. A wallpaper having a pastel floral pattern with vertical scalloped stripe (unique to Room 212) was on the walls ca. 1906. This is known because fragments of the paper (SAHI 01 WP023) were preserved under the present picture molding, which was installed over the paper ca. 1906.

A ca.-1906 installation date seems likely for the picture molding: it sits in the historic position—well below the ceiling level—and is secured with wire nails. (It is similar to that in the library and hall on the first story.)³⁹⁴

Sometime after 1906 and before 1918, a wallpaper with a geometric circular pattern in shades of light yellow and orange was hung. (This may have been a frieze paper.) Fragments of this paper (SAHI 01 WP022) and the earlier paper were found on the upper north wall, beneath a short strip of molding that related to a bookshelf formerly here. The molding shows evidence of wire nails, so the shelf was probably built around 1906-18 when other bookshelves were installed in the house.

In the early 1950's, the walls of Room 212 were stripped of their papers without the removal of their picture molding and bookshelf. They were then painted dark yellow. The ceiling was replastered and painted white; the woodwork was varnished. No attempt was made to restore it to its historic appearance, since it was to be used as an office and storeroom.

At some point, the north-wall bookshelf was taken down. The lighting was to be updated as part of the 1983 electrical contract work as follows:

- northwest diagonal wall: existing receptacle and incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain;
- east wall, south of windows: existing receptacle to remain; and
- south wall: existing receptacle to remain.³⁹⁵

The room continues in use as a storeroom today, and is not open to the public.

³⁹⁴ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

³⁹⁵ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring is a continuation of the 2-inch pine floorboards in nearby bedrooms.

Walls

The walls retain their original plaster and wooden baseboards. A ca.-1906 picture molding located some distance down from the ceiling forms a frieze area around the top of the walls.

Ceiling

The present plaster ceiling was installed by the TRA.

Doorways

Room 212 has two doorways—the doorway to the northeast closet and Room 211, and the west-wall doorway leading from Room 213. The original Lamb and Rich plan shows a doorway leading to a closet in the south wall. However, there is no evidence that such a doorway was ever built; the closet space in question is now part of the closet belonging to Room 213 (Alice's Bedroom). Doorway architraves have corner blocks with circular moldings.

Windows

There are two original side-by-side windows in the east wall. Both contain one-over-one double-hung sashes.

Finishes

Floor: The pine floorboards are stained and shellacked.

Walls: The present dark yellow (yellow ocher) paint on the plaster walls dates to the 1950's. The frieze area and its picture molding are painted white, to match the ceiling.

Ceiling: The white paint of the ceiling was applied in the 1950's, after the ceiling was replastered.

Woodwork: The woodwork is varnished, except for the picture molding, which is white.

Summary Chronology: Room 212 (Quentin's Hideaway)

1885-93	floor:	2-inch pine floorboards, stained and shellacked
	walls:	plaster; floral stripe wallpaper
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	stained and shellacked

ca. 1906	floors:	same
	walls:	geometric circular-pattern wallpaper (possibly a frieze paper)
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	dropped picture molding installed on top of wallpaper
ca. 1906-18	woodwork:	bookshelf installed on upper north wall
1923-48	decorative scheme	unknown
1950's	floors:	same
	walls:	stripped of paper; painted dark yellow
	ceiling:	painted white, including frieze area and picture molding
	woodwork:	varnished

Room 213 (Alice's Bedroom)

Located on the south side of the east wing, this room is connected with the other two bedrooms of the wing—Room 211 (Boy's Room) and Room 212 (Quentin's Hideaway). Together these rooms form a suite of chambers at the end of the Second-Story Rear Hall.

Room 213 was "the playroom" prior to the early 1890's, when Alice Roosevelt moved there from Room 212. It continued in that role until her marriage in 1906.³⁹⁶ It was Kermit's room from 1906 to 1912, and is thought to have been Quentin's room from 1912 to 1917.³⁹⁷ The room was used as a souvenir shop during the early TRA period. By 1956, it was restored as Alice's Bedroom and opened to the public.³⁹⁸

Evolution

Room 213—like Room 212—was built in a slightly different manner than designed. The 1883 plans show it to be narrower than it is today, with a passage running to the north of it. This passage would have provided a direct connection between the Second-Story Rear Hall and Room 212. However, physical evidence that will be discussed as part of Room 217 (Second-Story Rear Hall) suggests that this corridor was never built. Instead, the corridor's space was incorporated into Room 213. This placed the planned entrance doorway to Room 212 in the east wall of Room 213.

³⁹⁶ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 181.

³⁹⁷ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 181.

³⁹⁸ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 182.

Another variation from the original plan involved Room 213's southeast closet. This closet was designed as two separate closets, one for Room 212 and one for Room 213. It appears to have been built as it exists today—as one large closet belonging solely to Room 213.

The original finish on the walls of Room 213 is unknown. According to written documentation, the walls were papered in 1893 and again in 1900.³⁹⁹ Only one possibly historic wallpaper has been discovered in the room: the rose-and-silver floral wallpaper with bluebirds that remains on the interior walls of the southeast closet.

There is also evidence of both cream-colored and yellow wall paint. The cream-colored paint was found on the corner guards and on the adjacent plaster, beneath the present wallpaper.⁴⁰⁰ The yellow paint was found along one window architrave. It is similar to the drips of yellow paint found on wallpaper behind the bookcase in Room 211, which have been dated to the early 20th century. Alternatively, the yellow paint may have been applied over the existing wallpaper by the TRA when that group converted the room for use as a souvenir shop.

During the restoration of Room 213 for its 1956 opening as Alice's bedroom, the walls were stripped and repapered with the present floral-pattern wallpaper.

The lighting in Room 213 was to be updated as part of the 1983 electrical contract work as follows:

- ceiling: existing non-period incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to be removed; blank plate if continuity is provided; patch if wires are disconnected;
- west wall: existing receptacle to be removed;
- east wall: existing receptacle to remain for existing period table lamp fixture(s), existing circuit to be reconnected on circuit 6;
- south wall: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided; and
- closet, west wall north of doorway: new 20A, 125V grounding-type duplex receptacle (T-16) to be installed, existing incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain.⁴⁰¹

³⁹⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, pp. 181, 186.

⁴⁰⁰ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

⁴⁰¹ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring consists of original 2-inch, tongue-and-groove boards of Southern yellow pine.

Walls

The walls appear to retain their original plaster.⁴⁰² They are trimmed with a baseboard and a picture molding. The baseboard displays the same ovolo and bead cap molding found in the other second-story rooms. The picture molding is located at cornice level, having been installed in the 1950's.⁴⁰³ There are two sections of east wall; the southern one contains the doorway to the closet, while the northern one contains an arched opening that leads to the doorway to Room 212. This arched opening retains its original wood corner guards.⁴⁰⁴ Embedded in the wall immediately south of the archway is a chimney, similar to the original arrangement in Room 211.

Ceiling

The ceiling is plaster dating to the TRA restoration.

Doorways

Room 213 is served by three doorways—the entrance doorway from the Second-Story Rear Hall, located in the west wall; the doorway to Room 213, in the north half of the east wall; and the doorway to the closet, in the south half of the east wall. Doorway architraves are the usual secondary type with corner blocks and bead and ovolo molding profiles. All three doorways originally had six-panel wood doors; the door of the hall doorway has been removed.

Windows

There are two windows in the south wall. Both display the usual secondary type of architrave and contain one-over-one double-hung sashes.

Closet

As indicated previously, Room 213 is served by a large closet located in the southeast corner of the east wing. It has built-in shelves on three walls, with hooks mounted on a board above.

⁴⁰² Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

⁴⁰³ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

⁴⁰⁴ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

Heating System

There are two radiators on the south wall—one below each window—dating to the 1950's. It is possible that a stovepipe hole might be found in the east wall in the area of the chimney location.

Finishes

Floor: The pine floorboards are stained and shellacked.

Walls: The original plaster walls are covered with a floral-pattern wallpaper installed by the TRA when it restored the room in 1956. The walls inside the closet, however, feature an older wallpaper (SAHI 01 WP016). This paper has a floral pattern in rose and silver with bluebirds; it is unique to Room 213. Notes from the 1978 investigation date this paper to the early 20th century.⁴⁰⁵ According to the 1987 finishes investigation, it has an earlier appearance (possibly attributable to its darkened and stained condition). In view of the absence of any other evidence of historic wallpaper for this room, the rose-and-silver wallpaper should be preserved in situ until a definitive conclusion has been reached regarding its date.

The picture molding at cornice level is painted white.

Ceiling: The plaster ceiling bears white paint applied by the TRA.

Woodwork: The original woodwork elements still bear their original stain and shellac finish.⁴⁰⁶

Summary Chronology: Room 213 (Alice's Bedroom)

1885-93	floor:	2-inch pine floorboards, stained and shellacked
	walls:	probably wallpaper over plaster
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	stained and varnished
	closet:	same as room
1900	floor:	same
	walls:	repapered with floral pattern (WP016)
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	same
	closet:	same as room
1923-48	floor:	same
	walls:	
	ceiling:	
	woodwork:	
	closet:	unchanged

⁴⁰⁵ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 182.

⁴⁰⁶ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

1950-55	used as a souvenir shop	
	floor:	same
	walls:	existing wallpaper possibly painted yellow
	ceiling:	replastered, painted white
	woodwork:	same
	closet:	unchanged
1956	restored	
	floor:	same
	walls:	stripped, repapered with floral wallpaper
	ceiling:	painted white, including replacement picture molding
	woodwork:	varnished
	closet:	unchanged

Room 214 (South Bedroom)

This large room at the head of the main stair was first used by Barnie (Theodore Roosevelt's sister Anna) as a sitting room, with the adjacent Room 216 being her bedroom.⁴⁰⁷ In August 1891, the two-room complex was being used as a nursery. Room 216 was apparently being used by Mrs. Roosevelt as a sitting room by May 1893, but by ca. 1894 had become a bedroom for the older children.⁴⁰⁸ After 1903 it was probably used as a guest room.

In 1911, Theodore Roosevelt referred to reinstating "...the south room at the head of the stairs in its former position as a nursery" for visiting grandchildren.⁴⁰⁹ It was used again in conjunction with Room 216 as a nursery complex for the Derby children, who stayed at Sagamore Hill in 1917-18.⁴¹⁰ Room 214 was Mrs. Roosevelt's room in the later years of her life.⁴¹¹ It is therefore interpreted to include the period 1919-48 with regard to its appointments. However, the decor is late Victorian, consistent with the rest of the house.

The South Bedroom is the primary topic of a thesis written by Frank G. Matero in 1978.⁴¹² Unless otherwise noted, the following text is excerpted chiefly from that document. The findings of the 1987 investigation are also incorporated into the conclusions presented here.

⁴⁰⁷ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 125.

⁴⁰⁸ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 125.

⁴⁰⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 125.

⁴¹⁰ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 132.

⁴¹¹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 126; Rose, p. 34.

⁴¹² Matero, "Investigation."

Evolution

Room 214 is designated on the original plan as one of the two primary south chambers. It is connected to Room 216—the other primary south chamber—on the west. The room was built as planned with three windows, three doorways, a fireplace, and a northeast closet.

Paint evidence suggests that the original wall finish was a blue lead-based oil paint. Although the walls were later replastered, small sections of original plaster were found behind undisturbed woodwork. These fragments indicated that the walls were originally prepared with a finish coat of plaster suitable for painting. Removal of the fireplace surround and a section of baseboard from the west wall revealed drippings of blue paint on the surviving plaster.

The early use of blue wall paint is confirmed by paint samples taken from the edges of original woodwork elements. Blue lead-base oil paint is found just above the substrate on these samples, as part of a consistent white/blue/yellow sequence. This suggests that the woodwork was primed with a white-lead primer, the walls then painted blue, and the final yellow finish coat applied to the woodwork.

Other paint samples taken from original woodwork elements, including the fireplace surround, confirm that the woodwork was originally treated with a white lead-base primer and finished in monochrome with a yellow oil paint.

One minor change that occurred ca. 1900 was the addition of a second door in the doorway leading to Room 216. Although only one door hangs here now, variations in door hardware and design suggests the former use of two doors. The discovery of an interior stop placed on top of the original molding identifies the Room 214 door as the later of the two doors. The date of ca. 1900 is inferred from the fact that similar work was done in Rooms 203-204 using cut nails, and not the later wire nails. A photograph of the nursery taken in 1917 shows that the second door was in place by that time.⁴¹³

A second early change saw an original window opening in the south end of Room 214's east wall converted into a doorway. This doorway provided access to Room 215, a bathroom built to serve Room 214 sometime between 1910 and 1918, but probably closer to 1910. The doorway's architrave closely resembles the ca.-1910 doorway architrave in Room 206, in its profile and use of wire (not cut) nails. It also lacks the original yellow paint used on the rest of the woodwork in the room. The woodwork of the original window removed to make way for the doorway apparently was reused in the east wall of the new bathroom. Its architrave displays the original secondary-type profile, and it bears the initial layer of yellow paint. It subsequently was varnished to match the wood finish of the bathroom.

The original color scheme of blue walls and yellow woodwork appears to have been abandoned at the time Room 215 was created, since the yellow paint was not used on the doorway to that room. Wallpapered walls and white woodwork seemed to prevail thereafter. A ca.-1917 photograph of the room shows a vertical-stripe wallpaper on the walls.⁴¹⁴ In 1923, the walls were

⁴¹³ Photograph of the Nursery, 1917, Sagamore Hill NHS files.

⁴¹⁴ Photograph of Richard Derby in the South Bedroom, 1917-18, Sagamore Hill NHS files.

replastered and papered.⁴¹⁵ The woodwork paint samples contain, after the yellow paint, layers of white and off-white oil paints tentatively dated to ca. 1918-48.

The TRA hung the blue and purple floral diaper-pattern wallpaper currently on the walls of Room 214. The woodwork probably continued to be painted white: the uppermost layers in the woodwork paint samples have a chalky appearance that suggests a latex paint. At this time, the space of the original northeast closet was taken to permit the widening of the rear stair just to the east of the closet. The closet doorway and door were retained to maintain a historic appearance. The floor was cleaned and polished.

The lighting in Room 214 was to be updated during the 1983 electrical contract work as follows:

- south wall, between windows: two existing incandescent lighting fixtures (wall) to remain, existing circuit to be reconnected on circuit 10;
- south wall, between windows: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided;
- west wall: existing receptacle to remain for existing period table lamp fixture(s), existing circuit to be reconnected on circuit 3;
- north wall: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided; and
- ceiling: existing non-period incandescent lighting fixture to be removed.⁴¹⁶

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring is the original 2-inch, tongue-and groove boards of Southern yellow pine. The baseboard is a continuation of that in other chambers, having a bead and ovolo cap molding.

Walls

The plaster of the walls dates to 1923, but a cross-sectional view reveals at least three reworkings of the surface, marked by thin coats of finish plaster.

Ceiling

The ceiling is of plaster dating to the 1950's.

⁴¹⁵ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 147, item 40.

⁴¹⁶ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System..." 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

Doorways

Room 214 has three original doorways: the north-wall entrance doorway from the Second-Story Hall, the former closet doorway at the north end of the east wall, and the west-wall doorway to Room 216. A fourth doorway, in the south end of the east wall, dates to the creation of Room 215 ca. 1910. The three original doorways have the usual secondary type of architrave with corner blocks and an ovolo-and-bead molding profile. The architrave of the later doorway is similar but slightly different, matching the architraves used for other ca.-1910 alterations. Also, it is secured with wire nails, rather than the cut nails used for the original architraves.

All four doorways contain six-panel wood doors. The doors of the entrance and closet doorways are identical in their proportions and hardware (butt hinges), and are most likely original. The door to Room 216 probably dates to ca. 1900, when an additional door was hung in this doorway. The door to Room 215 probably dates to ca. 1910.

Windows

The south bedroom now has two windows in its south wall, both with one-over-one double-hung sashes. (As stated previously, a third original window—in the south end of the east wall—was converted to a doorway ca. 1910.) Both windows appear to be original on the basis of their secondary-type architraves, hardware, and paint finishes, which correspond to the finishes on the other woodwork.

Fireplace

The fireplace in Room 214 is the largest of all of those in the second-story bedrooms. Its design is an eclectic mix of neo-Classical and Queen Anne influences. The mantel shelf is bracketed and has a denticulated lower shelf. An egg-and-dart molding borders the wood surround. The brick face is inlaid with a terra-cotta sunflower at the far right (fig. 42).

Heating System

A wall register is embedded in the north wall adjacent to the hall doorway.

Communication System

There is a speaker tube with a brass mouthpiece on the north wall.

Finishes

Floor: The pine floorboards are stained and shellacked.

Walls: The current wallpaper—a blue and purple floral diaper pattern—dates to the TRA restoration.

Ceiling: The 1950's plaster ceiling bears white paint of the same age.

Woodwork: The woodwork is covered with white paint applied in the 1950's.

Fireplace: The wood of the mantelpiece is painted the pale gray color used on the other woodwork in the room. Both surround and hearth bricks are painted red.

Summary Chronology: Room 214 (South Bedroom)

1885	floor:	2-inch pine boards, stained and shellacked
	walls:	plastered, painted blue
	ceiling:	unknown; probably calcimined
	woodwork:	painted cream yellow
ca. 1900	woodwork:	second door hung in doorway to Room 216
1910-17	floor:	same
	wall:	vertical-stripe wallpaper
	ceiling:	calcimined
	woodwork:	east-wall window converted to doorway for Room 215; painted white
1923-48	floor:	same
	walls:	wallpaper with light-colored floral pattern
	ceiling:	white
	woodwork:	off-white
1950's	floor:	same
	walls:	stripped, replastered, repapered with blue and purple floral diaper pattern
	ceiling:	replastered, painted white
	woodwork:	painted off-white

Room 215 (Bathroom)

Evolution

The bathroom off the southeast corner of Room 214 (South Bedroom) is not original to 1885. Combined documentary and physical evidence indicates that it was constructed early in 1910.

As explained in the section "Evolution and Description; Exterior Elements," the bathroom was created by cantilevering out the east wall of Room 214 south of the chimney. This work does not show in the 1883 Lamb and Rich drawings, nor in a photograph of the south facade taken in 1905. Interior physical evidence is equally strong in proving the nonoriginal nature of the bathroom. The architrave of the doorway linking the bathroom to Room 214 exhibits a different molding profile and later nails than do the original architraves in Room 214. On the bathroom side, the architrave is nailed directly to the bare studding, rather than over original plaster. On the side facing Room 214, the architrave lacks the initial layer of yellow paint used on original woodwork in Room 214.

No photographs pinpoint the date of Room 215's construction. However, the documentary evidence reveals that substantial amounts of carpentry and plumbing work took place at Sagamore Hill early in 1910 . As stated earlier, it is likely that Room 206 was created at this time. Room 215's wainscot and wire-nailed doorway architrave closely resemble those of Room 206.

Paint analysis also suggests an early date for the bathroom. The woodwork in Room 214 was initially painted yellow, but was subsequently covered by many layers of white paint. The window in Room 215 was originally part of this woodwork, but was removed and reused in Room 215 when the latter was constructed. Examination of the window shows it to have the initial yellow layer, but not any of the later white layers. Thus, Room 215 was created before Room 214 was repainted.

There have been no changes in the bathroom, other than cleaning of finishes during the TRA restoration. The 1983 electrical contract had no impact here.

Present Appearance

Floor

The bathroom floor consists of the usual 2-inch, tongue-and-groove floorboards of Southern yellow pine. These are laid to run in a north-south direction.

Walls

The walls are covered with beaded, tongue-and-groove, vertical wood sheathing extending from floor to ceiling.

Ceiling

The ceiling is a continuation of the wall sheathing.

Doorways

The only doorway in the bathroom is the entrance doorway in the west wall. As stated previously, this was created from an original window opening ca. 1910. The doorway architrave has the characteristic ca.-1910 type of architrave, and so is thought to have been installed at that time. The doorway contains a six-panel wood door.

Windows

There is one window, in the east wall. As discussed previously, it originally sat in the east wall of Room 214, but was moved to Room 215 when the latter was constructed. The architrave is the usual original secondary type. The present glazing of stippled, frosted glass presumably was installed when the window was transferred to the bathroom.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

A period incandescent lighting fixture is mounted on the east wall to the north of the window.

Plumbing Fixtures

The fixtures currently in the bathroom are those installed ca. 1910. They include a porcelain sink with exposed pipes in the southeast corner; a claw-and-ball-footed bathtub along the north wall; and a toilet with overhead tank at the west end of the north wall. The toilet tank contains a ball cock that shows a patent date of December 28, 1909, further confirming the period of 1910-18 for this bathroom addition.⁴¹⁷ The white toilet seat and cover appear to be a later change, since the other second-story bathrooms have dark wood toilet seats and covers.

Heating System

A small radiator sits below the window on the east wall.

Finishes

Virtually all of the elements in the room—floor, walls, ceiling, and doorway—are stained and shellacked. The one exception is the east-wall window, whose sash retains its original finish of yellow paint.

Summary Chronology: Room 215 (Bathroom)

ca. 1910 bathroom was built by cantilevering out south end of east wall of Room 214

floor:	2-inch pine boards, stained and shellacked
walls, ceiling:	vertical matchboard sheathing, stained and shellacked
woodwork:	doorway constructed from former window opening; former window moved to east wall and glazed with new stippled, frosted glass

Room 216 (Nursery)

The use of Room 216 seems to have been closely related to the use of the larger, adjoining Room 214 (South Bedroom). When Theodore Roosevelt's older sister, Anna, was using Room 214 as her sitting room, Room 216 apparently served as her bedroom.⁴¹⁸ The two-room suite was being used as a nursery by August 1891.⁴¹⁹ Room 214 began to function as a bedroom for the older children shortly after November 1894, and continued in this use until 1903.⁴²⁰ It is likely

⁴¹⁷ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

⁴¹⁸ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 131.

⁴¹⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 125.

⁴²⁰ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 125.

that Room 216 also became part of the nursery complex, being situated between Room 214 and Room 203, which had always served as a nursery.⁴²¹

Around 1900, Ethel began using Room 216 as a bedroom; from November 1900 to 1907, Archie occupied the room.⁴²² Room 216 was used thereafter as a spare bedroom. It was used again in conjunction with Room 214 as a nursery complex for the Derby children, who stayed at Sagamore Hill in 1917-18.⁴²³ After that, it was simply a guest room. Mrs. Roosevelt called the room "the nursery" in 1944; Mrs. Derby identified it similarly in 1952; and it has been so designated ever since.⁴²⁴

Evolution

The original Lamb and Rich plan shows the nursery as one of two principal south chambers on the second story, the other being Room 214 (South Bedroom). It was built essentially as planned, with three doorways and one closet.

It is likely that the walls were originally wallpapered, prior to the room's use as a nursery. The first layer of paint in samples taken from original wall plaster is a pink calcimine.⁴²⁵ The written documentation suggests this was applied in 1893.⁴²⁶

The replacement of the wallpaper with pink calcimine in 1893 is consonant with the conversion of the room to a nursery at about this time. During this period, calcimine/distemper paints were recommended as the only safe, nontoxic wall finish for nurseries.⁴²⁷ After the pink calcimine, the wall paint samples show a sequence of yellow-cream followed by blue, also calcimines. Both the yellow and the blue calcimines were probably applied before about 1910. This is inferred from paint samples taken from the ceiling of the original north closet, and from the closet in the south wall, built over the porte cochere ca. 1910. The north closet has the yellow and blue layers, but the south closet does not.

The only architectural change was the addition of the south closet. At that time, both the room and the closets were probably calcimined blue. Photographs in the Sagamore Hill NHS files provide the most information about this matter. One such photograph, taken of the Derby children in the nursery in 1917-18, shows the walls apparently papered with an overall floral or mottled

⁴²¹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 131.

⁴²² Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 131.

⁴²³ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 132.

⁴²⁴ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 132.

⁴²⁵ Fragments of the original finish plaster were found behind the later door enframingent on the south wall during the 1978 investigation of the nursery.

⁴²⁶ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 136.

⁴²⁷ Matero, historic structure report.

pattern. However, other views assumed to be of the same room—i.e., containing an identical figured, slipcovered chair—show a plain wall background. It is possible the mottled pattern, showing in only one area of the wall, is only a shadow.

The 1987 investigation examined a piece of plaster that had fallen behind the south baseboard (paint sample P280). It bore traces of cream-white paint and small fragments of wallpaper. The design of the latter was barely discernible, but appeared to be a geometric circle pattern in colors of yellow and orange. This paper strongly resembles the geometric circle pattern wallpaper found in Room 212 (Quentin's Hideaway), which is thought to have been installed ca. 1906-18. As indicated in connection with that room, this paper may have been used solely as a frieze paper.

In 1923, the walls of all of the south bedrooms were replastered and papered, presumably including those of the nursery. This may be the date of the striped floral paper appearing in a 1948 photograph of the nursery,⁴²⁸ and surviving on the walls of the north closet (sample SAHI 01 WP15). Large areas of early wallpaper were retained in situ by the TRA in two places—in the closet of Room 213 (Alice's Bedroom), and on the walls of Room 205 (Dressing Room). It has not been determined if the striped floral wallpaper in the north closet of Room 216 is contemporaneous with either of those two wallpapers. A pink floral-pattern wallpaper was installed everywhere except for the north closet during the TRA restoration period.

The lighting in Room 216 was updated during the 1983 electrical contract work as follows:

- east wall, north of doorway: existing receptacle to be removed;
- south wall: two existing period incandescent lighting fixtures (wall) on either side of closet to remain, existing circuit to be reconnected on circuit 8;
- west wall, north of window: existing receptacle to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided; and
- north closet: existing non-period incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to be removed.⁴²⁹

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring consists of the usual 2-inch, tongue-and-groove boards of Southern yellow pine. The baseboard has the bead-and-ovolo cap molding used in other second-story bedrooms.

⁴²⁸ Photograph of Nursery, 1948, Sagamore Hill NHS files.

⁴²⁹ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

Walls

The walls are plaster dating to 1950, except for those of the closet, which are thought to be original. The picture molding at the cornice level dates to the 1950's.⁴³⁰

Ceiling

The ceiling is plaster dating to the 1950's.

Doorways

Room 216 features three original doorways: the entrance doorway and the closet doorway in the north wall, and the connecting doorway to Room 214 in the east wall. All three doorways are trimmed with the usual secondary bead-and-ovolo architrave moldings. The east doorway had a second door added to it ca. 1900, as did many of the connecting doorways on the second story. However, since the new door was hung on the Room-214 side of the doorway, no change occurred to the Room 216 side.

A fourth doorway was built when the south closet was constructed ca. 1910. This closet, created to utilize the space above the porte cochere for storage, was probably built ca. 1910. It utilizes the same type of architrave, hardware, and narrow beaded wainscoting used for Rooms 206 and 215, created ca. 1910, and for post-1900 repairs in Room 209.⁴³¹

Windows

There are two windows in the nursery, one in the south wall and one in the west wall. Both are original, displaying the usual secondary type of architrave and one-over-one double-hung sashes.

Closets

The two closets are unusually ample for so small a room. The north closet is an original walk-in closet, featuring a board with hooks and a piece of shelf molding on the west wall. The south closet, built into the eaves above the porte cochere, dates to around 1910, based on evidence cited above in "Evolution." The specific reason for installing such a closet is not known, although the additional storage it provided for furniture and toys would certainly have been useful in the nursery.

The interior walls of the north closet are plastered and papered, while the interior walls of the later south closet are paneled with wood.

Finishes

Floor: The floorboards are stained and shellacked.

⁴³⁰ Matero, historic structure report.

⁴³¹ Matero, historic structure report.

Walls: The walls of the room and north closet are papered. The paper on the walls dates to the 1950's, while that in the north closet appears to date to 1923.

Ceiling: The 1950's plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork: All of the original woodwork retains its original stain-and-shellac finish.⁴³² The woodwork of the later south closet is treated similarly. The 1950's picture molding at cornice level is painted brown.

Summary Chronology: Room 216 (Nursery)

1885	floor:	2-inch pine boards, stained and shellacked
	walls:	unknown; possibly papered
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	stained and varnished
	closet:	possibly unfinished
1893	floor:	same
	walls:	calcimined pink
	ceiling:	possibly same as walls
	woodwork:	stained and varnished
	closet:	possibly unfinished
1906	floor:	same
	walls:	calcimined yellow-cream
	ceiling:	same as walls
	woodwork:	same
	closet:	unchanged
1910	floor:	same
	walls:	calcimined blue
	ceiling:	same as walls
	woodwork:	same
	closet:	same as room
1923-48	floor:	same
	walls:	replastered; papered with striped floral pattern (SAHI 01 WP15)
	ceiling:	white (including picture molding)
	woodwork:	same
	closet:	same as room

⁴³² Matero, historic structure report.

1950's	floor:	same
	walls:	stripped, replastered; papered with pink floral pattern
	ceiling:	replastered, painted white
	woodwork:	same; picture molding painted brown
	closet:	unchanged

Room 217 (Second-Story Rear Hall and Staircase)

The Rear Hall is located east of the Second-Story Hall, being divided from that room by an arched doorway. It consists of a central east-west corridor and two shorter corridors that project northward from it. One of these short corridors is located near the west end of the central corridor; it will be referred to as the west corridor. The other is located at the east end of the central corridor; it will be referenced as the east corridor.

The central corridor contains two staircases. One along the south wall descends to the first story, while one along the north wall ascends to the third story. The stair to the first story has already been described in connection with Room 109 (Rear Hall and Staircase). The west corridor has a linen closet at its north end, and leads to the main bathroom. The east corridor leads to Rooms 210 and 211.

Evolution

The original 1883 plan for the second story showed seven doorways in the Rear Hall, not including the arched doorway that separates it from the Second-Story Hall. Starting at the northwest corner and moving clockwise, these included a doorway to Room 209 (which included the present west corridor); a doorway to a linen closet (which would later become Room 206); a doorway to Room 211 (Boy's Bedroom); a doorway at the end of a long, narrow corridor to Room 212 (Quentin's Hideaway); a doorway to Room 213 (Alice's Bedroom); and a doorway to a small broom closet in the southwest corner of the hall. In addition, a doorway with door divided the central corridor into two parts.

This plan differs from the present configuration in numerous respects. As will be discussed shortly, most of these differences are attributable to alterations made by the TRA in the 1950's. However, one major difference appears to be the result of a change made during the construction of the house in 1885. This involves the long, narrow corridor running eastward to Room 212. In the original plan, this was the only access to Room 212. Today, however, no such corridor exists; access to Room 212 is provided by doorways from the adjacent Rooms 211 and 213.

The documentary and physical evidence suggests that: (a) the corridor leading to Room 212 in the plan was never built; and (b) that the present configuration is the historic one. No documentary references to the east corridor have been found. This alone does not disprove its former existence. However, the physical investigations of 1977-78 and 1987 uncovered positive evidence that the present plan is the original one. The findings of the two investigations are summarized here.

All of the wall plaster and woodwork in the vicinity of the doorway connecting Rooms 213 and 212 is original and undisturbed, including the wooden corner beads.⁴³³ The woodwork even retains its original finish.

The 1987 interior finishes investigation (Appendix G) sampled the west wall of the east corridor, an area thought to be original and undisturbed. The sequence found here consisted of old plaster/oily ocher/old discolored canvas/dark oily cream/modern chalky ocher (sample P287). The east wall of the central corridor, where the hypothetical corridor to Room 212 would have been located, was found to have a similar sequence: old plaster/oily ocher/new canvas/modern chalky ocher (sample P281). If the hypothetical corridor to Room 212 had ever existed, this wall would be of post-original construction, and would not have such a sequence. These findings indicate that the east wall of the central corridor is original and undisturbed.

Few changes were made until the 1950's. At that time, the TRA made numerous alterations to the Second-Story Rear Hall.⁴³⁴ Most of these were done in connection with the widening of the stair from the second to the first story. The old servants' water closet and Room 214's closet were eliminated, and the size of the nearby utility closet was reduced. The present south wall was built to enclose the new stair. The 1987 finishes investigation showed it to have a sequence of new plaster/light cream/modern chalky ocher.

On the north side of the hall, the dumbwaiter shaft was opened up and the original doorway to Room 209 (Family Bathroom) was removed. This widened the south end of the west corridor leading to Room 209. Part of the additional space was used for a fire-hose station. The loss of the original hall doorway and door was offset by the hanging of a door in the original doorway that connected the west corridor with Room 209. (This doorway did not contain a door originally, and had to be reworked in order to accommodate one.) The effect of this work was to make the corridor and linen closet part of the Rear Hall. See the discussion of Room 209 for additional information.

There is ample physical evidence in the area outside Room 209 to prove that the corridor was originally part of the bathroom, and that the doorway had been changed.⁴³⁵ This evidence included new plaster over wire mesh applied over original lath; sections of wainscot having wider-than-original boards; and the use of wire nails.⁴³⁶

Finally, the old slop closet under the stair to the third story was removed, and the stair was given a steeper pitch.

As stated previously, paint analysis indicates that canvas/fiber-backed plastic wall covering has twice been applied to various wall surfaces in the Second-Story Rear Hall and third-story stair. The west wall south of Room 210 bears the older type of this covering. Presumably this was applied when the TRA repaired the plaster of the "Back Stair Hall," although it is not mentioned specifically

⁴³³ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

⁴³⁴ Howell, "Outline Specification"; Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 106.

⁴³⁵ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

⁴³⁶ Matero, historic structure report.

in the specifications of work.⁴³⁷ The east wall and the upper part of the third-story stair have the newer type of plastic wall covering. This is thought to be the material installed in 1971 by the National Park Service.

All of the wall areas have two or three layers of modern chalky ocher (latex) paint. These probably were applied after 1971.

The 1983 electrical contract called for the following updated lighting in the Second-Story Rear Hall:

- center, near stair to first story: existing non-period incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to be removed;
- center, east wall below stair to third story: existing light switch to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided;
- east end, east wall: existing incandescent lighting fixture (wall, gas type electrified) to be rewired using existing gas piping, with ground continuity being provided as required;
- east end, east wall between gaslight fixture and doorway to Room 211: existing receptacle to be removed, circuit continuity to be maintained; and
- south wall, closet to west of stair: existing incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to remain, new 20A 125V grounding-type duplex receptacle (C-35) and new 15A 120V single-pole toggle switch to be installed.⁴³⁸

Present Appearance

Floor

The floor in the Second-Story Rear Hall is a continuation of the adjoining Second-Story Hall. It consists of narrow oak floorboards that are stained and shellacked and covered with carpeting. A pine baseboard matching that used in Room 201 encircles the floor.

Walls

The walls consist of plaster above matched-board wainscot. In most areas, the plaster is original material that has been covered with a fabric-backed vinyl wall covering. Some of this covering is thought to have been installed in the 1950's, while the rest dates to 1971. Other wall areas feature hard plaster installed during the TRA alteration work of the 1950's.

⁴³⁷ Howell, "Outline Specification."

⁴³⁸ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System....," 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

The plaster of the east wall of the central corridor is “spongy” to the touch, even though it is secured with the newer type of plastic wall covering. This condition warrants some repair work, which would provide an opportunity to investigate the structure of the wall in this area and adjacent areas. Such investigation might provide additional evidence concerning the hypothetical passage.

Most of the wainscot is the original, narrow-board variety. This is found in the central corridor and the east corridor. Sections of wainscot installed during the 1950’s alterations have wider boards.

A cabinet recessed into the west end of the south wall contains a fire hose. This is in the area originally occupied by the dumbwaiter.

Ceiling

The ceiling is of plaster dating to the 1950’s.

Doorways

There are still seven doorways in the Rear Hall. The only difference from the original plan is that the doorway to Room 206 is now located in the west corridor. (The former bathroom doorway is now the entrance to that corridor.) The doorway architraves are of pine, having the same molding profile as those of the adjacent Second-Story Hall (Room 201).

Windows

There are no windows in the Second-Story Rear Hall. The window in the stairwell of the rear stair has been discussed as part of Room 109.

Stair to Third Story

The north wall of the stair is divided into two parts by a plaster bead running horizontally at ceiling level. The area above this bead is covered with the newer type of fabric-backed wall covering. The millwork of the staircase balustrade is original, featuring a decoratively turned newel post, a molded handrail, and square balusters.

Linen Closet

The linen closet contains original built-in shelves and drawers.

Finishes

Floor: The floorboards and baseboard are stained and shellacked, being a continuation of the floor in the adjoining Second-Story Hall.

Walls: All wall areas are painted yellow, whether of original plaster, old plaster covered with fabric-backed wall covering, or new plaster.

Ceiling: The plaster ceiling is painted white.

Woodwork: All of the woodwork, including the wainscot, is stained and varnished. The most recent finishes were applied during the 1950's.⁴³⁹

Summary Chronology: Room 217 (Second-Story Rear Hall)

ca. 1885	walls: woodwork:	unknown shellacked
ca. 1891	walls:	yellow
ca. 1896	walls:	papered or painted; possibly remaining yellow
ca. 1906	walls:	beige
ca. 1923	walls:	beige
ca. 1952	walls: woodwork:	ocher cream varnished
ca. 1971	walls:	ocher

⁴³⁹ Howell, "Outline Specification."



Figure 41. Stained-glass skylight over main stairway, second-story hall.



Figure 42. Terra-cotta sunflower inlaid in brick fireplace surround, South Bedroom (Room 214).

THIRD STORY

Overview

The third story as originally designed and built was designated the "Attic." It contained six chambers, a den or billiard room, two trunk rooms, a storage room and a tank room.⁴⁴⁰ All rooms were accessed by a long, narrow center hallway that ran east-west, and two short corridors off that hallway running north and south.

The layout of rooms included two east and two south chambers, which were occupied by servants, and two north chambers, reserved for family use. The east, south, and north chambers are laid out in pairs, with the two rooms in each pair having the same basic symmetry. The den, which was the President's private study and is now known as the Gun Room, is at the far west end of the third story. The only stairway was a narrow staircase at the east end that ran from the second to the third story only. (See "Second Story," Room 217.)

The third story remained essentially unchanged until Mrs. Roosevelt's death in 1948. In the early 1950's the Theodore Roosevelt Association renovated the third story to provide exhibition space for the Roosevelt family memorabilia.⁴⁴¹ The two north rooms—Room 306 (T.R., Jr.'s Room) and Room 307 (Schoolroom)—were remodeled as exhibition rooms. An additional staircase was added in the vicinity of the center hallway to provide visitor circulation. The staircase reduced the size of Room 306, and the approach to the stairway cut a corner out of Room 307. (See also "Second Story," Room 202—West Stairway.)

The TRA also enlarged the two south maid's rooms (Rooms 302 and 303) for exhibition space by altering the short south corridor leading to the rooms, the Linen Room, and the adjacent Trunk Room, and by removing the light shaft in the center hallway. A new south corridor was created and the room entrances were rebuilt.

In 1966 another building on the property—the former home of General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.—was converted to the "Old Orchard Museum." To this museum was moved the material contained in the four exhibition rooms described above.⁴⁴² The four now-empty rooms were then studied in a 1966 report entitled "Restoration of Third Floor Rooms, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site."⁴⁴³ The objective of the report was to provide the information needed to restore the rooms to their original appearance, by the reconstruction of the south central area of the third story. This would allow the third story to be used to help interpret the family life of the Roosevelts together with their house servants.

⁴⁴⁰ Appendix A, third-floor plan.

⁴⁴¹ Souder, 1966, p. i; Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁴² J. Brown, J. DeMarce, P. Steele, and J. MacInnes, *Historic Resources Management Plan* (NPS: Sagamore Hill NHS, December 1975).

⁴⁴³ Souder, 1966.

Such a reconstruction did occur. Major components of the work included:

- the removal of the 1952 partitions as shown on the Park Service's 1966 plan;
- the restoration of the original short south corridor, which led to the two south rooms;
- the restoration of the original Linen Room, complete with drawers and shelving;
- the closure of the opening between the two south rooms;
- the reopening of the closet in one maid's room and the restoration of the closet in the other;
- the removal of a false partition in the southeast maid's room;
- the patching of plaster in the Trunk Room;
- the refinishing of woodwork and wallpapering of rooms as indicated on the 1966 NPS plan; and
- the installation of new trim, doors, and hardware to match the originals where the originals cannot be reused.⁴⁴⁴

The 1966 restoration took place after the 1963 HABS drawings were prepared, so the third-floor HABS plan is not current.⁴⁴⁵

There have been no structural changes to the third story since the 1966 restoration. In 1971, 10 third-story windows were reset in the two maid's rooms and Gun Room.⁴⁴⁶

All floors in the third-story rooms are random-width tongue-and-groove pine floorboards. All woodwork is pine.

Room 301 (Third-Story Hallway)

The third-story hallway provides access to the six chambers, Gun Room, various storage areas, and attic stairway.

Evolution

As originally built this was a long and narrow space, with no windows other than a light shaft (now removed). The addition of the West Stairway (Room 202) ca. 1952 made the space more open, and there are now two stairways connecting the second and third stories, one at each end of the hall. The creation of the West Stairway, however, required that portions of the original north chambers be taken for this purpose. (See Rooms 306 and 307, below.)

⁴⁴⁴ Appendix D, third-floor plan; Souder, 1966, p. 4.

⁴⁴⁵ Appendix C, third-floor plan.

⁴⁴⁶ Flickinger, pp. 1-2.

At the same time, the original south corridor off the center hallway was altered to create exhibition space. However, these 1950's alterations were reversed in 1966.⁴⁴⁷

The lighting in the third-story hall was to be updated during the 1983 electrical contract work as follows:

- center, to left of head of stairs leading down to second story: existing light switch to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided.⁴⁴⁸
- center hallway, near rear stairway: existing non-period incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to be removed;
- center hallway, west end: existing non-period incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to be removed, existing receptacle on north wall to be removed, wiring to be taped and blank plate to be provided;
- north corridor: existing non-period incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to be removed, existing non-period cord and plug connected [to] incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to be removed;
- north wall, at head of stairway: new incandescent lighting fixture (wall) type D, pendant incandescent cylinder fixture; and
- south corridor: existing non-period incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to be removed.⁴⁴⁹

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring is the original tongue-and-groove pine floorboards. The flooring outside the north chambers is 1950's material, laid to match the original flooring.⁴⁵⁰

Walls

The walls are plaster. The south central walls were altered during the 1950's. The configuration of the original plan was restored in 1966; however, these structural changes resulted

⁴⁴⁷ Appendix B, third-floor plan; Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁴⁴⁸ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System..." 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 5 of 12.

⁴⁴⁹ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System..." 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 6 of 12.

⁴⁵⁰ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

in new wall materials in the short south corridor to the maids' rooms, (also evident in paint samples from the 1987 interior finishes investigation). In 1971 the 19-foot south wall of the west corridor to the Gun Room was stabilized by the installation of three-eighths-inch sheet rock over the existing plaster, nailed into the wall studs.⁴⁵¹ Also at this time, approximately 70 percent of the walls in the second and third-story halls were covered with fiber-backed plastic wall covering (Sanitas), including the new 19-foot wall.

Ceiling

The ceiling of the third-story hall is white painted plaster, dating to the 1950's. A light shaft, originally in the central hall area, was removed in the 1950's and the floor and ceiling openings boarded up. A louvered grill was installed in the ceiling to provide air circulation from the attic ventilating fan.

Woodwork

The woodwork includes the baseboard, doors and enframements. The baseboard along most of the west and east walls is original and is of the same design as that in the second-story rear hall. The area outside the north and south chambers was altered during the ca. 1952 and 1966 restorations. However, the baseboard and door architraves outside the maids' rooms are reused, original material.⁴⁵² Door architraves in the third-story hall also follow the pattern of those in the second-story rear hall, having similar moldings, corner blocks and plinth blocks. All woodwork, excepting the staircases, is painted the yellow color of the walls. (For staircases, see Room 202-West Stairway and Room 217-Rear Hall and Staircase, above.)

Doorways

As built, there were eleven doorways in the third-story hall, leading to chambers and storage rooms. Today there are still eleven, the only change resulting from an additional doorway in the schoolroom and the elimination of a door to the tank room. All doors have been removed and placed in storage excepting those to the trunk room and adjacent storage room, the cook's room and sewing room. The former door to the tank room was replaced in the 1950's with a cabinet for a fire hose (no longer used). no door to west stairway

Windows

There are no windows in the third-story hall. As originally designed and built, the hall was illuminated by a four-sided light shaft in the south central hall area. Having a window on each side and a skylight above and below, this shaft provided daylight for the third-story hall, as well as for the second-story hall and main staircase.⁴⁵³ During the TRA period the light shaft was removed,

⁴⁵¹ Flickinger, pp. 7-8.

⁴⁵² Souder, 1966, p. 1.

⁴⁵³ Appendix A, third-floor plan.

and the skylight floored over.⁴⁵⁴ The ceiling skylight was replaced with a louvered panel to permit ventilation from the attic fan. The only remnant of this structure is the stained glass light in the ceiling of the second-story hall, now illuminated by artificial backlighting.

Stairways

Since the removal of the light shaft, there are no special features other than the stairways. The 1950's west stairway is enclosed (see Room 202); the (original) east stairway is open on the third-story level and has a dark wood balustrade (see Room 217).

Finishes

Floor: The floorboards are stained and varnished. All floor areas are covered with beige-colored carpeting.

Walls and Ceiling: The walls are painted yellow; the ceiling is painted white. They were last painted in the 1966 restoration of the third story (excepting those areas resurfaced in the 1971 wall stabilization). Paint investigations completed to date reveal that the walls have always been painted in shades of cream and yellow. The 1987 interior finishes investigation revealed no evidence of wallpaper on the walls of the third-story hall.

Woodwork: The 1987 paint analysis revealed that the woodwork on the third story has always been painted, except in the Gun Room where it is stained and shellacked.

Summary Chronology: Room 301 (Third-Story Hall)

1885	floor:	tongue-and-groove pine floorboards, stained and shellacked
	walls:	plaster, painted cream color
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted color of walls
1901-09	probably the same scheme	
1923-48	same	
ca. 1950's	west stairway added; south corridor to maids' rooms changed; light shaft removed	
	floor:	same
	walls:	painted yellow
	ceiling:	painted white
	woodwork:	painted color of walls
1966	original configuration restored, excepting light shaft; west stairway retained; walls stabilized and repainted; 1950's color scheme retained	

⁴⁵⁴ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

Rooms 302 and 303: General Information

Rooms 302 and 303—the two chambers on the south side of the second story—appear always to have been assigned to the family maids. During the TRA restoration, the maids' rooms were adapted for exhibition space, thereby undergoing considerable alterations which extended to the short south corridor as well. In 1966 the National Park Service restoration reversed this change and the rooms were restored to their historic function and appearance.

Built essentially as planned, Rooms 302 and 303 are identical, with the exception of their closets. In addition to being small in size, each room has one low wall resulting from the slope of a gabled ceiling on one side. One question which has not been completely resolved is that of the existence of a partition running north and south in each room during the historic period, which may have put two servants to a room. An evaluation of this question and its possible answers is presented here. Room 302 is referred to as the southeast maid's room and Room 303 as the southwest maid's room, for purposes of expedience and clarity.

It is possible there was a partition in the southeast room, but little, if any indication of one in the southwest room. It is also possible there were no partitions in either room, but that beds were doubled up, according to crowded conditions at a given time. The strongest evidence for partitions comes from interviews in the 1960's and 1970's among NPS staff, Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Jessica Kraft and the maids themselves. However, the information acquired from the interviews is ambiguous.⁴⁵⁵

It can be assumed the maids' rooms were built as designed by Lamb and Rich in 1884, since there were no new designs or any other known alterations until the TRA restoration in the 1950's. The purpose of the NPS restoration in 1966 was to return the rooms to the plan of the historic period, i.e. the Lamb and Rich plan. There is no indication in the NPS 1966 third-floor plan of such historic partitions in the maids' rooms.

An examination of the Chapman, Evans and Delahanty drawings of 1951 for the TRA restoration does not reveal a partition line which corresponds to the description given in the above cited interviews, i.e., "...a partition through the center, giving each maid a window in their room."⁴⁵⁶ Moreover, the position of the dotted line shown in the southeast maid's room on the 1951 CE&D third-floor plan is off-center, thereby enclosing both windows within one area.⁴⁵⁷ This dotted line seems to indicate the sloped ceiling above, rather than a partition.

References to a 1966 photograph of the CE&D 1951 preliminary plan showing a "light line on the floor" of the southeast maid's room are thus far inconclusive evidence of a partition.⁴⁵⁸ The 1966 NPS third-floor plan which specifies to "...remove existing false partition" in the southeast

⁴⁵⁵ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 227.

⁴⁵⁶ Appendix A, third-floor plan.

⁴⁵⁷ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁵⁸ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

room refers to a partition erected by the TRA in this area, ca. 1952, for its adaptation as an exhibit room.⁴⁵⁹

Paint analysis has thus far produced no evidence to indicate an historic partition in either of the maid's room, particularly since the baseboard below the windows is new and the floors have been refinished.

In summary, the best evidence for the existence of a partition comes from the personal interviews cited above, which, after all, might be enough. If there is opportunity for further investigation and concrete evidence is discovered, it will be appended to this report.

Room 302 (East Maid's Room)

Evolution

Room 302 is located in the east side of the south central area of the third story. Built essentially as planned, it has two windows, two doors and a closet. During the TRA period (1950's) this room was altered for exhibition space and called "Exhibition Room #2." In 1966 these changes were reversed and the room was restored to its historic function and appearance. There have been no further structural changes. (See also "Maids' Rooms: Overview.")

The lighting in Room 302 was updated during the 1983 electrical contract work, as follows:

- over entrance door: existing non-period cord and plug connected incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to be removed;
- to right of entrance door: existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate,
- east wall: (1) existing period incandescent lighting fixture to remain; reconnect existing circuit to new 48 volt panel "TPA" on circuit 12, (2) existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate,
- north wall: existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate,
- closet, east wall to west of door: existing incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain.⁴⁶⁰

⁴⁵⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 225.

⁴⁶⁰ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 6 of 12.

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring is random-width (5-7 inch) planks, varnished. During the TRA period the floor was covered with rubber tile.⁴⁶¹ In 1966 the tile was removed and the old floors were sanded and refinished.⁴⁶² The floor is presently covered with grass matting which is stapled to the floorboards in the corners of the room.

Walls

All walls are of uniform height excepting the east, which is shortened by the slope of the gabled ceiling. The question of whether a north-south partition existed in the middle of the room during the historic period is discussed previously in "Maids' Rooms: Overview." When the room was adapted for an exhibition area ca. 1952, a false partition was put up against the east wall.⁴⁶³ This was removed during the 1966 restoration of the maids' rooms.⁴⁶⁴ In 1952 the walls were replastered, and again as necessary for restoration in 1966.⁴⁶⁵ The walls were papered in the 1950's and again in 1966.

Ceiling

The ceiling is plaster painted white, of 1950's date.⁴⁶⁶ The sloped ceiling of the east gable is papered to match the walls.

Woodwork

The woodwork includes the baseboard, windows, doors and enframements. The baseboard is a 1950's replacement of the original and has a bead and ovolo molding profile. The window and door enframements have bead and square molding profiles, corner blocks and plinth blocks. The window and closet door enframements are original.⁴⁶⁷ The entrance door enframement is a modern replacement, either of 1950's or 1966 date.⁴⁶⁸

⁴⁶¹ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁶² Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁴⁶³ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁶⁴ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁴⁶⁵ Howell, "Outline Specification."

⁴⁶⁶ Howell, "Outline Specification."

⁴⁶⁷ Souder, 1966, p. 1-2; Appendix F.

⁴⁶⁸ Souder, 1966, p. 1-2; Appendix F.

Doorways

There are two doors—the entrance door in the northwest corner and the closet door in the east wall. The original entrance door was rehung when the room was adapted for exhibition space in 1952, but was removed for storage in the 1966 restoration.⁴⁶⁹ The two-panel wood closet door, presumably original, has an iron hinge, surface mounted lock and two black porcelain knobs. A connecting door between Rooms 302 and 303 was built at the south end of the west (party) wall between the two rooms during the TRA period.⁴⁷⁰ This was removed and walled over in the 1966 restoration.⁴⁷¹

Windows

There are two windows, side-by-side, in the south wall. Both are multipane-over-one double-hung sashes. The upper window lights are each one solid pane with a border of small leaded panes. The windows were reset in 1971.⁴⁷²

Special Features

The special features are the gable ceiling which slopes on the east side and the leaded upper window lights (see above). The interior of the closet in the east wall is unfinished rafter space. There was a display case in front of this closet in the 1950's, which has since been removed.⁴⁷³

Heating System

There is a 1950's radiator below the windows on the south wall.⁴⁷⁴

Finishes

The ceiling is plaster painted white, of 1950's date. The walls were plastered and papered with marbled wallpaper also in the 1950's.⁴⁷⁵ In 1966 they were replastered and papered with a blue floral pattern paper. There are no historic wallpapers from Room 302. Although a fragment of paper roughly dated 1894-1953 was said to have been found, its whereabouts are unknown.⁴⁷⁶ According to paint analysis the woodwork has always been painted. With the exception of the rubber

⁴⁶⁹ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁷⁰ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁷¹ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁴⁷² Flickinger, pp. 1-2.

⁴⁷³ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁷⁴ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁷⁵ Souder, 1966, pp. 1-2.

⁴⁷⁶ Rheinisch, p. 8.

tiles covering the floor in the TRA period, the floors have always been stained and shellacked or varnished.

Summary Chronology: Room 302 (East Maid's Room)

1885	floor:	5-7" width planks, stained and shellacked
	walls:	unknown
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted
1906	floor:	same
	walls:	unknown
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	grey
1919-48	floor:	same
	walls:	papered
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted off-white
ca. 1952	walls altered for adaptation as exhibition room	
	floor:	covered with rubber tile
	walls:	replastered; papered with marbled wallpaper
	ceiling:	replastered; painted white
	woodwork:	painted beige
1966	original room configuration restored	
	floor:	tile removed; floor refinished
	walls:	marbled wallpaper removed; replastered as necessary for restoration; papered with blue floral pattern
	ceiling:	white
	woodwork:	painted beige

Room 303 (Maid's West Room)

Evolution

Room 303 is located on the west side of the south central area of the third story and is essentially a reverse image of Room 302. Built as planned, the room has two windows, two doors and a closet. As with the southeast maid's room, this room was also used as exhibition space during the TRA period. Designated "Exhibition Room #1" on the Chapman, Evans and Delahanty third-floor plan of 1951, it included Room 303-(southwest) Maid's Room and Room 304-Linen Room, on

the north.⁴⁷⁷ In 1966 the exhibition rooms were dismantled and the rooms restored to their historic function and appearance.⁴⁷⁸ There have been no further structural changes since that time.

The lighting in Room 303 was to be updated during the 1983 electrical contract work as follows:

- over the door: existing non-period cord and plug connected incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to be removed;
- to left of door: existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate;
- west wall: (1) existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate; (2) existing period incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain;
- north wall: existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate; and
- closet, west wall, to right of door: existing incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain.⁴⁷⁹

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring, as in Room 302, is of random-width (5-7 inch) planks, stained and varnished. The floor was covered with rubber tile in the 1950's.⁴⁸⁰ This was removed in 1966 and the floor was sanded and refinished.⁴⁸¹

Walls

The height of the west wall is shortened by the slope of the ceiling which is gabled on the west side. When the room was adapted for exhibition space in 1952, the north wall was removed, the east wall straightened and the northeast entrance door removed. In addition, a doorway was built into the south end of the east wall, connecting Rooms 302 and 303. These changes were reversed in 1966 and the configuration of the room restored to its original appearance. The above cited alterations resulted in new wall materials on the north and east. The walls were replastered in 1952 and again for the 1966 restoration.⁴⁸²

⁴⁷⁷ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁷⁸ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁴⁷⁹ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 6 of 12.

⁴⁸⁰ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁸¹ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁴⁸² Appendix B, third-floor plan; Appendix D, third-floor plan.

Ceiling

The ceiling was replastered and painted white in 1952.⁴⁸³

Woodwork

The woodwork includes baseboard, doors, windows and enframements. The design of the baseboard is the same as in Room 302 and also appears to be a modern replacement of the original. The windows, doors and enframements appear to be original, based on the 1987 interior finishes analysis. The hook board shows evidence of wire nails, indicating it was added after the original construction.

Doorways

As originally planned and built, there are two doorways in Room 303—the northeast entrance door and the closet door. The original six-panel wood entrance door was rehung after the 1952 alterations.⁴⁸⁴ It has since been removed and placed in storage. A doorway at the south end of the east wall connecting Rooms 302 and 303 was installed during the TRA period. This was walled in during the 1966 restoration. The closet doorway was closed off during the TRA period and reopened in 1966.⁴⁸⁵ Evidence of wire nails indicate this door has been reworked or replaced. However, the 1966 restoration plan specifies the “existing [original] door to be rehung.”⁴⁸⁶

Windows

There are two windows side-by-side in the south wall. Both are multipane-over-one, double-hung sashes, as in Room 302. The windows were reset in 1971.⁴⁸⁷

Special Features

Special features are the multipaned upper window lights and the closet. The closet has a hook board on the south wall and a vertical wood sheathed pipe cover box in the northwest corner. The hook board shows wire nails, both have only one layer of (cream color) paint, indicating these features may have been added around 1906 and have remained undisturbed since then.

Heating System

There is a 1950's radiator below the windows on the south wall.⁴⁸⁸

⁴⁸³ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁸⁴ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁸⁵ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁸⁶ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁴⁸⁷ Flickinger, pp. 1-2.

⁴⁸⁸ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

Finishes

Finishes in Room 303 are wallpaper, paint, and varnish. In 1952 the walls were replastered and covered with marbled wallpaper, as in Room 302.⁴⁸⁹ This was removed in 1966 and a pink floral pattern wallpaper was hung.⁴⁹⁰ No historic wallpapers have been found in Room 303. Paint analysis shows the woodwork has always been painted. The ceiling was replastered and painted white in the 1950's and repainted white in 1966. The floor was refinished in 1966.

Summary Chronology: Room 303 (West Maid's Room)

1885	floor:	5-7" width planks, stained and shellacked
	walls:	unknown
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted cream color
1906	floor:	same
	walls:	unknown
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted grey
1919-48	floor:	same
	walls:	papered
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted white
ca. 1952	north wall removed; entrance altered; door added in south end of east wall; closet closed	
	floor:	original floor covered with rubber tile
	walls:	replastered; papered with marbled pattern wallpaper
	ceiling:	replastered, painted white
	woodwork:	painted beige
ca. 1966	north wall and entrance restored; southeast door walled up; closet reopened	
	floor:	tile removed; floorboards sanded, stained and varnished
	walls:	paper stripped; replastered; repapered with pink floral wallpaper
	ceiling:	painted white
	woodwork:	painted beige

⁴⁸⁹ Howell, "Outline Specification."

⁴⁹⁰ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

Room 304 (Linen Closet)

Evolution

Room 304 is in the central area of the third-story hall. It was originally designed and built as a storage room, with deep, built-in shelves running the length of the south and west walls.⁴⁹¹ Written documentation indicates that the third-story linen closet was used for storage of linens and that it contained shelves with trunks under them.⁴⁹² During the TRA period, the shelves and the south wall were removed and the linen closet was joined with Room 303 to create "Exhibition Room #1." In 1966 the room was recreated. However, the deep, full-length shelves were not rebuilt; instead, narrower shelves of shorter length and fake drawer fronts were installed. The room has remained intact since that time.⁴⁹³

The lighting in the linen closet was updated in the 1983 electrical contract work, as follows:

- west wall, south end: remove existing receptacle; tape wiring and provide blank plate;
- west wall, north end: new 20A, 125V grounding-type duplex receptacle;
- north wall, west of door: existing period incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain; existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48V panel "TPA" on circuit number 11;
- north wall, near door: existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate; existing non-period cord and plug connected incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to be removed.⁴⁹⁴

Present Appearance

Floor

The floor is random-width (5-7 inch) planks, stained and varnished. In 1952 the original floor was covered with rubber tile.⁴⁹⁵ This was removed and the floor was refinished in 1966.⁴⁹⁶

⁴⁹¹ Appendix A, third-floor plan.

⁴⁹² Appendix B, third-floor plan; Appendix D, third-floor plan; Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 232.

⁴⁹³ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁴⁹⁴ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System....," 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 6 of 12.

⁴⁹⁵ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁹⁶ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

Walls

The west and north walls are original, although they have been replastered. In 1952 the east wall and northeast corner were moved further east and the south wall was removed.⁴⁹⁷ In 1966 the original configuration was restored.⁴⁹⁸ The walls were replastered in 1952 and again for the 1966 restoration.⁴⁹⁹

Ceiling

The ceiling is plaster, painted white, dating to 1952.⁵⁰⁰

Woodwork

Woodwork includes the baseboard, door enframingent, shelves and cabinets. The wood storage units, which run the full length of the south wall, are composed of three deep drawers below the counter and three open shelves above. On the west wall there are shelves above and below the counter, also running the full length of the wall. The baseboard is modern, composed of plain board with chamfered top edge. Door enframingent is modern with simple bead trim.

Doorways

The entrance doorway at the east end of the north wall is the only doorway in the room. During the 1950's alteration this doorway was walled in and a new doorway opened up in the new east wall.⁵⁰¹ The original door was rehung.⁵⁰² In 1966 the original wall and entrance configuration was restored; however, the original wood panel door has since been removed and placed in storage.

Windows

There are no windows in the linen closet. The original 1883 plan shows an interior window in the east wall.⁵⁰³ Whether this was ever built is unknown, as the east wall has been completely replaced since the 1950's. There is no indication of a former window in the CE&D third-floor plan, nor does the 1966 restoration plan specify replacing a window in that location.⁵⁰⁴

⁴⁹⁷ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁴⁹⁸ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁴⁹⁹ Howell, "Outline Specification"; Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁵⁰⁰ Howell, "Outline Specification."

⁵⁰¹ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁵⁰² Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁵⁰³ Appendix A, third-floor plan.

⁵⁰⁴ Appendix B, third-floor plan; Appendix D, third-floor plan.

Special Features

The only special features in the linen closet are its wood drawers, counter and shelves; these are 1966 replacements of the original units.⁵⁰⁵

Finishes

The walls and ceiling are paint on plaster; the floor is varnished, all finishes dating to 1966. Since the walls were replastered in 1952 and again in 1966, there are no extant historic wall finishes in the linen closet.

Summary Chronology: Room 304 (Linen Closet)

- 1885 built as planned; unknown if interior window was built in east wall
- | | |
|-----------|---|
| floor: | 5-7" width planks, stained and shellacked |
| walls: | unknown |
| ceiling: | unknown |
| woodwork: | unknown |
- ca. 1952 south wall removed; east wall reworked; door moved to east wall; wood shelving and drawers removed; no window
- | | |
|-----------|---|
| floor: | covered with rubber tile |
| walls: | replastered; papered with marbled wallpaper |
| ceiling: | replastered; painted white |
| woodwork: | painted beige |
- 1966: room restored to original configuration; new wood storage units modeled after originals; no window
- | | |
|-----------|--|
| floor: | tile removed; original floor refinished |
| walls: | replastered, painted yellow |
| ceiling: | repainted white |
| woodwork: | modern baseboard, painted color of walls; storage units stained and varnished. |

Room 305 (Gun Room)

Evolution

This spacious room (fig. 43) is located at the far west end of the third story, its west windows facing a wide view of the bay and sound. Described in the original plans as the "Den or Billiard Room," the Gun Room, as it came to be called, served as Theodore Roosevelt's private study and retreat. During the TRA period the room was turned over for annual meetings of the Boone and Crockett Club, a sportsmen's club founded by Theodore Roosevelt in the 1880's to promote

⁵⁰⁵ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

conservation of American game.⁵⁰⁶ The Gun Room is now under the care of the National Park Service along with the rest of the house.

According to a photograph of 1898, the room appears to have been built as planned, the only alterations occurring during the TRA restoration when the east wall closets were converted to gun display cases.⁵⁰⁷ In general, all the woodwork and plaster walls are original and undisturbed. The built-in wood bookshelves are before 1898 (according to the photograph) and probably original.

The room was cleaned and repainted in the 1950's. There have been no further structural changes. The lighting was updated during the 1983 electrical contract work, as follows:

- east wall: remove existing one-lamp fluorescent fixture and associated wiring in recessed gun case,
- east wall: in free standing gun case, remove existing one-lamp fluorescent fixture and install new type 'H' showcase reflector, incandescent fixture in its place; remove exposed wiring connection from adjacent gun case and provide new concealed wiring connection on circuit T-26,
- east wall, south of door: existing light switch to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate,
- east wall niche, south of fireplace: existing surface mounted receptacle, outlet, wiring and exposed raceway to be removed,
- closet, southeast corner, north wall: two new 20A, 125V grounding-type duplex receptacles, side by side (C-23),
- west wall: existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate,
- ceiling, center of room: existing period incandescent lighting fixture to remain; existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48V panel "TPA" on circuit number 11.⁵⁰⁸

Present Appearance

Floors

The flooring is of random-width (5-7 inch) planks, stained and shellacked or varnished.

⁵⁰⁶ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 246.

⁵⁰⁷ Matero, historic structure report.

⁵⁰⁸ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 6 of 12.

Walls

The west side of the room is essentially an alcove in which the north and south walls are shortened by the slope of the gabled ceiling. All the walls are plaster painted white; patches and repairs were made in the 1950's.⁵⁰⁹

Ceiling

The ceiling is gabled, following the pitch of the roof. The ceiling surface is plaster painted white; patches and repairs were made in the 1950's.⁵¹⁰

Woodwork

The woodwork includes the baseboard, gun display case, windows, doors and enframements, bookshelves, fireplace bench and mantelpiece. The baseboard and window and door architraves are a continuation of the design used in third-story chambers, although the finish is dark stain and shellac rather than paint. All woodwork is original, excepting the gun display case in the east wall. This and another gun case south of the entrance door were installed in the 1950's in the place of two former closets. In 1966, the northeast closet was reinstated; the southeast display case remains. Built-in bookcases filling the north, west and south walls are not shown in the original plan, but appear in a photograph of 1898.⁵¹¹ The built-in fireplace bench and mantelpiece are original and are shown in the 1883 plan.

Doorways

There are three doorways—all in the east wall. The entrance doorway and closet doorway immediately to the south are of the same size, with architraves of the same design. Both originally had six-panel wood doors.⁵¹² The entrance door has been removed; the closet door has been replaced with a glass panel door. The door to the small closet west of the entrance door is shorter and has a six-panel wood door.

Windows

There are paired windows on the north, south and west walls totaling six. The north and south are dormer windows; the west windows are in the west alcove. All are multipane-over-one double-hung sashes as in Rooms 302 and 303. Each upper sash has a border of square, leaded glass panes. All the windows in the Gun Room were reset in 1971.⁵¹³

⁵⁰⁹ Howell, "Outline Specification."

⁵¹⁰ Howell, "Outline Specification."

⁵¹¹ Gun Room, 1898; from "Theodore Roosevelt, the Man," by Cromwell Childe in *The New York Times Magazine*, October 9, 1898. Sagamore Hill NHS photographic collection.

⁵¹² Gun Room, 1898; from "Theodore Roosevelt, the Man."

⁵¹³ Flickinger, pp. 1-2.

Special Features

There is a corner fireplace with corbeled bricks supporting a wood mantel shelf; the hearth bricks are laid in a herringbone pattern. The built-in fireplace bench is original, based on evidence of cut nails and original stain and shellac finish.

Finishes

Finishes are painted plaster and brick with stained and shellacked or varnished woodwork and floor. Paint investigation indicates that the walls and ceiling were always painted white and the woodwork (including the bookshelves) and floor were shellacked.⁵¹⁴ An area of the original orange shellac finish still survives on the baseboard under the fireplace bench. The fireplace brickwork, now painted, was originally unpainted, as indicated by the red-pigmented pointing, also found on other fireplaces in the house.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

The present gas-type chandelier with four globes is a 1950's replacement of the original shown in the 1898 photograph of the Gun Room.⁵¹⁵

Summary Room Chronology: Room 305 (Gun Room)

- | | | |
|--------|--|--|
| 1885 | built as planned | |
| | floor: | 5-7" planks, stained and shellacked |
| | walls: | plaster, painted white |
| | ceiling: | plaster, painted white |
| | woodwork: | stained and shellacked |
| 1898: | built-in bookcases appear on north, south and west walls; same decorative scheme | |
| 1950's | two closets on east wall converted to gun display cases | |
| | floor: | same |
| | walls: | plaster patched; repainted two coats white |
| | ceiling: | same as walls |
| | woodwork: | varnished |
| 1966 | northeast closet reinstated; same decorative scheme | |

⁵¹⁴ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

⁵¹⁵ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 246.

Room 306 (Ted's Room)

Evolution

The northwest chamber on the third story was Ted's bedroom during the summers from 1902 until his marriage in 1910.⁵¹⁶ Prior to this time Room 306 was a spare bedroom, then the governess's room, and Archie used the room after Ted.⁵¹⁷ In the 1950's the room was set up as a reading room for the Boone and Crockett Club, and later turned into an exhibit room devoted to Edith Roosevelt's memorabilia.⁵¹⁸ In 1966 it was restored to its general appearance as T.R., Jr.'s Room.

The lighting in Room 306 was updated as part of the 1983 electrical contract work as follows:

- west wall: existing surface mounted receptacle, outlet, wiring and exposed raceway to be removed;
- north wall: existing surface mounted receptacle, outlet, wiring and exposed raceway to be removed;
- east wall: existing surface mounted receptacle, outlet, wiring and exposed raceway to be removed;
- east wall: existing period incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain; existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48V panel "TPA" on circuit 12;
- east wall, north of door: existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate;
- east wall over doorway: existing non-period cord and plug connected incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to be removed; and
- south wall: existing surface mounted receptacle, outlet, wiring and exposed raceway to be removed.⁵¹⁹

⁵¹⁶ Rheinisch, p. 2.

⁵¹⁷ Rheinisch, p. 2.

⁵¹⁸ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 240.

⁵¹⁹ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System..." 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 6 of 12.

Present Appearance

Floor

The pine floorboards are tongue-and groove.

Walls

The walls are wallpaper over plaster. The west wall is shortened by the slope of the gabled ceiling.

Ceiling

The flat surface is white 1950's painted plaster with rate-of-rise cable. The ceiling is gabled on the west side; the slope is papered to match the walls.

Woodwork

Woodwork includes baseboard, windows, doors and enframements. The woodwork is original excepting where the new entrance doorway has been cut. The woodwork is of the same design as other third-story chambers. A bookcase reported as late as 1981 to be built along the west wall is no longer there.⁵²⁰ Wallpaper behind the frame and evidence of wire nails date the construction of the bookcase to 1906 or later.⁵²¹

Doorways

The only doorway is the entrance door at the south end of the east wall. As originally built, this room had an entrance door in the south wall and a doorway to a closet in the southwest corner.⁵²² In the 1950's the south end of the room was cut short to allow for the west stairway. This eliminated the closet, and the entrance door was moved to the east wall.⁵²³

Windows

There are two identical windows placed side by side in the north wall. These are multipaned-over-one double-hung sashes, the same as in Room 302 and 303 maid's rooms. The upper sashes have a solid pane, bordered by small, square panes of leaded glass.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

There is an electrified gaslighting-type wall fixture on the east wall.

⁵²⁰ Rheinisch, p. 3; Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

⁵²¹ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

⁵²² Appendix A, third-floor plan.

⁵²³ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

Finishes

Finishes are paint, wallpaper, and shellac or varnish. The walls appear to have originally been papered, based on lack of evidence of wall paint drippings on the woodwork, no paint found on original plaster behind undisturbed moldings, or behind the gas fixture cap.⁵²⁴ In the 1978-80 investigation, wallpaper was found under the picture molding (installed with wire nails).⁵²⁵ There are no corner beads to offer any additional evidence of wall finishes. In the 1950's the walls were stripped of paper and painted.⁵²⁶ A sequence of cream/pink wall paint was found in the 1964 interior paint analysis indicating the walls were cream color in the early 1950's and pink in the later 1950's. This follows the sequence of the room's use, first as a reading room and later as an exhibition space for Mrs. Roosevelt's memorabilia. The present floral pattern wallpaper is of 1966 date.⁵²⁷ According to the 1987 paint analysis the woodwork has always been painted. Samples from the window sill show a sequence of cream/ocher/beige. The ceiling was painted white in the 1950's.⁵²⁸ There are no historic wallpapers from Room 306.

Summary Room Chronology: Room 306 (Ted's Room)

1885	floor:	pine, tongue-and-groove; stained and shellacked
	walls:	wallpaper, unknown pattern
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted cream color
ca. 1905	floor:	same
	walls:	wallpaper, unknown pattern
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	repainted cream color
1919-48	floor:	same
	walls:	wallpaper
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted ocher
1950's	room shortened at south end; closet removed; door moved to east wall	
	floor:	same
	walls:	walls stripped; painted cream, later pink
	ceiling:	plastered, painted white
	woodwork:	painted beige

⁵²⁴ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

⁵²⁵ Matero, field notes for historic structure report.

⁵²⁶ Souder, 1966, p. 1.

⁵²⁷ Souder, 1966, p. 1; Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁵²⁸ Souder, 1966, p. 1.

1966	floor:	same
	walls:	wallpapered, beige and green floral diaper pattern
	ceiling:	white
	woodwork:	beige

Room 307 (School Room)

Evolution

Designated one of the north chambers in the original 1883 plans, this room was built as designed with the same basic symmetry and floor plan as Room 306, except that the closet was in the south wall, rather than in a corner.⁵²⁹ Used as a spare room in the early years, then as a painting studio, it began its use as a school room in 1898 and basically continued as such until the spring of 1901.⁵³⁰

This room lost its southwest corner in the 1950's in order to provide space for the addition of the west stairway and adjacent extended hall area.⁵³¹ During the TRA period Room 307 held an exhibit of Quentin Roosevelt's memorabilia. The room was restored in 1966 as the school room.⁵³² There have been no further structural changes.

The lighting was updated as part of the 1983 electrical contract work, as follows:

- south wall, west of door: existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate;
- west wall: existing period incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain; existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48V panel "TPA" on circuit 12;
- east wall, north center: existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate;
- east wall, south end: existing non-period cord and plug connected incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to be removed;
- south wall: existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate;

⁵²⁹ Appendix A, third-floor plan.

⁵³⁰ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 235.

⁵³¹ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁵³² Appendix D, third-floor plan.

- west wall, south end of ell: existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate.⁵³³

Present Appearance

Floor

Room 307 has its original pine, tongue-and-groove flooring.⁵³⁴

Walls

The east wall is cut short by the slope of the east ceiling gable. A rectangular area has been cut out of the southwest corner, giving the room an L-shape and resulting in the loss of the closet. This was done in 1950 to provide space for the extended hall area near the head of the new west stairway (see also Room 202-West Stairway). The walls are plastered and papered.

Ceiling

The ceiling is plaster, painted white, dating to the 1950's.

Woodwork

The woodwork includes the baseboard, windows, doors and enframements, all of the same design as in Room 306. Based on paint analysis, the woodwork appears always to have been painted. All the woodwork is original excepting a portion around the (new) near south doorway and baseboard in the ell.

Doorways

There are two doorways—the original far south entrance door and a new, near south entrance door. Six-panel wood doors have both been removed for storage, as in Room 306.

Windows

There are two identical windows side by side in the north wall. As in Room 306, they are multipane-over-one, double-hung sashes. The upper lights have a border of leaded square glass panes.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

There is an electrified gaslight-type fixture on the west wall.

⁵³³ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System..." 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 6 of 12.

⁵³⁴ Souder, 1966, p. 1.

Heating System

There is a coal stove and stovepipe in the southeast corner of the room, sitting on a raised hearth of asbestos. The stove does not appear in the original plan and was apparently added later, probably when the room began its use as a schoolroom.⁵³⁵ Apparently removed in 1952, it was reinstalled in 1966.⁵³⁶

Finishes

The walls are papered; the woodwork and ceiling are painted; the floor is varnished. The walls appear to have been originally papered, as in Room 306. There is a 1901 reference to the schoolroom being "...papered with tiny pink roses tied with blue ribbons..." during the period when it was used as a spare bedroom.⁵³⁷ However, there is no available sample of the above cited wallpaper. In the 1950's the walls were stripped of paper and painted beige.⁵³⁸ This was wallpapered over in 1966 with the present small foliate pattern paper. The woodwork was apparently always painted. Paint samples show a sequence of cream/off-white/gray/cream/beige. The flat area of the ceiling was plastered and painted white in the 1950's; the sloped east ceiling is papered to match the walls.

Summary Room Chronology: Room 307 (School Room)

1885	floor:	pine, tongue-and-groove; stained and shellacked
	walls:	wallpaper over plaster; pattern unknown
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted cream
1901	floor:	same
	walls:	repapered; small pink floral pattern
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted rose cream
1919-48	floor:	same
	walls:	papered; pattern unknown
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted
1950's	floor:	same
	walls:	painted beige
	ceiling:	plastered, painted white
	woodwork:	beige

⁵³⁵ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 239.

⁵³⁶ Appendix B, third-floor plan; Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁵³⁷ Wallace, 1987 draft, pp. 235-36.

⁵³⁸ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

1966	floor:	same
	walls:	wallpaper over painted plaster; green and white foliate pattern
	ceiling:	white
	woodwork:	repainted beige

Room 308 (Tank Room)

Evolution

The Tank Room is situated on the north side of the third-story corridor, between the north chambers and the east wing. This room formerly housed a large zinc tank to which water was pumped from an outside reservoir by means of a hand pump (now removed) in the kitchen.⁵³⁹ As built, the room had a dumbwaiter in the southwest corner which opened from the hall; immediately to the east was the entrance door to the tank room.⁵⁴⁰ Both the water tank and the dumbwaiter were removed during the TRA period.⁵⁴¹ At that time the dumbwaiter door was walled over and a fire hose case was set into the tank room entrance doorway.⁵⁴² The tank room space has remained unused since the 1950's.

The lighting was to be updated as part of the 1983 electrical contract work as follows:

- mount all type "D" fixtures: wall bracket incandescent cylinder fixtures; and
- east wall, south end: new 20A, 125V grounding-type duplex receptacle (T-28).⁵⁴³

Present Appearance

Floor

The only floor area in the Tank Room is a narrow strip of wood flooring along its south wall.⁵⁴⁴

⁵³⁹ Rheinisch, p. 9.

⁵⁴⁰ Appendix A, [third floor] Attic plan.

⁵⁴¹ Souder, 1966, p. 3.

⁵⁴² Souder, 1966, p. 3.

⁵⁴³ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 6 of 12.

⁵⁴⁴ Souder, 1966, p. 6.

Walls, Ceiling, Woodwork

The Tank Room consists of unfinished wood surfaces. The ceiling is gabled on the north side.

Doorways

The original entrance door was in the south wall and opened to the third-story hall corridor. In the 1950's this doorway was filled in with a fire hose case. Although this change is not shown in the CE&D 1951 third-floor plan, it does appear in the NPS 1966 third-floor plan.⁵⁴⁵ In 1966 a new, small doorway, fitted with only a plywood panel door, was opened at the south end of the east wall, connecting the Tank Room to Room 309 (Cook's Room) and providing its only access.⁵⁴⁶

Finishes

The interior surfaces of the tank room are unfinished.

Summary Room Chronology: Room 308 (Tank Room)

- 1885 built as planned; large zinc water tank on east side of room; one doorway in south wall; dumbwaiter (lift) in southwest corner
- 1950's dumbwaiter removed; opening walled over; water tank removed; fire-hose case installed in door
- 1966 small doorway installed in east wall, connecting to cook's room

Room 309 (Cook's Room)

Evolution

Room 309 (Cook's Room) and Room 310 (Sewing Room) are the far east chambers of the third story's east wing. Almost identical to each other (Room 309 is slightly longer), each room has two windows, a closet and one entrance door.⁵⁴⁷ Built as planned, they have remained virtually unchanged over the years. According to family history, this room appears always to have been occupied by the cook until Mrs. Roosevelt's death in 1948.⁵⁴⁸ During the TRA period Room 309

⁵⁴⁵ Appendix B, third-floor plan; Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁵⁴⁶ Souder, 1966, p. 6.

⁵⁴⁷ Appendix A, [third floor] Attic plan.

⁵⁴⁸ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 214.

was referred to as the “northeast storage room” and was used for storing museum artifacts.⁵⁴⁹ In 1966 the National Park Service restored the room to represent the cook’s room as it appeared in the historic period.⁵⁵⁰

The lighting in Room 309 was to be updated as part of the 1983 electrical contract work as follows:

- west wall: existing period incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain; existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48V panel “TPA” on circuit number 12; and
- south wall, east end: existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate.⁵⁵¹

Present Appearance

Floor

The floor consists of pine tongue-and-groove floorboards, stained and shellacked.

Walls

The walls are wallpaper over plaster. The height of the north wall is shortened at the east end by the gabled ceiling. The wall plaster was extensively patched in the 1950’s.⁵⁵² A chimney box cuts into the east end of the party wall between Rooms 309 and 310.

Ceiling

The ceiling is gabled on the north side at the east end. The flat area was plastered and painted white in the 1950’s.⁵⁵³

Woodwork

The woodwork includes the baseboard, doors, windows and enframements, all of the same design as in other third-story chambers. The baseboard has an ovolo cap molding; the architraves have a bead and square molding profile, molded corner blocks and plain plinth blocks.

⁵⁴⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 214.

⁵⁵⁰ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁵⁵¹ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for “Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...,” 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 6 of 12.

⁵⁵² Souder, 1966, pp. 2-3.

⁵⁵³ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

Doorways

There are two doorways in the cook's room. A third (crawl-through) opening has a small plywood panel door in the west wall and leads to the tank room. The entrance door is at the west end of the south wall. Its six-panel wood door is still in place. The shorter, closet doorway is at the south end of the east wall and has a three-panel wood door.

Windows

Room 309 has three windows, all original. A dormer in the north wall contains two side-by-side windows, both multipane-over-one, double-hung sashes. The upper sash has a single light with a border of square leaded glass panes, as in other third-story chambers. A multipane fixed light above the closet in the east wall is clipped by the gabled ceiling on the north side. The resulting triangular shaped window has three square panes and three triangular panes with wood muntins.

Special Features

There is a low closet in the east wall, above which is the triangular window described above. The same configuration exists in reverse in Room 310, the slant of the windows thus following the gable line on either side of the central chimney.⁵⁵⁴

Finishes

Finishes in Room 309 are paint, wallpaper and varnish. The original plaster walls, although extensively patched, show no evidence of having been painted until the 1950's. The walls were stripped of their papers and painted a beige color at that time.⁵⁵⁵ The present pink floral-pattern wallpaper was hung in 1966.⁵⁵⁶ There are no historic wallpapers for this room. The woodwork was said to have been varnished as late as 1966, indicating the present beige paint was applied to the woodwork in the 1966-68 restoration of the third-story rooms.⁵⁵⁷ The ceiling was replastered and painted white in the 1950's, and the floor is varnished.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

There is an electrified gaslight-type fixture on the west wall, having one brass arm and glass bowl.

⁵⁵⁴ Souder, 1966, p. 2.

⁵⁵⁵ Souder, 1966, p. 2.

⁵⁵⁶ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁵⁵⁷ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

Summary Room Chronology: Room 309 (Cook's Room)

1885	floor: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	pine, tongue-and-groove; stained and shellacked wallpaper; pattern unknown unknown stained and shellacked
1901-09	floor: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	same wallpaper; pattern unknown unknown same
1919-48	floor: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	same wallpaper unknown same
1950's	small doorway cut into west wall connecting to tank room floor: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	same stripped; plaster patched; painted beige plastered; painted white same
1966	floor: walls: ceiling: woodwork:	same pink floral pattern wallpaper hung on top of 1950's paint slope papered to match walls; flat area painted white painted beige

Room 310 (Sewing Room)

Evolution

According to family memory, this small chamber was always "the sewing room" where the family seamstress worked and kept her sewing equipment.⁵⁵⁸ During the TRA period it was called the "southeast storage room" and used, along with Room 309, to store museum artifacts.⁵⁵⁹ In 1966 it was restored to represent the sewing room as it appeared in the historic period.⁵⁶⁰

Room 310 is the southeast room of the east wing and, with the dormer windows on the south, is L-shaped in the reverse of Room 309. The two rooms possess almost the same physical history.

⁵⁵⁸ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 217.

⁵⁵⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 217.

⁵⁶⁰ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

A shelf was installed behind the entrance door sometime after construction of the room. Otherwise, the sewing room is virtually unchanged from the original, excepting for removal of wallpaper in the 1950's and repapering and repainting in 1966.

The lighting in Room 310 was to be updated during the 1983 electrical contract work as follows:

- north wall, east end: existing receptacle to remain for existing period table lamp fixture(s); existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48V panel "TPA" on circuit 7;
- west wall: existing receptacle to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate; and
- west wall: existing period incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain; existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48V panel "TPA" on circuit 12.⁵⁶¹

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring is pine, tongue-and-groove, stained and shellacked.

Walls

The northwest corner, in which the entrance door is located, is clipped, forming a short diagonal wall, unlike Room 309 where the entire room is built at right angles. The height of the south wall is shortened at the east end by the gabled ceiling. The wall plaster was extensively patched in the 1950's.⁵⁶²

Ceiling

The ceiling is gabled on the south side, east end. Replastering and painting of the ceiling was done in the 1950's.⁵⁶³

Woodwork

The woodwork includes the baseboard, windows, doors and enframements and a wood shelf which is on the north wall behind the entrance door. The woodwork is a continuation of the same design as that in Room 309 and other third-story chambers. The shelf behind the door is supported by wood brackets and has a hook board. This shelf was installed over the wallpaper and outer edge of the northwest door frame.

⁵⁶¹ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System....," 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 6 of 12.

⁵⁶² Souder, 1966, pp. 1-2; Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁵⁶³ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

Evidence of wire nails and evidence from the 1987 finishes investigation indicate the shelf was installed sometime between 1906 and 1919 (sample P330). Small fragments of wallpaper (samples WP20a and WP20b), representing a sequence of two early wallpaperings, were found behind the shelf. Drippings of beige paint were found on the wallpaper, matching the two to four layers of beige paint in sample P331 from the front edge of the shelf. Paint sample P329 from the northwest door frame behind the shelf shows a sequence of cream/beige. Sample P332 from the west baseboard behind the electric wall plate shows a sequence of cream/beige/light green/beige. The light green does not appear in any other paint samples from this room, indicating that only the baseboard received this treatment. The earliest beige color can be dated to ca. 1906-19, thus giving the same date to the shelf.

Doorways

There are two doors in the sewing room—the northwest entrance door and the closet door in the east wall. The entrance has a six-panel wood door and the closet a shorter, three-panel wood door. Both are presumably original, as indicated in the CE&D third-floor plans, 1951, which specify to “rehang existing doors,” and in the NPS third-floor plans, 1966, which specify to “refinish doors.”⁵⁶⁴

Windows

The triangular window, located in the east wall above the closet, is identical (in reverse) to the one in Room 309. This fixed light also has three square panes and three triangular panes. The south dormer windows are two identical side-by-side, multipane-over-one, double-hung sashes. The upper sashes have a single light with a border of square, leaded glass panes. These are also the same as the paired windows in all other third-story chambers.

Special Features

There is a low closet in the east wall, above which is the triangular window described above.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

There is an electrified gaslight-type wall fixture, with one brass arm and glass bowl, on the west wall south of the entrance door.

Finishes

Finishes in Room 310 are paint, wallpaper and shellac or varnish. Based on the 1987 finishes investigation and on written documentation, the walls appear always to have been papered, up until the 1950's.⁵⁶⁵ The present blue floral pattern wallpaper was hung on top of the 1950's wall paint in 1966.⁵⁶⁶ The slope of the gabled ceiling is papered to match the walls; the flat surface is painted

⁵⁶⁴ Appendix B, third-floor plan; Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁵⁶⁵ Appendix F; Souder, 1966, pp. 1-2.

⁵⁶⁶ Appendix D, third-floor plan.

white, of 1950's date. The 1966 historic structure report describes a "beaded, varnished trim" around the windows and doors, indicating the woodwork was shellacked or varnished until the 1966 restoration.⁵⁶⁷ However, paint analysis indicates the woodwork has always been painted.

Summary Room Chronology: Room 310 (Sewing Room)

1885	floor:	pine, tongue-and-groove; stained and shellacked
	walls:	wallpaper on plaster; blue, green and brown circle pattern (sample WP20a)
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	stained and shellacked or painted cream
1901-06	floor:	same
	walls:	wallpaper; grey and white geometric line pattern
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	painted cream or beige
1906-19	shelf and hook board installed behind entrance door, northwest corner	
1919-48	floor:	same
	walls:	wallpaper
	ceiling:	unknown
	woodwork:	beige; later, baseboard painted green
1950's	floor:	same
	walls:	stripped and plaster patched; painted beige
	ceiling:	plastered; painted white
	woodwork:	painted beige
1966	floor:	same
	walls:	blue floral wallpaper hung on top of 1950's paint
	ceiling:	white
	woodwork:	beige

Room 311 (Trunk Room)

Evolution

Room 311 is a long, narrow storage room built into the eaves along the south side of the third-story corridor. The 1883 Lamb and Rich "attic" (third-floor) plan shows two trunk rooms adjacent to each other (Rooms 311 and 312).⁵⁶⁸ Room 311 has always been a trunk room, while Room 312 has undergone several changes in structure and usage (see Room 312, below).

⁵⁶⁷ Souder, 1966, pp. 1-2.

⁵⁶⁸ Appendix A, [third floor] Attic plan.

During the TRA period, Room 311 was divided into two storage rooms by the construction of a north-south partition wall. Each room had a separate entrance door on the corridor side.⁵⁶⁹ This partition was removed during the 1966 restoration, and today Room 311 is a continuous, long narrow space as originally designed.

The lighting was to be updated in 1983 as follows:

- north wall to east of door: existing period incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain; existing circuit to be reconnected to new 48V panel "TPA" on circuit 12.⁵⁷⁰

Present Appearance

Floor

The flooring is pine, tongue-and-groove, stained and shellacked.

Walls

The walls are unpainted plaster, patched in the 1950's and 1966 restorations.⁵⁷¹ The height of the south wall is shortened by the slope of the ceiling. A 1950's north-south partition wall was removed in 1966.

Ceiling

The ceiling is gabled on the south side. The ceiling plaster was patched in the 1950's and 1966 restorations.⁵⁷²

Woodwork

The baseboard is plain with a chamfered top edge. The door frame has a square profile with a single bead molding.

Doorway

The only door is the original entrance door in the north wall. In the 1950's a second doorway was opened up at the east end when the long trunk room was divided into two shorter rooms. The second doorway was walled over during the 1966 restoration. The present (original) four-panel wood entrance door has a surface mounted box lock.

⁵⁶⁹ Souder, 1964, third-floor plan; Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 222.

⁵⁷⁰ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 6 of 12.

⁵⁷¹ Appendix B, third-floor plan; Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁵⁷² Appendix B, third-floor plan; Appendix D, third-floor plan.

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

There is an electrified gaslight-type wall fixture on the north wall, east of the door.

Finishes

The floor is stained and shellacked or varnished. There are traces of grey paint at the east end indicating the floor may have been painted and subsequently refinished with the present stain and varnish finish. The walls and ceiling are unfinished plaster. The woodwork was reported in 1966 to be varnished; however, paint analysis shows cream/beige paint and no varnish.

Summary Room Chronology: Room 311 (Trunk Room)

1885	floor:	pine, tongue-and-groove; stained and shellacked
	walls:	unfinished plaster
	ceiling:	unfinished plaster
	woodwork:	shellacked or varnished
ca. 1952	room divided in two by north-south partition wall; second doorway added at east end of north wall; wall and ceiling plaster patched	
	floor:	possibly painted grey
	walls:	same
	ceiling:	same
	woodwork:	same
1966	partition wall removed; east doorway walled over	
	floor:	stained and varnished
	walls, ceiling:	same
	woodwork:	painted cream/beige

Room 312 (Storage and Attic Stairway)

Evolution

Room 312 is a storage room adjacent to the trunk room on the south side of the third-story corridor; it also contains the ship's ladder stairs to the attic. This was originally designated a trunk room and there were no stairs or ceiling hatch indicated on the original 1883 plan, although they must have existed.⁵⁷³ The first indication of stairs was in the CE&D third-floor plan of 1951, which included specifications to "re-locate hatch and ladder" (in their present location along the south wall).⁵⁷⁴ In the 1950's the west end of Room 312 was walled off to create a closet for Room

⁵⁷³ Appendix A, [third floor] Attic plan.

⁵⁷⁴ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

302, immediately to the south.⁵⁷⁵ This is now a utility closet for staff use only and is entered from the hall.

The lighting/electrical equipment was to be updated in 1983 as follows:

- north wall, east of door: existing panel to be removed (see light and power riser);
- north wall, east of door: existing incandescent lighting fixture (wall) to remain; and
- north wall, east of door: (1) existing light switch to be removed; tape wiring and provide blank plate; (2) existing light switch to remain; (3) new 20A, 125V grounding-type duplex receptacle.⁵⁷⁶

Present Appearance

Floor

The floor is pine, tongue-and-groove boards stained and shellacked.

Walls

The north-south width of the room is greater than in Room 311 and there is no ceiling slope on the south side. This allows space for the stairs. The shortening of this room to provide a closet at the west end has resulted in a new west wall. All the walls are unfinished plaster patched in the 1950's and 1966 restorations.⁵⁷⁷

Ceiling

A hatch in the southwest corner has become a permanent opening to the attic. The ceiling is unfinished plaster, patched in the 1950's and 1966 restorations.⁵⁷⁸

Doorways

The entrance on the corridor side is the only doorway and has a six-panel wood door, with surface-mounted box lock.

⁵⁷⁵ Appendix B, third-floor plan.

⁵⁷⁶ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 6 of 12.

⁵⁷⁷ Appendix B, third-floor plan; Appendix D, third-floor plan.

⁵⁷⁸ Appendix B, third-floor plan; Appendix D, third-floor plan.

Special Feature

The planked attic stairway with 11 risers is a replacement of the original.⁵⁷⁹

Lighting/Electrical Fixtures

The attic fan switch is on the frame of the northwest door jamb; a light switch is adjacent to the northeast jamb.

Finishes

The finishes are the same as in Room 311-Trunk Room. The floor and stairs are varnished, the woodwork painted beige and the walls and ceiling are unpainted plaster.

Summary Room Chronology: Room 312 (Storage/Attic Stairway)

1885	designed as trunk room	
	floor:	pine, tongue-and-groove; stained and shellacked
	walls:	unfinished plaster
	ceiling:	unfinished plaster
	woodwork:	shellacked or varnished
1950's	west end taken for closet; new west wall; ship's ladder stairs to attic shown in southwest corner	
	floor:	same
	walls:	plaster patched; left unfinished
	ceiling:	same as walls
	woodwork:	painted beige
1966	same	

⁵⁷⁹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 222.



Figure 43. Gun Room (originally Den or Billiard Room), third story, looking east, circa 1898.

ATTIC

Room 401

Evolution

The present attic at Sagamore Hill is not included in the 1883 plans; the third story was called the "Attic" by Lamb and Rich.⁵⁸⁰ This room is basically an unfinished garret over the central portion of the third story (the maids' rooms, Ted's room and the school room).⁵⁸¹ It is reached by a ship's ladder stairway from Room 312 below. Metal louvers, recently installed in the north and south gables, provide exhaust areas for the large ventilating fan housed in the attic.⁵⁸² This fan is fitted into the attic floor in the space formerly occupied by the original light shaft.

In the historic period the attic was used for storing boxes of books, papers and other family items. Stored in the attic today are certain curatorial items such as doors removed for storage and replaced by protection barriers throughout the house, and original electric lighting fixtures.⁵⁸³

The lighting/electrical equipment was to be updated by the 1983 electrical contract work as follows:

- attic: all existing electrical equipment in attic to remain unless otherwise indicated; remove all unused wiring;
- ceiling, center: existing incandescent lighting fixture (ceiling) to remain.⁵⁸⁴

Present Appearance

Floor

The floor consists of unfinished wood planks.

Walls, Ceiling, and Woodwork

These are comprised of the unfinished wood rafters.

⁵⁸⁰ Appendix A, [third floor] Attic plan.

⁵⁸¹ Wallace, 1987 draft, p. 262.

⁵⁸² Souder, 1964, p. 6.

⁵⁸³ Site visit to Sagamore Hill NHS, 1987.

⁵⁸⁴ Plans prepared under contract CX1600-3-0016 for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System...", 1983, drawing no. 419/80,400, sheet 6 of 12.

Doorways

There is a hatch opening in the floor for the stairs, which rise out of Room 312.

Windows

The original north and south gable windows were louvered in the 1950's for ventilation.

Finishes

The attic consists entirely of unfinished wood.

Summary Room Chronology: Room 401 (Attic)

- 1885 built into open, unfinished garret space over third-story central area
- 1950's north and south gable windows louvered and ventilating fan installed in 1950's
- no other changes

UTILITY SYSTEMS

Introduction

The utility systems at the main house at Sagamore Hill have undergone many changes since the house was constructed in 1885. This would be expected of virtually every house of a similar age. However, the particular design and history of Sagamore Hill has resulted in an unusually large number of alterations to the utility systems.

One major factor has been the sheer size of the house and its elaborate design in stone, brick, and wood. Although the house was a substantial structure as built, the Roosevelts expanded it repeatedly. It now consists of a basement (2,520 square feet), a first story (4,165 square feet), a second story (3,595 square feet), a third story (2,660 square feet), and an unfinished attic (1,150 square feet), totaling approximately 14,090 square feet. From its earliest years, the house was not a tight "envelope" that could prevent exterior environmental conditions from being reflected inside. Edith Roosevelt's comparison of the house to a hard-to-heat bird cage may still be appropriate. Many fireplaces, windows, and doors and a lack of insulation permit cold winter drafts to infiltrate readily, while the hot and humid exterior conditions of summer are typically found inside the house, as well.

A second factor peculiar to Sagamore Hill was its public role as the Summer White House during Roosevelt's Presidential years. Finally, there was the TRA's conversion of the structure into a furnished house museum following its dedication as a National Historic Site on June 14, 1953. This usage was continued by the National Park Service, but with increased emphasis on the preservation of the structure. This naturally resulted in changes well beyond those expected in a purely residential structure.

Utility drawings—often referred to as HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning) drawings or mechanical drawings—do not survive for the period of Roosevelt family ownership, prior to 1948. However, much evidence remains within the building, and in more recent drawings, specifications, and correspondence. The major changes have occurred in several "campaigns." These include the restoration by the TRA in the early 1950's; work performed during the early 1960s, soon after NPS acquisition of the property; upgrade work throughout the 1970s; and an extensive electrical and mechanical-equipment rehabilitation done by construction contracts and administered by the NPS from 1983 to 1985.

This section of the historic structure report discusses the evolution of all utilities from 1885 to about 1988, when research for this report was concluded. It also includes some changes that were anticipated soon after 1988. The utilities are generally discussed in chronological order of installation. Utility systems at Sagamore Hill include heating, water supply/plumbing, gas supply, communication/telephone, electrical/lighting, fire protection/detection, intrusion detection, and ventilation/humidification/air filtration. Rooms are generally designated by number, rather than name, for simplicity and clarity. The compilation of the data presented here was begun by former Sagamore Hill curator Christopher Merritt; additional material was gathered by Richard Crisson and Marie Carden during many site visits, and from discussions with present curator Amy Verone and

her knowledgeable staff. This section of the historic structure report could not have been completed without their assistance.

Heating System

Historical Background

The house originally had a gravity, hot-air, central heating system. The central heating plant in the basement consisted of two coal-fired furnaces (located in Rooms 002 and 007) and black iron ducts. In addition, there were 14 fireplaces, including the one added in 1905 in Room 103; a coal-burning kitchen range; and cast-iron coal-burning stoves in various other rooms, including bedrooms and laundry. Coal was stored in the basement, in what is now Room 001.

The two coal furnaces were replaced by the TRA in 1951 with two oil-fired, hot-air furnaces in Rooms 002 and 004, manufactured by H. B. Smith and Company, Inc. Supplementary sheet-metal ducts were also added. At this time, an oil-fired burner was added in Room 008 to provide domestic hot water and supply the new cast-iron radiators installed in the east wing of the house.

Between 1976-77, the NPS upgraded the heating system by replacing both of the TRA-period oil furnaces, and by adding a second oil-fired boiler in Room 008. The latter is a sectional cast-iron hot-water boiler (Weil-McLain Flame Retention Model EH); its burner provides 2-2.75 GPH and 160,000 BTU. It has an internal hot-water coil to provide heat to the two new air-handling units—a Trane Climate Changer Size 8 in Room 002, and a Trane T-3 Torrivent in Room 004. Part of this system will be discussed subsequently, in connection with ventilation/humidification/air-filtration. The units change hot water supplied by the two boilers into hot air distributed via metal ducts to various rooms via floor or wall registers. Each air-handling unit has a fresh-air supply through the use of two pre-existing basement windows for intake. A 10-inch propeller exhaust fan facing east towards the crawl space in Room 010 was also added. Set points for the new system were calibrated at 65 degrees Fahrenheit, with 40% relative humidity.

Description of Heating-System Components by Room

- Room 101: two floor registers on west wall flanking the fireplace; one floor register near east wall; one wall register on north wall
- Room 102: one wall-mounted register on south wall
- Room 103: one Honeywell thermostat on southeast column; one wall register on south wall; two wall-mounted registers on east wall flanking the fireplace
- Room 106: cast-iron, coal-burning cooking range, ca. 1924, within firebox on east wall; one cast-iron radiator on north and one on south wall
- Room 107: cast-iron radiator on east wall
- Room 108: one Honeywell thermostat on north wall; two cast-iron radiators on south wall
- Room 109: cast-iron radiator on south wall
- Room 110: floor register at southeast corner; one wall-mounted register on north wall
- Room 203: wall-mounted register on east wall

- Room 204: wall-mounted register on east wall
- Room 205: floor register at northwest corner
- Room 208: wall-mounted register on south wall
- Room 211: cast-iron radiator on north wall; cast-iron, coal-burning pre-1918 stove on south fireplace hearth
- Room 213: two cast-iron radiators on south wall
- Room 214: wall-mounted register on north wall
- Room 215: cast-iron radiator on east wall
- Room 301: wall-mounted register on north wall
- Room 302: cast-iron radiator on south wall
- Room 303: cast-iron radiator on south wall
- Room 305: floor-mounted register near east wall
- Room 307: coal-burning, cast-iron stove at southeast corner, installed 1966

Water Supply/Plumbing System

Historical Background

Originally, a large zinc water tank in Room 308 supplied the bathrooms and fixtures in the house. It was filled with water by means of a hand pump in the kitchen. The tank and the original water closet (toilet) in Room 008 were removed by 1952. The same is true of the laundry equipment and sink located on the east wall of Room 108, although this room had ceased to be used as a laundry by 1910. Surviving original (ca.-1885) plumbing elements include the copper-lined sink in the Pantry (Room 105), and the lead pipes supplying the original sink and hot-water tank in the Kitchen (Room 106). The main bathroom (Room 209) also appears to have 1885-vintage porcelain-clad fixtures.

The plumbing system was expanded in 1906, by the construction of the Splash Closet (Room 210), and in 1910 when the bathroom adjacent to Theodore Roosevelt's dressing room was installed (Room 206). As the family grew, other bathrooms were installed—generally in various closets or spaces originally part of other rooms.

The last changes occurred during the TRA period, when more modern janitorial spaces and staff toilet rooms were created. In 1982 a new well was excavated next to the original well, in an attempt to meet the heavy demand for water. By 1988 the house was served by domestic well #1 with a 50-gpm deep-well pump located in an underground pump house east of the house. The pump was connected to a 3,000-gallon hydro-pneumatic tank connected to the house, and various other site structures, by copper pipes.

By 1988, the drainage system for waste and sewage consisted of cast-iron pipes at the northeast corner of the house, which eventually emptied into a large 7,000-gallon, brick-lined septic tank and two overflow tanks (5,000 gallons and 2,000 gallons, respectively) located west of the New Barn.

Description of Plumbing Components by Room

- Room 004: the Men's Lavatory, with porcelain toilet, urinal, and sink dating to 1951
- Room 005: the Women's Lavatory, with porcelain toilet and sink dating to 1951
- Room 105: copper-lined sink at east end
- Room 106: lead pipes, sink and hot water tank; porcelain slop sink (1951) in west closet
- Room 107: modern kitchen equipment including stove, refrigerator, and porcelain-clad sink (1951) at south wall
- Room 108: water pipes for hot water heating system at northwest corner
- Room 111: lavatory installed between 1951-53 with porcelain toilet and sink
- Room 206: white porcelain tub, sink, shaving stand, and toilet with wood tank (1910) on east wall and exposed water pipes on south and east walls
- Room 209: porcelain-clad fixtures including bathtub, sink, and toilet
- Room 210: 1907 conversion of a linen closet into the shower room, including an enamelled cast-iron basin on ball feet, with four control valves (hot, cold, shower, and shampoo); porcelain-enamelled cast-iron wash basin; white porcelain toilet (dated 1927) and seat (dated 1914)
- Room 215: installed in 1910, including white porcelain sink, claw-and-ball porcelain tub, and toilet with overhead tank (dated 1909)

Gas-Lighting System

Historical Background

Sagamore Hill had gas lighting, probably from the time it was built, until electricity was installed ca. 1918. Oral history says that the gas was manufactured by a small plant located below the rear porch of the house.⁵⁸⁵ Barrels of an unknown liquid were delivered by express wagon from the village and emptied into a tank in front of the house. Since this tank does not appear in any photographs, it was probably buried. The liquid was conducted to the plant, perhaps by the gravity-fed method; the plant was powered by a weight and pulley arrangement, which was raised by means of a crank. The mechanism had to be cranked once a day (twice during the winter). Access to the area under the porch was through a trap door in the porch floor, which apparently was removed during the TRA renovations. The space is now accessible only from a crawl space under the Kitchen. A stone cistern with a cement lining is all that remains of the plant today.⁵⁸⁶

Inside the house, a number of capped gas wall outlets remain; these indicate that many, if not all, rooms had gas wall sconces. Surviving sconces indicate that the original ones were of brass, with arms or branches holding glass shades that could be positioned by "elbows" in front of wall mirrors for additional reflective illumination. The arms had turn knobs that would have allowed the gas to be turned on or off. The number of ceiling-mounted gas chandeliers was much smaller: only

⁵⁸⁵ Interview with Robert Gillespe, son of one of the farm's managers, whose job it was to service and maintain the plant. The process whereby gas was produced is unknown; it may have operated somewhat like a miner's carbide lamp.

⁵⁸⁶ Survey by SAHI maintenance staff, 1997.

the major rooms would have had them. Another documented light source at the house prior to 1914 were Welsbach burners—incandescent gas mantels, used quite frequently after 1890. Table lamps fueled by oil or kerosene were also used. Of course, the interior was further illuminated by natural daylight coming through windows, transoms, and doors.

Only the remaining capped gas wall outlets are discussed here. Although a number of gas wall fixtures salvaged from the house and elsewhere were electrified in 1983, and are still in use at Sagamore Hill, these are not discussed here; they are included in the section on the electrical/lighting system. Table lamps are likewise not part of this discussion, since they are considered to be historic furnishings.

Description of Gas-System Components by Room

- Room 201: two capped gas outlets on north wall
- Room 210: one capped gas outlet on east wall
- Room 211: one capped gas outlet on east wall
- Room 309: one capped gas outlet on north wall

Electrical System

Historical Background

The house was first electrified in 1918, during the primary historic period of interpretation. Knob-and-tube wiring was installed, and original gas fixtures were wired for reuse. It seems certain, however, that this lighting system did not provide the level of illumination that would be expected today. Interestingly, several hidden outlets for wall sconces in the North Room (Room 103) appear to date from its construction in 1905, indicating that the room may have been wired for electricity, even though not connected until the rest of Sagamore Hill was electrified. These particular outlets were never used and remained hidden by hanging artifacts.

The present electrical system at Sagamore Hill is extensive, with many changes having been made during the TRA period, in the late 1960s by the NPS, and in the mid-1980s by NPS-supervised construction contracts. After the electrical system was upgraded in 1953, older wiring was generally abandoned in place, whether by choice or convenience.

The 1951-53 TRA work that transformed the house into a furnished house museum required the rewiring of most of the building and the addition of new circuits. Ceiling fixtures were added above the architraves of most exhibit rooms to increase illumination levels. Additional salvaged gas lamps were purchased and installed where gas outlets remained, or where historic photographs indicated that earlier lighting fixtures had existed. The skylight in the second-story stair hall (Room 201), which provided natural light for the stained-glass panel in the second-story ceiling, was removed and replaced with concealed fluorescent light fixtures to provide illumination. Modern kitchen and staff areas were rewired for modern appliances, light fixtures, and wall outlets. Major work was done in the basement, where the main service panel boxes were installed.

Another period of alteration began in the late 1960s, consisting of construction projects carried out by the NPS. At this time, the third story was rewired in an attempt to be more historically sensitive; electrical service to the house was modified, and new equipment was added to provide more amperage; time clocks and timers were added to automatically disconnect electricity in exhibit rooms at night, and to power the new exterior security lights. External wiring to the house was buried underground, and new circuits for first-story and basement curatorial offices and storage were added.

Concerned with fire safety in historic buildings, the NPS in 1983 reduced voltage in exhibit rooms from the standard 120 volts to 48 volts, using two General Electric dry-type transformers (Model #9751B12), connected to 12 zones servicing 50 fixtures and outlets. As part of the 1983 construction contract, all of the 1950's light fixtures were removed and replaced with contemporary wall- or ceiling-mounted canister fixtures (often referred to as "can lights") in hallways and stairways. However, many were of the opinion that these modern lights were too intrusive, and the park agreed to begin replacing them with other salvaged gas lights, beginning sometime in 1988. Also in 1988, the park was planning to add supplementary lighting in exhibit areas, and to rewire outlets and fixtures to reduce the load on the low-voltage system. Both of these proposals were designed to correct the perception that the low illumination levels inside the house were a problem. Finally, the park was planning to install additional, floor-mounted, 500-watt exterior security lights at the front (south) elevation.

By 1988, primary electric service to Sagamore Hill was furnished by the Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO), with a 13.2 KV overhead line from Cove Neck Road, then by transformer and underground feed to the house. The secondary electrical service at the building service was a 120/240-volt, single-phase, three-wire system (generally described as BX wiring with RH insulation). Service equipment was rated for 200 amperes; interior panel boards with circuit breakers dating to 1983 fed the fixtures and receptacles, and the heating, ventilation, security, and fire-alarm systems throughout the house.

Editor's note: A complete upgrade of the lighting and electrical systems is planned for FY 1998; see Chapter VIII, "Addenda."

Description of Wiring/Lighting Components by Room

Since almost all exhibit rooms have electrified gas fixtures and/or electrified oil or kerosene lamps, and wall or floor electrical receptacles with brass or metal cover plates, a complete room-by-room description will not be provided here. However, the following is a list of rooms with distinctive or unique components.

- Room 007: primary location of electrical equipment and panel boards
- Room 103: two blanked wall receptacles (ca. 1905) for sconces never installed on wood pilasters at west alcove
- Room 214: salvaged ceiling-mounted, gas-fed electrified chandelier with brass arms and glass globes, installed in 1951 to replicate the former (missing) fixture
- Room 305: salvaged ceiling-mounted, gas-fed electrified chandelier with brass arms and glass globes, installed in 1951 to replicate the former (missing) fixture

Communication/Telephone System

Historical Background

Tracing the evolution of the communication/telephone systems at Sagamore Hill is relatively complicated. This is due to the variety of devices used either at the time of construction or shortly thereafter, and to the lack of documentation about them. There were two original "intercom" systems within the house—a network of speaking tubes, and an annunciator system. Telephones were first installed in 1902 while Theodore Roosevelt was President; these, by contrast, were well documented.

The speaking-tube system exists today. It consists of porcelain and brass tubes set into the plaster wall, which permitted voice communication between two persons in different parts of the house. The location of the speaking tubes is a revealing indication of their intended function: connecting the kitchen with the master bedroom, second-story front hall, and main bathroom. However, several former servants recall that neither TR nor Edith used the tubes to call the staff, although the children played with them.

Oral tradition says that the annunciator system connected the Front Hall, Library, Drawing Room, and second-story hall. The only extant physical evidence of that system is two call-bell buttons, one on the south wall of the Dining Room, and one in the Front Hall, to the left of the diagonal doorway to the Dining Room. Each of these small, white buttons is set in a metal frame.

A slightly later "intercom" system was a wall-mounted device resembling a telephone that was introduced ca. 1900 to communicate between the pantry (Room 105) and the stable building (later destroyed by fire). This early device remained in place in 1988.

The first telephones at Sagamore Hill were installed in 1902. These were a table-mounted unit in the library (Room 110), and a wall-mounted unit in the pantry (Room 105). The latter also was extant in 1988. Oral records at Sagamore Hill indicated that the first curator, Mrs. Kraft, who also served as Mrs. Roosevelt's private secretary, remembered a telephone in Room 214 (the South Bedroom). However, no physical evidence of this installation remains; it was probably removed during the TRA period.

By 1953 there were three telephones in the house. The house was serviced by overhead lines attached to a power pole of the New York Telephone Company; service in 1988 was still being provided by the same company. Some lines were relaid underground in the early 1960s by the NPS; at this time, new telephones were added in the basement and front hall for staff use, while an older telephone of ca. 1951 was removed from Alice's Room (Room 213).

Editor's note: The telephone system is currently being upgraded.

Description of Communication Components by Room

- Room 001: modern telephones for staff use
- Room 101: modern telephone for staff use
- Room 105: ca. 1900 wall-mounted intercom telephone on west side of north closet; salvaged wall-mounted telephone on south closet (provided by NY Telephone Co. to duplicate the former 1902 device); a brass speaking tube (ca, 1885) inserted on east wall
- Room 106: five wall-mounted speaker tube terminals (ca. 1885), three with remaining porcelain frames
- Room 108: modern telephone for staff use
- Room 110: salvaged table-mounted, nickel-plated telephone on desk (provided by NY Telephone Co. to duplicate former 1902 device)
- Room 201: one wall-mounted brass speaker tube on west wall
- Room 204: one wall-mounted brass speaker tube on northeast wall corner
- Room 209: one wall-mounted brass speaker tube on south wall

Fire-Protection Systems

Historical Background

The first fire-protection system at Sagamore Hill was installed in 1951 during the TRA rehabilitation. It was designed by the engineering branch of the Great American Insurance Company, assisted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters (NBFU), according to a press release issued by NBFU in 1954 during the time of dedication. The system included a rate-of-rise heat-detection system and a limited sprinkler fire-suppression system installed by the E.W. Howell Company.

The rate-of-rise system consisted of thin copper tubes in a continuous line, attached to the ceilings in every room except for the basement. Many of these still remain in place. They were filled with a gas that expanded when exposed to heat, which broke a membrane in the enclosed tube. This sent a signal to the control panel (Model No. ET, made by Central Station Signals, Inc.) in Room 007, which in turn sent a telephone message to an outside monitoring/dispatch company that called the local fire department. The system was electrically powered, and had a back-up system with two rechargeable 12-volt batteries.

The fire-suppression system consisted of a limited ceiling-mounted sprinkler system in the first-story office (Room 108) and in the basement furnace/boiler room (Room 008), storage area (Rooms 002-003), and toilet rooms (Rooms 005-006). Standpipe hoses with spray nozzles were installed at a central hall location in each story of the house, in a chase formerly used for the dumbwaiter. The spray nozzles were considered to be less damaging to historic fabric than a sprinkler installation in the event of a fire. Carbon-dioxide fire extinguishers and a fire-alarm pull box connected to the local Oyster Bay Fire Department completed the system. According to the NBFU press release, the system was in place by the dedication on June 14, 1953.

Minor additions to the system were made in the 1970s, including replacing a dialer; installing a Pyrotronic System 3 Universal Alarm Control connected to a Wells Fargo Fire Alarm System dialer in Room 007; installing six Pyrotronic smoke detectors (Model A 4R) in basement heat ducts; and adding a heat sensor also in the basement.

The rate-of-rise copper tubing had several layers of paint on it by 1983, such that the park found it difficult to test or maintain the system. Therefore, another fire-detection system was added by contract. The new system employed a main Faraday 7800 panel box in the basement, with 20 detection zones (instead of the former five zones) in Room 009 and two signal circuits. The older system was retained as a back-up for the new one. Both fire-alarm systems were monitored by an outside monitoring dispatcher who would alert the local fire company via telephone when an emergency occurred, setting off the alarms in the house. Altogether, the fire-protection system contained 50 Fenwell photoelectric smoke detectors with integral heat sensors, smoke detectors in the heat ducts, the rate-of-rise copper tubes, and the limited sprinkler system. Two manual pull stations were connected to the system, monitored by zones 1-13 of the fire alarm panel board; zone 14 monitored a water-flow switch located in Room 008. A Pyrotronic System 3 Fire Alarm Control Panel in Room 007 was connected to zone 15 of the Faraday panel box. The Pyrotronic panel monitored the air-duct smoke detectors, while zones 16-20 monitored the rate-of-rise heat-detection system. Any detection device sounding an alarm would automatically activate all horns in the house.

As a result of an independent study dated November 25, 1986, by Engineer Robert P. Schifiliti, titled "Analysis of the Fire Alarm System," the new Fenwell detectors were found to be defective.

Editor's note: A series of alterations have been made to the fire-protection system since 1988; see Chapter VIII, "Addenda," for information.

Intrusion-Detection System

Historical Background

No security system or intrusion-detection system was installed in Sagamore Hill while the Roosevelt family was in residence. The TRA may have installed the first intrusion-detection system, but no records survive to document this. In more recent years, rapid technological improvements in security systems determined what equipment was installed, removed, and subsequently replaced, with limited concern for historic documentation. Security installations have generally been done by contracts administered by the NPS.

A perimeter security system was designed by ADP and installed in the 1960s by the NPS. It protected the house at night via magnetic contacts located throughout the house. In addition, a daytime system was installed that would protect objects in all exhibit rooms. This interior system consisted of hidden, pressure-sensitive floor mats and stationary barriers installed at all doorway openings. The wood barriers also contained a brief room description fixed to the handrails. For security reasons, NPS personnel would circulate through the house while the house was open to the public. External security lights and patrols by the Cove Neck Police Department were part of the overall security system in the evening.

The room barriers were generally considered to be visually intrusive, and they did not completely eliminate thefts, so their removal was being considered once guided tours could be instituted. Eventually protection rangers were to be in charge of night patrols. By 1980, the hard-wired security system consisted of a Sentinel 150 Annunciator panel, 192 hard-wired Ademco sensors subdivided into four zones, and an Ademco 612 Dialer located in the basement.

In 1983 the system was upgraded by the NPS. The annunciator box was replaced with a Norcom Electronics annunciator box; all of the magnetic contacts on the bottom window sashes were replaced, and infrared motion detectors were installed in selected rooms. However, further modifications were necessary due to problems with the system. A battery pack was added to prevent false alarms during power failures. The performance of the magnetic contacts was also inadequate. Thus, the entire Norcom security-control system was replaced in 1988 with an Ademco Vector 2000 Digital Point Annunciator Alarm Control system. The park was also planning to redefine the zones and replace the hard-wired system with a key-pad in a first-story location.

Description of Intrusion-Detection Components by Room

Due to security concerns and to the fact that almost all exhibit and office rooms have some type of intrusion-detection system, a room-by-room description has not been included here.

Ventilation/Humidification/Air-Filtration Systems

Historical Background

Prior to 1953, ventilation was accomplished by opening and closing windows and doors as atmospheric conditions and human comfort dictated. The first attempt to actually control ventilation came in 1953, when the TRA installed a propeller-type exhaust fan in the attic. A metal louvered vent was installed in the ceiling of the third-story hall to permit air to flow from the house into the attic. When the staff opened windows in the lower stories, the fan was able to pull fresh air in through them and exhaust stale air through vents in the attic gables. Portable floor-mounted rotary fans were also added in certain rooms to increase human comfort.

The first attempt to control the humidity occurred in 1977, via the installation of the two Trane Climate Changers in the basement. The units were modified in 1985 by incorporating two Carnes Lumatic L12 ducted electrode humidifiers that injected humidity in the form of steam into the main blowers. They were designed to raise the relative humidity during the heating months. The curatorial staff believed that museum collections should be kept at a constant 40-55% relative humidity to avoid damaging the house and its contents by dry heat. During the summer months, dehumidification of the basement occurred via three automatic portable refrigerant-type dehumidifiers draining through the waste-pipe system. These units were designed to lower the relative humidity in the basement collection storage area, without controlling the relative humidity in the upper stories. Excessive humidity has been considered a pervasive and harmful condition, with excessive levels especially in the third story.

When the Trane Climate Changers were installed in 1977, an air-filtration system was incorporated into the air-circulating system, using Serviwide Model 2 Filtration units made by the American Air Filter Company, Inc. Each system incorporated two types of filters: a Facet-Aire filter and a Varicel DH filter. Together, they were designed to remove 60-80% of the airborne dust particles from the environment, since dust was considered to cause irreversible damage by chemically altering the surface of historic fabric and finishes.

Description of Ventilation/Humidification/Air-Filtration Components by Room

Since the ventilation, humidification, and air-filtration systems in Sagamore Hill are so limited, the descriptions provided in the previous Historical Background section make a room-by-room description unnecessary.

**V. RECOMMENDATIONS AND FUTURE
RESEARCH POTENTIAL**

Recommendations for treatment of the Theodore Roosevelt Home are based on several planning and management documents for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site,¹ the 1997 List of Classified Structures Report for Sagamore Hill NHS, and character-defining features identified through research for this historic structure report.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

A character-defining feature (CDF) is a prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property that contributes significantly to its historic character, and without which that character would be impaired. Character-defining features are significant, extant and historic, but also may be replacements of missing historic features.

The Home of Theodore Roosevelt has many CDFs, too numerous to mention individually; therefore, only the most prominent architectural features are listed here, as follows:

1. The three-story, 23-room, textbook Queen-Anne style of the mansion is a major CDF. All of the exterior and interior features that are components of its original construction are therefore CDFs, as are all exterior additions that date to Roosevelt occupancy, such as the north wing, balconies, cantilevered south addition, and rear porches. Many of the features listed below are illustrated in Appendix C (HABS drawings). Particular exterior CDFs are:

- the setting of the house on the crest of a hill looking westward toward Oyster Bay
- raised basement and its rusticated masonry facing
- prominent gables and dormers
- the eyebrow vents formerly on the major south and north gables, but removed by the TRA ca. 1960
- verandas and piazza, including columns, moldings and balustrades
- terra-cotta sunflower motif on exterior walls and interior fireplaces (fig. 42)
- porte-cochere
- decorative wooden shingles on siding
- wood-shingle roof
- massive brick chimneys
- all of the north wing, including the eagle ornament in the north gable

2. Interior CDFs include the floor plans, general massing of interior space, all of the first, second and third-story rooms, as interpreted to visitors; especially the Library, Trophy Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Hall, Kitchen, Pantry; second-story Bath, Splash Room (shower), Dressing Room, Nursery and family bedrooms; the third-story rooms, in particular the Gun Room; and all later additions dating to Roosevelt occupancy. Individual CDFs are:

- woodwork
- staircases, newel posts, balusters

¹ The Resource Management Plan (approved 1992); Wallace's two-volume historic furnishings report (1989 and 1991); the Package Master Plan (1963); the Interpretive Prospectus (1970); and the 1975 Historic Resources Management Plan.

- plaster
- wallpaper
- gas lighting fixtures, now electrified, and early electric lighting fixtures
- stained glass windows and second-story skylight (fig. 41)
- plumbing fixtures in kitchen, pantry and bathrooms
- brick arch, formerly exterior, in staff kitchen
- plaster arches in second-story hall
- all of the Trophy Room, especially its ornate entrance, elongated open plan, and classic columns and moldings.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The Resource Management Plan (RMP) states that the efforts of the staff at Sagamore Hill are intended (1) to insure compliance with the requirements of the governing documents, and (2) to properly care for the site's resources and facilities. The RMP acts as a long-range management plan for the site.

The main objective of the management of Sagamore Hill is to protect and preserve the Theodore Roosevelt Home. Specific objectives outlined in the "Sagamore Hill Package Master Plan" for treatment of Sagamore Hill include:

- **Character.** The visitor should see the area in terms of historical perspective and the events which gave it its special character.
- **Preservation.** Preservation objectives will foster the maintenance and protection of the character of Sagamore Hill—the house and its contents, the grounds and woods—as it existed during the Roosevelt era.
- **Interpretation.** The interpretive theme is the story of Theodore Roosevelt and his family and the people and events associated with him during his residence at Sagamore Hill. A major component of the program is to give the visitor a first-hand acquaintance with the Roosevelt home.

The recommendations in the Package Master Plan for treatment of the Theodore Roosevelt Home include:

- maintenance of a clean, fresh appearance in the interior of the house;
- maintenance of the structure in a manner suggested by its historic use;
- maintenance of the setting (grounds and landscape) so as to retain the historical aspect; and
- periodic checking of all utilities.

In 1975 a preventative maintenance program was established for the TR Home, but it was never implemented. It is imperative that an updated preventative maintenance program be written and followed. The preventative maintenance program contained in the RMP is consistent with the objectives of the Package Master Plan, which are to maintain and protect the character of Sagamore Hill as it existed during the Roosevelt era. It thus can be used as a guide for preparation of the new preventative maintenance plan.

Inasmuch as the objectives described in these management documents and the programs outlined for treatment are intended to protect the character-defining features of the TR Home, the recommendations of this historic structure report are to follow the guidelines of the management documents as closely as possible in all treatment programs.

FURTHER RESEARCH SUGGESTED

It is suggested that further research could be conducted in the way of (1) compiling pertinent data and guidelines contained in the existing planning and management documents, and (2) assessing and evaluating existing conditions and current treatment programs, to produce a General Management Plan for Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.

VI. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

**ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS
LAMB & RICH, 1883**

**Title Page
Artist's Rendition of North Elevation
South Elevation
West and East Elevations
North Elevation
Cellar [Plan]
First Floor [Plan]
Second Floor [Plan]
Attic [Third Floor Plan]**

Stop: Theodore Roosevelt
L.I.

LAMB. & RICH.
ARCHITECTS.
48 Broadway.
N.Y. City.

Residence: Hon. Theodore Roosevelt
Oyster Bay - Long Island
Lamb and Rich - Architects

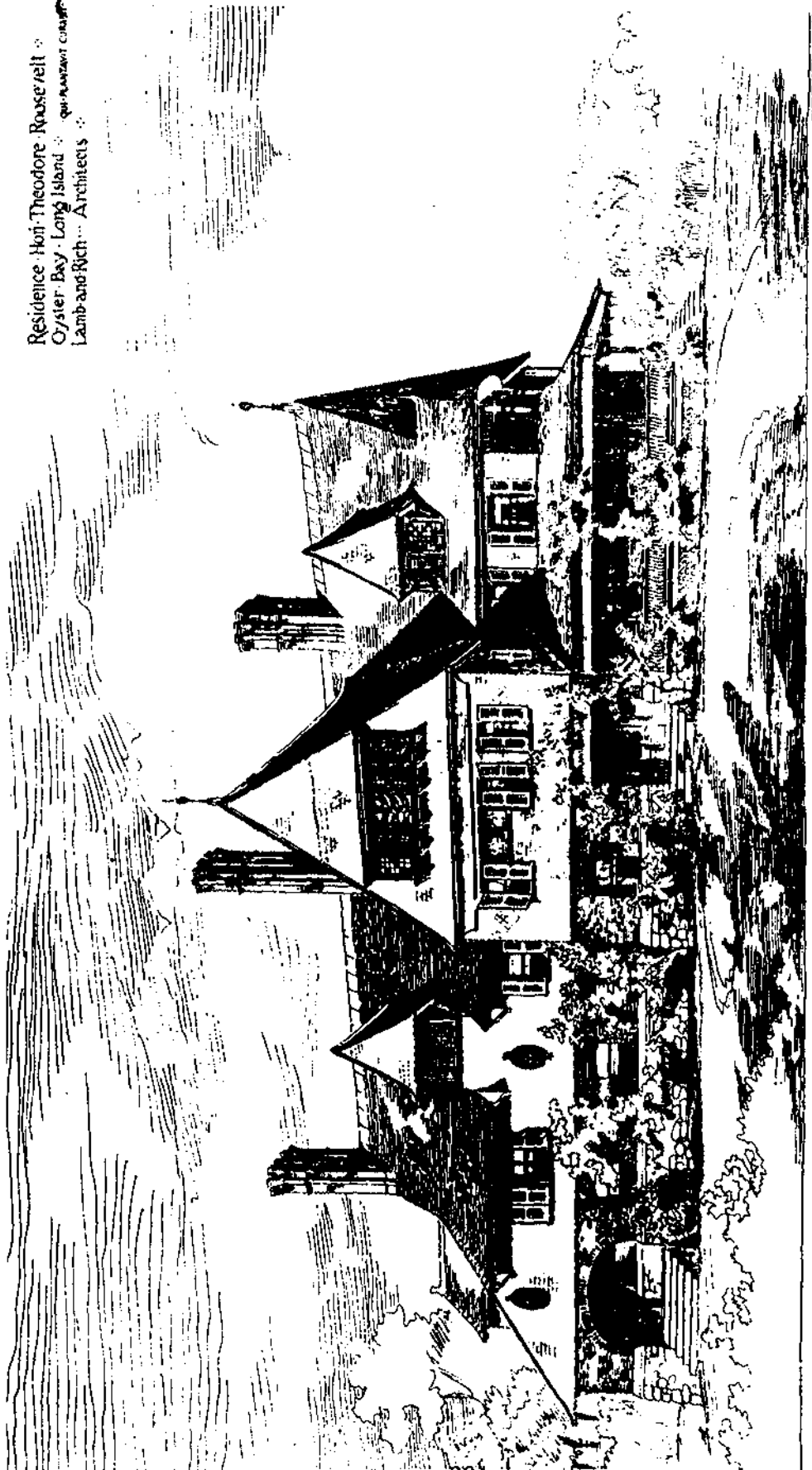
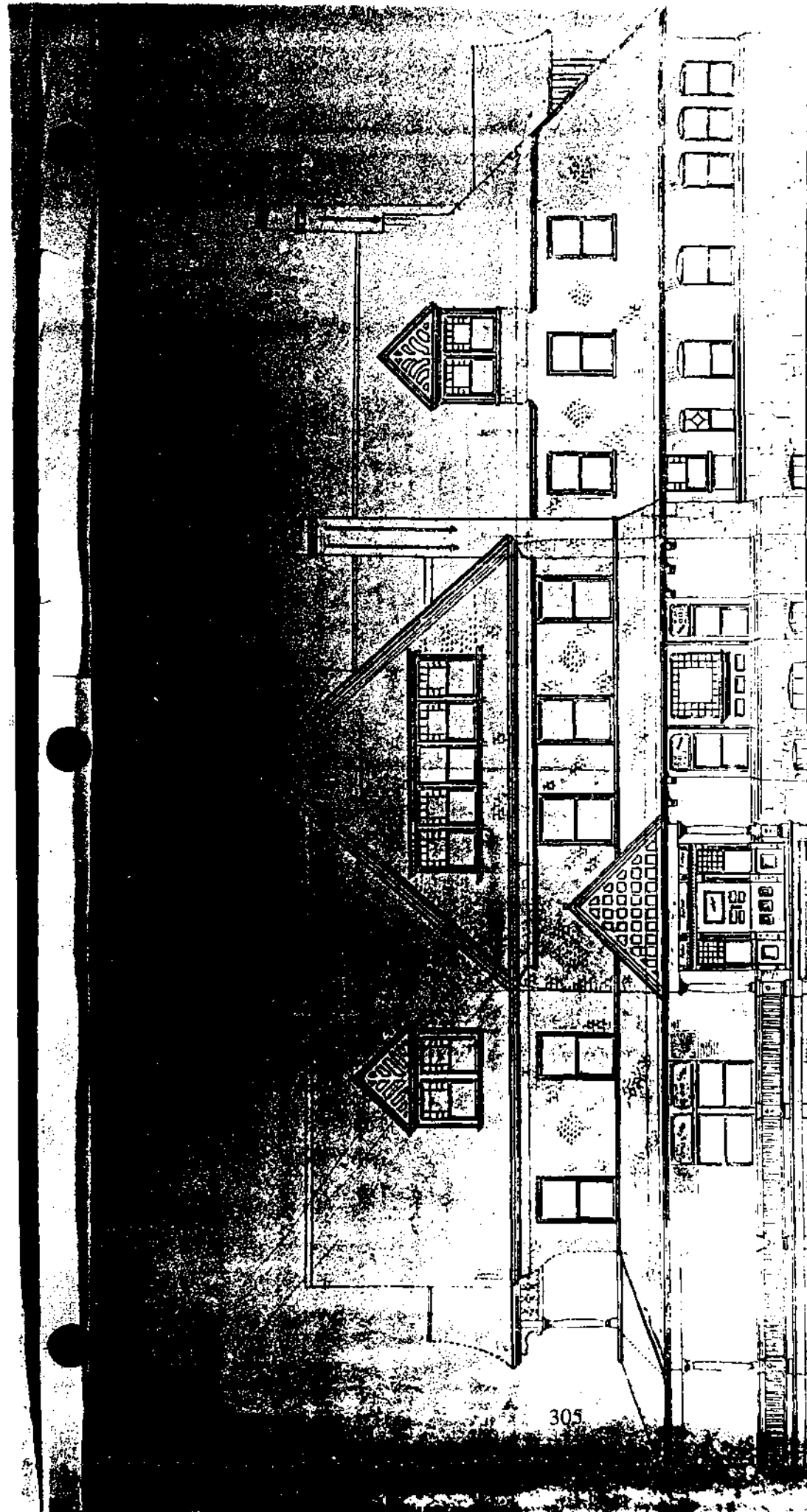
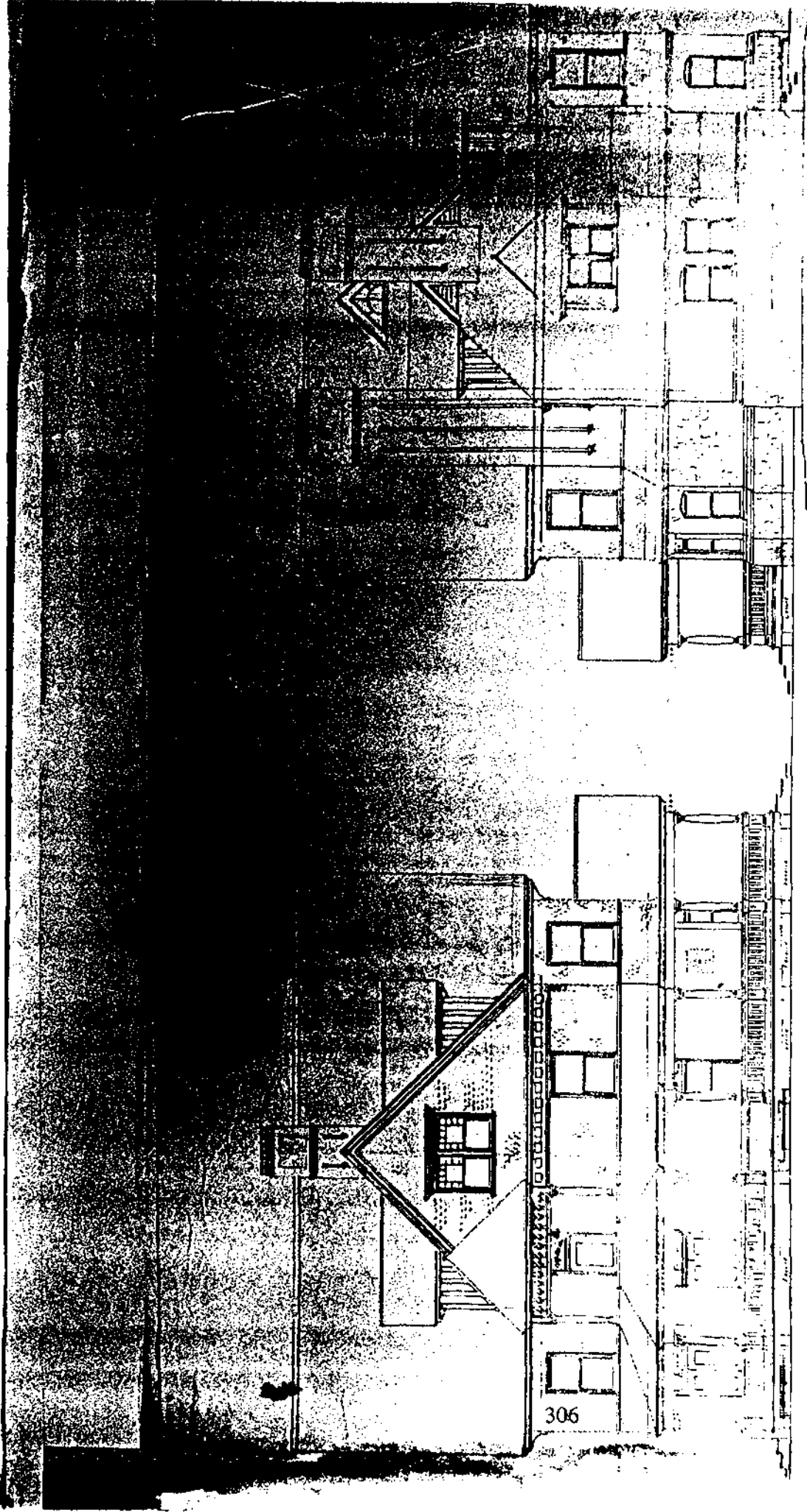


ILLUSTRATION BY MARY



305

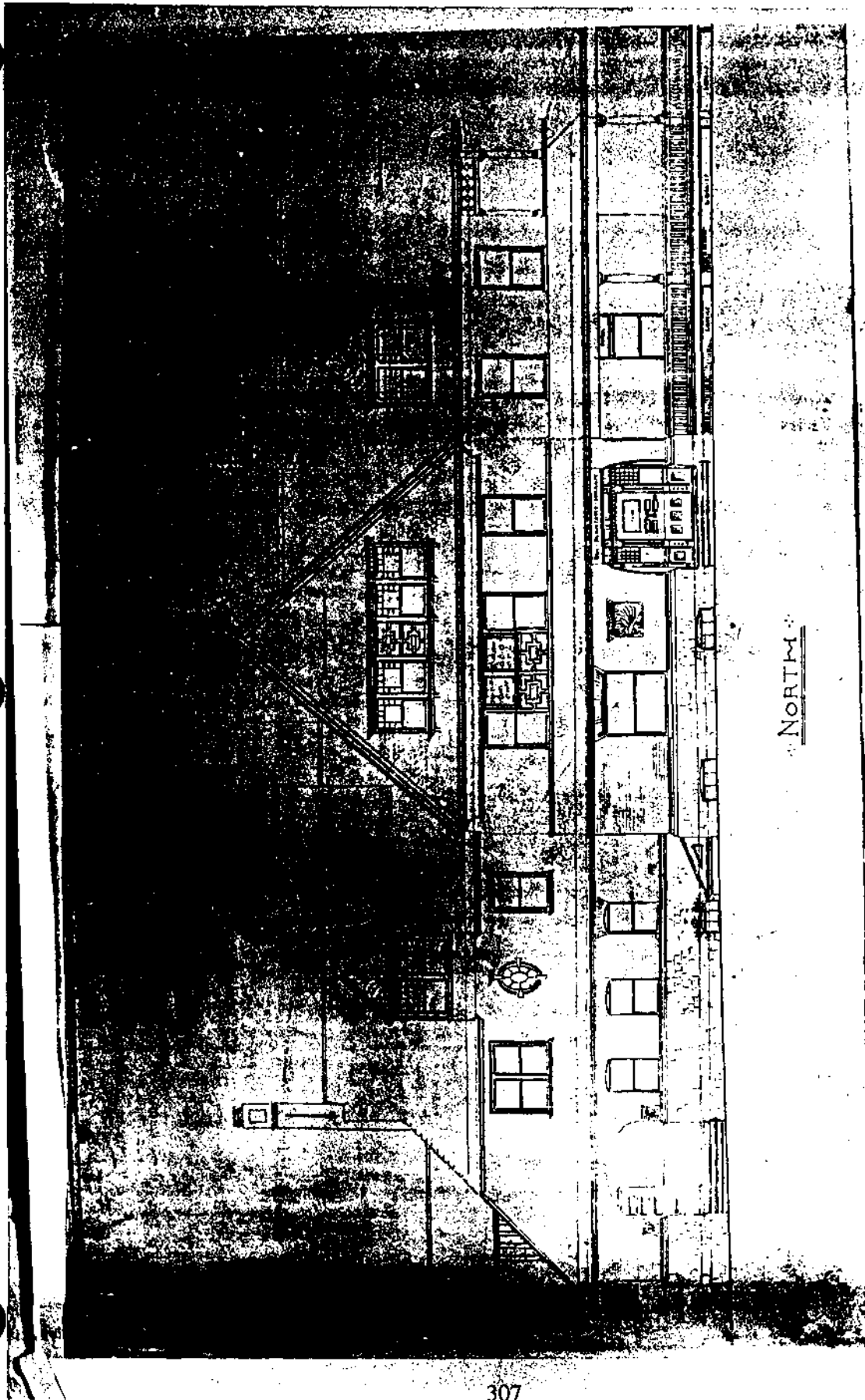
SOUTH



306

EAST

WEST



STAIRS

REST ROOM

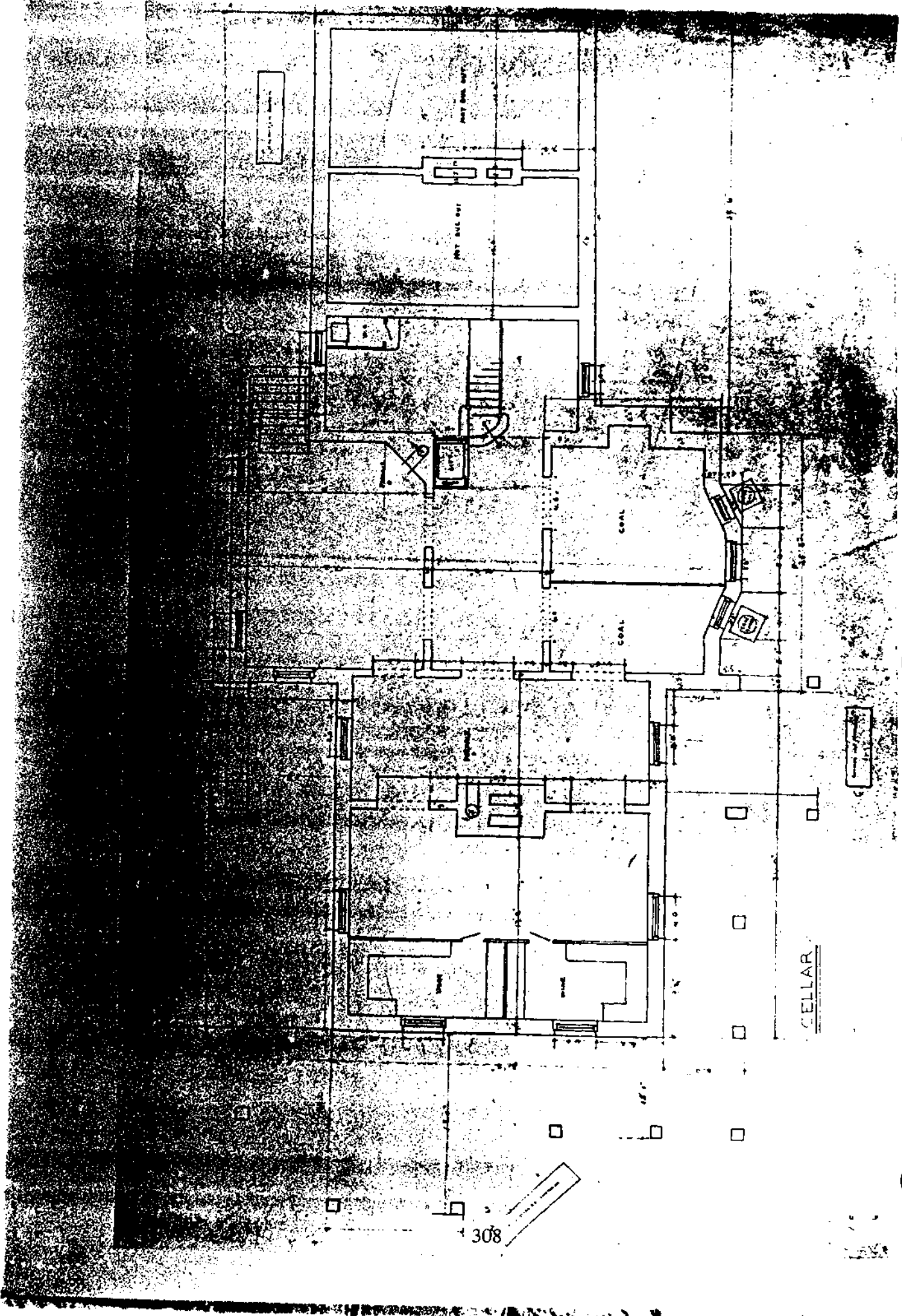
REST ROOM

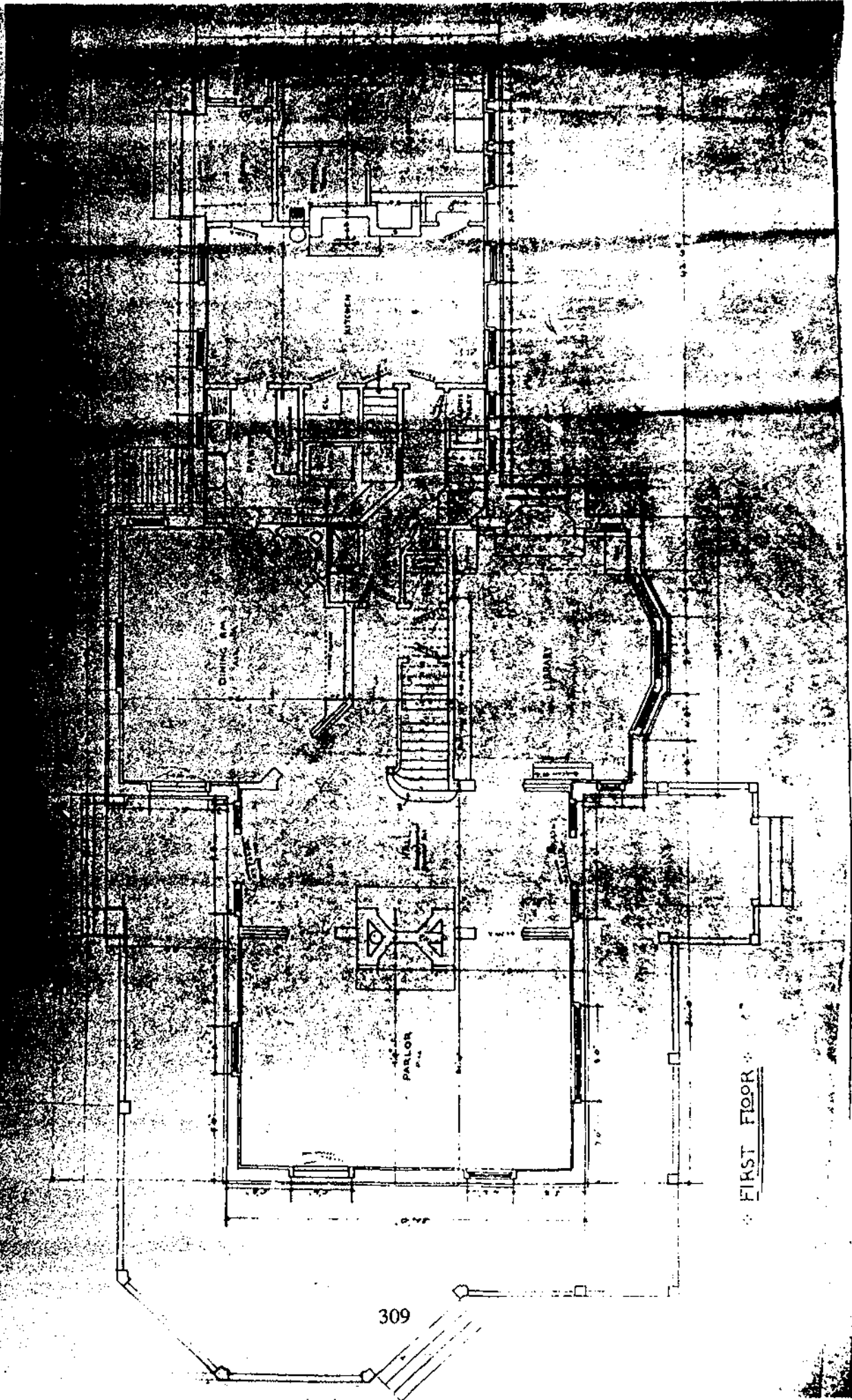
COAL

COAL

CELLAR

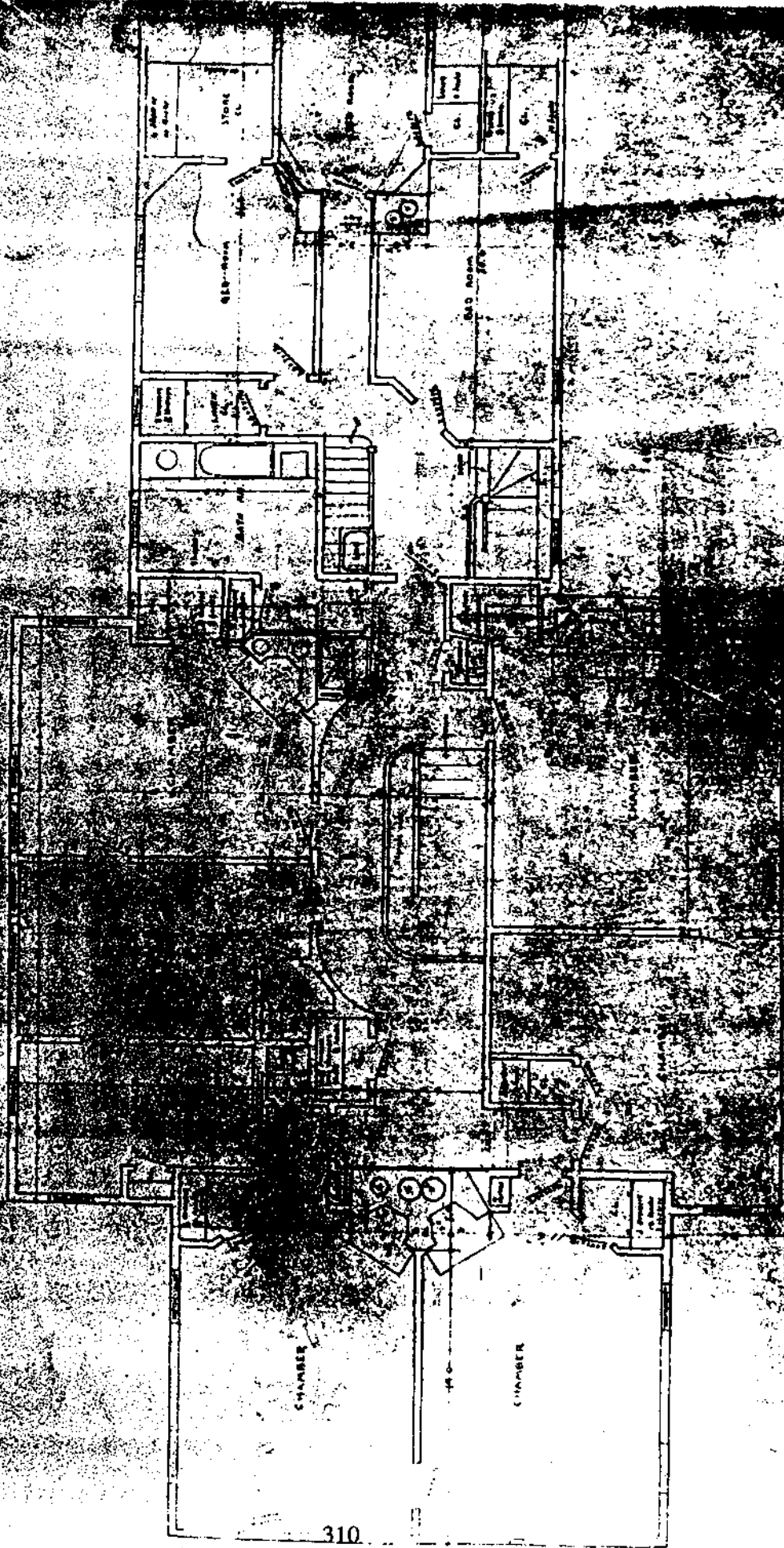
308





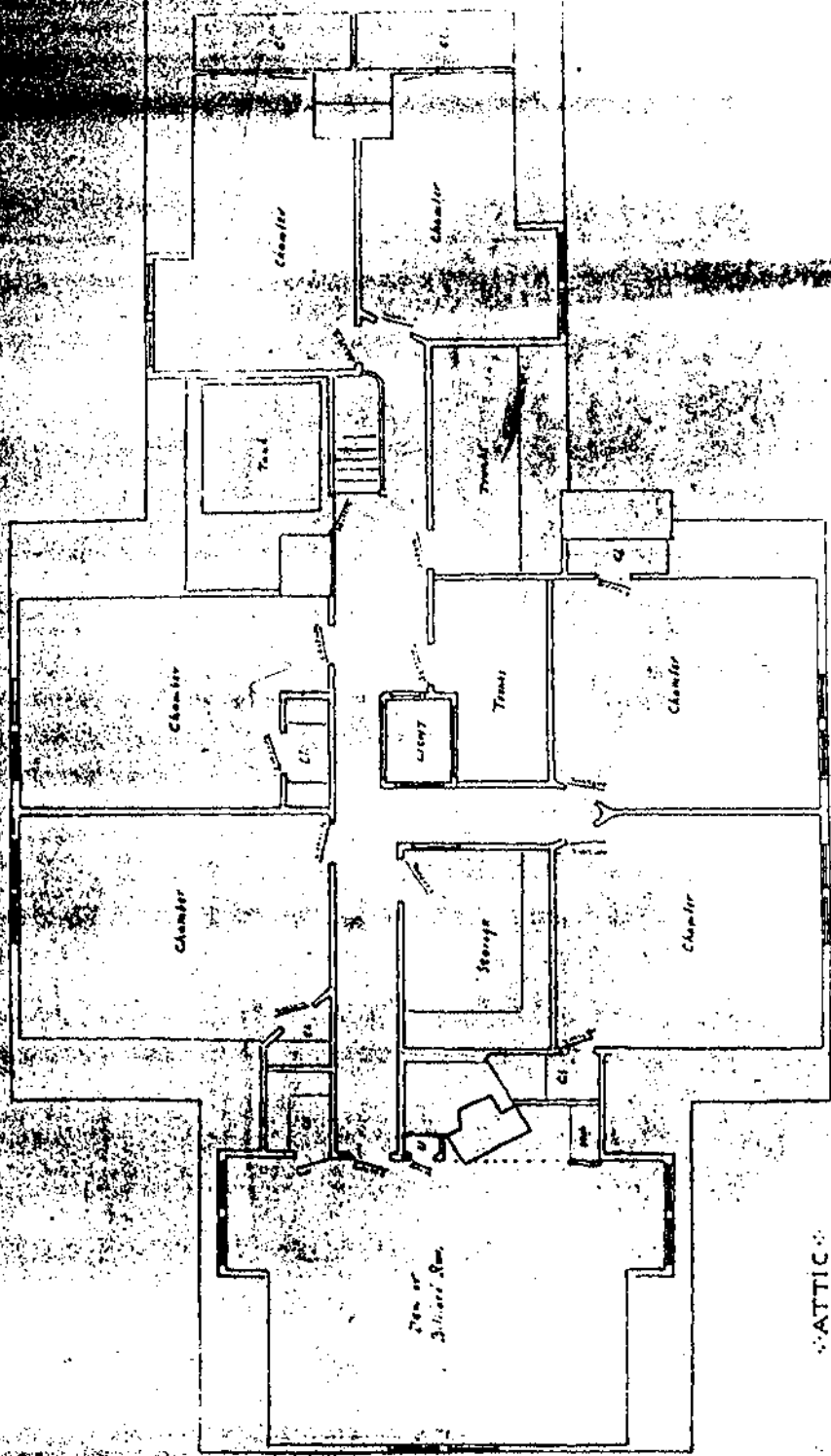
309

FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

310

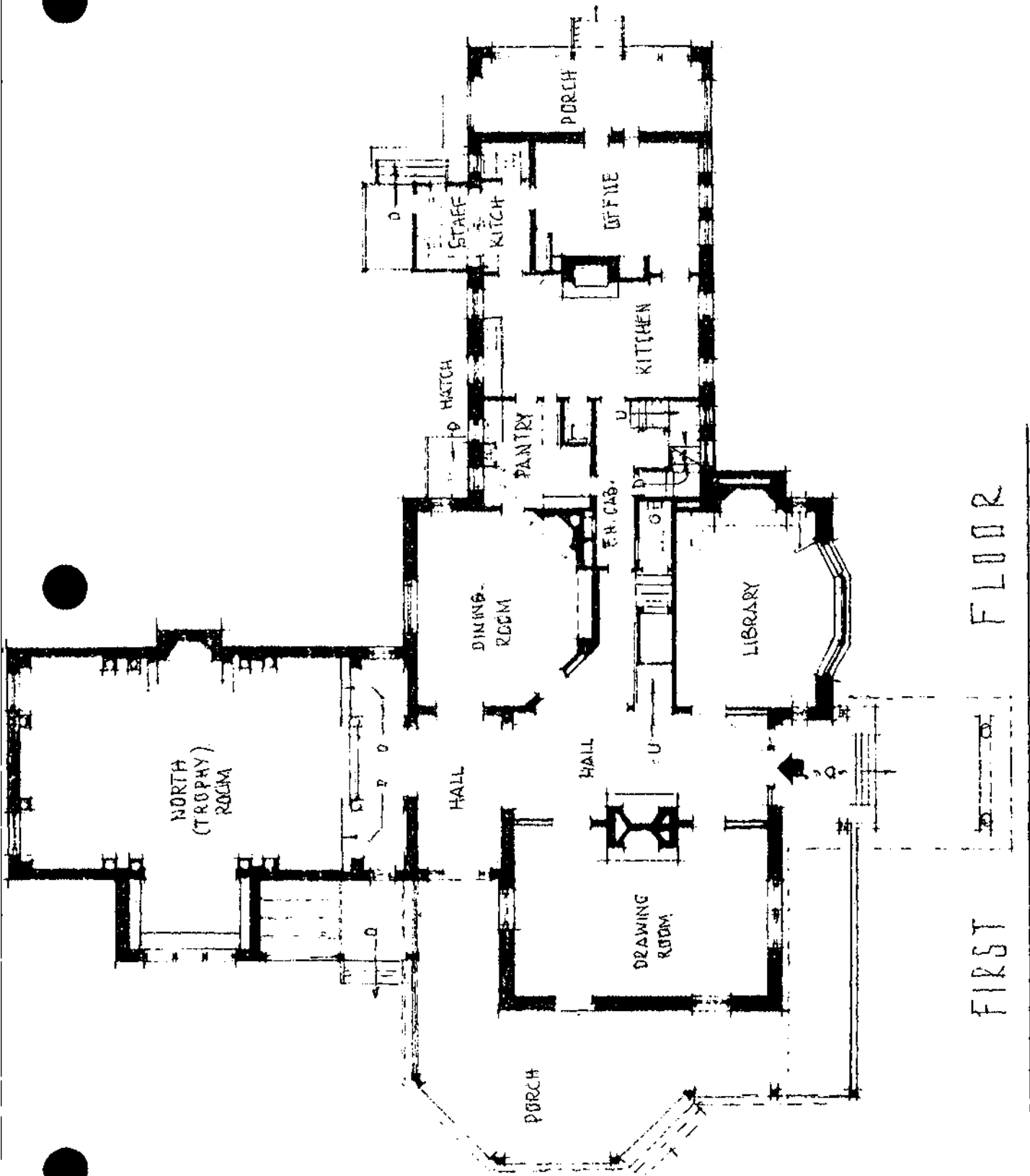


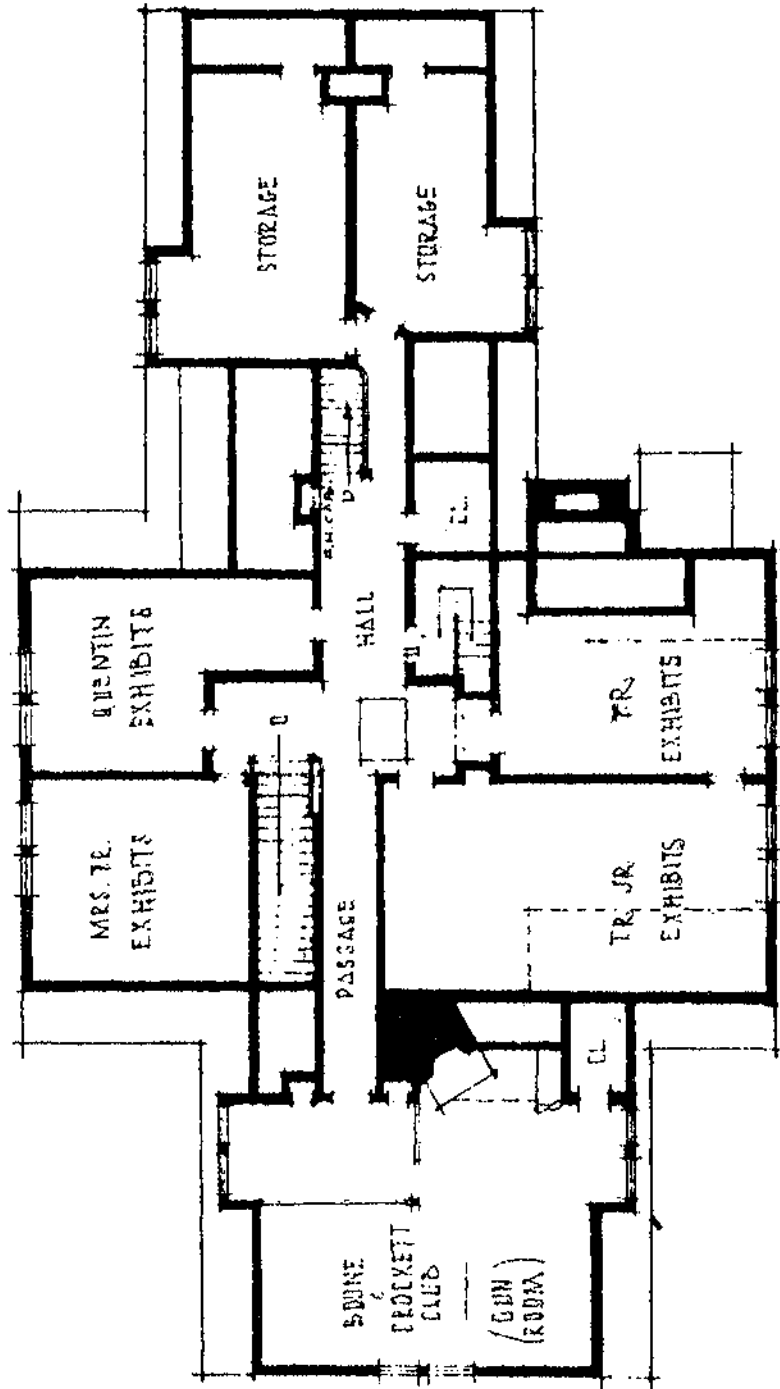
APPENDIX B.

**ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS
CHAPMAN, EVANS & DELEHANTY, 1951-51**

**Plans and elevations transferred from original
Lamb & Rich architectural drawings, for restoration of the
Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill, 1951-1952**

**First Floor Plan - 1 sheet
Third Floor Plan - 2 sheets**





THIRD FLOOR

APPENDIX C.
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, 1963

13 Sheets

[Room numbers added to plans in 1988]

UNRECORDED UNDER NORTH WIND

214

OIL BURNER

MISC. STORAGE
004

LAUNDRY

M. LAV. 006
W. LAV. 005
TOILET

MECH. RM. 007

BLOWER RM. 002

HALL 009

BOILER RM. 008

CHINA BRNCE

010

012

WAXES ROOM 013

CURATORIAL STO. 003

CUR. STO. 002

CURATORIAL OFFICE 001

PHOTOGRAPHED NOV. 9, 1968

WITH GALILEO-SANTONI PHOTOGRAPHY, * 00106.
SLOTTED ON WILD A-7 AUTOGRAH
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
SUPERVISOR: E. BOCHNER
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE: REV. JAMES M. CLUNEN
WITH: HAROLD LAI, THOMAS W. CASEY, ROBERT E. FUNNA.

BASEMENT PLAN

SCALE IN FEET 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14

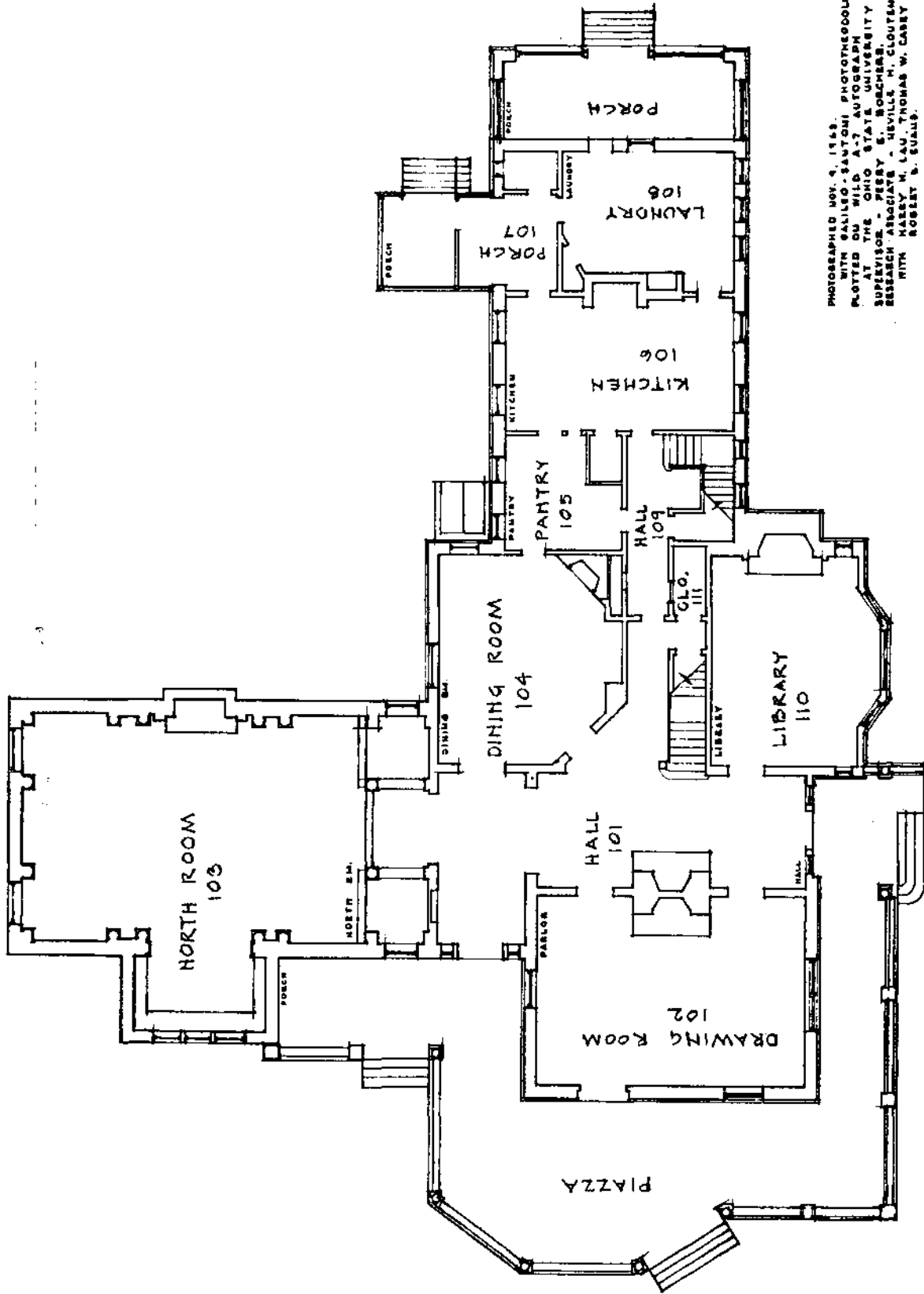
SCALE IN METERS 0 1 2 3 4



ROOM NUMBERS/NAMES ANNOTATED ON 1-30-95
BY R. GRISSON, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ON MICROFILM 419/2500ZA

DRAWN BY - ERIC DELANEY	NAME OF STRUCTURE	SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 13 SHEETS
PREPARED AT THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO	THE HOUSE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT SAGAMORE HILL		
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY OF THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN	O Y S T E R B A Y , N E W Y O R K		



PHOTOGRAPHED NOV. 9, 1943.
 WITH GALILEO-SANTONI PHOTOGRAPHIC & OPTIC
 PLOTTED BY WILD A.7 AUTOGRAPH
 AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
 RESEARCH LABORATORY, COLUMBUS, OHIO
 WITH MARY M. LAU, THOMAS W. CASEY,
 ROBERT S. EVANS.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE IN FEET

SCALE IN METERS

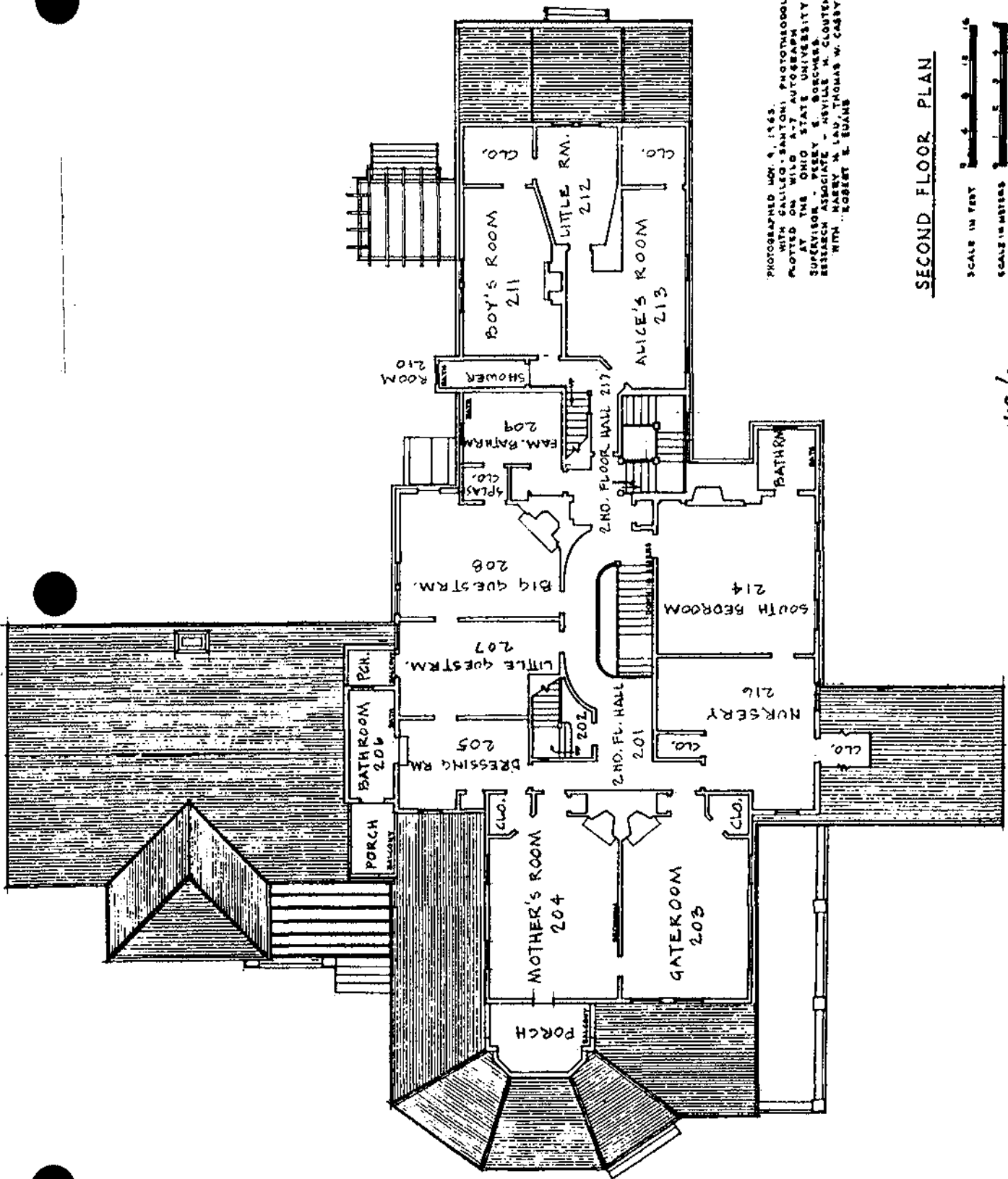
2 of 13

419/25002A

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

THE HOUSE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT SAGAMORE HILL

HISTORIC AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE



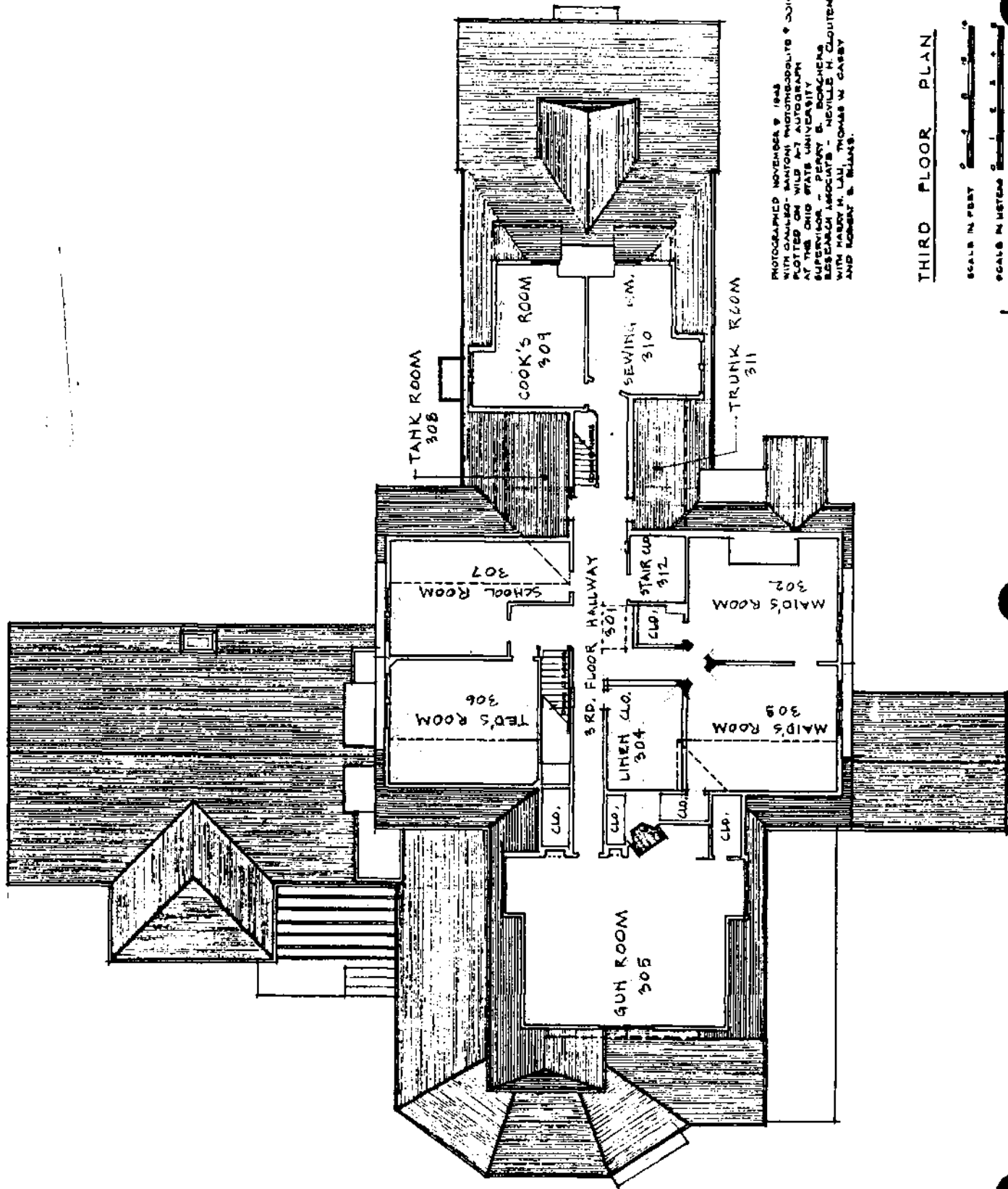
PHOTOGRAPHED NOV. 9, 1963
 WITH CALLED-SANTONI PHOTOGRAPHIC & 00108
 PLOTTED ON WILD A-7 AUTOGRAPH
 AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
 SUPERVISOR - PERRY E. BOSCHER
 RESEARCH ASSOCIATE - HEVILLE M. CLOUTEN
 WITH HARRY W. LAU, THOMAS W. CARRY,
 ROBERT E. EDAMS

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



419/25002A

DRAWN BY: ROBERT E. EDAMS PREPARED AT THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE	THE HOUSE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT SAGAMORE HILL C O Y S T E R B A Y	NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 3 OF 13 SHEETS
--	---	--------------------------------	--



PHOTOGRAPHED NOVEMBER 9 1948
 WITH CHALMERS MANTON PHOTOGRAPHERS & CO. INC.
 LOCATED ON WILD AC AUTOMATIC
 SUPERVISOR SPENCER
 SUPERVISOR ASSOCIATE: CHARLES H. CLOUTEN
 WITH HARRY H. LAH, THOMAS N. GABBY
 AND ROBERT S. BLANKS.

THIRD FLOOR PLAN



119/25002A

PREPARED BY: E. J. CONY & NEVILLS H. CLOUTEN
 PREPARED AT THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & LANDSCAPE
 ARCHITECTURE, THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO
 UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

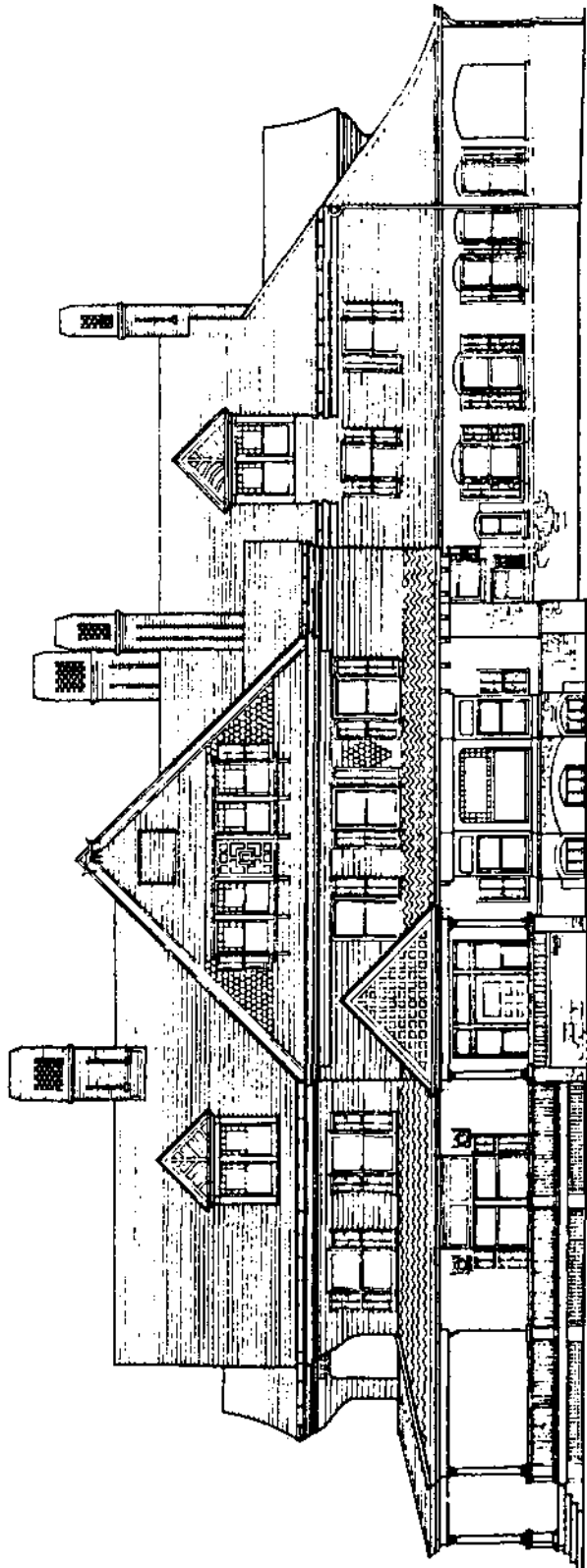
THE HOUSE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT SAGAMORE HILL

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

NOT TO SCALE
JANUARY
1890/1901

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



SCALE IN FEET 0 5 10 15
SCALE IN METERS 0 5 10

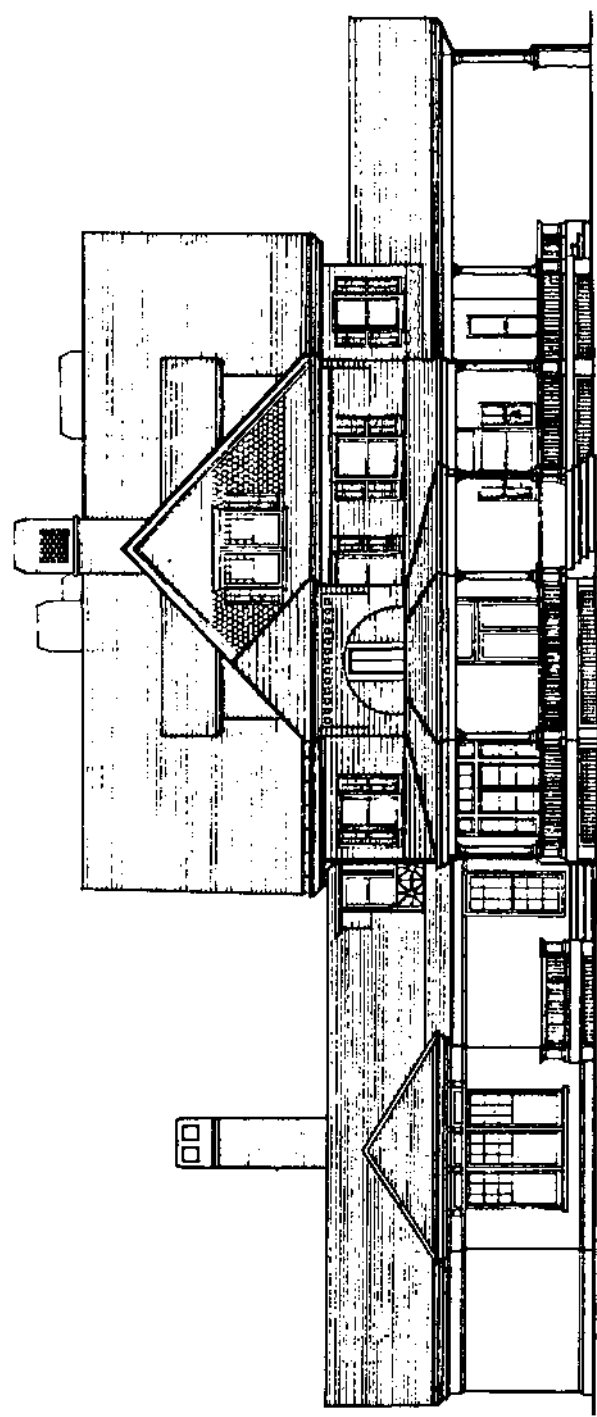
THE SOUTH (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION

PHOTOGRAPHED NOV. 9, 1963.
WITH CALLED - GASTON, PHOTOCHROME P. 08106
PLOTED BY THE ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVE
AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
SUPERVISOR - PERRY S. BORGHESE
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE - MERVILLE M. CLUTEM.
WITH HARRY M. LAU, THOMAS W. CASEY
ROBERT S. EVANS

419/25002A

DRAWN BY	HARRY M. LAU	DATE	JANUARY 1890/1901	NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE	THE HOUSE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT SAGAMORE HILL	CITY STATE & COUNTY	NEW YORK	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 5 OF 13 SHEETS
----------	--------------	------	-------------------	--------------------------------	--	---------------------	----------	---

RIDGE 48'-00" SW
 RIDGE 31'-00"
 RIDGE 17'-50"
 MAIN 17'-00"
 LOSS OF POOR
 -5.00' S 1' VISIBL



SCALE IN FEET 0 1 2 3 4
 SCALE IN METERS 0 1 2 3 4

THE WEST ELEVATION

PHOTOGRAPHED NOV. 9, 1933.
 WITH GALILEO-SANTONI; PHOTOTHEODOLITE & ODOLIS
 PLOTTED ON WILD A-7 AUTOGRAPH
 AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
 SUPERVISOR PERRY Z. BORCHERS
 DESIGNER ARCHITECTS SEVILLA & CLOUTIER
 WITH ROBERT H. LEUEN

419/25002A

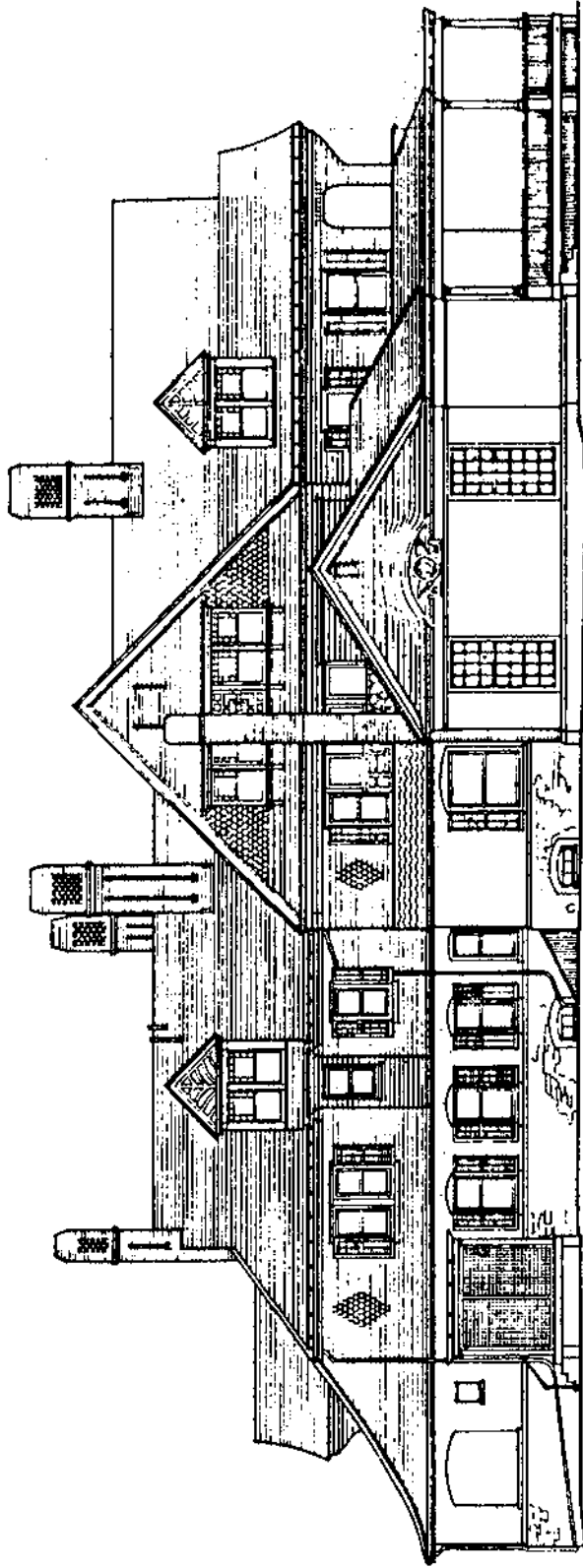
6 of 1

SCALE OF PERSPECTIVE
1/8" = 1'-0"

PIECE
24-18"

SCALE OF PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

SCALE OF SECTION
1/8" = 1'-0"



PHOTOGRAPHED NOV. 9, 1949.
BY WILK GALLILO-SANTONI; PHOTODUPLICATED & DOTTED
PLOTTER ON WILD A-7 AUTOGRAPH
AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
SUPERVISOR - PERRY E. BORGERS
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE - NEVILLE H. CLOUTEN
WITH ROBERT E. BUAGUS.

THE NORTH (BACK) ELEVATION

SCALE IN FEET

SCALE IN METERS

DRAWN BY: HARRY M. LAU

PREPARED AT THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE, THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO
UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FACE AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

THE HOUSE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT SAGAMORE HILL
O Y S T E R B A Y , N E W Y O R K .

SHEET NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 7 OF 13 SHEETS

419/25002A

TOP OF HIGHWAY
CHIMNEY
48'-0" ± 0.1'

ROOF
84'-10"

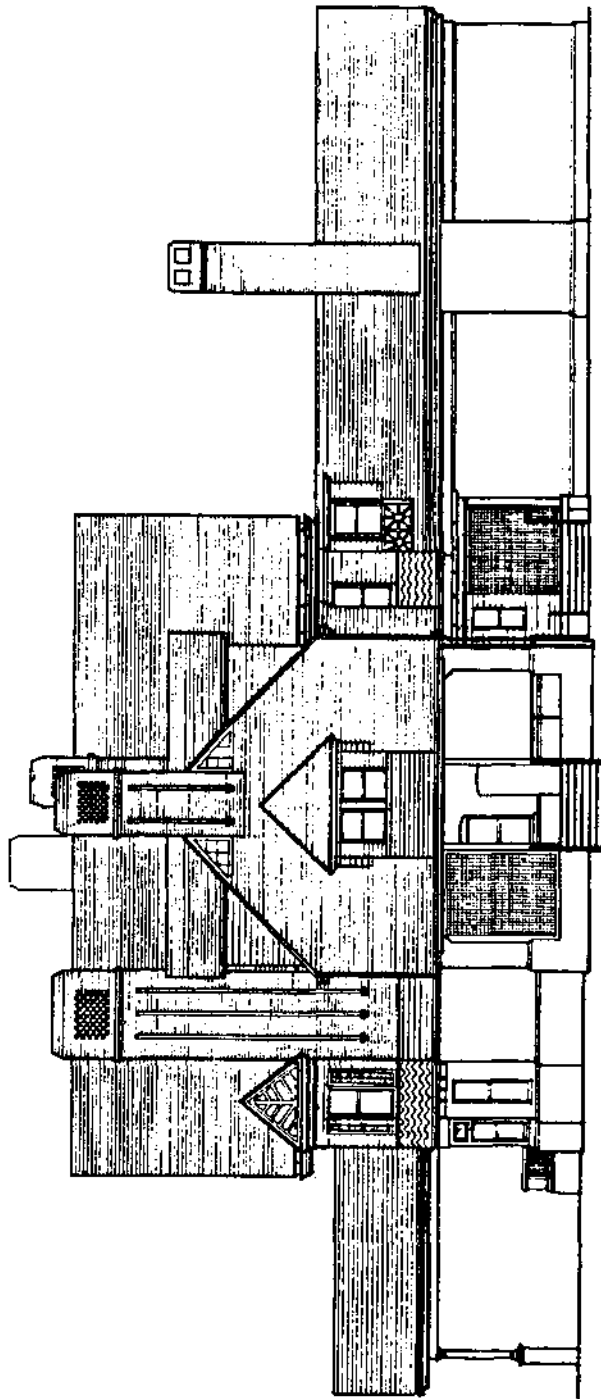
BASE
79'-3"

BASE OF PORCH
- 8.00 ± 0.1 METERS

BASE
49'-10"

ROOF
10'-10"

TOP OF MOUNTAIN
- 11.5'



PHOTOGRAPHED NOV. 9, 1963.
WITH GALILEO - SANTIOMI PHOTOGRAPHOLITE * 00106
PLOTTED ON WILD A-7 AUTOGRAPH
AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
SUPERVISOR - PERRY E. BOEKERS
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE - WENDELL M. CLOUTEN
WITH ROBERT H. LAU, THOMAS W. CASLY
ROBERT E. EVANS.

SCALE IN FEET 0 1 2 3 4

SCALE IN METERS 0 1 2 3 4

THE EAST ELEVATION

419/25002A

2 5'

DRAWN BY: H.A. LAU

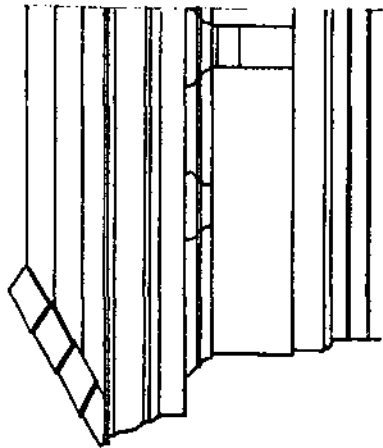
PREPARED AT THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO

SCALE AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

THE HOUSE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT SAGAMORE HILL

ENTRY NO.

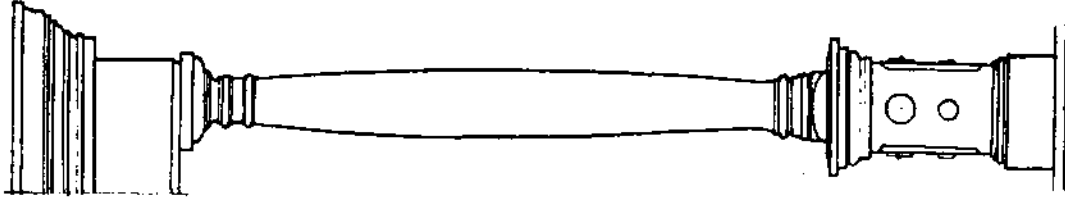
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY



CORNICE OF PROJECTING WEST BAY OF TROPHY ROOM



ORNAMENT IN NORTH GABLE OF TROPHY ROOM
EXTERIOR DETAILS



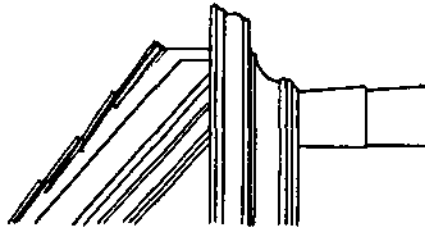
TYPICAL COLUMN AND CORNICE OF PORCH

SCALE IN FEET

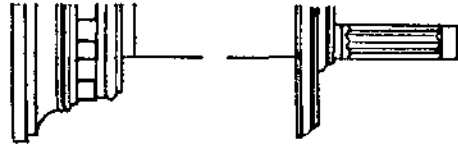
SCALE IN METERS

PHOTOGRAPHED NOV. 9, 1933 BY PELLAS K. HANDEE
WITH CALLEDO - SARTORI PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
SUPERVISOR - PERRY C. BOMBAERTS

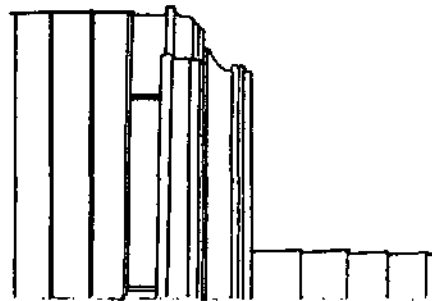
PLOTTED IN WILD A-7 AUTOGRAPH AND DRAWN JUNE 1936
AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
RESEARCH ASSISTANTS - NEVILLE R. LUDWIG & HARRY McLAU



CORNICE OF MAJOR WEST GABLE

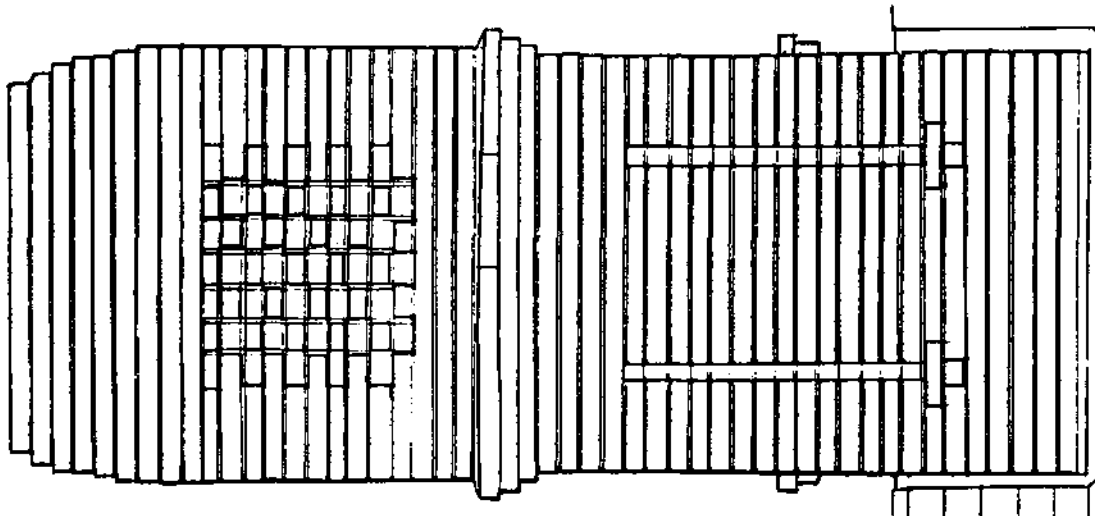


CORNICE AND SILL OF THIRD FLOOR WINDOWS OF MAJOR SOUTH GABLE

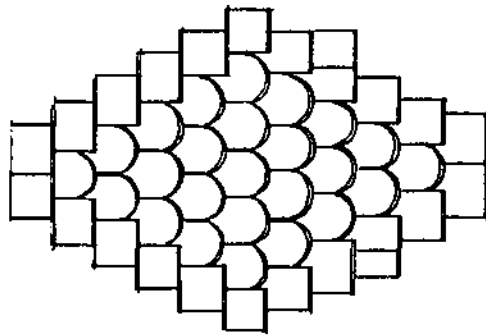


WEST ELEVATION OF OVERHANG OF MAJOR SOUTH GABLE

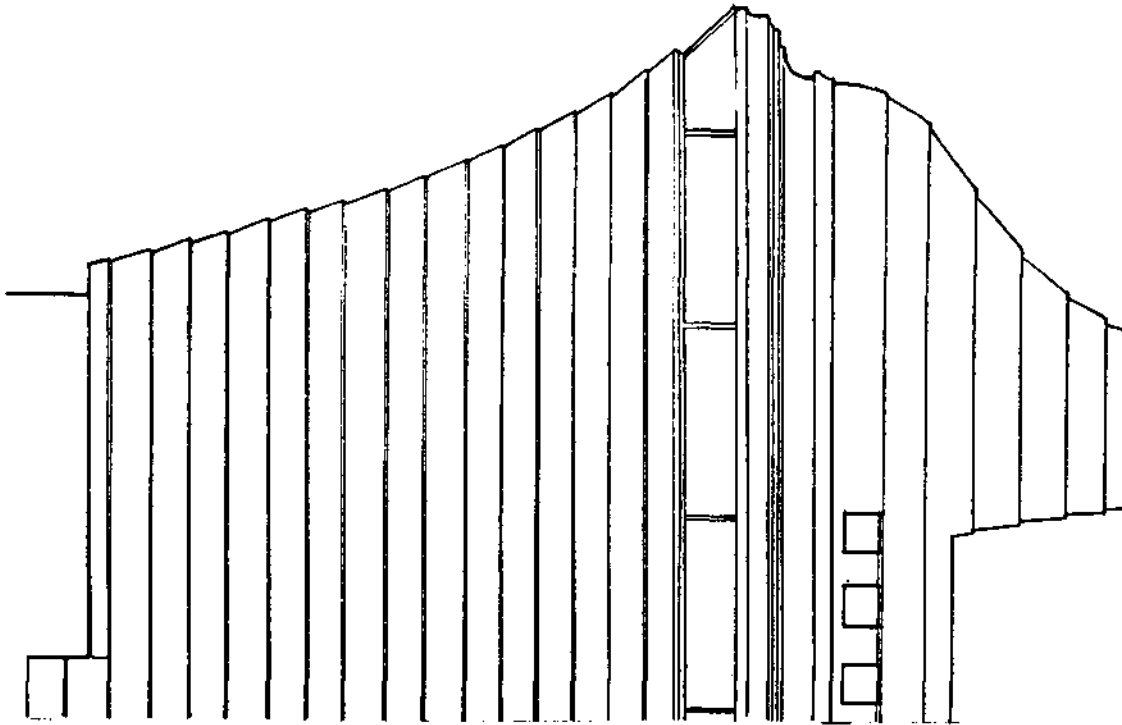
PHOTOGRAPHS MOUNTED BY FRANK R. WARDER
 WITH CALICO-MAXTON PHOTOCHROMOLITH & CO. INC.
 PLOTTED ON WILD AT AUTOGRAHER AND BEAMAN, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
 REPRODUCED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
 SUPERVISOR STANLEY E. BOECKNER
 RESEARCH STAFFS - NEVILLE N. CLOUTON, HARVEY LAW,
 WILSON, CASBY AND ROBERT E. DJANS



BRICK CHIMNEYTOP



TYPICAL ORNAMENTAL
 PATTERN IN SHINGLE WALLS



NORTH ELEVATION OF ROOF
 OVER WEST BALCONY

EXTERIOR DETAILS

SCALE IN FEET



SCALE IN METERS



419/25002A

DESIGNED BY FERRY E. BOECKNER
 PREPARED AT THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
 THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO,
 UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE ARCHITECT, JOHN W. WARDER,
 CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY ENGINEER

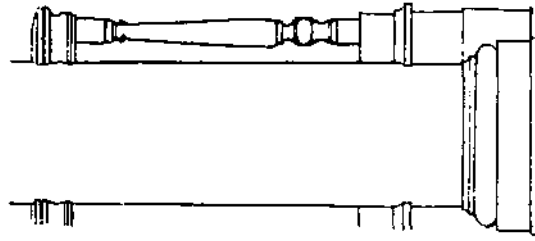
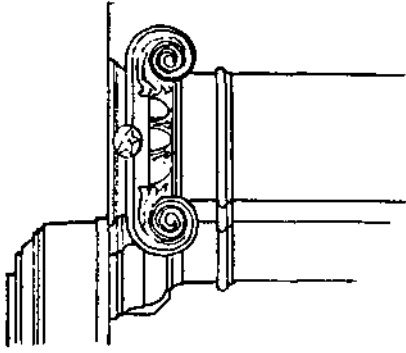
THE HOUSE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT SAGAMORE HILL
 CUYAHOGA BAY, NEW YORK.

SHEET NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 11 OF 13 SHEETS

PHOTOGRAPHED NOV. 3, 1963 BY DELIAS H. HARDEE
 WITH CALLED-SANTONI PHOTOGRAPHY 500106.
 EXPOSED ON WILD A-7 AUTOGRAF, JUNE 18, 1964
 AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.
 SUPERVISOR: FRED E. BORGERS,
 ASSISTANTS - REVILLE H. COOTEN
 & ROBERT W. LAY WITH THOMAS W. GALT
 & ROBERT E. EDWARDS.

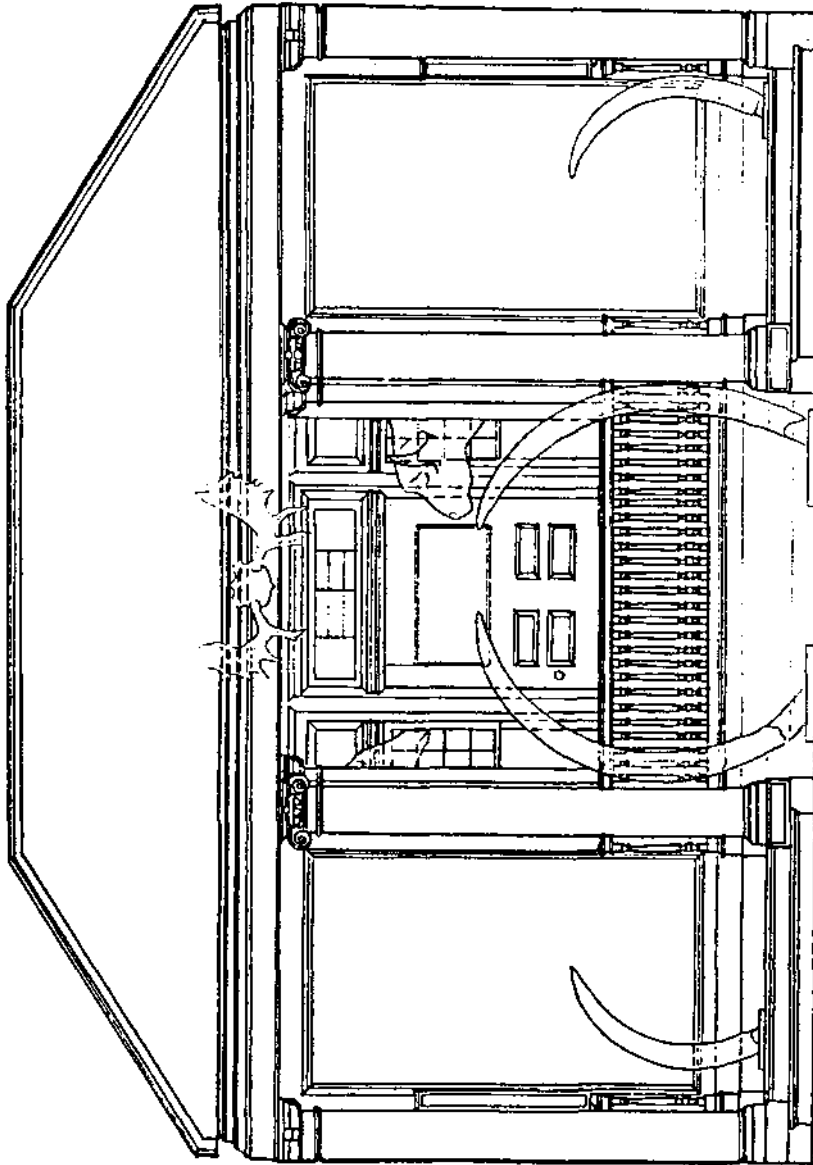
PILASTER CAPITAL & SOFFIT



TYPICAL BALUSTER & BASE

SCALE IN FEET

SCALE IN CM

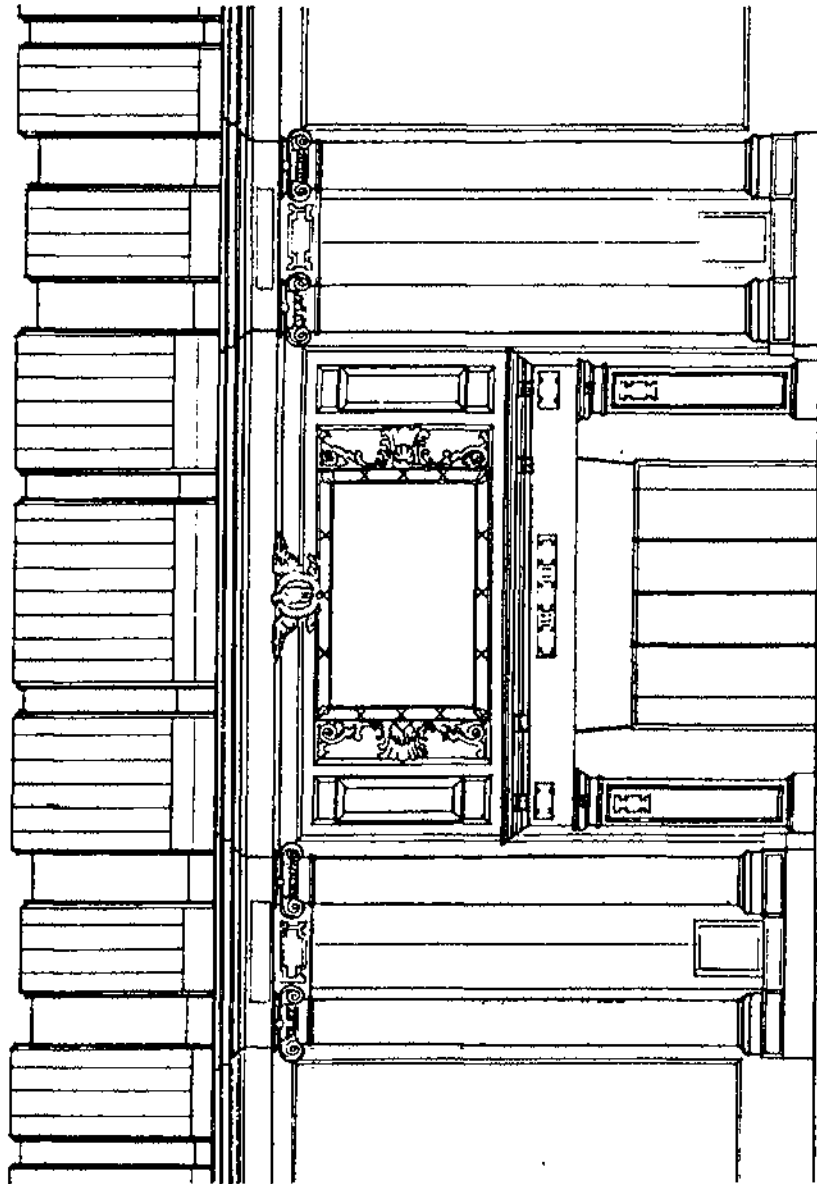


SOUTH (ENTRANCE) WALL OF TROPHY ROOM

SCALE IN FEET

SCALE IN METERS

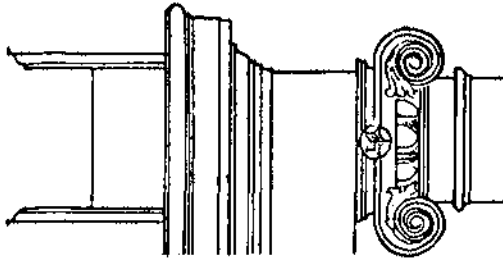
PHOTOGRAPHED NOV. 9, 1963 BY DELIAS U. HARDEE
 GALILEO-SANTONI PHOTOGRAPHOLITE #00106.
 ON WILD A-7 AUTOGRAPH, JUNE 19, 1962.
 DRAWN BY JOHN W. GREEN, STATE COLLEGE UNIVERSITY,
 PENNSYLVANIA - REVISED BY CLAUDE
 BRADY SKELTON - WITH THOMAS W. GANT
 AND ROBERT E. SUANS.



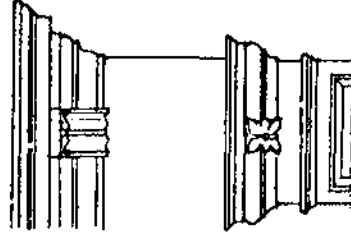
EAST (FIREPLACE) WALL OF TROPHY ROOM

SCALE IN FEET

SCALE IN METERS



ROOM CORNICE



FIREPLACE MOULDINGS

SCALE IN FEET

SCALE IN CM

419/2500ZA

DRAWN BY: PERRY E. BOCHNER PREPARED AT THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS OHIO MEMBER OF SECTION OF THE NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE THE HOUSE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT SAGAMORE HILL OYSTER BAY, NEW YORK.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 13 OF 13 SHEETS
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APPENDIX D.



ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, 1963-1964

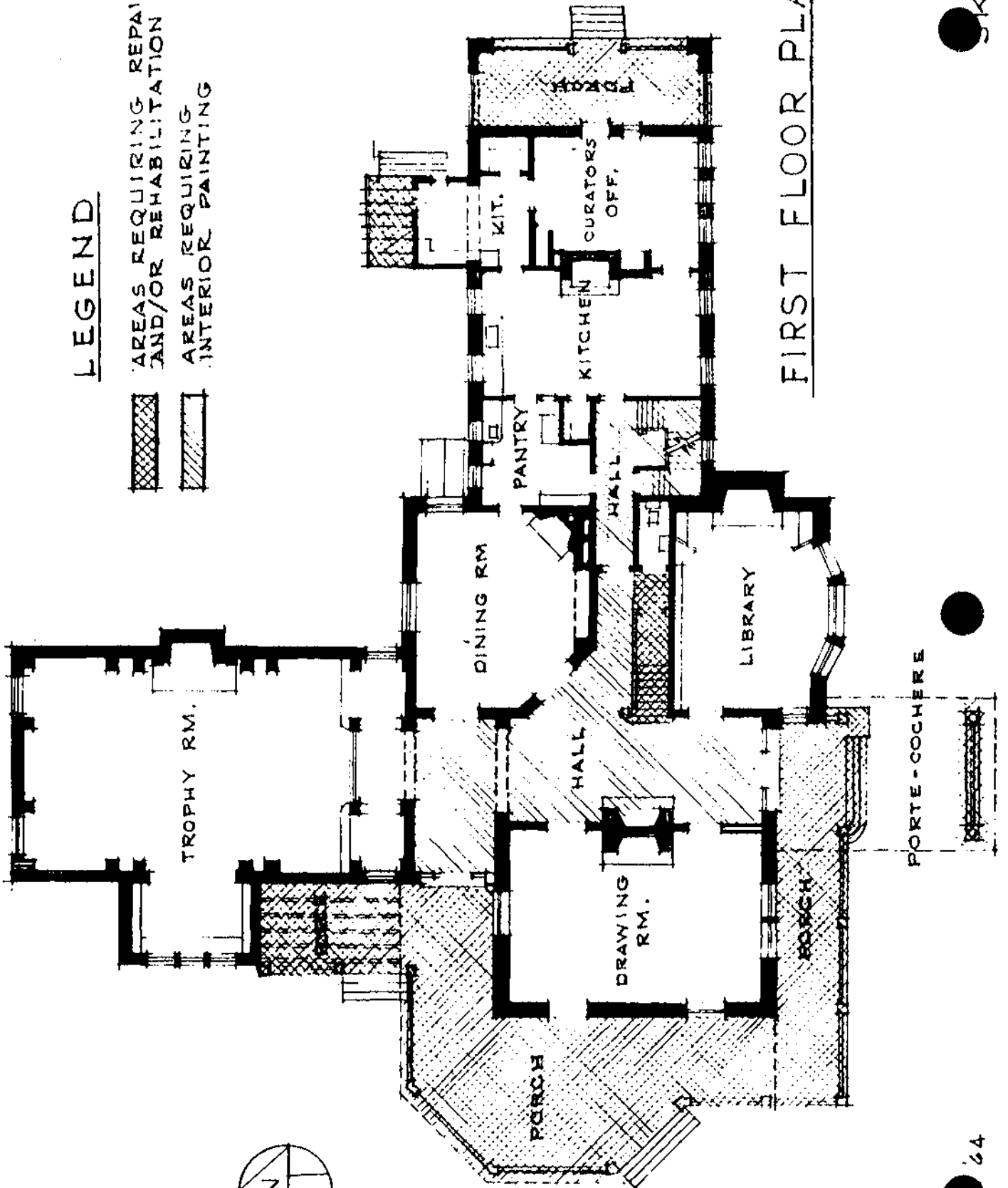
By Norman M. Souder
Design and Construction, Eastern Office
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

- D1. "Restoration of Third Floor Rooms," 1963**
1 Sheet
- D2. First, Second, and Third Floor Plans, from**
"Historic Structures Report, Part I,
Architectural Data Section on Sagamore Hill,
Home of Theodore Roosevelt, Sagamore Hill
National Historic Site," 1964

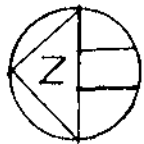
[Third-floor plan shows restoration of
third-story rooms]

LEGEND

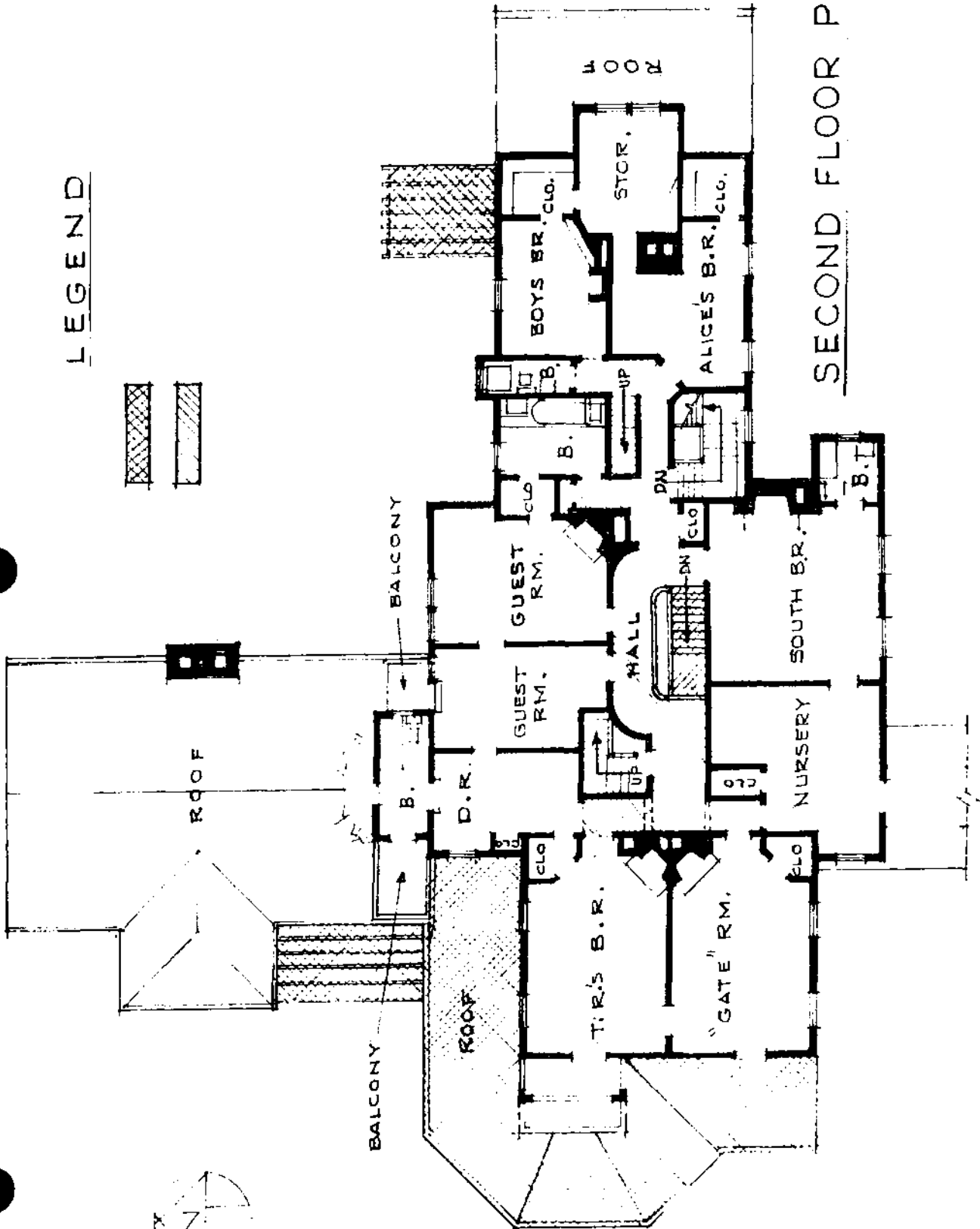
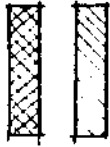
-  AREAS REQUIRING REPAIRS AND/OR REHABILITATION
-  AREAS REQUIRING INTERIOR PAINTING



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



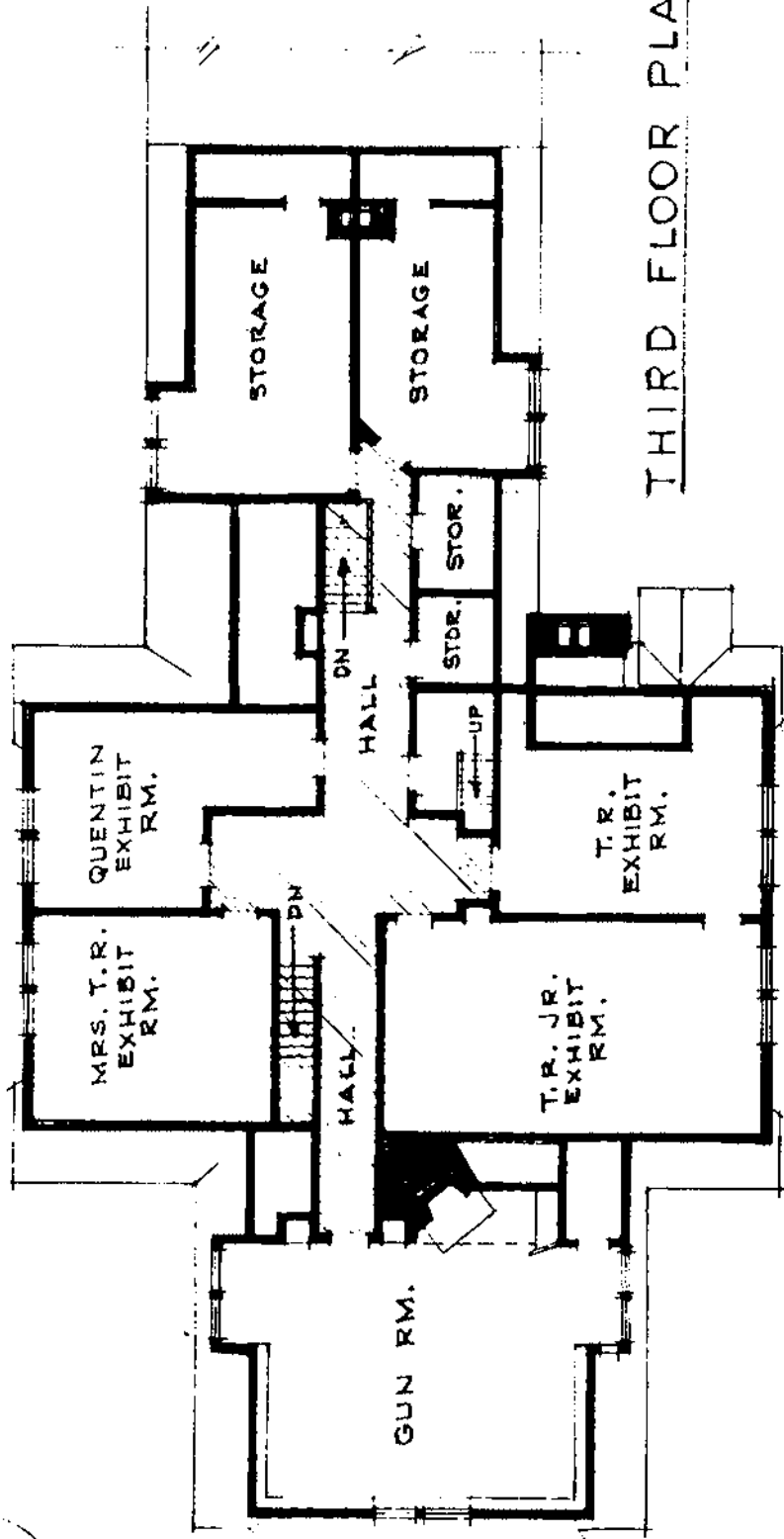
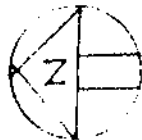
LEGEND



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

339

LEGEND



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

APPENDIX E.
EXTERIOR FINISHES ANALYSIS

**“Documentation on Exterior Finishes Analysis,
Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill NHS”**

By Andrea M. Gilmore, 1985

Sagamore Hill
Exterior Paint Colors

General Summary of Paint Schemes

Dec. 1984 - L.N.H.

Shingie

Firm

1884 1) Salmon

Salmon

2) Mustard yellow

dark green

3) rust

dark green

2. 1905 4) gray

gray

5) gray

gray

6) light gray

light gray

7) yellow o

dark green

1964 8) salmon

dark green

9) yellow

dark green

10) yellow

dark green



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

North Atlantic Region

15 State Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02109

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30 (NAR-PHP)

January 28, 1985

Memorandum

To: Loretta Schmidt, Superintendent
From: Andrea Gilmore, Architectural Conservator
Subject: Exterior Paint Colors for Sagamore Hill

Enclosed is the documentation gathered thus far to prepare the specifications for the exterior repainting of Sagamore Hill. It consists of photographs taken of the samples removed from the house in December 1984, the paint layering sequences of the samples, and samples of the historic colors matched. Copies of the photographs from the historic period - 1900-1908 - are also enclosed. I believe you have prints of the copies of these photographs which you may want to consult with for greater clarity.

* Since the Trophy Room and bathroom above the Trophy Room were built during the historic period - 1905-1906, paint samples taken from this building fabric have served as the basis for identifying the correct restoration paint colors. The first paint scheme found on the c. 1905 additions is gray shingles - Munsell 2.5PB 5/2 - with gray trim - Munsell N 5.0/. Paint samples SAHI 030, 031, the cornice trim of the Trophy Room do contain one earlier paint scheme - a white primer with a dark green or black finish coat. This paint scheme appears to coincide with photo Nos. 2 and 3, taken c. 1905, when only the wood trim on the Trophy Room was painted. This was a short-lived paint scheme - not lasting more than 2 or 3 years. It probably existed only until the entire house was repainted - c.1907.

* The c. 1907 paint scheme for the entire house was gray shingles - Munsell 2.5PB 5/2 - with gray trim - Munsell 5.0/. (Paint samples SAHI 037, 039 and 045.) The first story brick was painted red - Munsell 10R 4/4*. Although this paint scheme occurs late in the historic period, it does, with minor exceptions such as the back porch, represent the most complete color scheme for the house

* changed to 10R 4/6

* during the presidential years. It also continues to be the paint scheme on the house for the remainder of Theodore Roosevelt's life. The c. 1907 gray paint scheme is therefore recommended for the 1985 repainting of the house.

The paint scheme on the house during the earlier years of the historic period - 1902-1906 is brown shingles - Munsell 5YR 3/6 and dark green trim - Munsell 5Y 2/1. The first story brick was painted red - Munsell 10R 4/4. (Paint samples 037, 039, 045, 052) This paint scheme is not recommended because it would involve stripping paint from the brick walls and shingles of the Trophy Room and restoring a paint scheme that lasted for only several years. In contrast, the gray paint scheme remained on the house through the 1930's.

Both historic paint schemes for the house will result in a radical change in the paint colors. The colors presently on the house date to the 1950's and do not correspond with any historic paint colors.

An interesting aside is that the paint colors found in the samples I took this year correspond well with those taken and analyzed by Penelope Hartshorne in 1964. Although slight variations in color do occur, her work definitely supports the conclusions drawn by the 1984 paint study. Having had this information in hand for twenty years, it seems time for the National Park Service to make the change.

I hope this information will be useful to you. Please let me know how you want to proceed with the Roosevelt family. Since their next scheduled meeting is not until August, perhaps we can send them a summary of the paint study and tell them of our intent to repaint the house with its historic colors. They could then send us their comments. In this way we could proceed with the painting this summer.

Andrea M. Gilmore

Andrea M. Gilmore



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

North Atlantic Region

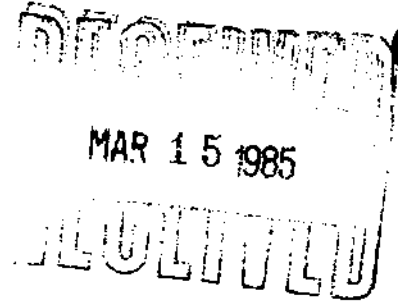
15 State Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02109

IN REPLY REFER TO:

March 5, 1985

H30 (NAR-PHP)



Memorandum

To: E. Blaine Cliver, Chief, Historic Preservation

From: Andrea Gilmore, Architectural Conservator

Subject: Trip to Sagamore Hill NHS to Give a Presentation on the Repainting of Sagamore Hill to the Theodore Roosevelt Association

Edie Shean Hammond and I left Boston at 8:00 and arrived at the Maine Maid Inn in Jericho, New York at 10:15. We met Loretta Schmidt and I then gave the presentation on the proposed colors for the repainting of Sagamore Hill.

My talk consisted of a presentation of the recommended (gray) scheme (c.1906) for the repainting of Sagamore Hill. The 1900-1906 paint scheme of rust color shingles and dark green trim was also described. Slides of selected historic photos of the house, as well as photomicrographs of the paint samples analyzed, were shown to explain how the recommended paint colors were determined. I also described some of the documentary research I have done in an effort to locate additional information about the house's paint colors.

At the completion of my presentation, I asked for questions and comments. The following issues were discussed:

A. The choice of the gray paint scheme rather than the rust/dark green paint scheme (c.1900-1906). Although the gray colors were on the house for only two to three of the Presidential Years (the period of restoration), they represent the paint scheme that encompasses all the additions and alterations made to the house by Theodore Roosevelt during the Presidential Years. These additions include the north (trophy room) addition as well as the bathroom above the trophy room. It was also pointed out that the gray paint scheme remained on the house until Theodore Roosevelt's death and for some fifteen to twenty

years after this time.

1901-1909

B. The ~~date of restoration~~ for the house - Presidential years - 1902-1908. The issue was discussed generally, with the ~~idea~~ if this date of restoration is firmly established, that it would dictate the choice of the paint colors.

I reaffirmed that the Presidential Years - 1902-1908 represent the current restoration philosophy of the National Park Service and are the basis for the paint color recommendations.

1901-1906

Loretta ended the discussion by requesting that the Theodore Roosevelt Association, as a group or as individuals, send a letter to the Regional Director with their comments about the recommended paint colors. She stated that the National Park Service has three choices.

1. Repaint with the c.1900-1906 rust/dark green paint scheme.
2. Repaint with the c.1906 gray paint scheme.
3. Repaint with the existing paint scheme, which is acknowledged as incorrect.

Since the repainting is scheduled for this summer, the comments of the Theodore Roosevelt Association were requested as soon as possible.

? wrong word

Based on the research I have done, I feel the National Park Service is ~~compelled~~ to paint the house with the gray color scheme. This recommendation is based on sound physical evidence - analyzed paint samples - as well as photographic documentation, and is consistent with the NPS philosophy for restoration. The rust/dark green paint scheme is a possible choice, but does not represent as accurately the alterations completed on the house during the later Presidential Years. Keeping the existing colors is an unacceptable choice, for it merely perpetuates an incorrect paint scheme.

Please advise me regarding the preparation of the specifications for the repainting of Sagamore Hill. I will await your instructions before beginning this project.

Andrea

Andrea M. Gilmore

Superintendent's Signature:

Julius L. Schmitt 3/15/85



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

North Atlantic Region

15 State Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02109

IN REPLY REFER TO

November 4, 1985

Memorandum

To: Doug Lederman, Project Supervisor

From: Andrea Gilmore, Project Coordinator

Subject: Contract No. 1600-5-0041 - Repainting of the House,
Barn and Grey Cottage at Sagamore Hill NHS

X I have re-examined the paint samples from the first story brick walls of Sagamore Hill on file at the Preservation Center and those taken by you in October 1985. As a result of looking at these paint samples, the color specified for painting the brick on the main house should be changed from Munsell 10R 4/4 to Munsell 10R 4/6. This is a slightly more red color, similar to the color of the brick itself.

At this time the only available color chip for submission to the Contractor is the small one enclosed (California Products Corporation #54-7U). I ordered a larger sample from the MacBeth Company (10R 4/6), but it will be a couple of weeks before it will be available. There is no standard Benjamin Moore color that matches.

I will be out of town November 6-10. Otherwise, if you have any questions about this color change, please feel free to contact me.

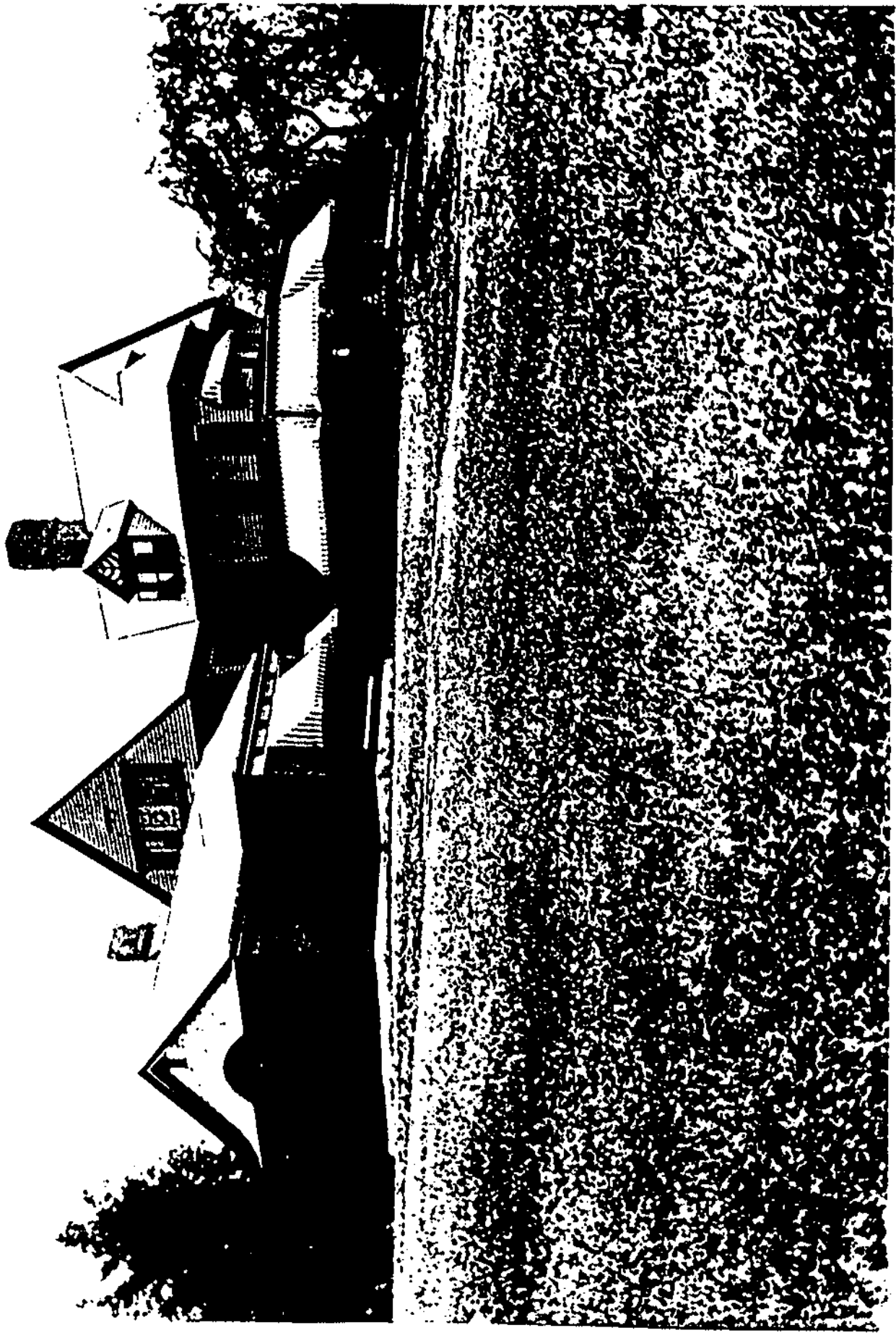
Andrea M. Gilmore

cc:
Superintendent, SAHI
K. Klam, C&PM-NARO



1. Sagamore Hill - c.1905

House had a polychromatic color scheme.



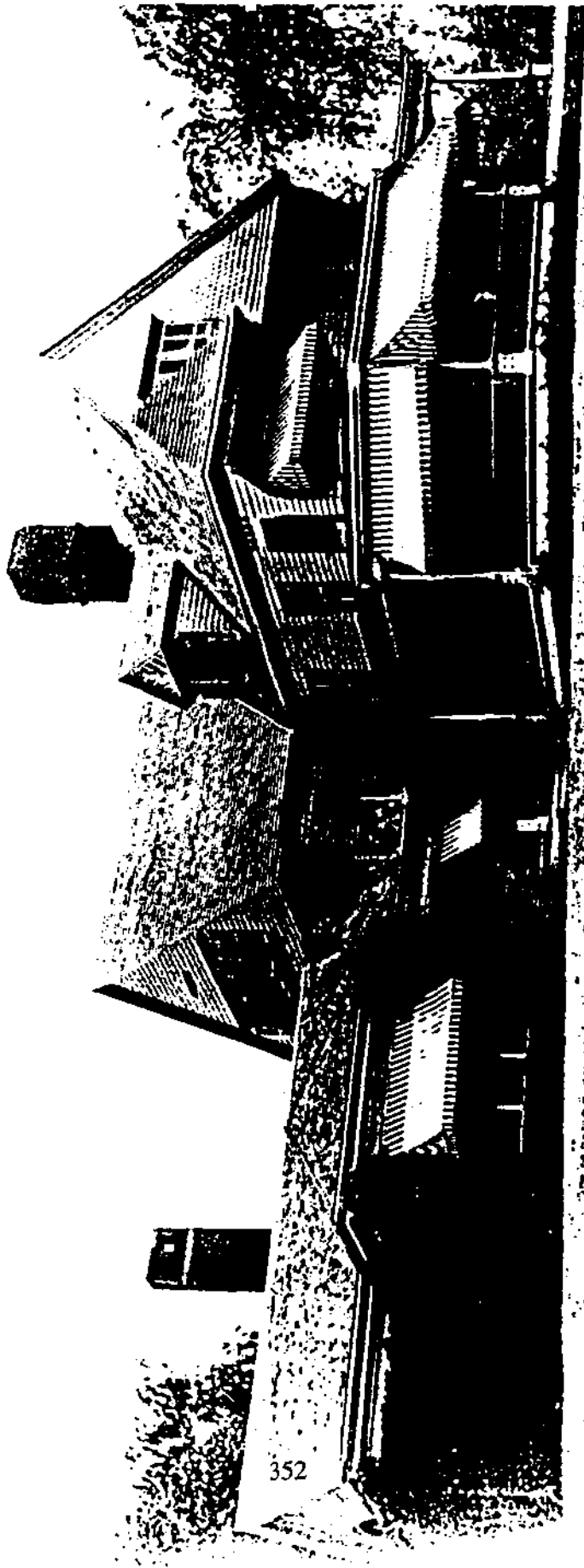
2. Sagamore Hill - c.1905

Trophy Room has been built. The shingles at the north end of the Trophy Room and the brick wall appear to be unpainted. The wood trim is painted a dark color. The c.1884 portico of the house has a polychromatic color scheme probably the brown and dark green.

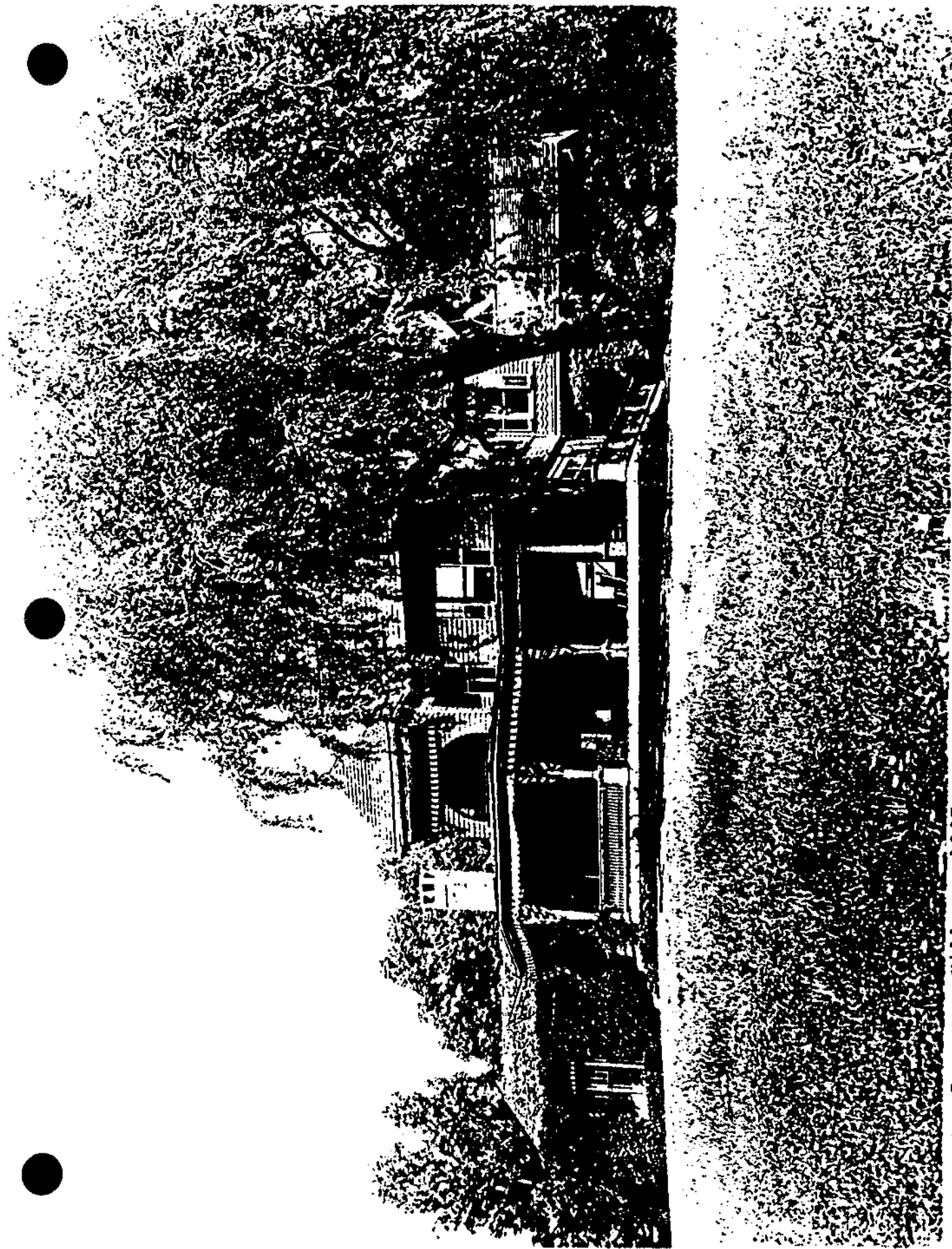


3. Sagamore Hill - c. 1905

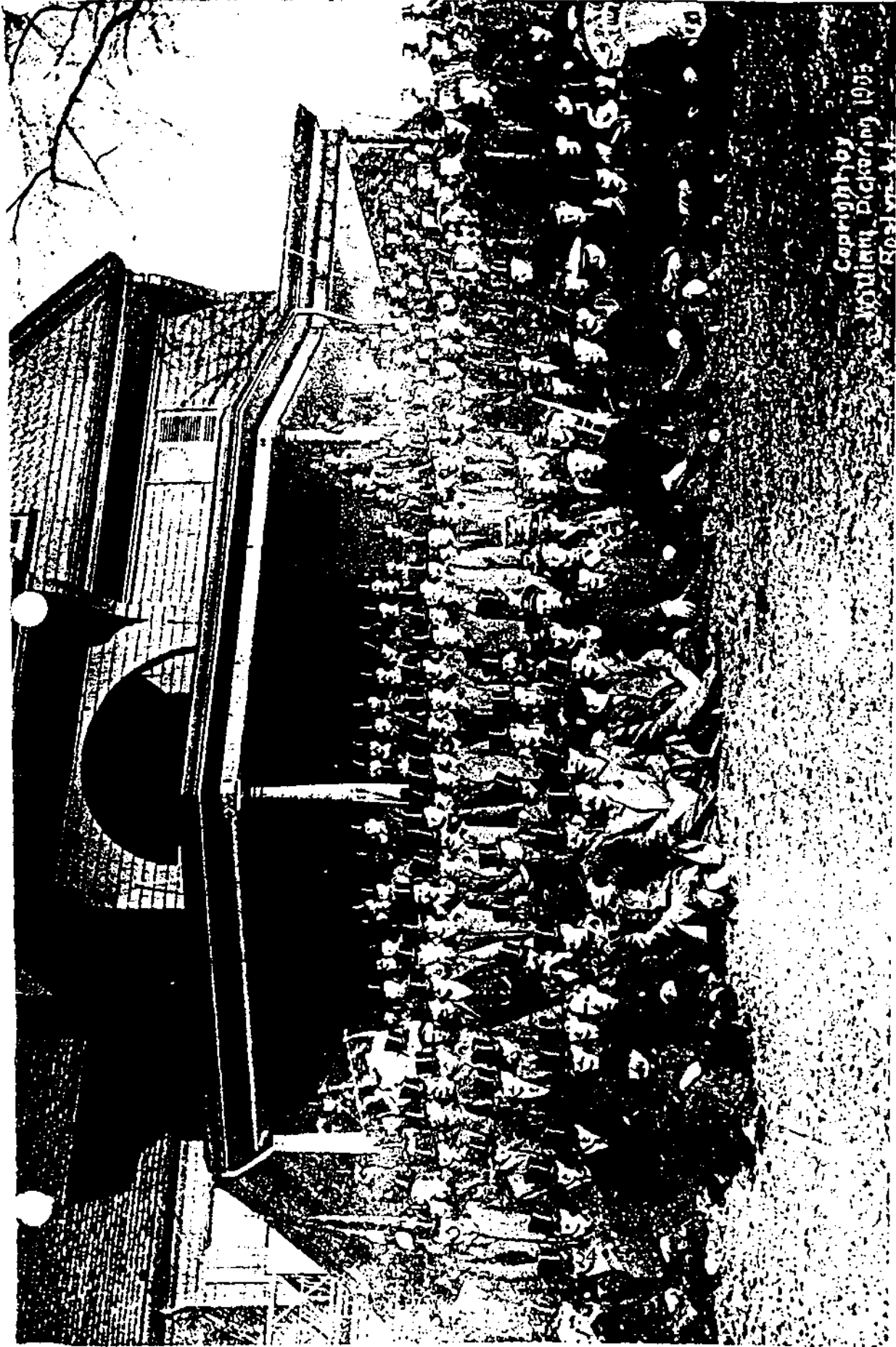
Trophy Room has been built. The shingles at the north end of the Trophy Room and the brick walls appear to be unpainted. The wood trim is painted a dark color. The c.1884 portion



4. Sagamore Hill - c.1907
House appears to have the monochromatic gray color scheme.



5. Sagamore Hill - c.1907
House appears to have the monochromatic gray color scheme.



Copyright by
Walter P. Goring 1908
Boston, Mass.

6. Sagamore Hill - 1908
House appears to have the monochromatic gray colorscheme.

Sagamore Hill
Exterior Paint Colors

1900-1907 Paint Scheme

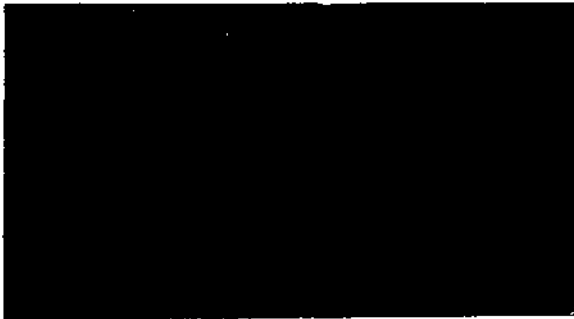
1907-1930 Paint Scheme
(Recommended)



Wood Shingles-Munsell 5YR 3/6



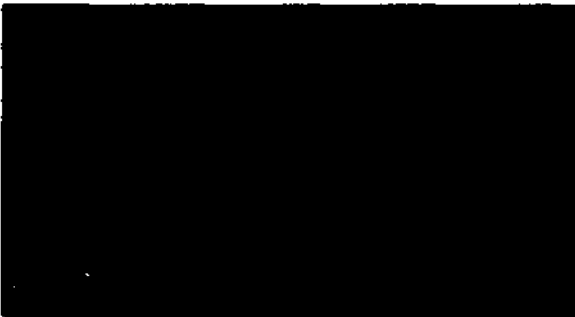
Wood Shingles-Munsell 2.5PB 5



Wood Trim - Munsell 5Y 2/1



Wood Trim - Munsell N 5.0/



355

Brick - Munsell 10R 4/4



Brick - Munsell 10R 4/6



Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Paint Sample No.: SAHI 01 P030

Location: Trophy Room - c.1905 Addition
North Gable - Wood Shingle

There appears to be an oil primer on the shingles.

- 1.) Gray
- 2.) Gray (turns brown with Na_2S)
- 3.) Light gray *
- 4.) Yellow
- 5.) Salmon
- 6.) Salmon
- 7.) Yellow
- 8.) Yellow
- 9.) Yellow
- 10.) Yellow

* Denotes positive reaction to Na_2S - indicates the paint contains lead.



Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Paint Sample No.: SAHI 01 P031

Location: Trophy Room - c.1905 Addition
West Elevation - Cornice

- 1.) White *
- 2.) Dark Green *
- 3.) Gray
- 4.) Gray (turns brown with Na_2S)
- 5.) Gray
- 6.) Light Gray
- 7.) Light Gray
- 8.) Dark Green
- 9.) Dark Green
- 10.) Dark Green
- 11.) Dark Green

* Denotes positive reaction to Na_2S - indicates the paint contains lead.



Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Paint Sample No.: SAHI 01 P032

Location: Trophy Room - c.1905 Addition
North Window Casing

- 1.) White *
- 2.) Dark Green *
- 3.) Gray
- 4.) Gray (turns brown with Na_2S)
- 5.) Light Gray
- 6.) Light Gray
- 7.) Blue Green
- 8.) Dark Green
- 9.) Dark Green

* Denotes positive reaction to Na_2S - indicates the paint contains lead.



Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Paint Sample No.: SAHI 01 P033

Location: 1905-06 addition - Bathroom above south
end of the Trophy Room - Wood shingles.

There appears to be an oil primer on the shingles.

- 1.) Gray
- 2.) Gray (turns brown with Na_2S)
- 3.) Light gray *
- 4.) Yellow
- 5.) Salmon
- 6.) Salmon
- 7.) Yellow
- 8.) Yellow

* Denotes positive reaction to Na_2S - indicates the paint contains lead.



Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Paint Sample No.: SAHI 01 P035

Location: 1905-06 addition - Bathroom above south
end of the Trophy Room - Door casing

- 1.) Gray
- 2.) Gray (turns brown with Na_2S)
- 3.) Light gray *
- 4.) Light Gray
- 5.) Dark Green
- 6.) Dark Green
- 7.) Dark Green
- 8.) Dark Green

* Denotes positive reaction to Na_2S - indicates the paint contains lead.



Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Paint Sample No.: SAHI 01 P037

Location: c.1884 Portion of the House - North Elevation
Cornice

- 1.) Salmon *
- 2.) Dark Green *
- 3.) Green/Brown *
- 4.) Deep Yellow
- 5.) Green/Brown *
- 6.) Gray
- 7.) Gray (turns brown with Na_2S)
- 8.) Light Gray
- 9.) Dark Green
- 10.) Dark Green
- 11.) Dark Green

* Denotes positive reaction to Na_2S - indicates the paint contains lead.



Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Paint Sample No.: SAHI 01 P045

Location: c. 1884 Portion of House - West Elevation
Wood panels under the second floor shingle

- 1.) Salmon *
- 2.) Mustard Yellow
- 3.) Rust *
- 4.) Gray
- 5.) Gray (turns brown with Na_2S)
- 6.) Gray *
- 7.) Light Gray
- 8.) Yellow
- 9.) Salmon
- 10.) Salmon
- 11.) Yellow
- 12.) Yellow

* Denotes positive reaction to Na_2S - indicates the paint contains lead.



Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Paint Sample No.: SAHI 01 P053

Location: c. 1884 Portion of the House - East Elevation
Brick under the Porch

- 1.) Red
- 2.) Red
- 3.) Red
- 4.) Red

Note: None of the paint layers react to Na_2S .
contains lead.

PART 1: GENERAL

1-1 SCOPE OF WORK: The work of this project will consist of:

A. Surface preparation and painting of the exterior of the Theodore Roosevelt Home, the Barn and the Grey Cottage at the Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.

1-2 LOCATION: Cove Neck Road, Village of Cove Neck, Oyster Bay, NY.

1-3 PROJECT WALK-THROUGH FOR BIDDING: Contractors are expected to visit the project site prior to bidding and to be thoroughly familiar with the conditions of the Work. The site may be inspected informally daily between approximately 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Advance arrangements for site visits with a National Park Service representative should be made with Loretta Schmidt, Superintendent, by telephoning (516) 922-4447.

END

PART 1: GENERAL

1-1 DESCRIPTION: The work in this section consists of the painting of the exterior of the Theodore Roosevelt Home, the Barn and the Grey Cottage and all related items necessary to produce a complete and satisfactory job as indicated in these specifications.

1-2 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE:

Submittals, Section 01300

1-3 QUALITY ASSURANCE: All work shall be done by painters with a minimum of five years experience in painting buildings.

1-4 COLOR SAMPLES: Munsell Company Color samples for matching the paint colors will be furnished to the Contractor by the National Park Service. The color samples shall be for the last coat of paint applied, the finish color.

1-5 SUBMITTALS:

A. Paint:

1. Product Literature: Submit label from paint container or information supplied by the manufacturer on each separate paint coating used: primer and finish coats.

2. Color samples: Submit for approval two samples of each paint color specified on an 8" x 10" sheet of stiff paper having a white background. Samples are to be identified with the correct Munsell color number, the brand of paint, the location of where paint will be used and the date. In the event that any paint color samples are rejected by the Project Supervisor, the Contractor will resubmit new paint samples for approval and will be required to repeat submitting samples until approval is given in writing by the Project Supervisor.

Paint samples will be required for the following colors:

Gray - Munsell 2.5 PB 5/2 (WOOD SHINGLES)
Gray - Munsell N 5.0/ (WOOD TRIM)
Red - Munsell 10R 4/6 (BRICK)
Green - Munsell 10G 2/6 (SHRUBS)

B. Paint Thinner: Submit product literature on the type of paint thinners required on paint manufacturer's recommendation for each paint coating used.

C. Glazing Compound: Submit product literature on the glazing compound to be used.

D. Caulking: Submit product literature on the caulking to be used.

E. Detergent: Submit product literature on the detergent to be used to wash the building.

PART 2: MATERIALS

2-1 GENERAL: The term "paint" as used herein includes emulsions, latex, calcimine, enamels, oil paints, sealers, stains, varnishes and similar coatings.

All paint shall be supplied by the Contractor and shall be of recent manufacture, readily stirred up for application and suitable for application without dilution unless specifically directed on the label. When so directed, thinning is to be minimum specified. All materials shall be delivered in the original unopened containers, shall be of the highest quality and where so specified shall conform to applicable Federal Specifications. Furnish affidavits from manufacturers, if requested by the Contracting Officer, certifying that the materials delivered to the project conform to the requirements of these specifications. Paint containing alcohol base such as "Park" Shellac or "Bin" will not be permitted on the job.

2-2 PRODUCTS:

A. Paint for Wood Shingles - Theodore Roosevelt Home, Barn clapboards.

1. Primer - exterior paint, long oil alkyd, such as, or equal to, Benjamin Moore - "Moorewhite Primer." Primer should be colored to an approximate match to the finish coat.

2. Finish Coat - exterior paint, long oil alkyd such as, or equal to, Benjamin Moore "Moore's House Paint" and "Moore's Decorative Trim Colors." The paint shall be colored to match Munsell Color No. 2.5PB 5/2.

B. Paint for Wood Trim, including window sash and blinds - Theodore Roosevelt Home, Barn.

1. Primer - exterior paint, long oil alkyd, such as, or equal to, Benjamin Moore - "Moorewhite Primer." Primer should be colored to an approximate match to the finish coat.

2. Finish Coat - exterior paint, long oil alkyd such as, or equal to, Benjamin Moore "Moore's House Paint" and "Moore's Decorative Trim Colors." The paint shall be colored to match Munsell Color No. N 5.0/.

C. Paint for the Brick - Theodore Roosevelt Home.

1. Primer/Finish Coat - exterior, long oil alkyd such as, or equal to, Benjamin Moore "Pentaflex." The paint shall be colored to match Munsell Color No. 10R 4/6.

D. Paint for Wood Siding - Grey Cottage.

1. Primer - exterior paint, long oil alkyd, such as, or equal to, Benjamin Moore - "Moorewhite Primer." Primer should be colored to an approximate match to the finish coat.

2. Finish Coat - exterior paint, long oil alkyd such as, or equal to, Benjamin Moore "Moore's House Paint" and "Moore's Decorative Trim Colors." The paint shall be colored to match Munsell Color No. N 5.0/.

E. Paint for Wood Trim - Grey Cottage.

1. Primer - exterior paint, long oil alkyd, such as, or equal to, Benjamin Moore - "Moorewhite Primer." Primer should be colored to an approximate match to the finish coat.

2. Finish Coat - exterior paint, long oil alkyd such as, or equal to, Benjamin Moore "Moore's House Paint" and "Moore's Decorative Trim Colors." The paint shall be colored to match Munsell Color No. 10G 2-6.

F. Paint Thinner: As recommended by the paint manufacturer.

G. Turpentine: 100 percent pure, distilled spirits of turpentine.

H. Linseed Oil: Raw.

I. Paint Brushes: Pure bristle.

J. Caulking: Caulking shall be of a silicone base.

K. Glazing Compound: Sterling Glazing Compound; Dow Corning No. 732, Black, or equal.

L. Detergent: Non-ionic, such as Igepal as manufactured by G.A.F., Tergitol as manufactured by Union Carbide, Triton as manufactured by Rohm & Haas.

PART 3: EXECUTION

3-1 WINDOW BLIND REMOVAL - Before beginning the preparation of the exterior surfaces of the house for painting, remove and label the window blinds. Blinds shall be stored in an area designated by the Project Supervisor.

3-2 SURFACE PREPARATION: Perform preparation and cleaning procedures in strict accordance with the paint manufacturer's instructions and as herein specified for each particular substrate condition.

A. Wood Surfaces:

1. Drive all loose nails in tight, set loose screws and other fastening devices securely in place.

2. Remove historic hardware, designated by the Project Supervisor. Label each hardware item and return it to its original location after the work is completed.

3. Remove all loose and alligatored paint, using hand tools only. No electric brushes or sanders shall be used.

4. Hand sand all previously painted wood surfaces prior to applying paint.

5. Feather edge all painted areas that are chipped.

6. Remove rust marks from around nail heads or other ferrous fasteners with sandpaper or steel wool.

7. Areas where mildew has caused discoloration shall be cleaned with the following solution:

2/3 cup trisodiumphosphate

1/3 cup detergent

1 quart household bleach

Sufficient warm water to make gallon of solution.

8. Areas where there is substantial dirt build-up shall be washed with water and non-ionic detergent. Areas requiring washing will be designated by the Project Supervisor. Allow all washed areas a minimum of 24 hours to dry before applying paint.

9. Once all the wood surfaces have been sanded, treated for mildew and washed, all surfaces shall be cleaned with mineral spirits.

10. Repair deteriorated window glazing. Remove all loose and cracked glazing compound. Remove all residue from the glass and wood. Treat exposed wood with linseed oil. Replace any missing glazing points. Reglaze, prime and paint. Allow a minimum of 24 hours for glazing to set up prior to painting.

11. Caulk around frames of doors, windows, louvers or other openings in exterior walls where the existing caulking or fill is loose, missing or has deteriorated so that it no longer seals. Remove deteriorated caulking, clean joints according to the manufacturer's directions. Apply caulking with a pressure gun with nozzles to fit in the joints. Fill joints solidly and smoothly. Remove excess compound, and leave adjoining surfaces clean. Joints shall be watertight and conform in profile to adjacent material.

B. Brick Surfaces:

1. Remove any historic hardware designated by the Project Supervisor.

2. Remove all loose and alligatored paint, using hand tools only.

3. Wire brush all brick surfaces prior to applying paint.

4. Bring to the attention of the Project Supervisor any areas of brick with deteriorated mortar joints that will require repointing. Repointing is not within the scope of this contract.

3-3 MATERIALS PREPARATION:

A. Mix and prepare painting materials in accordance with manufacturer's directions or those specified therein. Store materials in tightly covered containers.

B. Stir materials, as recommended by the manufacturer's directions, before application to produce a mixture of uniform density and stir as required during application of the materials. Do not stir surface film into the materials, remove the film; if necessary, strain the materials before using.

3-4 PAINT APPLICATION:

A. Apply paint in accordance with the manufacturer's directions. Use applicators and techniques best suited for the type of material being applied and as approved by the Contracting Officer.

B. Weather Conditions for Painting: All painting shall be performed under favorable weather conditions, or conditions suitable for the protection of good durable work. No painting shall be performed outdoors during or immediately after foggy, raining or frosty weather, or when the temperature of the air is less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit, or when a temperature drop to 10 degrees below 50 degrees Fahrenheit is forecast. No painting will be permitted when temperatures reach 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

C. Any wood surface that has been scraped or sanded shall be given a coat of raw linseed oil, mixed 50/50 with turpentine or paint thinner, prior to painting.

D. Two paint layers are to be applied to all surfaces.

1. Wood Trim - Theodore Roosevelt Home, Barn - Window and door casings, window sash, window blinds, porch floor, rails and columns, cornice:

Primer - Benjamin Moore - "Moorewhite Primer" or equal. Primer shall be colored to an approximate match to the finish coat.

Finish coat - Benjamin Moore's House Paint, or equal. Paint shall be matched to Munsell Color No. N 5.0/.

2. Wood Shingles - Theodore Roosevelt's Home, Barn - Primer - Benjamin Moore - "Moorwhite Primer" or equal. Primer shall be colored to an approximate match to the finish coat.

Finish coat - Benjamin Moore - Moore's House Paint, or equal. Paint shall be matched to Munsell Color No. 2.5PB 5/2.

3. Brick - Theodore Roosevelt Home - Primer/Finish Coat - Benjamin Moore - "Pentaflex." The pint shall be colored to match Munsell Color No. 10R 4/4.

4. Wood Siding - Grey Cottage - Primer - Benjamin Moore - "Moorewhite Primer" or equal. Primer shall be colored to an approximate match to the finish coat.

Finish coat - Benjamin Moore's House Paint, or equal. Paint shall be matched to Munsell Color No. N 5.0/.

5. Wood Trim - Grey Cottage - Primer - Benjamin Moore - "Moorewhite Primer" or equal. Primer shall be colored to an approximate match to the finish coat.

Finish coat - Benjamin Moore's House Paint, or equal. Paint shall be matched to Munsell Color No. 10G 2/6.

E. All paint shall be applied by brush; use of rollers or spray guns will not be permitted. Brushes will be pure bristle only.

F. Paint shall be smoothly and evenly spread on or flowed on and shall be free from runs, sags or other defects.

G. All brush strokes shall conform in character and direction to those of the previous painting, unless otherwise directed by the Project Supervisor.

H. No succeeding coats of paint shall be applied until the preceding coat is thoroughly dry. Paint on smooth surfaces shall be carefully sanded between coats. Where coverage is not complete or uniform, additional coats shall be applied. Allow at least 24 hours between coats.

I. Finished work shall be free of all dust, debris or damage resulting from any activity under this specification.

J. When painting is completed all the window shutters are to be rehung.

K. All moving parts such as doors, window blinds, hardware, etc., shall be left free and in proper working order; meaning without scraping, binding, etc., and shall be free from putty or caulking; shall be clean.

END

APPENDIX F.
INTERIOR FINISHES ANALYSES

**“Paint Analysis, Home of Theodore Roosevelt,
Sagamore Hill NHS”**

By Marie L. Carden, 1987

Appendix F1.

PAINT ANALYSIS HOME OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT SAGAMORE HILL NHS

Analysis of interior paint finishes at the Theodore Roosevelt Home has been conducted over a period of years, primarily for interior restoration projects.

The following list of paint samples continues a sequence of numbers (SAHI 01 P001 - P058) which the BCB assigned to samples taken by the Northeast Region prior to 1978. The samples were renumbered for reference only, because the old numbering system is no longer used. Samples P001-P058 are not included in this report, because they lack sufficient information for proper identification and analysis, and so are now obsolete.

The paint samples listed below were extracted and analyzed after the North Atlantic Region was established in 1978, and begin with sample number SAHI 01 P059. Samples P059-P210 were extracted and analyzed between 1978-81 by Frank Matero and Andrea Gilmore, primarily for a major restoration of the first-story rooms in 1982. Those samples were reviewed in 1987 by Marie Carden as part of the research for this historic structure report (HSR). Samples P211-P339 were extracted and analyzed in 1987 by Carden, as part of the physical investigation and research for the HSR. All samples numbered SAHI 01 P059-P339 were used in the preparation of this historic structure report, and in preparation of two interior finishes projects completed between 1991-93 (Appendices F2 and F3).

For more discussion and information on interior paint finishes, see section "IV. Description and Evolution: Interior Elements, Finishes," of this report.

List of Paint Samples Extracted from Theodore Roosevelt Home, 1978-87

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Location of Extraction</u>
SAHI 01 P059	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; fireplace, left side
SAHI 01 P060	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; fireplace, mantel shelf
SAHI 01 P061	6/81	204	Master Bedroom, northeast wall, closet doorway surround
SAHI 01 P062	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; northeast wall, closet door, bottom panel
SAHI 01 P063	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; northeast wall, closet door, bottom rail
SAHI 01 P064	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; northeast wall, closet door surround, left corner block
SAHI 01 P065	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; north wall, east window surround
SAHI 01 P066	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; north wall, east window sill
SAHI 01 P067	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; baseboard
SAHI 01 P068	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; floor near fireplace and south wall
SAHI 01 P069	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; north wall, picture molding
SAHI 01 P070	6/81	205	Dressing Room; east wall, doorway, right jamb
SAHI 01 P071	6/81	205	Dressing Room; east wall, baseboard
SAHI 01 P072	6/81	205	Dressing Room; east wall, picture molding
SAHI 01 P073	6/81	205	Dressing Room; north wall, lower wall behind bookcase
SAHI 01 P074	6/81	205	Dressing Room; floor, northeast corner
SAHI 01 P075			Deleted
SAHI 01 P076	6/81	205	Dressing Room; south wall, doorway, lower left jamb
SAHI 01 P077	6/81	205	Dressing Room; west wall inside closet
SAHI 01 P078	6/81	206	Bathroom; north wall, wainscoting
SAHI 01 P079	6/81	206	Bathroom; inner doorway frame
SAHI 01 P080	6/81	105	Pantry; west wall, behind closet
SAHI 01 P081	6/81	105	Pantry; north wall inside closet
SAHI 01 P082	6/81	105	Pantry; under northwest window apron (later)
SAHI 01 P083	6/81	105	Pantry; east wall, above sink
SAHI 01 P084	6/81	105	Pantry; west wall, original ceiling concealed by later closet
SAHI 01 P085	6/81	105	Pantry; west wall, behind later closet
SAHI 01 P086	6/81	105	Pantry; south wall, tongue-and-groove board wall
SAHI 01 P087	6/81	105	Pantry; south wall, reverse (concealed side of tongue-and-groove board)
SAHI 01 P088	6/81	105	Pantry; east wall, above sewer
SAHI 01 P089	6/81	106	Kitchen; range, chimney mortar
SAHI 01 P090	6/81	106	Kitchen; range, chimney brick
SAHI 01 P091	6/81	210	Second-Story Hall; plaster arch, north impost block
SAHI 01 P092	6/81	201	Second-Story Hall; east end, wainscoting
SAHI 01 P093	6/81	201	Second-Story Hall; doorway to 208, surround
SAHI 01 P094	6/81	106	Kitchen; north wall, under plasterboard
SAHI 01 P095	6/81	215	Bathroom; east wall, window sill, ridge
SAHI 01 P096	6/81	215	Bathroom; east wall, window sill, bottom edge

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Location of Extraction</u>
SAHI 01 P097	6/81	106	Kitchen; original plaster above range lintel and under hood
SAHI 01 P098	6/81	215	Bathroom; south wall, baseboard, upper molding
SAHI 01 P099	6/81	215	Bathroom; floorboards beneath doorway saddle
SAHI 01 P100	6/81	214	South Bedroom; east wall, former closet doorway, back side of surround, corner block
SAHI 01 P101	6/81	106	Kitchen; hot-water tank base
SAHI 01 P102	6/81	214	South Bedroom; east wall, doorway to 215, panel molding
SAHI 01 P103	6/81	106	Kitchen; north wall, sink backsplash
SAHI 01 P104	6/81	214	South Bedroom; south wall behind baseboard
SAHI 01 P105	6/81	214	South Bedroom; south wall, baseboard, upper molding edge
SAHI 01 P106	6/81	203	Gate Room; floor near east doorway
SAHI 01 P107	6/81	203	Gate Room, north wall, doorway, right jamb
SAHI 01 P108	6/81	203	Gate Room; north wall, door, lower panel
SAHI 01 P109	6/81	203	Gate Room; south wall, baseboard fascia
SAHI 01 P110	6/81	203	Gate Room; west wall, south window, left jamb
SAHI 01 P111	6/81	203	Gate Room; northeast wall, fireplace, inner right stile
SAHI 01 P112	6/81	214	South Bedroom; south wall, east window, left jamb
SAHI 01 P113	6/81	214	South Bedroom; south wall, east window, sill molding
SAHI 01 P114	6/81	214	South Bedroom; south wall, baseboard fascia
SAHI 01 P115	6/81	214	South Bedroom; east wall, fireplace, left edge of mantel
SAHI 01 P116			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P117	6/81	106	Kitchen; stove (range) hood
SAHI 01 P118	6/81	214	South Bedroom; east wall, former closet doorway, right jamb
SAHI 01 P119	6/81	214	South Bedroom; east wall, former closet doorway, right corner block
SAHI 01 P120	6/81	214	South Bedroom; east wall, former closet door, rail
SAHI 01 P121	6/81	214	South Bedroom; east wall, former closet door, panel molding
SAHI 01 P122	3/78	214	South Bedroom; west wall, doorway, upper panel of door
SAHI 01 P123	3/78	214	South Bedroom; west wall, doorway, left jamb
SAHI 01 P124	3/78	214	South Bedroom; west wall, doorway, behind door stop
SAHI 01 P125	3/78	214	South Bedroom; west wall, doorway, inner door stop
SAHI 01 P126			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P127	6/81	214	South Bedroom; east wall, fireplace, upper mantel gallery
SAHI 01 P128	6/81	214	South Bedroom; east wall, fireplace, panel molding
SAHI 01 P129	6/81	214	South Bedroom; east wall, behind mantel
SAHI 01 P130	6/81	106	Kitchen; west wall, lead pipe
SAHI 01 P131	6/81	214	South Bedroom; east wall, fireplace, plaster behind mantel
SAHI 01 P132	6/81	214	South Bedroom; east wall, fireplace, rear mantel shelf
SAHI 01 P133	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; overmantel
SAHI 01 P134	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; fireplace, inner surround edge
SAHI 01 P135	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; baseboard upper molding
SAHI 01 P136	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; fireplace, wall behind over mantel
SAHI 01 P137	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; fireplace, wall behind over mantel
SAHI 01 P138	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; fireplace, wall behind over mantel

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Location of Extraction</u>
SAHI 01 P139	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; fireplace, wall adjacent to left stile
SAHI 01 P140	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; north wall, east window, sill molding
SAHI 01 P141	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; north wall, east window, wall behind sill
SAHI 01 P142	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; northeast wall, corner bead
SAHI 01 P143	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; northeast wall, plaster against corner bead
SAHI 01 P144	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; north wall, wall behind bookcase
SAHI 01 P145	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; entrance door, surround, top edge
SAHI 01 P146	6/81	203	Gate Room; north wall, doorway to 204, door
SAHI 01 P147	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; south wall, doorway to 203, door
SAHI 01 P148	6/81	204	Master Bedroom; south wall, doorway, inner rebate
SAHI 01 P149	6/81	203	Gate Room; north wall, doorway, door panel molding
SAHI 01 P150	6/81	203	Gate Room; west wall, south window sill
SAHI 01 P151	6/81	203	Gate Room; west wall, south window sill, molding edge
SAHI 01 P152	6/81	203	Gate Room; closet wall (northeast wall)
SAHI 01 P153	3/78	214	South Bedroom; west wall, doorway to 216, door
SAHI 01 P154	6/81	203	Gate Room; north wall, plaster above doorway
SAHI 01 P155	6/81	203	Gate Room; northeast wall, wooden corner bead
SAHI 01 P156	6/81	203	Gate Room; south wall inside closet
SAHI 01 P157	6/81	216	Nursery; east wall, doorway, door facing 214
SAHI 01 P158	6/81	216	Nursery; east wall, doorway, right jamb
SAHI 01 P159	6/81	216	Nursery; north-wall closet, north wall
SAHI 01 P160	6/81	216	Nursery; north-wall closet, ceiling
SAHI 01 P161	6/81	216	Nursery; south wall, concealed original finish plaster (left of crawl space)
SAHI 01 P162	6/81	216	Nursery; wall
SAHI 01 P163	6/81	216	Nursery; south wall, plaster behind ca.-1905 crawl space doorway frame
SAHI 01 P164			Unknown
SAHI 01 P165			Unknown
SAHI 01 P166	6/81	214	South Bedroom; east wall, doorway to 215, corner block
SAHI 01 P167	6/81	208	Double Guest Room; east wall, closet doorway surround
SAHI 01 P168			Unknown
SAHI 01 P169			Unknown
SAHI 01 P170			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P171			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P172			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P173			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P174			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P175			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P176			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P177			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P178			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P179			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P180			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P181			[exterior paint sample]

Sample
Number

Date

Room

Location of Extraction

Sample Number	Date	Room	Location of Extraction
SAHI 01 P182			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P183			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P184			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P185			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P186			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P187			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P188			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P189			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P190			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P191			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P192			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P193			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P194			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P195			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P196			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P197			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P198			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P199			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P200			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P201			[restored 1982]
SAHI 01 P202	6/81	201	Second-Story Hall; west arch console, east plaster arch console (no polychrome)
SAHI 01 P203	6/81	201	Second-Story Hall; east end, under rear stairway [arch under back staircase, concealed behind wainscoting]
SAHI 01 P204	6/81	201	Second-Story Hall; west end, area behind arch corner guard
SAHI 01 P205	6/81	209	Main Bathroom; behind marble backsplash (on original plaster behind sink)
SAHI 01 P206	6/81	303	Gun Room; east wall, left of fireplace
SAHI 01 P207	6/81	303	Gun Room; south wall, behind fireplace bench (original finish - never repainted)
SAHI 01 P208	6/81	106	Kitchen; north wall, water pipe brackets
SAHI 01 P209a	6/81	106	Kitchen; wall and fireplace brick
SAHI 01 P210	6/81	106	Kitchen; north wall, wood pipe board above sink
SAHI 01 P211	8/87	105	Pantry; lower south wall near Kitchen
SAHI 01 P212	8/87	105	Pantry; doorway to 109, bead molding of east side of frame
SAHI 01 P213	8/87	105	Pantry; closet west of sink, back wall
SAHI 01 P214	8/87	105	Pantry; doorway to 109, east jamb
SAHI 01 P215	8/87	105	Pantry; north wall, left bracket under sink
SAHI 01 P216	8/87	106	Kitchen; west wall, doorway to 105, north jamb where swinging door was removed
SAHI 01 P217	8/87	106	Kitchen; fireplace wall, original plaster under hood
SAHI 01 P218	8/87	106	Kitchen; fireplace wall, north side above hood
SAHI 01 P220	8/87	106	Kitchen; north wall, hole to right of east window behind plasterboard
SAHI 01 P221	8/87	106	Kitchen; north wall, wainscot under sink

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Location of Extraction</u>
SAHI 01 P222	8/87	106	Kitchen; north wall, pipe brackets over sink
SAHI 01 P223	8/87	106	Kitchen; north wall, water pipe, T-valve over sink
SAHI 01 P224	8/87	106	Kitchen; north wall, backsplash over sink
SAHI 01 P106	8/87	106	Kitchen; north wall, pipe boards over sink
SAHI 01 P226	8/87	106	Kitchen; east wall, hot-water tank
SAHI 01 P227	8/87	106	Kitchen; east wall, hot-water tank base
SAHI 01 P228	8/87	106	Kitchen; closet interior, doorway frame, bead molding
SAHI 01 P229	8/87	106	Kitchen; closet interior, doorway, door panel
SAHI 01 P230	8/87	105	Pantry; north wall inside closet to left of sink
SAHI 01 P231		105	Pantry; ceiling inside closet to left of sink
SAHI 01 P232	8/87	105	Pantry; east wall, to right of doorway to 106
SAHI 01 P233		105	Pantry; doorway to 106, south jamb
SAHI 01 P234	8/87	105	Pantry; east wall, wainscot cap to right of doorway to 106
SAHI 01 P235	8/87	107	Staff Kitchen; former porch area, east intrados of arch
SAHI 01 P236		107	Staff Kitchen, former porch area, east wall, bricks below molding
SAHI 01 P237	8/87	107	Staff Kitchen; former porch area, east intrados of arch, molding below dentil
SAHI 01 P238	8/87	107	Staff Kitchen; former porch area, east intrados of arch, dentil
SAHI 01 P239		107	Staff Kitchen; former porch area, north wall near spring of arch
SAHI 01 P240	8/87	107	Staff Kitchen; former porch area, doorway to 106, ghost of lock on jamb
SAHI 01 P241	8/87	107	Staff Kitchen; former porch area, doorway to 106, jamb
SAHI 01 P242	8/87	107	Staff Kitchen; doorway jamb inside refrigerator closet
SAHI 01 P243	8/87	107	Staff Kitchen; west wall inside refrigerator closet,
SAHI 01 P244	8/87	107	Staff Kitchen; north wall inside refrigerator closet, window sill
SAHI 01 P245	8/87	107	Staff Kitchen; doorway frame inside refrigerator closet, north side
SAHI 01 P246	8/87	107	Staff Kitchen; doorway to 108, jamb
SAHI 01 P247	8/87	107	Staff Kitchen; doorway to 108, door panel
SAHI 01 P248	8/87	108a	Laundry; west wall inside closet
SAHI 01 P249	8/87	108a	Laundry; closet shelf
SAHI 01 P250	8/87	108	Laundry; west wall, fireplace bricks
SAHI 01 P251			[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P252		107	Staff Kitchen; foundation wall, east arch impost molding
SAHI 01 P253	9/87		[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P254	9/87	107	Staff Kitchen; west wall under cabinet
SAHI 01 P255	9/87		[exterior paint sample]
SAHI 01 P256	9/87	213	Alice's Bedroom; closet, west wall near doorway, under electric wall plate
SAHI 01 P257	9/87	009	Basement; stairway area, frame of upper window
SAHI 01 P258	9/87	009	Basement; lower west wall, to left of doorway
SAHI 01 P259	9/87	009	Basement; stairway area, lower window sill
SAHI 01 P260	9/87	109	Rear Hall; to right of doorway to basement
SAHI 01 P261		107	Staff Kitchen; west wall, doorway to 106, door panel molding

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Location of Extraction</u>
SAHI 01 P262	9/87	107	Staff Kitchen; east wall, doorway to refrigerator closet, door panel
SAHI 01 P236	9/87	201	Second-Story Hall; west end, south impost of arch
SAHI 01 P264	9/87	202	West Staircase Hall; lower wall below stairway
SAHI 01 P265	9/87	202	West Staircase Hall; south wall between floor of 301 and stairway handrail
SAHI 01 P266	9/87	203	Gate Room; east wall, corner bead to right of doorway
SAHI 01 P267	9/87	204	Master Bedroom; pass-through closet to 205, top edge of built in drawers
SAHI 01 P268	9/87	204	Master Bedroom; east wall, to left of fireplace
SAHI 01 P269	9/87	204	Master Bedroom; east wall, register grille
SAHI 01 P270	9/87	204	Master Bedroom; south wall of pass-through closet to 205
SAHI 01 P271	9/87	204	Master Bedroom; fireplace surround
SAHI 01 P272	9/87	205	Dressing Room; west wall inside closet
SAHI 01 P273	9/87	208	Double Guest Room; wall inside pass-through closet
SAHI 01 P274	9/87	211	Boy's Room; fireplace brick
SAHI 01 P275	9/87	211	Boy's Room; east wall, dropped picture molding
SAHI 01 P276	9/87	212	Quentin's Hideaway
SAHI 01 P277	9/87	212	Quentin's Hideaway; west wall to right of doorway
SAHI 01 P278	9/87	213	Alice's Bedroom; north wall, near corner bead
SAHI 01 P279	9/87	213	Alice's Bedroom; northeast corner bead, under wallpaper
SAHI 01 P280	9/87	216	Nursery; south wall, to right of closet doorway
a and b			
SAHI 01 P281	9/87	217	Second-Story Rear Hall; 50 inches to right of doorway to 211
SAHI 01 P282	9/87	217	Second-Story Rear Hall; lower wall to right of doorway to 211
SAHI 01 P283	9/87	217	Second-Story Rear Hall, pipe plate to right of wall lamp
SAHI 01 P284	9/87	217	Second-Story Rear Hall; north wall of stair to third story, above horizontal plaster bead
SAHI 01 P285	9/87	217	Second-Story Rear Hall; wall to right of doorway to 213
SAHI 01 P286		217	Second-Story Rear Hall; plaster bead to right of stairway to third story
SAHI 01 P287		217	Second-Story Rear Hall; wall to left of doorway to 210 and to right of stairway to third story
SAHI 01 P289		301	Third-Story Hall; west wall, doorway to 305, left corner block
SAHI 01 P288	9/87	301	Third-Story Hall; south wall, baseboard to right of doorway to 310
SAHI 01 P290	9/87	301	Third-Story Hall; west wall, baseboard to left of doorway to 305
SAHI 01 P291	9/87	301	Third-Story Hall; west wall, to left of doorway to 305
SAHI 01 P292	9/87	301	Third-Story Hall; south wall, near doorway to 305
SAHI 01 P293		301	Third-Story Hall; north wall, to right of doorway to 305
SAHI 01 P294	9/87	301	Third-Story Hall; west wall, baseboard to right of doorway to 305
SAHI 01 P295		301	Third-Story Hall; north wall, baseboard to left of doorway to 308

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Location of Extraction</u>
SAHI 01 P296	9/87	301	Third-Story Hall; south wall, lower panel of doorway to 312
SAHI 01 P297	9/87	301	Third-Story Hall; doorway to 302, left plinth block
SAHI 01 P298	9/87	301	Third-Story Hall; north wall, to right of doorway to 307
SAHI 01 P299	9/87	301	Third-Story hall; north wall, baseboard to right of doorway to 307
SAHI 01 P300		301	Third-Story Hall; passage to maids' rooms, east lower wall
SAHI 01 P301	9/87	302	East Maid's Room; baseboard, small southeast corner
SAHI 01 P302	9/87	302	East Maid's Room; plaster and 1968 paper
SAHI 01 P303	9/87	302	East Maid's Room; south wall, west window
SAHI 01 P304	9/87	302	East Maid's Room; wall, southeast corner
SAHI 01 P305	9/87	302	East Maid's Room; baseboard of new (1968) west wall near doorway
SAHI 01 P306	9/87	302	East Maid's Room; south wall, radiator
SAHI 01 P307	9/87	303	West Maid's Room; entrance doorway, left plinth block
SAHI 01 P308	9/87	303	West Maid's Room; baseboard to left of entrance doorway
SAHI 01 P309	9/87	303	West Maid's Room; south wall, west window frame
SAHI 01 P310	9/87	303	West Maid's Room; closet hook board
SAHI 01 P311	9/87	303	West Maid's Room; closet, vertical sheathing of pipe chase, northwest corner
SAHI 01 P312	9/87	211	Boy's Room; yellow paint on exposed wall behind bookcase
SAHI 01 P313	9/87	304	Linen Closet; north wall
SAHI 01 P314	9/87	304	Linen Closet; north wall, baseboard to left of doorway
SAHI 01 P315		304	Linen Closet; east wall, near cabinets
SAHI 01 P316	9/87	306	T.R. Jr.'s Room; north wall, window sill
SAHI 01 P317	9/87	306	T.R.Jr.'s Room; east wall, doorway to 301, north plinth block
SAHI 01 P318		306	T.R.Jr.'s Room; east wall, doorway to 301, lower panel of door
SAHI 01 P319	9/87	307	School Room; south wall, baseboard
SAHI 01 P320	9/87	307	School Room; south wall, doorway to 301, east plinth block
SAHI 01 P321	9/87	307	School Room; west wall, baseboard
SAHI 01 P322	9/87	307	School Room; north wall, window sill
SAHI 01 P323	9/87	307	School Room; wall in northwest corner
SAHI 01 P324	9/87	307	School Room; original south wall behind low-voltage plate to right of doorway
SAHI 01 P325		307	School Room; doorway, east plinth block
SAHI 01 P327	9/87	309	Cook's Room; east wall, frame of triangular window
SAHI 01 P328	9/87	309	Cook's Room; east wall, near triangular window
SAHI 01 P326	9/87	309	Cook's Room; north wall, upper northeast corner near window
SAHI 01 P329	9/87	310	Sewing Room; right side of doorway frame, behind shelf
SAHI 01 P330	9/87	310	Sewing Room; northwest corner near shelf
SAHI 01 P331	9/87	310	Sewing Room; front edge of shelf, north wall near doorway
SAHI 01 P332	9/87	310	Sewing Room; west wall, baseboard near and behind electric wall plate

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Location of Extraction</u>
SAHI 01 P333	9/87	310	Sewing Room; east wall, to left of closet doorway, under wallpaper
SAHI 01 P334	9/87	310	Sewing Room; east wall, triangular window frame
SAHI 01 P335	9/87	311	Trunk Room; west wall, baseboard near doorway
SAHI 01 P336	9/87	311	Trunk Room; floor, southeast end
SAHI 01 P337	9/87	301	Third-Story Hall; east wall, lower part near doorway to 310
SAHI 01 P338	8/87	306	TR Jr.'s Room; south wall, baseboard
SAHI 01 P339	8/87	109	Rear Hall; east wall, first landing of stairway

APPENDIX G.
MORTAR ANALYSIS

Mortar analysis at the Theodore Roosevelt Home has been performed by the National Park Service on an as-needed basis, for preservation and restoration purposes. Consequently, mortar samples have been extracted and analyzed over a range of time from circa 1976 to the present. Data at the Building Conservation Center (BCB) of the Northeast Cultural Resources Center (NECRC) consists primarily of a card file documenting mortar samples that have been extracted to date; some of these have been analyzed; others have not, depending on the requirements of a given project at the time. Individual samples can be retrieved as necessary for future projects.

For descriptions of certain locations where masonry and mortar are discussed in the foregoing text, see "Foundations"; "Porches and Balconies"; "Chimneys"; and "Walls and Exterior Details, First Story."

All mortar samples listed here are stored at the BCB.

List of Mortar Samples Extracted from Theodore Roosevelt Home

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
SAHI 01 M01	5/76	Porte-cochere, main house; outer stone wall
SAHI 01 M02	9/87	North elevation, bay window of Trophy Room; exposed brick foundation
SAHI 01 M03	9/87	West exterior elev., foundation at ground level, Trophy Room
SAHI 01 M04	9/87	North ext. elevation rear; brick below kitchen window sill
SAHI 01 M05	9/87	East elevation rear porch pier; under denticulated molding
SAHI 01 M06	9/87	North foundation wall above piazza deck
SAHI 01 M07	9/87	North elevation, rear foundation wall below kitchen window
SAHI 01 M08	9/87	Rear enclosed service porch [Do not test; see paint sample SAHI 01 P254]
SAHI 01 M09	9/87	Rear enclosed service porch [Do not test; see paint sample SAHI 01 P252]
SAHI 01 M10	9/87	Denticulated molding from pier of east rear porch; [Do not test; transferred to artifact storage]
SAHI 01 M11	9/87	Brick foundation wall below kitchen window
SAHI 01 M12	9/87	Brick siding; Trophy Room, east exterior elevation, lower wall

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VIII. ADDENDA: ACTIVITY SINCE 1988

ADDENDUM A.
EXTERIOR WORK

- A1. Summary of Exterior Work (1987-1997)**

- A2. Correspondence Concerning
Exterior Painting, 1995-**

Addendum A1.

Summary of Exterior Work (1987-1997)

- 1988-90 Restoration and stabilization of the TR Home. Included repointing of brickwork mortar in weakened areas of exterior walls (water table) and chimney. Chimney and skirt at base of wall were repainted. Chimneys were sealed and rehabilitated; new caps and screens were installed. Specifications IFB-NARO-1-0040 by project architect David Bittermann, BCB/CRC, May 31, 1990.
- 1989 Repair of northeast roofline gutter of TR Home.
- 1991 Repair and repainting of piazza. Deck boards removed and replaced and repaint as needed (1" by 3-1/2" tongue-and-groove fir). Cracks filled and column repainted. End of rail restored and stabilized; pedestals anchored. All of decking repainted.
- 1992-94 Repair and repainting of basement bulkhead doorway and sections of all three porches. Existing deteriorated wood components of the bulkhead and trim were replaced.
- Replacement of deck treads and storm windows. Portions of the piazza deck used daily by the public were stabilized and preserved. Rotted deck boards were replaced in kind with full-length boards that were back-primed. The complete piazza was repainted. Storm windows were treated; all lumber and joints were back-primed.
- Replacement of staff entrance stairway at TR Home. Rotted treads, risers, and stair jacks replaced and repainted, using treated lumber in places where material came in contact with the ground; all new lumber was to be back-primed.
- 1995- Exterior painting and repair at Sagamore Hill NHS. TR Home was repainted in existing historic colors. Specifications by Richard Crisson, project architect; project coordinator was Tom Ballos, BCB/CRC Exhibit Specialist. Included painting of Trophy Room chimney, not formerly painted. Also included the removal of the exterior water gong for the sprinkler system; monitoring of the system was transferred to the Faraday panels. See Addendum A2 for more information.

Addendum A2.

Correspondence Concerning
Exterior Painting, 1995-

- *Revised Task Directive and Scope of Work,
"Exterior Painting at Sagamore Hill NHS,"
February 28, 1995*
- *Task Directive and Scope of Work,
"Phase II Exterior Painting at Sagamore Hill NHS,"
July 24, 1995*
- *Memorandum, "Review of Paint Colors
for Exterior of Sagamore Hill,"
July 26, 1995*



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
North Atlantic Region
Cultural Resources Center
Boott Cotton Mills Museum
400 Foot of John Street
Lowell, Massachusetts 01852-1195

REC'D MAR 2 1995

IN REPLY REFER TO:

February 28, 1995

H30(NAR-CRC)

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, SAHI

From: Manager, Cultural Resources Center

Through: Supervisor, BCB/CRC

Subject: Revised Task Directive and Scope of Work for the referenced project titled:
"Exterior Painting at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site"

We have received your comments regarding the draft Task Directive and Scope of Work for the above project. We are enclosing the revised document for your review. Please annotate with any additional comments and sign and return it to the Cultural Resources Center as soon as possible.

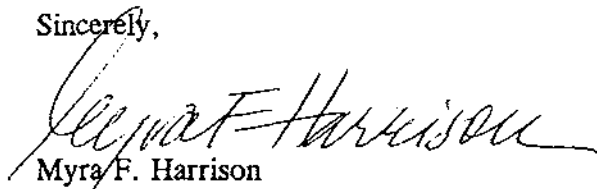
In acknowledgement of your concerns, we are aware that the original paint under the ca. 1985 latex coating, is lead-based. Our preliminary estimate includes partial lead-paint removal, protection of workers, and safe disposal. We do not anticipate sanding to bare wood since this treatment would remove some of the historic paint that is fully adhered to the wood and would add considerable cost to the project. We are also aware of the deteriorated sections of the piazza and porches. We intend to repair, replace, and/or consolidate as is appropriate for a preservation project. The work will be executed by an experienced exhibit specialist working closely with an experienced historical architect. Priorities, exact details, and methodology will be determined after the conceptual scope of work is agreed upon and once the final estimate is determined.

The revised scope of work includes the repair and preparation for painting all presently painted wood and masonry surfaces. You requested that we include additional items of work: such as repairing, preparing, and painting the Ice House and flag pole; investigate the structural deficiency of the rear porch and repair the structural failure; remove the water gong and repair the brick and plaster masonry; repair and replace miscellaneous roof wood shingles; repair and/or redesign the front leaders and gutters as they impact the existing piazza; and replace the historic front door threshold. Although these work items are outside the project directive, and the painting project is already underfunded (as confirmed by the preliminary cost estimates prepared by the exhibit specialist and the historical architect), Steve Spaulding will discuss them with the one-year program committee in order to seek additional funding.

We expect most of the painting work will be done by contract. We anticipate, however, that the repair, preparation, and priming work will be executed by our day-labor crew, with participation by your staff. This will also permit us to carefully monitor costs. Depending on the availability of resources and the progress of the work, some or all of these extra work items may be accomplished as part of the overall project.

As you know, we have a BCB exhibit specialist ready to start as soon as we receive the necessary approvals. You may use the project description contained in the attached scope of work to prepare the Section 106 form in order to expedite the compliance process. Please call BCB Supervisor Stephen Spaulding at 508/970-5127 should have additional general questions, or Historical Architect Richard Crisson at 508/970-5130 for specific architectural questions. Thank you once again for your thoughtful review of the draft copy and for your comments.

Sincerely,



Myra F. Harrison

cc: Associate RD McIntosh, P&RM/NAR
Assistant RD Gall, CRMD/NAR
Regional Historical Architect Barlow, CRMD/NAR
Senior Exhibit Specialist Fortin, BCB/CRC
Architectural Conservator Carden, BCB/CRC
Historical Architect Crisson, BCB-CRC

CLASS "B" ESTIMATE [DRAFT]

PROJECT NAME: PAINT MAIN HOUSE, SAGAMORE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
 PROJECT TYPE: DAY LABOR & CONTRACT WORK - ESTIMATING WORKSHEET

PAGE: 1 OF 1
 DATE: 2/15/95

NOTE: ESTIMATE ASSUMES THAT THE WORK WILL BE EXECUTED BY NPS DAY-LABOR, AND BY CONTRACT. NPS LABOR FIGURES CALCULATED AT STANDARD GOVERNMENT WAGE RATES, PLUS A 22% OVERHEAD; CONTRACT LABOR FIGURES CALCULATED USING DAVIS BACON WAGES, PLUS A 20% OVERHEAD & PROFIT; PER DIEM AND TRAVEL ARE SEPARATE.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S HOUSE, SAGAMORE HILL, IS A LARGE WOOD-SHINGLE AND BRICK-MASONRY HOUSE BUILT IN 1885. THE EXTERIOR OF THE HOUSE WAS LAST PAINTED IN 1985 AND NOW SHOWS SOME DETERIORATION. THE INTENT OF THE PROJECT WILL BE TO REPAIR AND/OR REPLACE EXTERIOR WOOD ELEMENTS, AND TO PREPARE, SAND, AND PRIME ALL PAINTED FEATURES. THE EXTERIOR WILL BE PAINTED BY A SEPARATE CONTRACT WITH COLORS THAT REPLICATE THE 1905-10 APPEARANCE. INTERIOR WORK IS NOT PART OF THIS ONE-YEAR PROJECT, EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN FY '95.

<u>WORK/COST ITEM:</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>CONTRACT</u>	<u>ESTIMATE</u>
1. GEN. COND. & SITE WORK - INCL. DUMP/DISPOSAL, & LEAD-PAINT REMOVAL		750		
2. REPAIR EAST PORCH: (1/2 WK = 20 HRS) (NPS EXH. SPEC. & CARP. @ \$40/HR.)	1600	350		
3. REPAIR PIAZZA-EAST & WEST: (4 WKS = 160 HRS) (NPS EXH. SPEC. & CARP. @ \$40/HR.)	6400	400		
4. REPAIR 2ND FL. WEST PORCHES (2): (1 WK = 40 HRS) (NPS EXH. SPEC. & CARP. @ \$40/HR.)	3200	300		
5. REPAIR MILLWORK (ALL ELEVATIONS): (4 WKS = 160 HRS) (NPS EXH. SPEC. & CARP. @ \$40/HR.)	6400	400		
6. FINISH CARPENTRY - INCL. SASH, AND STORM WINDOWS: (1 WK = 40 HRS) (NPS EXH. SPEC. & CARP. @ 40/HR.)	3200	300		
7. FINISH CARPENTRY - INCL. BLINDS: (4 WKS = 160 HRS) (NPS EXH. SPEC. & CARP. @ 40/HR.)	6400	250		
8. MASONRY POINTING: (1 DAY = 10 HRS) (NPS EXH. SPEC. & CARP. @ 40/HR.)	400	<u>100</u>		
9. PAINTING (ALL ELEVATIONS): (CLASS C - CONTRACT -16,800SF)			<u>43700</u>	
10. ARCH. SUPERV./ADMIN. SUPPORT:	1212			
SUBTOTAL - LABOR:	<u>28812</u>			
LABOR OVERHEAD - NPS @ 22%:	6338			
NPS TRAVEL & PER DIEM (180/DAY, 750/WK):	16388			
NPS TRANSPORTATION, RENTAL & MILEAGE:	<u>3450</u>			
<u>SUBTOTAL - LABOR, MATERIAL & CONTRACT:</u>	<u>54988</u>	<u>2850</u>	<u>43700</u>	

TASK DIRECTIVE

Building Conservation Branch
Cultural Resources Center
Division of Cultural Resources Management

Project Title: Exterior Painting at Sagamore Hill N.H.S.
Park: Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (SAHI)
Funding:
Prepared By: Richard C. Crisson, Historical Architect
Organization: Building Conservation Branch (BCB),
Cultural Resources Center (CRC)
Date: February 1995

I. Introduction, Project Background, and Goals:

- The exterior of President Theodore Roosevelt's House, Sagamore Hill, was last painted by contract with contract documents prepared by this office in 1985. The exterior now shows evidence of deterioration, with some wood elements needing repairs and/or replacement and extensive preparation, sanding, and priming before they can be repainted. The house was last painted with colors that were color-matched to replicate the colors used by Theodore Roosevelt during the last years of his presidency. The same gray and salmon color will be used again.
- Extensive deterioration has been photographically documented, notably in relation to siding, trim, porch and piazza railings, windows and sashes, storm windows, and doors and frames. It has also been identified by park staff and during recent site visits by BCB exhibit specialists.
- In response to these concerns, building preservation, and related safety issues, the preservation work will be accomplished by a BCB day-labor crew and the painting work by a separate contract. Due to restricted funding, the work will be prioritized, with some funding set aside for the contract portion of the work. In order to accomplish the work, a crew directed by a BCB exhibit specialist and supervised by a BCB historical architect will execute portions of the work requiring repairs and replacement, followed by preparation and priming. Contract documents prepared by a BCB historical architect will be required for sanding, preparing, priming, and painting by the contractor.
- If budget permits, the following work items will be considered: repair, prepare, and paint the Ice House and flag pole; investigate the structural deficiency of the rear porch and complete repairs; remove the water gong and repair the brick and plaster wall; repair and replace miscellaneous wood shingles; repair and/or redesign the front leaders and gutters; and replace the front door threshold.

II. Tasks to be Accomplished, Products to be Delivered, and Performance Schedule:

● **Repairing, Preparing, and Priming Work:**

1. Specified items of work that can be removed (such as exterior window blinds, storm windows, and doors) shall be carefully removed, tagged, numbered, and temporarily stored; the items will be repaired and/or consolidated, sanded, prepared, glazed, and primed in accordance with the prioritized and approved schedule.
2. Specified items of work that will remain in place (such as porch and piazza railings, balustrades, wood trim, door and window frames, shingle siding, and painted brick) will be repaired, consolidated and/or replaced, sanded, prepared, and primed in accordance with the prioritized and approved schedule.
3. Specified items work that were previously removed, will be painted and reinstalled in their specific original locations; specified items of work that remained in place will be painted; both types will be executed in accordance with the prioritized and approved schedule.

III. Section 106 Compliance Required of Park:

● The work is intended to be preservation in nature. Compliance is required to execute the work described in the Task Directive and Scope of Work; the park will prepare the 106 form.

IV. Major Participants and Their Roles and Responsibilities:

● For the Park: Superintendent Vidal Martinez shall delegate Park personnel to assist with coordinating on-site activities, and to serve as liaison with the Project Architect, the Exhibit Specialist, and the Contractor.

● For the Cultural Resources Center: Building Conservation Branch Supervisor Stephen Spaulding will provide general managerial support for the project. Historical Architect Richard C. Crisson will provide overall design and architectural support for the work executed by contract and by the day-labor crew under the day-to-day supervision of the BCB Exhibit Specialist. Architectural Conservator Marie Carden may assist by providing assistance that requires paint analysis. Administrative Officer Linda Conte will provide administrative services.

● For the Region: The Cultural Resources Program staff will identify and recommend resolutions for any 106 compliance issue, and provide professional support as needed.

● Reviewing Parties for pre-construction, progress meetings, and final inspection:

● SAHI- Superintendent, Chief of Maintenance, and others designated by the Superintendent.

● CRC - BCB Branch Supervisor, Historical Architect, and Exhibit Specialist.

V. Special Considerations and/or Constraints:

●From the CRC's Perspective: In order to enable the BCB to meet its schedule, Park review of any submittals should be accomplished within five (5) business days of receipt. Day-labor work will be scheduled after the approval of the Task Directive and Scope of Work. Contract work will follow the day-labor work.

●From the Park's Perspective: Sagamore Hill is a National Historic Site of national significance and access must be coordinated by the Park, by appointment only; proposed work shall minimize disruption of any park activity; pre-construction meetings will provide additional information at the appropriate stage of work.

VI. Recommended By:

Cynthia F. Harrison 3/1/95
Manager, Cultural Resources Center Date

Regional Historical Architect, CRMD Date

VII. Approved By:

Tudal Martinez 3/02/95
Superintendent, Sagamore Hill NHS Date

Assistant Regional Director, CRM Date

SCOPE OF WORK

EXTERIOR PAINT AND REPAIR AT SAGAMORE HILL

Summary Conditions

I. INTRODUCTION

●Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (SAHI) is located in Oyster Bay (Long Island), New York. The site preserves former President Theodore Roosevelt's house. It is a large, 3-1/2 story wood-framed Victorian structure built in 1885 and modified by President Roosevelt. This historic house museum is property of the National Park Service (NPS), and is administered by the Superintendent.

●The exterior of President Theodore Roosevelt's House, Sagamore Hill, was last painted by contract with contract documents prepared by this office in 1985. The exterior now shows evidence of deterioration, with some wood elements needing repairs and extensive preparation, sanding, and priming before they can be repainted. The house was last painted with colors that were color-matched to replicate the colors used by Theodore Roosevelt during the last years of his presidency. The same gray and salmon color scheme will be used once again.

II. PROJECT SUMMARY

●Extensive deterioration of various architectural elements has been photographically documented--notably the siding, trim, porch and piazza railings, windows and sashes, storm windows, and doors and frames. This was noted by park staff and during recent site visits by BCB exhibit specialists. Paint analysis at the CRC has confirmed that remaining layers of pre-1985 paint contain lead. In response to these concerns, building preservation, and related safety issues, the work will be accomplished by a combination of day-labor and contract, ensuring that the work is done to meet or exceed preservation and safety standards. Due to limited funding, however, the work will have to be prioritized; part of the allocated money will be set aside to cover the contract portion of the work.

●In order to accomplish the work, a crew directed by a BCB exhibit specialist and supervised by a BCB historical architect will execute portions of the work requiring repairs and replacement, followed by preparation and priming. Contract documents prepared by a BCB historical architect will be executed to allow for the final application of paint by an outside contractor.

●If budget permits, the following work items that were not in the original project directive will be considered: repair, prepare, and paint the Ice House and flag pole; investigate the structural deficiency of the rear porch and complete repairs; remove the water gong and repair the brick and plaster wall; repair and replace miscellaneous wood shingles; repair and/or redesign the front leaders and gutters; and replace the front door threshold. Work required for these items will be performed to the same standards identified in the work described in the following Detailed Scope of Work.

III. DETAILED SCOPE OF WORK

●The work described in this Scope of Work includes, but is not necessarily limited to repairing, preparing, and priming work:

1. Specified items of work that can be removed (such as exterior window blinds, storm windows, and doors) shall be carefully removed, tagged, numbered, and temporarily stored; the items will be repaired and/or consolidated, sanded, prepared, glazed, and primed in accordance with the prioritized and approved schedule.
2. Specified items of work that will remain in place (such as piazza and porch railings, balustrades, and wood trim, door and window frames, shingle siding, and painted brick) will be repaired, consolidated and/or replaced, sanded, prepared, and primed in accordance with the prioritized and approved schedule.
3. Any specified work item that is removed will be painted and reinstalled in its specific and original location; any specified work item that remains in place will be painted; both categories of work will be executed in accordance with the prioritized and approved schedule. Appropriate measures will be taken to remove and dispose of lead-paint debris with methods that protect the life and health of visitors, workers, and park staff.

●The project location is at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, 20 Sagamore Hill Road, Oyster Bay (Long Island), New York 11771. The Superintendent's telephone number is (516) 922-4788.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Scheduling:

●The work described is anticipated to be executed by day-labor, consisting of a preservation team led by a BCB Exhibit Specialist. Architectural investigation and construction will be supervised by a BCB Historical Architect, with assistance from a BCB Architectural Conservator. Assuming that the Task Directive and compliance issues are approved shortly, the work is scheduled for FY'95.

Meetings:

●The Contractor, Exhibit Specialist, Project Architect, and Contracting Officer (or designated representative) shall be required to attend a minimum of two (2) meetings at SAHI, with designated key persons representing interested parties:

1. Pre-Construction Meeting.
2. Final Inspection.

●At the request of the park or the Contracting Officer (or designated representative), other meetings may be scheduled on site and during construction.

Cost Estimate:

●The amount allocated for this project is \$100,000. Day-labor work is estimated at \$60,000 and the painting contract is estimated at \$40,000. A preliminary estimate has been prepared, but a Class C construction estimate will be prepared after the Task Directive and Scope of Work are approved. The project cost will be carefully monitored by the BCB, in anticipation of accomplishing additional identified work items.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

North Atlantic Region
Cultural Resources Center
Boott Cotton Mills Museum
400 Foot of John Street
Lowell, Massachusetts 01852-1195

IN REPLY REFER TO:

July 24, 1995

H30(NAR-CRC)

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, SAHI

From: Manager, Cultural Resources Center

Subject: Task Directive for Project Titled:
"Phase II Exterior Painting at Sagamore Hill NHS"

Attached for your review is the draft Task Directive for the referenced project. Please annotate the document with your comments and sign and return it to the Cultural Resources Center within five days of receipt.

Assuming that the enclosed document meets your approval, we anticipate no delays in having the BCB day-labor crew proceed with the work that was started as part of Phase I Exterior Painting. As you will note, the government estimate exceeds the available funding, and an effort has been made to prioritize and monitor the work in anticipation that the entire project as described in the Task Directive can be accomplished; any other suggestion from you will be greatly appreciated.

Please call BCB Chief Stephen Spaulding at 508/970-5127 should you have any general questions; Project Manager Lawrence Sorli at 508/970-5129 should you have any scheduling or finance question; and Historical Architect Richard Crisson at 508/970-5130 for specific architectural questions. Thank you once again for your continued assistance and support on this project.

Sincerely,


Myra F. Harrison

cc: Chief Stephen Spaulding, BCB/CRC
Project Manager Lawrence Sorli, BCB/CRC
Historical Architect Richard Crisson, BCB/CRC
Team Coordinator Larry Gall, Stewardship & Partnership, NESSO
Associate Field Director Bob McIntosh, Research, Planning & Resources Stewardship, NEFD

C:\SAHNPAINTTD.95

COST ESTIMATE

Class "C" Cost Estimate to prepare, treat, glaze, caulk, prime, and paint the exterior of the Roosevelt House at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Oyster Bay, New York. Prepared June 1, 1995

Section	Task	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total
09902 Historic Painting, Preparation Work, include; labor and materials	Prep Home; brick, wood siding, trim, windows, porches, shutters, windows, storm windows; caulk, glaze, and treat	13,000 SF	Est. @ 5 hrs. Per 100 SF	30.00	\$22,500.00
09902 Historic Painting, Primer; 30 gallons	Apply all the primer, bare wood only	8,000 SF	Est. @ 3 hrs. Per 100 SF	30.00	\$9,500.00
09902 Historic Painting, Painting; wood and brick; 80 gallons	Apply 2 coats of paint to the entire paintable surface of the Home	26,000 SF	Est. @ 3 hrs. Per 100 SF	30.00	\$25,000.00
				Project Total without O&P	\$57,000.00
01000 General Requirements	Overhead, & misc.	1	Project	25 Percent	\$14,250.00
				Total to Accomplish the Project	\$71,250.00

TASK DIRECTIVE

**Building Conservation Branch
Cultural Resources Center
Division of Cultural Resources Management**

Project Title: Phase II Exterior Painting at Sagamore Hill N.H.S.
Park: Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (SAHI)
Funding: One-Year Funding
Prepared By: Richard C. Crisson, Historical Architect
Organization: Building Conservation Branch (BCB),
Cultural Resources Center (CRC)
Date: July 1995

Introduction, Project Background, and Goals:

●The exterior of President Theodore Roosevelt's House, Sagamore Hill, was last painted by contract ca. 1985-87 with contract documents prepared by this office. Phase I Exterior Painting was necessary since the exterior was demonstrating evidence of deterioration, with wood elements needing repairs and extensive preparation for repainting. The deteriorated wood elements have now been repaired and primed. When the house was last painted (ca. 1985-87), colors were color-matched to replicate the colors used by Theodore Roosevelt during the last years of his presidency (1905-08). The same color-scheme of gray, salmon, and green will be used again during the Phase II Exterior Painting project.

●In response to building preservation and related safety issues, the preservation and stabilization work described in Phase I was accomplished by a BCB day-labor crew, under supervision of the BCB historical architect. The completion of the scraping, sanding, priming and painting work will be accomplished as part of Phase II Exterior Painting, rather than by separate contract. In order to accomplish the work a BCB crew, directed by a BCB exhibit specialist and supervised by a BCB historical architect, will prime and paint the house. Contract documents prepared by the BCB will be used to guide the work.

●The amount allocated for Phase I and II is \$100,000. Phase II day-labor cost is estimated at \$71,250 (see Class "C" construction cost estimate). The estimated cost exceeds the available one-year appropriated funding allotted for Phase II by approximately \$15,000. Thus, the work will be prioritized and carefully monitored by the BCB Exhibit Specialist, in anticipation of accomplishing the entire project and the additional identified work items.

- The intent of the project is to complete exterior repairs; scrape, sand, prime and paint the wood and masonry elements. The work will be prioritized so that if money runs out, no element will be left partially completed. The painted elements will be left in good condition, and will have at least one prime coat of paint. Every attempt will be made to complete work above the first-story. Examples of work that may not be completed could be the painting and installation of exterior blinds and painting of brick masonry at the ground level.

- If the budget permits, and after the main house has been completed, the following work items requested by the park will be considered: repair, prepare and paint the Flag Pole and the Ice House. Park staff may assist in completing these work items while equipment is on-site, but with appropriate coordination with the Project Architect and the Exhibit Specialist.

II. Tasks to be Accomplished, Products to be Delivered, and Performance Schedule:

- Preparing, Priming and Painting Work:

1. Specified items of work remaining in place (such as porch and piazza railings, balustrades, wood trim, door and window frames, shingle siding and painted brick) will be sanded, scraped, primed and painted. All painting work will be accomplished with brushes.
2. Removed items of work (such as exterior window blinds and storm windows) have been tagged, numbered and temporarily stored in the Maintenance Shop for sanding, scraping, glazing, priming and painting. All painting work will be accomplished with brushes.

- Scheduling the Work:

1. Assuming that the Task Directive is approved shortly, and the work described here is agreed upon, the work described in Phase II will be scheduled to be completed prior to FY'96.

III. Section 106 Compliance Required of Park:

- The work described in Phases I and II, Exterior Painting, is preservation in nature. The park has prepared the 106 form and compliance has been received as part of Phase I Exterior Painting. No additional compliance is required.

IV. Major Participants and Their Roles and Responsibilities:

- For the Cultural Resources Center: Building Conservation Branch Chief Stephen Spaulding will provide general managerial support for the project. Project Manager Lawrence Sorli will oversee tracking for scheduling and financing the project. Historical Architect Richard Crisson will provide overall design and architectural support for the work executed by a day-labor crew under the day-to-day supervision of BCB Exhibit Specialist Tom Ballos. Administrative Officer Linda Conte will provide administrative services.

●For the Region: The NESSO Cultural Resources Program staff will identify and recommend resolutions for any other 106 compliance issue, and provide professional support as needed.

●For the Park: Superintendent Vidal Martinez shall delegate Park personnel to coordinate on-site activities, and to serve as liaison with the BCB Project Manager, the BCB Project Architect and the BCB Exhibit Specialist.

●Reviewing Parties for pre-construction, progress meetings, and final inspection:

SAHI- Superintendent, Chief of Maintenance, and others designated by the Superintendent.

CRC - BCB Chief, Project Manager, Historical Architect and Exhibit Specialist.

V. Special Considerations and/or Constraints:

●From the CRC's Perspective: In order to enable the BCB to meet its schedule, Park review of any submittals should be accomplished within five (5) business days of receipt.

●From the Park's Perspective: Sagamore Hill is a National Historic Site of national significance and access must be coordinated by the Park, by appointment only; proposed work shall minimize disruption of any park activity, including park visitation, with an emphasis on visitor safety; pre-construction meetings will provide additional information at the appropriate stage of work.

VI. Recommended By:



Manager, Cultural Resources Center Date

Historical Architect, Stewardship & Partnership/NESSO Date

VII. Approved By:

Superintendent, Sagamore Hill NHS Date

Associate Director for Research, Planning & Resources Stewardship, NEFD Date



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

North Atlantic Region
Cultural Resources Center
Boott Cotton Mills Museum
400 Foot of John Street
Lowell, Massachusetts 01852-1195

IN REPLY REFER TO:

July 26, 1995
H30(NER-CRC)

Memorandum

To: Curator Amy Verone, Sagamore Hill NHS
From: Historical Architect, BCB-CRC
Subject: Review of Paint Colors for Exterior of Sagamore Hill

In response to your request for a copy of the "Sagamore Hill Paint Study," I went back to our library and have made copies of selected portions for your files (I am faxing them today). It is actually more a compilation of memorandums, specifications, and color photos of the samples that led to the conclusion that the gray-and-salmon color scheme was correct for ca. 1906 and consistent with at least part of the 1901-1909 Presidential Years.

I went through the contract file looking for a change order for the Sagamore Hill blinds (exterior shutters) from gray to green. When I found none, I realized that I had made a mistake in recommending the dark green for the blinds. The dark green identified in Andrea Gilmore's 1985 specification (page 09902-1/7), was only for the Gray Cottage (page 09902-3/7). The green was later changed at the Superintendent's request, to yellow (11/23/85 Memo). The porch enamel at Sagamore Hill was later specified to gray (5/21/86 Memo). To make it easier for those following our footsteps, I will list the exterior colors as they should be for the ca. 1906 Sagamore Hill color scheme:

Wood shingles: Dark Gray Munsell Color No. 2.5PB 5/2

Wood trim, including window sash and blinds: Gray Munsell Color No. N 5.0/

Brick: Brick-Red Munsell Color No. 10R 4/6

Porch Floor Enamel: Gray similar to Munsell Color No. N 5.0/ or Benjamin Moore "Platinum Gray" #112-74

I will also delete the green from the Task Directive that I sent to the park for review earlier this week. Please call me at 508/970-5130 if you have any question about this; thanks again for your timely input!


Richard C. Crisson

cc: Superintendent, SAHI (original w/enclosures)
Exhibit Specialist Tom Ballos, BCB-CRC
Project Manager Larry Sorli, BCB-CRC
Chief Stephen Spaulding, BCB-CRC

ADDENDUM B.

INTERIOR WORK

- B1. Summary of Interior Work (1987-1997)**
- B2. Completion Report
"Interior Rooms Restoration
(Second and Third Floors),
Home of Theodore Roosevelt"**

By Rick Morrison and Lisa Zukowski, 1993
- B3. Correspondence Concerning Lighting and
Electrical Improvements, 1994**

Addendum B1.

Summary of Interior Work (1987-1997)

- 1987 Installation of artifact storage unit in artifact storage room, basement of TR Home. Drilled into basement wood joists in order to bolt art storage rack in place permanently.
- 1988 Rewiring and additions to electrical system, lighting plan for home. Replaced old nonhistoric electric wiring with new. Surface mount electric outlets were mounted to base molding with wood screws, wiring run through walls and floors.
- 1988-90 Installation of new security system designed by park staff and installed by local vendors. Work in 1988 included drilling of holes in wooden window sills in TR Home, west side of front entrance.
- 1989 Repair of intrusion-alarm sensor in Gun Room at TR Home. Sensor was to be either replaced in kind, or added to lacking areas, in location of window jamb.
- 1991 Removal of asbestos from basements of the Theodore Roosevelt Home and Old Orchard Museum. Areas in TR Home included pipes in crawlspace, rest rooms, utility room, boiler room, exhaust wrap, curatorial storage, artifact storage; and reinsulation of all piping, boiler, breeching, and ductwork where asbestos has been removed and where asbestos has fallen away.
- 1992 Upgrade of security system installed 1988-90. Project included 10 additional motion detectors in the North Room, Gun Room, Hall, and three hallways; also three curtain alarms installed in North Room, to be connected to existing wiring.
- 1993 The adoption of a new Furnishings Plan in 1993 necessitated changes in wall and floor treatments throughout the Roosevelt Home. These changes were accomplished by a variety of means: some by a crew from the Building Conservation Branch (BCB) of the Northeast Cultural Resources Center (NCRC), some by Sagamore Hill maintenance staff, and some by park curatorial staff and staff from the Harpers Ferry Center. The Home was closed from February 1 until July 4 to allow this work to proceed.

Restoration of five second-story rooms, and second- and third-story halls, at TR Home. Work performed by NCRC crew. It included the removal of the fire-detecting rate-of-rise copper tubes from the areas being restored. See Addendum B2 for more information. Project included separate purchase order for wallpaper installation in second-story bedroom by John McKiski, May 29-31, 1993; purchase order #1443 PX1981-93-072; project architect Richard Crisson, BCB/CRC; project supervisor Amy Verone, Curator, Sagamore Hill NHS.

Removal of fire-hose cabinets installed by the TRA in the 1950s from the first-, second-, and third-story halls.

Repair and repainting of walls on first and second stories.

Reinstallation of the original door in the doorway to Room 308 (Tank Room). The doorknob was left off so that persons ascending the adjacent stairway do not hit it with their heads. The door functions, but is locked from the inside; one must access the Tank Room from the Cook's Room in order to unlock the door.

Removal of lavatory fixtures from Room 111. The room is currently used as a closet and storage area by the interpretive staff. It contains two security-system key pads and a telephone.

Cleaning of Room 210 (Splash Closet), after which it was opened to the public. No other restoration work was necessary.

Installation of 1-inch plywood and new padding and carpets over the original floorboards in the third-story hall, to protect the original flooring and provide a safe surface for visitor traffic. Damage to the original flooring was discovered by park staff when the previous carpeting was removed. Some of the damage had been caused when the boards were taken up in 1983 so that electrical and alarm wires could be installed. Additional damage was the result of heavy visitor traffic; the hall floorboards are basically subflooring; since the Roosevelts used the space only as an attic, they did not put down a finish floor.

Removal of the straw matting from the floors of Rooms 302 and 303 (Maids' Rooms).

Restoration of the Gun Room by park staff. The wooden barriers were removed to accommodate the new furnishings plan; the floors were repaired and varnished, and the walls and ceiling were painted.

Installation of a bookcase similar to the missing original built-in bookcase along the west wall in Room 306 (Ted's Room). Since there was insufficient information about how the original had been attached to the wall, a freestanding case was constructed by the Harpers Ferry Center staff, which approximates the appearance of the original.

Closure of the School Room due to uncertainty as to how the room should be interpreted (see Wallace's historic furnishings report). Also, furnishings in the room that had been moved there from elsewhere in the house were returned to their original locations; very little furniture remained in the room.

Upgrade of room barriers at TR Home; existing wooden gates in the doorways of rooms on the second and third floors of TR Home replaced with stanchions and ropes.

Electrical survey performed by Lowell Electrical Contracting, Inc. Conclusion: "The 48 volt wiring and, by extension, panel box TPA in the Basement, have deteriorated wires that may be unsafe and may constitute a hazardous condition in the future." See Addendum B3 for more information.

Installation of ultra-violet and visible-light filtering film on windows at TR Home. This work was completed in September 1993.

1994-96 Project entitled "Upgrade Ambient Lighting at Sagamore Hill NHS." Funded by TRA. Project architect Richard Crisson, BCB/CRC; work being done by A/E firm Archetype Architects, Inc. See Addendum B3 for more information.

Project entitled "Upgrade Electrical Wiring at Sagamore Hill NHS." Task Directive and Scope of Work in memo from Manager, Cultural Resources Center, to Superintendent, SAHI NHS, July 25, 1994.

1996 Complete electrical-upgrade evaluation by A/E firm (Archetype Architects, Inc.); project architect Richard Crisson, BCB/CRC.

1997 All remaining elements of the old fire-detection systems (the rate-of-rise copper tubes and panels, the Faraday panels, dialers, annunciators, detectors, etc.), except for the sprinkler pipes, were removed. A new system with digital detectors, pull stations, duct detectors, annunciators, etc.) was installed. All elements of this new system and the sprinkler system are controlled by a Notifier AFP-200 Panel, which is connected to a 24-hour central station by phone line and radio transmitter, and is wired into the park's emergency power supply. Additional detectors will be installed in the Home in FY 1998 to expand the system's coverage. Some security-system annunciators were upgraded with more modern technologies.

1998 Complete upgrade of lighting and electrical systems planned.

Addendum B2.

**"INTERIOR ROOMS RESTORATION
(SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS),
HOME OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT"**

COMPLETION REPORT

**Sagamore Hill National Historic Site
Oyster Bay, New York**

February 16 - April 29, 1993

Prepared by

Rick Morrison and Lisa Zukowski

**Building Conservation Branch, Cultural Resources Center
North Atlantic Region, National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior**

Work Order Number
1981-0314-291

COMPOSITION OF COST FOR COMPLETION REPORT

Fund Symbol

Park <u>Sagamore Hill N.H.S.</u>	Region <u>NAR</u>	Year Programmed <u>1992</u>
Location in Park <u>Home Of Theodore Roosevelt</u>		
Work Order Title		

Interior Rooms Restoration (5 second floor rooms/2nd and 3rd floor halls)

COMPOSITION OF COST

COSTS CHARGED TO FUNDS ALLOTTED TO FIELD FINANCE OFFICE		
(1) Personal Services.....	\$ 95,610.83	
(2) Travel.....	34.50	
(3) Contract Work.....	3,366.71	
(4) Supplies and Materials.....	4,370.31	
(5) Other Direct Expenses.....	122.03	
(6) Operation of Equipment.....		
(7) Depreciation of Equipment.....		
(8) Purchase of Construction Equipment.....		
(9) Purchase of Other Accountable Equipment.....		
(10) Other Costs.....		
(11) TOTAL COST CHARGED TO FFO FUNDS.....	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	\$ 103,504.38
LESS:		
(12) Residual Value of Construction Equipment on Line 8.....	\$	
(13) Value of Other Accountable Equipment on Line 9.....		
(14) Other Credits.....		
(15) FFO FUNDS CHARGED TO CONSTRUCTION PROJECT.....	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	\$
OTHER COSTS:		
(16) Non-Fund Costs (Includes "free inventory," donated materials, etc.)..		\$
(17) ON-SITE CONSTRUCTION COSTS.....		
(18) PS&S, AP, and/or Facilitating Services at ___ % of Line 17.....		
(19) TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS		
(20) Equipment Included on Lines 12 and 13.....		
(21) Line 14 Credits.....		
(22) GROSS WORK ORDER COSTS.....		\$

Identify other costs and other credits by line item entry, on an attached schedule, or explain in narrative.

PROJECT SUMMARY

This project was a continuation of a N.P.S. restoration of the Theodore Roosevelt Home begun in the 1980's. The purpose was to restore five second floor rooms and the second and third floor halls. The affected areas were the Mother's Room (#214), The Gate Room (#203), The Nursery (#216), The South Bedroom (#214), Alice's Room (#213), The Rear Hall and Staircase (#109), The Second Floor Hall (#201), The West Staircase Hall (#202), The Second Floor - Rear Hall and Staircase (#217) and The Third Floor Hall (#301).

The scope of work for the project consisted of the removal of existing wallpaper, surface repair, preparation and washing, repainting of the walls and ceilings, and the cleaning of the woodwork for waxing, staining and varnishing as needed.

At the start of the project the five bedrooms had wallpaper which had to be removed. The picture molding was installed at the ceiling which was incorrect. In Alice's Bedroom, the walls had numerous and extensive cracks in the plaster. The walls and ceilings in the other rooms were in good condition. The fireplace hearths in the Gate Room and Mother's Room had sections where the bricks had heaved up. The painted woodwork was in fairly good condition with some areas of loose and flaking paint. Some of the door panels had cracks in them. The varnished woodwork was dulled and worn in areas from handling and had numerous chips and digs in it. Some of this had been redone, but did not match the original color. There was a fire box on the first and second floor hallways which had to be removed and the hole closed up. The wall on the rear hall stairway to the third floor had extensive damage to the plaster and canvas. The third floor hallway walls and woodwork were in fairly good condition, however, the flooring had a severe squeaking problem and many loose boards.

The project was accomplished by a day labor crew from the Building Conservation Branch of the Cultural Resources Center. The crew consisted of (1) woodcrafter, (1) painter, (1) painter helper and (2) maintenance workers under the supervision of an Exhibit Specialist.

PROJECT NARRATIVES

The project was begun with the removal of the wallpaper from the five bedrooms. This was accomplished using a steamer to loosen the paper and adhesive to be scraped from the walls. The walls and ceilings were then washed twice using soilex and water to remove any dirt and residue. After the wallpaper was removed, the picture molding which was at the ceiling level was lowered 9" and reinstalled. This was done in all the bedrooms except Alice's room, where it remained at the ceiling height.

The 1950's heat of rise cables, no longer in operation, were removed from the ceilings of all the rooms and walls. The holes which remained were patched with plaster and the affected areas prepared and cleaned for painting. The alarm wires which ran on the outside of the baseboards in the bedrooms were moved to be hidden behind the baseboard cap molding.

The woodwork and doors of the bedrooms were scraped, sanded and repaired as necessary for painting. Cracks in panels of painted doors were repaired and filled with auto body filler. Doors with a stain finish were filled with a stain putty tinted to match the finish on the door.

The fire boxes on the first and second floor hallways were removed. The openings were framed out and wire lath was installed. Plaster was then applied, consisting of two coats of brown coat and the finish white coat, to match the existing hall walls. The fire box on the third floor was removed but not filled. It is located in the opening of the tank room door. The park is going to construct and install a new door to match the others on the floor.

After walls were prepared, all floors where work was being performed were covered with plastic and/or red rosin paper and canvas drop clothes. All woodwork was covered as necessary to preserve the historic fabric.

The walls were then checked for necessary plaster repairs. All rooms with the exception of Alice's (#213) and the Second Floor Rear hall and Staircase (#217) had minor plaster repairs. All cracks were widened and all "soft" plaster removed. Any large areas requiring new plaster had the wooden lath reinforced by wire lath screwed on top to help create more keys. All effective areas received brown coat and a white finish coat to match the existing in kind.

Alice's room required extensive repair. There appeared to be structural problems which were checked out. (Report enclosed) All cracks were widened to ensure that the new plaster would bond properly. All "soft" areas were removed as necessary and wire lath was once again used as reinforcements. In one area, a brick wall behind loosened plaster was found. Acryl 60 was used as a bonding agent to help prevent future loosening. All patches received brown coat and a white finish coat to match surrounding areas.

The second floor Rear Hall and Staircase also required extensive plastering. (80% of the lower portion of the stairwell) The canvas, which was also in bad shape, was removed only to find the plaster keys were destroyed. Most likely due to heavy usage of the staircase. As the canvas was removed most of the plaster just fell to the drop clothes. Plaster was removed as necessary, wire lath was installed over entire area and Acryl 60 was also used on the wood lath as an extra bonding agent. Brown coat and

a white finish was again used in this area.

After all plaster was repaired, the painting process had begun. All finishes were done in accordance with the scope of work and the "Historic Finishes Analysis". The ceilings and walls in each room was first primed and received two coats of paint. The primer was rolled on to save time and the final coats of paint were applied using brushes to acquire the proper texture of the original wall surface.

After the painting, the staining took place. All "nicks" and scratches in the woodwork were stained to match existing color. Then received 2 coats of varnish. Where varnish was not needed, Butcher's wax was applied.

As the project progressed, time allowed us to accomplish some additional tasks for the park. These included painting the modern hall light fixtures to match the wall color, moving alarm wires behind moldings (previously mentioned), repair fireplace hearths in the Gate Room (#203) and Mother's Room (#204) and eliminate the noise problem of the floorboards on the third floor.

The hearths in the Gate Room and Mother's Room were on the same level as the floor boards, but had sections of the brick work which had heaved up. These sections of the brick were removed and the area cleaned of loose mortar and debris. The brick was then re-laid in a new bed of mortar and re-pointed. One coat of paint (black) was then applied.

On the third floor hall there was a severe problem with squeaking of the floor boards. To eliminate this some of the boards were re-nailed to secure them and a layer of 1/2" AC plywood was installed over the entire floor. This was secured with 1 1/4" screws. A layer of red rosin paper was also installed between the floor boards and the new plywood. The park will have wall-to-wall carpeting and padding installed over this. Which should greatly reduce the problem. The door to the attic on the third floor was cut to accommodate the new plywood and carpet.

MAINTENANCE CONCERNS / RECOMMENDATIONS

The walls on all the stairways and halls should be washed down twice a year. All the hand rails on the first to third floors should be washed down once a month with soilex and water.

If cracks in Alice's Room reappear in the same areas the Building Conservation Branch should be notified so that proper monitoring can take place.

MATERIALS:

Soilex
Auto Body Filler
Durhams Water Putty
Wood Stain Putty
Dap Kwik Seal
Butchers Wax
Galvanized Wire Lath
1 1/4" and 2" Screws
8 and 10 Finishing Nails
1/2" AC Plywood
Auto Clave Lime
USG Gauging Plaster
Structolite (brown coat)
Red Hair Retarder and/or Distilled Vinegar
Plaster Wall Patch
Joint Compound
Acryl 60
Portland Cement II
Hydrated Masons Lime
Sand
Brush Cleaner
Zip Strip
Wilclean
Mineral Spirits

Benjamin Moore Paints:

Prosaver Interior Later Primer
MoorCraft Superhide Vinyl Latex Flat (Saniflat)
(ceilings)
AquaPearl
#304 Light Maize Yellow (Mothers Room)
#1437 Pale Blue-Gray (Gate and Nursery Rooms)
#953 Pale Yellow (Hallway Walls)
AquaGlo
#879 Soft White (2nd Floor Woodwork)
#953 Pale Yellow (3rd Floor Woodwork)
Impervex
Latex High Gloss Enamel Black (Fireplace hearths)

Minwax Stains:

Ebony (2718)
Dark Walnut (2716)
Jacobean (2750)
Red Mahogany (225)

McCloskeys Gloss Spar Varnish
McCloskeys Heirloom Semi-Gloss Varnish



Gate Room: Before Restoration



Gate Room: During Restoration (picture molding lowered, wallpaper removed).



Gate Room: After Restoration



Third Floor Hall: Before Restoration



Third Floor Hall: Plywood Installed On Floor



Third Floor Hall: After Repainting



South Bedroom: Before Restoration



South Bedroom: After Restoration (ready for wallapering).



Typical Window Sash Condition Before Restoration



Typical Window Sash Condition After Restoration



Alice's Room: Before Restoration



Alice's Room: Plaster Damage



Alice's Room: After Restoration (plaster repaired,
ready for wallpapering).



**Mother's Room: During Restoration (wallpaper removed,
picture molding lowered).**



Mother's Room: After Restoration



**Mother's Room: Condition of Fireplace Hearth
Before Restoration**



**Mother's Room: Condition of Fireplace Hearth
After Relaying, Repointing, and Repainting**



Nursery: Before Restoration



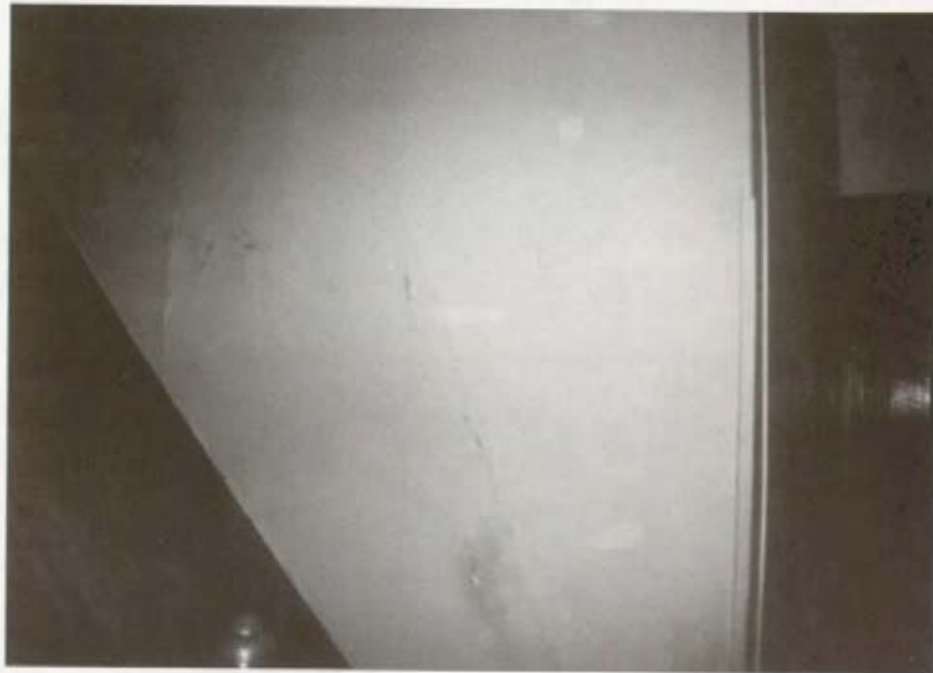
Nursery: After Restoration



Typical Condition of Stained Woodwork



Typical Refinishing of Stained Woodwork



**Second Floor Rear Hall, Stairway: Before Restoration
(plaster severely deteriorated)**



**Second Floor Rear Hall Stairway: During Restoration
(plaster removed)**



Second Floor Rear Hall Stairway: After Replastering



Typical Firebox Location in Hallway: Before Restoration



Typical Firebox Location After Removal and Replastering

Addendum B3.

**Correspondence Concerning Lighting and
Electrical Improvements, 1993-1994**

- *Memorandum, "Electrical Survey for Sagamore Hill NHS,"
April 27, 1993*
- *Task Directive and Scope of Work, "Upgrade Ambient Lighting
at Sagamore Hill NHS," April 14, 1994*
- *Task Directive and Scope of Work, "Upgrade Electrical Wiring
at Sagamore Hill NHS," July 25, 1994*



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

North Atlantic Region
Cultural Resources Center
Boott Cotton Mills Museum
400 Foot of John Street
Lowell, MA 01852-1195

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 27, 1993

H30 (NAR-CRC)

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, SAHI

Through: Manager, Cultural Resources Center, *[Signature]*
Supervisor, Building Conservation Branch, CRC SS

From: Historical Architect, BCB/CRC

Subject: Electrical Survey for Sagamore Hill NHS

Enclosed is a copy of the electrical survey and report for Sagamore Hill, prepared by Lowell Electrical Contracting, Inc. as part of contract PX1981-93-041. The report is accompanied by section floor plans of the Basement, 1st Floor, 2nd Floor, and 3rd Floor. I am sending a copy to Regional Electrical Engineer Gene Flanders, who greatly assisted me with the preparation of the scope of work.

In reviewing the survey report, our general conclusion is that the 48 volt wiring and, by extension, panel box TPA in the Basement, have deteriorated wires that may be unsafe and may constitute a hazardous condition in the future. As directed in the contract, Lowell Electrical Contracting inspected the wires at their source (switches, outlets, fixtures, and panel boxes), but did not trace the exact wiring path. All the branch circuits in the rooms identified were tested. They found that almost all the switches, outlets, and fixtures in the given rooms still contained live wires. Since we can assume that the condition of electrical wiring in these rooms is typical of conditions throughout the house, we may also assume that conditions are unsatisfactory in many cases throughout the structure. Although requiring further evaluation, re-wiring all or part of the house could be the recommended action.

Specific areas that concern us (since the wallpaper installation contract is still out for bids) are the chandelier and wall sconces in Rooms 213 and 214. They have the potential to be the source of future problems since they are wired for electricity and are part of the bedrooms' historic lighting. Installing the wallpaper in Rooms 213 and 214 is essential for the completion of this phase of the interior restoration project. Future wallpaper patching may be required, however, for areas in these two rooms associated with re-wiring work, and extra wallpaper is being ordered as a pre-caution.

We have discussed with John Maounis and Bill Barlow the other long-standing issue of inadequate and/or inappropriate lighting versus historic lighting and/or appropriate lighting levels inside the house. This issue could be addressed as a separate, but concurrent project. It is also our understanding that the Theodore Roosevelt Association is interested in funding this portion of the project. The BCB could assist the park and the TRA with the scope of work.

Below is a prioritized list of recommendations that we think are necessary to resolve the stated problems. We can assume that all studies, end-products, and recommendations will require thorough review by the appropriate specialists from both NARO and SAHI.

Recommendations

1. A comprehensive electrical survey of the entire house, based on historic and existing wiring; followed by appropriate recommended actions--by an electrical engineer.
2. A comprehensive lighting design plan for the entire house, based on the historic lighting; including supplementary, new and appropriate, lighting--by a professional lighting consultant.
3. Preparation of plans, specifications, and cost estimates as necessary to replace unsatisfactory wiring; upgrade wiring that may be needed for additional lighting in the entire house--by an electrical engineer and a lighting consultant.
4. Construction and installation contract(s) for all re-wiring and proposed new lighting.

We hope that this memorandum clarifies the outstanding electrical issues at Sagamore Hill. Please feel free to call me, or the BCB Supervisor, if you should have additional questions.


Richard C. Crisson

cc: Chief of Maintenance, SAHI (w/enclosure)
Curator, SAHI
ARD, Planning, Development & Engineering/NAR
Chief, Engineering Division/NAR
Chief, Design & Construction/NAR
Electrical Engineer, Engineering Division/NAR (w/enclosure)
ARD, Resources Management & Research/NAR
Chief, Cultural Resources Management Division/NAR
Regional Curator, Cultural Resources Management Division/NAR
Regional Historical Architect, CRMD/NAR
Manager, Cultural Resources Center
Architectural Conservator, BCB/CRC
Historical Architect, BCB/CRC (w/enclosure)



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Northeast Cultural Resources Center
Boott Cotton Mills Museum
400 Foot of John Street
Lowell, Massachusetts 01852-1195

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 14, 1994

H30 (NAR-CRC)

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, SAHI

From: Manager, Cultural Resources Center

Subject: Task Directive and Scope of Work for Project Titled:
"Upgrade Ambient Lighting at Sagamore Hill NHS"

Attached for your review is the revised Task Directive and Scope of Work for the referenced project. Thank you for your previous comments to the first draft. Please annotate the revised document with your comments and sign and return them to the Cultural Resources Center as soon as possible.

As an explanation, the earlier Scope of Work may have inadvertently minimized the electrical wiring problems that you refer to in your memorandum. Our intent was (and is) to have a separate Task Directive and Scope of Work for the wiring issues; it is being prepared separately by Gene Flanders and Richard Crisson. Even though the projects are very much related, only the attached Scope of Work is the one that the Theodore Roosevelt Association is funding, and we felt that it was more urgent to get it underway. Most of your comments will be applicable to the wiring project, rather than to the lighting project. The guidelines and reports that could be useful to the A/E are also found in your files. With your approval, of course, the A/E can use them at the park.

We anticipate that the lighting Scope of Work, once approved, will be used by the TRA to secure the services of a lighting consultant. We are providing the names of potential electrical consultants:

1. Clanton Engineering, Inc.
7344 Yucca Court
Boulder, CO 80301
303/530-7229
2. Ehrenkrantz Eckstut & Whitelaw
23 East 4th Street, 5 Floor
New York, NY 10003
212/353-0400
3. Conservation Lighting Int.
1901 Walnut St., Suite 9B
Philadelphia, PA 19103
215/568-0923
4. Lumenyte Int. Corp.
49 Ayer Road
Amherst, NY 14221
716/626-9300
5. Fiberoptics Technology Inc.
1 Fiber Road
Pomfret, CT
203/928-7664
6. TPR Enterprises, Ltd.
644 Fayette Avenue
Mamaroneck, NY 10543
914/698-1141

-2-

This list is not all-inclusive, and Curator Amy Verone may have additional names to suggest. The names were obtained from a glass fiber-optic system seminar held in New York City recently.

Should you have any other specific technical question, please call BCB Supervisor Stephen Spaulding at 508/970-5127, or Historical Architect Richard Crisson, at 508/970-5130. Thank you once again for your continued assistance and support on this project.

Sincerely,


Myra F. Harrison

cc: Supervisor, BCB/CRC
Historical Architect, BCB/CRC
Chief, CRMD/NAR
ARD, P&RM/NAR
Regional Curator, CRMD/NAR
Regional Historical Architect, CRMD/NAR
Chief, Design & Construction
Regional Electrical Engineer, D&C/NAR

TASK DIRECTIVE

Building Conservation Branch
Cultural Resources Center
Division of Cultural Resources Management

Project Title: Upgrade Ambient Lighting at Sagamore Hill
Park: Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (SAHI)
Funding: Theodore Roosevelt Association (TRA)
Prepared By: Richard Crisson, Historical Architect
Organization: Building Conservation Branch (BCB),
Cultural Resources Center (CRC)
Date: April 14, 1994

I. Introduction, Project Background, and Goals:

- A. The lighting system at President Theodore Roosevelt's House, Sagamore Hill, has been modified and upgraded at various times over the life of the building, since the house was first electrified ca. 1918. The last major effort to modify the electrical system occurred between 1983-85. Since 1993, however, the National Park Service (NPS) has been restoring portions of the interior in accordance with additional research and recommendations contained in planning documents such as the Historic Structure Report and the Historic Furnishings Report. Some of the period light fixtures are not operating; in a few instances, light fixtures have not been placed in their original locations; in other places, new light fixtures could be added in areas not visible to the general public.
- B. Problems with the existing electrical system and the lack of adequate ambient lighting have been identified in planning documents, as well as by complaints from the public.
- C. In response to these concerns and related safety issues, while preserving the historic structure and its collection, the Park must evaluate the design and operation of the existing lighting system. The general goal will be to upgrade the interior lighting while meeting the long-term preservation needs of the collection and the structure. Historic lighting, utilizing either the existing "period," or appropriate replacement, light fixtures in certain historic locations will be desirable. In other rooms or areas where this is not possible, innovative solutions using contemporary, but unobtrusive, light fixtures will be considered to increase the interior ambient lighting levels. This will be evaluated with regards to safety, object preservation, and appropriateness.

- D. To this end, an Architectural and Engineering (A/E) firm will be solicited to evaluate the issues raised above, as well as those issues raised independently by various Park and Regional interests. The feasibility of various alternatives for meeting the stated goal will be assessed prior to implementation.

II. Tasks to be Accomplished, Products to be Delivered, and Performance Schedule:

- A. Investigate and document existing conditions; establish lighting levels and efficiency of the existing lighting system; and conduct scheduled presentations and review meetings as per the Scope of Work.
- B. Research innovative contemporary lighting solutions, i.e. glass fiber-optics, designed to supplement or upgrade ambient lighting in accordance with the desired goals.
- C. Receive and circulate for comment the final Study Report, which will provide assessment, feasibility, cost, and recommendations for implementing the desired goals.

III. Section 106 Compliance Required of Park:

Compliance is not required to prepare the study document described in the Scope of Work, but will be required later to implement the desired goal.

IV. Major Participants and Their Roles and Responsibilities:

- A. For the Park: Superintendent Vidal Martinez shall delegate Park personnel to assist in coordination of on-site activities, and to serve as liaison with the Project Architect, Contracting Officer, the A/E Contractor, and the Theodore Roosevelt Association.
- B. For the Cultural Resources Center: Building Conservation Branch Supervisor Stephen Spaulding will provide general managerial support for the project. Historical Architect Richard Crisson will produce the A/E solicitation, provide A/E supervision, and coordinate with Regional Electrical Engineer.

C. Reviewing Parties:

- 1. Progress meetings and presentations:

SAHI - Superintendent, Chief of Maintenance, Staff Curator, and others designated by the Superintendent
CRC - Historical Architect
TRA - Executive Director, and others designated by the Executive Director

2. Final Report Presentation:

- SAHI - Superintendent, Chief of Maintenance, Staff Curator, and others designated by the Superintendent
- CRC - BCB Historical Architect, BCB Supervisor, and CCB Supervisor
- NAR - Regional Historical Architect, Regional Curator, Chief of Design and Construction
- TRA - Executive Director, and others designated by the Executive Director

V. Special Considerations and/or Constraints:

- A. From the CRC's Perspective: In order to enable the BCB to meet its schedule, Park review of report submittals should be accomplished within five (5) business days of receipt.
- B. From the Park's Perspective: Sagamore Hill is a furnished historic house museum and access must be coordinated by the Park, by appointment only. Since this project is being funded by the TRA, the Park must facilitate the interaction between NPS and TRA personnel assigned to the project.

VI. Recommended by:

Cyril Harrison 4/14/94
 Manager, Cultural Resources Center Date

Tulal Madison 6/06/94
 Superintendent, Sagamore Hill NHS Date

SCOPE OF WORK

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER CONTRACT

UPGRADE AMBIENT LIGHTING AT SAGAMORE HILL

I. INTRODUCTION

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (SAHI)--located at 20 Sagamore Hill Road, Oyster Bay (Long Island), New York--preserves former President Theodore Roosevelt's house. It is a large, 3-1/2 story wood-framed Victorian structure built in 1885. The house contains extensive furnishings and other collections from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, including significant Roosevelt family memorabilia. The National Park Service (NPS) site is administered by a Superintendent who works closely with the Executive Director of the non-profit Theodore Roosevelt Association (TRA).

Electrical and lighting systems have been installed, modified, and upgraded at various times over the life of the house, starting when the house was first electrified in ca. 1918. Extensive rehabilitation and electrical upgrades were carried out by the TRA ca. 1950. The last major effort occurred in 1986-87, when many existing historic gas lights were re-wired for electricity, using low-voltage to maintain the historic ambience of the interior. Some new light fixtures were added to increase illumination levels in selected areas, such as stairways and halls. However, the new "modern" light fixtures were too visibly located, and were considered to be intrusive and historically inappropriate; most have since been removed. Some of the light fixtures designed to operate have not been connected or were disconnected after 1987.

In response to safety concerns and the continued desire to increase the ambient interior lighting without damaging the fragile (light-sensitive) artifacts in the collection, the NPS and the TRA desire to have the lighting system in the house examined to determine what improvements can be made to accomplish this goal. This may include adding new lights in the exact historic locations where they are missing; may include re-wiring or re-connecting period lights that are not operating; and may include adding new lights in unobtrusive locations that are not visible to the general public. The proposed illumination plan will be evaluated with a mandate towards upgrading the system safely and economically, while meeting the long-term preservation needs of the historic structure and its significant collection.

Electrical wiring is not part of this project. Based on the proposed needs identified in the TRA-funded lighting plan, the NPS will undertake the replacement or addition of electrical wiring, and the replacement of any obsolete wiring as a separate project.

II. PROJECT SUMMARY

- A. The work of this Contract consists of investigations and inspections, followed by preparing recommendations and preliminary design solutions. These will be presented in report form with accompanying photographs, scaled drawings, product literature, and construction cost estimates.
- B. The work of this Contract includes, but is not necessarily limited to: inspection surveys, existing condition notations, technical investigations and analyses, preparation of recommendations, preparation of preliminary cost estimates, and other miscellaneous services delineated here.
- C. The project location is at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, 20 Sagamore Hill Road, Oyster Bay (Long Island), NY.
- D. All site investigations required for the design contemplated is the responsibility of the A/E.
- E. The following NPS documents shall guide design and implementation of all lighting system modifications and upgrades:
 - 1. The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation.
 - 2. Cultural Resources Management Guidelines, NPS-28.
 - 3. Historic Structure Report (draft).
 - 4. Historic Furnishings Report.
 - 5. Energy Policy Act of 1992.
- F. Code References:
 - 1. The A/E shall note that the premises are Government-owned property, legally exempt from many local, state, and national codes and regulations. To the greatest extent possible, however, the A/E shall insure that all designed and specified materials, equipment, and installations are in conformance with codes and regulations normally applicable to non Government-owned property.
 - 2. Applicable codes and regulations include, but are not necessarily limited to: The Uniform Building Code, OSHA regulations, the NFPA Life Safety Code, the National Electrical Code, and all applicable ancillary codes and regulations.

III. SCOPE OF WORK

- A. Investigation, Documentation, and Report: The A/E shall investigate, document, analyze, evaluate, and report recommendations; and shall carry out all necessary procedures to satisfactorily resolve the questions or issues presented herein.
- B. Existing documentation: Architectural and mechanical drawings, specifications, and miscellaneous contract file data have been compiled from previous investigations and contract work. These are available for reference at the park; however, the accuracy and completeness of these documents is not guaranteed, and the A/E must field verify any critical information contained therein.
- C. Points of Study and Consideration: The A/E shall carry out detailed existing conditions assessments and feasibility studies of the electrical issues noted here. Assessments shall include detailed written survey and description of existing configuration of the system, including operational methods, characteristics, and efficiencies. Assessments shall be conducted with respect to safety, cost, construction impact on historic building fabric, operational impacts on historic building fabric, and aesthetics (including visibility of components, noise, and comfort). Studies shall review existing conditions, desired new conditions, and alternatives for achieving the stated goals.
 - 1. Lighting Issues: Assess and determine the effect of all electrical lighting systems within the house; propose modifications to reflect desired ambient light level in all interpreted spaces in the structure; minimize visual impact (size and placement) of proposed new light fixtures.
 - 2. Review for Code Compliance: The A/E shall coordinate with Federal and State agencies as required during design development to ensure compliance with all required codes.
- D. Report Contents:
 - 1. Investigations shall be thoroughly documented in a report detailing existing conditions using narrative, photographic, and graphic techniques.
 - 2. The report shall be further supplemented by schematic drawings, charts, and technical (product) literature to delineate issues and present viable design solutions.
 - 3. Recommendations shall take into account all pertinent technical data, existing conditions, and directed mandates to avoid negative impact on historical building fabric.

4. The report shall be thoroughly developed with supporting documentation so that informed decisions on appropriate measures of systems modification and upgrade can be made.
5. The report shall contain preliminary cost estimates for all measures presented
- E. Meetings and Submittals:
 1. The A/E Principal and Project Architect or Engineer shall be required to attend a minimum of two (2) meetings at SAHI, with designated key persons representing interested parties:
 - (a) Program Meeting.
 - (b) Final report presentation.
 2. The A/E Project Architect or Engineer shall be further required to attend two (2) intermediate progress meetings with interested parties for information exchange purposes. The location will be mutually agreed-upon after awarding the Contract. These meetings shall not require formal presentation:
 - (a) Twenty-five percent (25%) completion progress meeting.
 - (b) Seventy-five percent (75%) completion progress meeting.
 3. The A/E shall prepare and submit for approval a schedule of the investigation intended for the structure and/or lighting system prior to starting the work. The A/E shall modify or employ alternate procedures upon request of the Contracting Officer in order to mitigate any potential damage.
 4. The A/E shall submit five (5) copies each of the study report to the NPS for review and approval at each of the respective stages of completion, 25% and 75%. The A/E shall address all resulting review commentary in the subsequent phases of completion. The A/E shall submit to the NPS ten (10) copies of the final study report, thoroughly addressing all the goals and requirements stated herein.

IV. MATERIALS TO BE PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT

The items outlined here will be provided by the Government for the use of the A/E for the express purpose of completing the services required. These items and unused portions listed shall be returned to the Government upon completion of the work and before final payment is made, unless approved otherwise by the Contracting Officer:

- A. Guidelines and Reports:
 - 1. Cultural Resources Management Guideline, NPS-28.
 - 2. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.
 - 3. Historic Structure Report for Sagamore Hill (draft).
 - 4. Historic Furnishings Report for Sagamore Hill.

- B. The following additional items will be made available by the NPS for the use of the A/E in completing the services required herein. However, it is understood and agreed that the Government does not guarantee the suitability of the items described herein for their intended use, and that Contract Performance is not based upon the expectation of suitability of said items. Materials may be consulted at Sagamore Hill, at the hours specified by the Curator.
 - 1. Architectural Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details prepared in draft form for the Historic American Building Survey (HABS).
 - 2. Electrical Survey (partial set) for Sagamore Hill NHS (4/27/93).
 - 3. Contract Documents (plans and specifications) for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System" Old Orchard and Theodore Roosevelt Home (1983).
 - 4. "Lighting Project for the Theodore Roosevelt Home" (Draft - 1988).



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
North Atlantic Region
Cultural Resources Center
Boott Cotton Mills Museum
400 Foot of John Street
Lowell, Massachusetts 01852-1195

IN REPLY REFER TO:

July 25, 1994

H30(NAR-CRC)

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, SAHI

From: Manager, Cultural Resources Center

Subject: Task Directive and Scope of Work for Project Titled:
"Upgrade Electrical Wiring at Sagamore Hill NHS"

Attached for your review is the draft Task Directive and Scope of Work for the referenced project. Please annotate the document with your comments and sign and return it to the Cultural Resources Center within five days of receipt.

We anticipate that the wiring Scope of Work will be used to obtain the services of the "indefinite quantity" A/E used by the Region to facilitate the contractual arrangements. Peter Woodbury will be handling this aspect of the project.

Please call BCB Supervisor Stephen Spaulding at 508/970-5127 should you have any general questions; Historical Architect Richard Crisson at 508/970-5130 for specific architectural questions; and Regional Electrical Engineer Gene Flanders at 617/227-9056 for specific electrical engineering questions. Thank you once again for your continued assistance and support on this project.

Sincerely,

Myra F. Harrison

cc: Supervisor Spaulding, BCB/CRC
Historical Architect Bittermann, BCB/CRC
Historical Architect Crisson, BCB/CRC
Assistant RD Gall, CRM/NAR
Associate RD McIntosh, P&RM/NAR
Regional Curator Maounis, CRMD/NAR
Regional Historical Architect Barlow, CRMD/NAR
Engineering Chief Woodbury, D&C/NAR
Regional Electrical Engineer Flanders, D&C/NAR

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TASK DIRECTIVE

Building Conservation Branch
Cultural Resources Center
Division of Cultural Resources Management

Project Title: Upgrade Electrical Wiring at Sagamore Hill

Park: Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (SAHI)

Funding:

Prepared By: Richard C. Crisson, Historical Architect

Organization: Building Conservation Branch (BCB),
Cultural Resources Center (CRC)

Date: June 1994

I. Introduction, Project Background, and Goals:

- A. The wiring system at President Theodore Roosevelt's House, Sagamore Hill, has been modified and upgraded at various times over the life of the building, since the house was first electrified ca. 1918. The last major effort to modify the electrical system occurred between 1983-85. However, the National Park Service (NPS) has been restoring portions of the interior since 1993 in accordance with additional research and recommendations given in planning documents, i.e., the Historic Structure Report and the Historic Furnishings Report.
- B. Problems with the existing electrical wiring system have been identified in planning documents and park memorandums, and more recently during a site visit March 30-31, 1994 by Regional Electrical Engineer Gene Flanders and Historical Architect Richard Crisson.
- C. In response to these concerns and related safety issues, while preserving the historic structure and its collection, the Park desires to complete the evaluation of the design and operation of the existing wiring system. The general goals are: upgrade deficient electrical wires; install an emergency basement panel to provide emergency power for heating, fire, security, and emergency lighting; and install or relocate the existing transformer with primary electric cable. These goals will be evaluated with regards to their need, safety issues, and historic preservation concerns.
- D. To this end, an Architectural and Engineering (A/E) firm will be solicited to evaluate the issues raised above, as well as those issues raised independently by various Park and Regional interests. The feasibility of various alternatives in meeting the stated goals will be assessed prior to implementation.

II. Tasks to be Accomplished, Products to be Delivered, and Performance Schedule:

•Phase I Planning and Phase II Construction:

1. Negotiate Title I fees with an A/E firm.
2. Complete the investigation and documentation of existing conditions. Determine corrective action for specified branch circuits; for receptacles that need grounding, fixtures with deteriorated insulation or without voltage or with incorrect voltage; and for the basement panel that requires upgrading to handle the loads from the air handling units. Conduct presentations and review meetings as per the attached Scope of Work.
3. Receive and circulate for comment the final Study Report, which will provide assessment, feasibility, cost, and recommendations for implementing the desired goals.
4. Conduct a pre-design planning meeting to determine a mutually agreeable design program, based on the results of the study report and comments, and upon the availability of park and regional funding to support implementation.
5. Present agreed-upon design program with cost estimates to appropriate NARO staff for review and approval.
6. Supervise the completion of preliminary design phase of Title I services based upon the approved design program. In addition, secure full completion of as-built documentation (on both configuration and operation) for the existing system.
7. Negotiate and supervise construction contract and A/E Title II Services; secure all required as-built documentation.

III. Section 106 Compliance Required of Park:

•Compliance is not required to prepare the study document described in the Scope of Work, but may be required to implement the desired goals; the park will prepare the 106 form.

IV. Major Participants and Their Roles and Responsibilities:

- A. For the Park: Superintendent Vidal Martinez shall delegate Park personnel to assist in coordination of on-site activities, and to serve as liaison with the Project Manager, the Project Architect, and the Contracting Officer.
- B. For the Cultural Resources Center: Building Conservation Branch Supervisor Stephen Spaulding will provide general managerial support for the project. Historical Architect Richard Crisson will produce the A/E solicitation, provide A/E supervision, and coordinate with the Contracting Officer, the Project Manager, and the Regional Electrical Engineer.

C. For the Region: The Cultural Resources Program staff will identify and recommend resoultions for any 106 compliance issue, and provide proffessional support as needed.

D. Reviewing Parties:

●Progress meetings and presentations:

SAHI - Superintendent, Chief of Maintenance, Staff Curator, and others designated by the Superintendent
CRC - BCB Branch Supervisor and Historical Architect
NAR - Project Manager and the Regional Electrical Engineer

●Final Report Presentation:

SAHI - Superintendent, Chief of Maintenance, Staff Curator, and others designated by the Superintendent
CRC - BCB Branch Supervisor and BCB Historical Architect
NAR - Chief Engineering Division (Project Manager), Regional Electrical Engineer, and Regional Historical Architect

V. Special Considerations and/or Constraints:

- A. From the CRC's Perspective: In order to enable the BCB to meet its schedule, Park review of report submittals should be accomplished within five (5) business days of receipt.
- B. From the Park's Perspective: Sagamore Hill is a furnished historic house museum and access must be coordinated by the Park, by appointment only.

VI. Recommended By:

Ruth F. Harrison 7/25/94
Manager, Cultural Resources Center Date

Regional Historical Architect, CRMD Date

VI. Approved By:

Superintendent, Sagamore Hill NHS Date

Assistant Regional Director, CRM Date

SCOPE OF WORK

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER CONTRACT

UPGRADE ELECTRICAL WIRING AT SAGAMORE HILL

I. INTRODUCTION

●Sagamore Hill National Historic Site (SAHI)--located at 20 Sagamore Hill Road, Oyster Bay (Long Island), New York--preserves former President Theodore Roosevelt's house. It is a large, 3-1/2 story wood-framed Victorian structure built in 1885. The house contains extensive furnishings and other collections from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, including significant Roosevelt family memorabilia. The National Park Service (NPS) site is administered by the park Superintendent.

●Electrical wiring systems have been installed, modified, and upgraded at various times over the life of the house, starting when the house was first electrified in ca. 1918. Extensive rehabilitation and electrical upgrades were carried out by the Theodore Roosevelt Association (TRA) ca. 1950, and by the NPS in the 1960s. The last major effort occurred in 1983-87, when many existing historic gas lights were re-wired for electricity, using low-voltage to maintain the historic ambience of the interior. Some new light fixtures were added to increase illumination levels in selected areas. Although some of these were removed later since they were considered to be inappropriate, both historically and intrusively, others in stairways and hallways have been retained for reasons of safety. Some of the light fixtures designed to operate have not been connected, or have been disconnected since 1987. The goal is to increase illumination levels in the house by having these fixtures working.

●Based on the proposed needs identified in the separate TRA-funded lighting plan, the NPS will undertake, as part of this project, the addition of electrical wiring for any new or proposed light fixture, and the installation of new fixtures in NPS-specified discreet or unobtrusive locations (not visible to the general public). Based on recent documentation identifying conditions, some kitchen and office area receptacles will be grounded; fixtures in the nursery room with deteriorated insulation and without voltage or incorrect voltage will be repaired; the basement panel feeding the air handling units will be upgraded to satisfy future circuit increases. Low voltage receptacles in all rooms will be marked on each plate. Deteriorated insulation will be repaired with insulation tubing at receptacle boxes; branch circuit wire will be disconnected whenever possible and capped.

●The installation of a new emergency basement panel to provide emergency power for heating, fire, security, and emergency lighting; the installation of an emergency generator; and the installation or repair of a gasoline water pump.

●The relocation of an existing transformer and primary electric cable or installation of a new transformer with primary cable.

II. PROJECT SUMMARY

A. The work of this Contract consists of researching, investigating, and preparing design solutions for the installation of an emergency generator in the adjacent icehouse, repair or replacement of a gasoline water pump, and the relocation of an existing transformer and primary electric cable or installation of a new transformer with ownership transferred to the Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO) with cost estimates for each item of work.

B. The work of this Contract includes, but is not necessarily limited to: inspection surveys, testing, existing condition notations, technical investigations and analyses, preparation of recommendations, preparation of preliminary cost estimates, and other miscellaneous services delineated here.

C. The project location is at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, 20 Sagamore Hill Road, Oyster Bay (Long Island), NY.

D. All site investigations required for the design contemplated is the responsibility of the A/E.

E. The following NPS documents shall guide the design and implementation of all electrical wiring system modifications and upgrades:

- The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation.
- Cultural Resources Management Guidelines, NPS-28.
- Historic Structure Report (draft).
- Historic Furnishings Report.
- Energy Policy Act of 1992.

F. Code References:

●The A/E shall note that the premises are Government-owned property, legally exempt from many local, state, and national codes and regulations. To the greatest extent possible, however, the A/E shall insure that all designed and specified materials, equipment, and installations are in conformance with codes and regulations normally applicable to non Government-owned property.

●Applicable codes and regulations include, but are not necessarily limited to: The Uniform Building Code, OSHA regulations, the NFPA Life Safety Code, the National Electrical Code, the New York State Building Code, and all applicable ancillary codes and regulations.

III. DETAILED SCOPE OF WORK

A. Investigation, Documentation, and Report: The A/E shall investigate, document, analyze, evaluate, and report recommendations; and shall carry out all necessary procedures to resolve the questions or issues presented herein.

B. Existing documentation: Architectural and mechanical drawings, specifications, and miscellaneous contract files have been compiled from previous investigations and contract work, and are available for reference at the park. However, the accuracy and completeness of these documents is not guaranteed, and the A/E must field verify any critical information contained therein.

C. Points of Study and Consideration: The A/E shall carry out detailed existing and proposed conditions assessments and feasibility studies of the electrical issues noted here. Assessments shall include detailed graphic and written survey and description of the existing system configuration (as-built drawings). A/E Report shall review existing conditions, identify proposed new conditions, and itemize alternatives for achieving the stated goals.

- Electrical Wiring Issues: Assess and determine the nature of all electrical systems within the house; propose modifications to reflect the desired and stated goals. The report shall contain preliminary cost estimates for all measures presented, as well as life cycle costs for the recommended system.

- Review for Code Compliance: The A/E shall coordinate with NPS regulations and electrical codes as required during design development to ensure compliance with all applicable requirements.

D. Report Contents:

- Investigations shall be thoroughly documented in a report detailing existing conditions using narrative, photographic, and graphic techniques.

- The report shall be further supplemented by schematic drawings, charts, and technical (product) literature to delineate issues and present viable design solutions.

- Recommendations shall take into account all pertinent technical data, existing conditions, and directed mandates to avoid negative impact on historic building fabric.

- The report shall be thoroughly developed with supporting documentation so that informed decisions on appropriate measures of system modifications and upgrades can be made.

- The report shall contain preliminary cost estimates for all measures presented, as well as life cycle costs for recommended systems.

E. Meetings and Submittals:

- The A/E Principal and Project Architect or Engineer shall be required to attend a minimum of two (2) meetings at SAHI, with designated key persons representing interested parties:

- (1) Program Meeting.
- (2) Final report presentation.

●The A/E Project Architect or Engineer shall be further required to attend two (2) intermediate progress meetings with interested parties for information exchange purposes. The location will be at the North Atlantic Regional Office (Boston, MA). The following meetings shall not require formal presentation:

- (1) Twenty-five percent (25%) completion progress meeting.
- (2) Seventy-five percent (75%) completion progress meeting.

●The A/E shall prepare and submit for approval a schedule of the investigation intended for the structure and wiring system prior to starting the work. The A/E shall modify or employ alternate procedures upon request of the Contracting Officer and/or Project Manager in order to mitigate any potential damage.

●The A/E shall submit five (5) copies each of the study report to the NPS for review and approval at each of the respective stages of completion (25% and 75%). The A/E shall address all resulting review comments in the subsequent phases of completion. The A/E shall submit to the NPS ten (10) copies of the final study report, thoroughly addressing all the goals and requirements stated herein.

IV. MATERIALS TO BE PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT

The items outlined here will be made available at the park for the use of the A/E for the express purpose of completing the services required. However, it is understood and agreed that the Government does not guarantee the suitability of the items described herein for their intended use, and that Contract Performance is not based upon the expectation of suitability of said items. Materials may be consulted at Sagamore Hill, at the hours specified by the Curator. If the items are borrowed by the A/E, they shall be returned to the park upon completion of the work and before final payment is made. The documents are the following:

●Guidelines, Reports, and Contracts:

- (1) Cultural Resources Management Guideline, NPS-28.
- (2) The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.
- (3) Historic Structure Report for Sagamore Hill (draft).
- (4) Historic Furnishings Report for Sagamore Hill.
- (5) Architectural Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details prepared in draft form for the Historic American Building Survey (HABS).
- (6) Electrical Survey (partial set) for Sagamore Hill NHS (4/27/93).
- (7) Contract Documents (plans and specifications) for "Fire and Security Systems/Emergency Power System" Old Orchard and Theodore Roosevelt Home (1983).
- (8) "Lighting Project for the Theodore Roosevelt Home" (Draft - 1988).



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

North Atlantic Region
Cultural Resources Center
Boort Cotton Mills Museum
400 Foot of John Street
Lowell, Massachusetts 01852-1195

IN REPLY REFER TO:

March 14, 1995
H30 (NAR-CRC)

Memorandum

To: Peter Woodbury, Chief of Design & Construction/NAR

From: Historical Architect, BCB-CRC

Through: Supervisor, BCB-CRC

Subject: Amendment to Scope of Work - Upgrade Electrical Wiring, Sagamore Hill NHS

As a result of the first site visit by Jeff Meese of Archetype Architecture, Inc. to Sagamore Hill, modifications to the contract are recommended. The 2/21/95 memorandum from Jeff to you listed the following additional work items requested by the park:

1. Verify the efficacy of the lightning protection system
2. Verify the energy efficiency of the existing fixtures
3. Verify the efficacy of the exterior lighting
4. Add power outlets to the piazza
5. Upgrade the power supply in the basement office
6. Add power outlet(s) on the ground floor
7. Add building-wide lighting controls to the staff kitchen
8. Remove and dispose of "dead" electrical wiring

We agree that Archetype should investigate the above, and should provide a cost; specific locations must involve NARO & SAHI input.

The memorandum from Archetype also identified some work items that were incorporated in later versions of the approved Task Order and Scope of Work. Jeff claims that the 10/10/94 copy they have did not include work to the transformer, primary electric cable, fire pump (also known as the gasoline water pump), and the emergency generator. These are necessary work items that were added after the site visit by Gene Flanders; and Archetype should provide you with a cost for these items as well.

Enclosed is a DI-1 to cover these additional items. Please call Stephen Spaulding or Richard Crisson with additional questions.

Richard C. Crisson

cc: Superintendent, SAHI
Manager, CRC

C:\WIRING.REV

ADDENDUM C.

INTERIOR FINISHES ANALYSES

- C1. "Historic Finishes Analysis of Five Second Floor Rooms at Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill NHS"
By Marie L. Carden, 1991
- C2. "Historic Finishes Analysis of Second and Third Floor Halls at Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill NHS" (revised)
By Marie L. Carden, 1993
- C3. "Wallpaper Analysis, Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill NHS"
By Marie L. Carden, 1997

Addendum C1.

**HISTORIC FINISHES ANALYSIS
OF FIVE SECOND FLOOR ROOMS
AT THEODORE ROOSEVELT HOME**

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Mother's Room - Room 204
Gate Room - Room 203
Nursery - Room 216
South Bedroom - Room 214
Alice's Room - Room 213

Prepared by

Marie L. Carden
Architectural Conservator
Cultural Resources Center
North Atlantic Region
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

October, 1991

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION1
1. RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC WALL AND WOODWORK FINISHES.5
2. and 3. FINISHES DOCUMENTATION OF WALLS AND WOODWORK IN FIVE ROOMS INCLUDING CLOSETS: 1887 TO THE PRESENT.11
4. RECOMMENDATIONS OF FINISHES FOR FIVE ROOMS	25
BIBLIOGRAPHY	34
APPENDIX	36

PREFACE

This report was prepared by the Building Conservation Branch (BCB) of the Cultural Resources Center, North Atlantic Region for the Division of Historic Furnishings, Harpers Ferry Center (HFC). Its purpose is to fulfill the scope of work for an interior finishes project on five second-floor rooms at the Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site. The report is based on a review of data gathered for the 1988 draft Historic Structure Report (HSR), as well as on new information acquired specifically for this report.

The Division of Historic Furnishings has recommended restoration of historic wall finishes in five rooms on the second floor, based on evidence cited in the Historic Furnishings Report, Volume I (HFR) and the HSR.¹ No specific recommendations were made in the HSR for these five rooms; instead, room chronologies were presented. These chronologies have been reviewed and new data incorporated, thus forming the basis for the Finishes Documentation section (2) and (3) of this report. The recommendations outlined in section (4) were drawn up specifically for the interpretive dates outlined in the scope of work for this report.

The interpretive dates established for the Historic Furnishings Plan have been incorporated into the Finishes Documentation of this report, and are also reflected in the Recommendations section.

Footnotes in this report, insofar as possible, are references from the HFR, because it has been approved and printed, while the HSR is still in draft form.

¹ Memorandum dated Feb. 4, 1991, to Regional Director, NAR, from Chief, Division of Historic Furnishings, HFC.

INTRODUCTION

The scope of work for this report, as outlined by the Division of Historic Furnishings, includes: (1) research and analysis of historic wall and woodwork finishes in five rooms; (2) documentation of wall and woodwork finishes in these rooms from 1887 to the present; (3) documentation of all interior finishes in closets within these rooms from 1887 to the present, and (4) recommendation of "...finishes appropriate to dates established for interpretation in the Historic Furnishings Plan for these rooms...".²

It should be noted that the recommendations provided here, although they generally agree, may not precisely agree with those extrapolated from the HSR, for two reasons: (a.) new evidence has been uncovered during the investigation for this report, and (b.) there are some discrepancies between the interpretive dates implemented in the HSR and those subsequently established for these five rooms in the Historic Furnishings Report. The interpretive dates in the HSR follow those in the 1970 Interpretive Prospectus for the site:

- 1901-09: Presidential years, as the main focus
- 1884-1919: Teddy Roosevelt's years at Sagamore Hill, as the secondary focus
- 1919-1948: Mrs. Roosevelt's years at Sagamore Hill, after TR's death, as the last objective.³

Additionally, it should be noted that the recommendations provided herein have been written to agree with the interpretive dates established for the Historic Furnishings Plan, as requested by the Division of Historic Furnishings for this project.

² Memorandum to: Supervisor, Building Conservation Branch, Cultural Resources Center, NAR from Chief, Division of Historic Furnishings, HFC, April 23, 1991.

³ Carden and Crisson, Historic Structure Report: Sagamore Hill NHS, draft, 1988, p. 6.

Overview of Rooms

The rooms covered in the scope of work for this project, as outlined by the Division of Historic Furnishings, HFC are:

Mother's Room (Room 204)

Interpretive dates: 1912-1919

Architectural features:

Walls: plaster
fireplace across southeast corner
closet across northeast corner

Baseboard: yes

Picture molding: yes

Doorways: entrance from second-floor Hall, east wall
doorway to Room 302, south wall
doorway to closet, northeast corner
doorway to small closet, east wall
doorway to Father's Dressing Room (Room 205), inside
northeast corner closet
exterior doorway in west wall (leads to second story porch)

Archway: no

Windows: one in west wall
two in north wall

Closets: northeast corner
east wall

Radiators: no

Built-in shelves: over small closet next to hall doorway, east wall bookcase on west wall

Gate Room (Room 203)

Interpretive dates: 1917-1918

Architectural features:

Walls: plaster
fireplace across northeast corner
closet across southeast corner

Baseboards: yes

Picture molding: yes

Doorways: entrance doorway from second-floor Hall, east wall
doorway to Mother's Room (Room 204), north wall
doorway to closet, southeast corner
doorway to closet, east wall

Archways: no

Windows: two in south wall
one in west wall

Closets: southeast corner, w/built-in shelves
east wall

Radiators: no

Built-in shelves: in southeast corner closet

over closet in east wall
 bookcase on west wall
 Fireplace: northeast corner

Nursery (Room 216)

Interpretive dates: 1917-1918

Architectural features:

Walls: plaster
 Baseboards: yes
 Picture molding: yes
 Doorways: entrance doorway from second-floor Hall, north wall
 doorway to closet, north wall
 doorway to South Bedroom (Room 214), east wall
 doorway to closet, south wall
 Archways: no
 Windows: one in south wall
 one in west wall
 Closets: north wall, walk-in
 south wall, built into eaves
 Radiators: no
 Built-in shelves: no

South Bedroom (Room 214)

Interpretive dates: 1917-1918

Architectural features:

Walls: plaster
 Baseboards: yes
 Picture molding: yes
 Doorways: entrance from second-floor Hall, north wall
 doorway to closet, north end of east wall
 doorway to Nursery (Room 216), west wall
 doorway to bathroom (Room 215), south end of east
 wall
 Archway: no
 Windows: two in south wall
 Closets: north end, east wall [extinct]
 Radiators: no
 Built-in shelves: no
 Fireplace: west wall

Alice's Room (Room 213)

Interpretive dates: 1900-1906

Architectural features:

Walls: plaster
 east wall in two sections
 chimney imbedded in section of north wall
 Baseboards: yes
 Picture molding: yes
 Doorways: entrance from second-floor Hall, west wall

doorway to Little Room (Room 212) northern section
of east wall
Archway: doorway to closet, southern section of east wall
northern section of east wall, leading to doorway
to room 212
Windows: two in south wall
Closets: southern section of east wall
Radiators: two below windows on south wall
Built-in shelves: no. [Note: historic wall bookcase has been
removed from west wall; presumably it will be
rehung]

1. RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC WALL AND WOODWORK FINISHES

The research and analysis of historic wall and woodwork finishes of the Theodore Roosevelt Home were substantially completed during the preparation of the draft Historic Structure Report (1988).⁴ The research and analysis discussed herein pertains to paint and wallpaper finishes in the subject five second-floor rooms and is based on new data, as well as a review of the data gathered up to 1988.

The paint and wallpaper research and analysis conducted for this report are based on standard operating procedures established and implemented at the Building Conservation Branch of the Cultural Resources Center, North Atlantic Region.

Research and Analysis

Paint

Paint samples were extracted from selected locations in the five rooms and transported to the BCB laboratory where they were catalogued, mounted and analyzed. Analysis included microscopy; chemical testing for paint type, e.g., for lead base, oil, or calcimine paints; ultraviolet light testing for zinc oxide or titanium dioxide pigments; and ~~and~~ color matching. Once the descriptive colors, paint types and sequence of the layers in each sample were recorded, the most informative samples were selected for comparative analysis. Dates supported by documentary evidence assigned to certain paint layers, and a chromochronology (color history) was established for the individual rooms. Where little or no datable evidence was available, only the sequence of layers and their colors are given, and dates are either relative or are eliminated. This was particularly relevant to the closets.

Historic documentation states that the south bedrooms were replastered (and papered) in 1923, a fact which left little evidence of historic finishes on the walls and was confirmed by

⁴ Marie L. Carden and Richard C. Crisson, Historic Structure Report: Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, draft. Cultural Resources Center, North Atlantic Region, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1988.

physical investigation.⁵ Because the existing plaster in the rooms post-dates the inclusive historic dates of 1900-1919, and thus destroying or concealing historic finishes, paint samples were searched for behind, and adjacent to, edges of woodwork and in closets. A few minute samples were found. Since the closets retain their original plaster, for the most part, paint evidence was more abundant there, (excepting Rooms 213, 214 and 216.)

The finishes evidence found in closets is often helpful in providing information about rooms where much evidence in other areas has been lost due to replastering, stripping of finishes, etc. However, it is important to realize that the finishes history of closets does not always correspond exactly to that of the room itself. This can be attributed to, among other things, the closets not being redecorated as often as the rooms, or to the possibility of leftover paint from other rooms being used in closets.

Closets in Rooms 204 and 203 appear to retain most of their original plaster; closets in Rooms 216 and 213 appear to have been skimcoated c. 1923; and the closet in Room 214 was removed during the TRA restoration.

There is no evidence ~~of~~ that there was wallpaper in Rooms 204, 203 or 216 prior to 1923. The earliest evidence of wallpaper pertains to Alice's Room (213)⁶ in 1900 and the South Bedroom (214) c. 1917.⁷

The only paint evidence discovered in Room 213 was a layer of beige under the present-day 1956 wallpaper. What had previously been thought to be yellow paint on the edge of a window frame was found, by analysis, to be a smudge of plaster coated with yellow shellac or varnish. If the plaster in Room 213 dates to 1923, the beige paint was applied to the walls between 1923 and 1956. The only paint evidence in the closet is white paint on plaster on the ceiling and upper walls, with the lower walls bearing the 1923 floral wallpaper.

⁵ David H. Wallace, Historic Furnishings Report, Sagamore Hill, Volume 1, Harpers Ferry Center, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1989, p. 143, f.n. 13. This footnote references the replastering and papering of the south bedrooms in 1923.

⁶ Wallace, Op.cit., f.n. 13, p. 158. Eight rolls of paper were purchased for Alice's Room in May, 1900.

⁷ Wallace, Op.cit., p. 65 and p. 286 (fig. 65). Photograph of Richard Derby in South Bedroom c. 1917-18. In this photograph the walls appear to be papered with a two-tone vertical striped wallpaper.

Paint evidence discovered in the other four rooms was scant, but sufficient to establish chromochronologies. A comparative analysis of paint samples from Mother's Room (204) shows that paint colors found on the walls around the time of the construction of the west window (1912) and before the installation of the wallpaper in 1923 were pale peach-pink, followed by light maize yellow.⁸ The first finish on the frame of the c. 1912 west window was white paint covered with a clear glaze; the second finish was maize yellow, followed by white. The yellow of the window frame (followed by whites) and the yellow walls indicate that the wall color for the greater part of the 1912-1919 interpretive dates was light maize yellow, and the woodwork primarily white. The pattern of window frames or sills being painted the wall color, seen in other rooms as well, appears to have been abandoned by around 1915.

Room 203 is documented as being painted blue in 1893 and as having dark blue curtains in 1902.⁹ Photographs of Room 203 dated 1917-1918 (not shown here), show light-toned plain walls and woodwork.¹⁰ A very small sample, SAHI 01 P154, taken from the wall plaster behind the edge of the north, upper door frame, shows a fairly complete sequence of layers, beginning with the earliest turquoise blue. The last finish layers before the 1923 wallpaper are light ultramarine blue followed by pale blue-gray, possibly a layer of cream, and a layer of size. The upper layers of this sample are somewhat damaged, probably from the processes used to prepare for, and later to remove, the 1923 wallpaper. In sample SAHI 01 P349 from the wall plaster above the 1909 bookshelves near the entrance door from the hall, a similar sequence was found, followed by a skimcoat and the 1952 gray-green. The same basic sequence was also found on the walls of the large closet. Based on analysis of these samples, the historic color for Room 203 is pale blue-gray.

The historic wall color for Room 216 was also found to be pale blue-gray. The only intact sample is SAHI 01 P161 from the plaster wall behind the edge of the doorframe of the 1910 south closet.¹¹ Sample P161 shows a color sequence of pink, yellow, aqua blue with a small amount of blue-gray on the edge, the latter presumably following the construction of the 1910 south closet. Other samples, from the north closet walls, do not exhibit the full

⁸ Wallace, Op.cit., p. 149, f.n. 22. New west window is in mother's room...summer of 1912.

⁹ Wallace, Op.cit., pp. 145-146.

¹⁰ Wallace, Op.Cit., p. 296.

¹¹ Carden and Crisson, draft HSR, p. 188. The new south closet was built in the Nursery (Room 216) in 1910.

sequence of layers, where, there is presently only a thin layer of yellow and a layer of white on the ceiling and on the walls under the 1923 wallpaper. However, specks of yellow, pink, aqua blue and blue-gray calcimine were found imbedded in the thin plaster skimcoat on the ceiling and on the wall under the edge of the coat hook rail, indicating these colors may, at an earlier time, have also been used in the closet.

Paint analysis indicates that the early wall finishes in Rooms 204, 203 and 214 were flatted oil paint, either lead, zinc oxide, or leaded zinc oxide base pigments, with a chalk filler. In Room 216 exclusively calcimine paints were used; this appears to be substantiated by documentation, as well.¹² In 1917-1918, the wall paint in Rooms 204, 203 and 216 appear to have been calcimine.

Paint evidence from woodwork was more abundant than that from walls. In most, if not all, of the five rooms the earliest woodwork finish was orange shellac, with painted finishes following. Lead base or leaded zinc-oxide base, oil paint was found to be predominant on woodwork until c. 1918, when titanium dioxide base pigments came into use. The woodwork in both the Nursery (Room 216) and Alice's Room (213) has never been painted, retaining its original orange shellac finish.

Paint samples from the woodwork in both Mother's Room (204) and the South Bedroom (214) provided dating tools for the finishes. The 1912 west window in Room 204 is a datable element; the first paint layers on this window frame were white followed by a clear glaze, indicating the paint finishes for the woodwork in that room c. 1912.¹³ The 1910 bathroom in Room 214 is another dating tool.¹⁴ The original east window from the South Bedroom was moved to the bathroom and a new door put in its place. The first paint finishes on the new door are white, indicating the woodwork finishes for Room 214 c. 1910.

Wallpaper

As stated above, the earliest known wallpapers in the five rooms were c. 1900 in Room 213 and in c. 1917 in Room 214. The existing wallpapers in the closets of Room 213 and 216 are though to date to the 1923 replastering and papering of the south bedrooms (see f.n. 5 above.)

¹² Wallace, Op.cit., p. 142, f.n. 3. Nursery (then Bamie's Room) was calcimined pink in 1893.

¹³ Carden and Crisson, draft HSR, 1988, p. 153.

¹⁴ Carden and Crisson, draft HSR, 1988, p. 186. The bathroom for the South Bedroom (214) was constructed c. 1910.

Wallpaper samples were removed from the north closets of Room 216 and from the closet of Room 213, because these were the only surviving specimens found in the five rooms which date to the occupancy of the Roosevelt family. (These are documented in the Appendix.) The present-day wallpaper in the five subject rooms dates to the Theodore Roosevelt Association restoration, c. 1952; these were not analyzed, but are documented.

Wallpaper samples from the closets were transported to the BCB laboratory where they were catalogued, analyzed, photographed and encapsulated in mylar protective wrapping. Samples were studied and researched with the intent of identifying or dating the patterns. Factors to consider were the number of layers of wallpaper as well as whether or not there were any other finishes above or below the wallpaper. Both wallpapers were found to exist in a single layer on a white plaster substrate. Based on physical investigation and written documentation the closet wallpapers have been dated to c. 1923, which post-dates the historic period (1900-19) covered in this report.

Wallpaper research¹⁵ ^{for this report} was conducted in the study collection of the Building Conservation Branch, the wallcoverings collection at Cooper-Hewitt Museum and the wallpaper collection at the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA). By examining actual wallpaper samples from the early 20th century, it was possible to identify patterns which would be appropriate for Alice's Bedroom and the South Bedroom.¹⁵

Having seen photographic evidence of a vertical striped paper in Room 214 made it possible to search for such a paper in the sample books. The Curator of Collections at the SPNEA suggested that the soft, wavy appearance of the stripe in the 1917 photograph was attributable to the actual wallpaper pattern, rather than to blurring of the photograph.¹⁶

The historic wallpaper in Room 213, as remembered by Alice Roosevelt Longworth in a 1974 interview, was "...all flat...and grubby...nothing in particular..." and [there were] "...lots of

¹⁵ Wallpaper study collection at BCB, CRC; Alfred Peats Book No. 4 for 1908, at Cooper-Hewitt Museum; S.Z. Goldberg Book No. 3 for 1914, at Cooper-Hewitt Museum; S.Z. Goldberg Book No. 3 for 1907, at the SPNEA; and Alfred Peats Book No. 3 for 1908 at the SPNEA.

¹⁶ Interview with Richard Nylander, Curator of Collections at the SPNEA, September, 1991.

roses and things in the curtains...".¹⁷ Examination of early 20th century sample books produced images of a wallpaper scheme which might satisfy Alice's memory of her room.

¹⁷ Wallace, Op. cit., p. 160-161, f.n. 32, and p. 159, f.n. 13 and 14. Eight double rolls of paper were purchased for Alice's Room, May 1900. Chintz curtains with pink roses also purchased, a few months later.

2. and 3. FINISHES DOCUMENTATION OF WALLS AND WOODWORK
in Five Rooms including Closets
1887 to the Present

This section includes the second and third items in the scope of work for the project. By placing the finishes documentaion of the respective closets directly following each room, any similarities between the chromochronologies of the rooms and those of the closets can be readily observed.

In the following finishes documentation of walls and woodwork, dates are assigned primarily to those finish layers which can be substantiated by documentary and/or physical evidence. Other dates are relative.

Ceiling finishes for the rooms are not documented, for the following reasons: (a.) they were not requested for the project (excepting closet ceilings), (b.) the ceilings of the rooms were replastered and painted white during the Theodore Roosevelt Association (TRA) restoration in 1952, thereby losing physical evidence of historic finishes, and (c.) it has been stated by the curatorial staff at Sagamore Hill NHS that the ceilings shall remain white. Since the closets, excepting in Rooms 213 and 216, appear to retain their original plaster, both wall and ceiling finishes are documented for closets, where available.

As stated above, there is no evidence of wallpaper in Rooms 204, 203 and 216 prior to 1923. The closets in Rooms 213 and 216 contain the only wallpaper in the five rooms which dates to the Roosevelt period (see Appendix B). The present-day paper on the walls of the rooms dates to the TRA restoration. Closets were not included in the TRA restoration.¹⁸

Closet shelves appear to have been painted the woodwork colors. The 1887 built-in drawers in the large closets of Rooms 203 and 204 retain their original shellac finish and brass drawer pulls.

The only work that is known to have been done in the five rooms since the TRA restoration is in the large closets, where the plaster was stabilized by patching and coating with shellac and other basic maintenance.

¹⁸ E.W. Howell Co., "Outline Specification of Painting and Interior Decorating at Sagamore Hill,...", October 10, 1952.

Finishes Documentation - 1887 to PresentMOTHER'S ROOM - Room 204
Interpretive Period - 1912-1919

<u>Date</u>	<u>Walls</u>	<u>Woodwork</u>
1887	dk. yellow ochre ●	orange shellac
c. 1906	light maize yellow ● ¹⁹	
c. 1912	pale peach-pink	[west window installed] white with clear glaze
Before 1923	light maize yellow	lt. maize Y ● white ●
1923	walls replastered; papered with diaper pattern paper; color unknown	white ●
	frieze area and ceiling painted white	buff white
1952	wallpaper stripped, plaster patched; walls repapered with floral pattern paper in yellow and green on white ground	yellow-chartreuse yellow-chartreuse

● Denotes lead paint

¹⁹ "Ochre", previously used to describe most of the yellow wall colors, has been changed to "maize yellow", because ochre denotes an earthy color, while maize is a lighter, clearer, warm yellow. Most of the yellow paint colors found in these bedrooms after 1887 were found to be light, clear, warm yellows, thus labeled "maize".

North (Pass-through) Closet in Room 204

<u>Date</u>	<u>Walls</u>	<u>Ceiling</u>	<u>Woodwork</u>
1887	unfinished	unfinished	orange shellac ²⁰
c. 1906	lt. maize yellow ●	lt. maize Y ●	lt. maize yellow ●
	white ●	white ●	cream-white
	peach-pink	peach-pink	white
			white ●
Before 1923	lt. maize Y		
1991	shellac	shellac	

● Denotes lead paint

²⁰ The built-in drawers in the north closet and the door to Room 205 have retained their shellac finish to the present day; i.e., have never been painted.

South (Small) Closet in Room 204

<u>Date</u>	<u>Walls</u>	<u>Ceiling</u>	<u>Woodwork</u>
1887	unfinished	unfinished	orange shellac
c. 1906	maize ●	maize ●	
	white ●	white ●	white
	peach-pink	peach-pink	cream ●
			white ●
			cream-wht.

● Denotes lead paint

GATE ROOM - Room 203
Interpretive Period 1917-1918

<u>Date</u>	<u>Walls</u>	<u>Woodwork</u>	<u>Window Sill</u>
1887	turquoise •	orange shellac	yellow turquoise•
1893	pale blue ²¹ pale blue turquoise light ultra- marine blue	off-white • white • white • white •	pale blue• pale blue• varnish lt. ultra marine blue •
c. 1911-18 (Before 1923)	pale blue-gray ²²	white	pale blue-gray• white • white •
1923	walls replastered; paper with nautical motif patterned paper; color unknown		buff

²¹ Wallace, Op.cit., pp. 145, f.n. 20; "...nursery...or Ethel's Room...painted blue".

²² Wallace, Op.cit., p. 296, figs. 76-78. Photographs of Room 203 dated 1917-18 show plain, light-toned walls and woodwork.

1952

wallpaper
stripped,
plaster
repaired;
walls repapered
with floral
pattern in
lavender
and blue on
white ground

lt. gray-green

lt. gray-
green

• Denotes lead paint

South (Large) Closet in Room 203

<u>Date</u>	<u>Walls</u>	<u>Ceiling</u>	<u>Woodwork</u>	<u>Shelves</u>
1887	turquoise •	lt. maize Y	orange shellac ²³	lt.maize yellow
1893	pale blue turquoise lt.ultra- marine blue			pale blue lt. ultra marine blue
c. 1917 -1918	pale blue-gray gray	pale blue-gray gray	pale blue-gray gray	cream buff

• Denotes lead paint

²³ Built-in drawers in large closet shellacked; never painted.

North (Small) Closet of Room 203

<u>Date</u>	<u>Walls</u>	<u>Ceiling</u>	<u>Woodwork (incl. Shelves)</u>
1887	lt. maize yellow		orange shellac
	turquoise •	turquoise •	turquoise •
	pale blue	pale blue	pale blue
	turquoise		
	pale-pink	pale-pink	pale-pink
			cream
c. 1923	buff	buff	buff

• Denotes lead paint

NURSERY - Room 216
Interpretive Period - 1917-1918

<u>Date</u>	<u>Walls</u>	<u>Woodwork</u>
1887	unknown	orange shellac
1893 (see f.n. 12, above)	pink	
	lt. maize yellow	
	lt. blue	
After 1910 [date of south closet]	pale blue-gray ²⁴	
1923	walls replastered; papered with floral stripe pattern in beige and white (extant in the closet)	
1952	walls stripped of paper, plaster repaired; walls repapered with pink floral patterned wallpaper on white ground	

²⁴ Wallace, Op.cit., p. 290, figs. 68-73. Photographs of Nursery (Room 216) taken c. 1917-1918 show plain, light-colored walls.

North (large) Closet in Room 216

<u>Date</u>	<u>Walls</u>	<u>Ceiling</u>	<u>Woodwork</u>
1887	unknown	unknown	orange shellac
	lt. maize yellow	lt. maize Y	
Before 1923	white	white	
1923	papered with floral stripe pattern in beige and white (extant) (See Appendix B)		

NOTE: Traces of pink, yellow and blue calcimine were found imbedded in the ceiling plaster and also found on the wall plaster, behind the coat hook rail. However, the present, paint sequence on both ceiling and walls is thin yellow/thick white (calcimine or skimcoat).

South (small) Closet in Room 216

This closet was built into the rafters c. 1910. The interior of the closet is composed entirely of unfinished wood.

SOUTH BEDROOM - Room 214
Interpretive Period - 1917-1918

<u>Date</u>	<u>Walls</u>	<u>Woodwork</u>
1887	ochre	[shellac] ²⁵
	light blue ●	white ●
	blue ●	cream ●
	dk. turquoise	yellow ●
		cool white ●
1910 (date of bathroom)		white ●
By 1917	striped wallpaper; color unknown (See photograph in Appendix C)	white ●
1923	walls replastered; papered with floral patterned wallpaper; color unknown	white ●
1952	walls stripped of paper; plaster repaired; walls repapered with floral patterned wallpaper in brown, gray and green on white ground	pale gray-white pale gray-white

● Denotes lead paint

²⁵ There is evidence of orange shellac on the south window jamb and sash, noted during the investigation done in October, 1991. The sash and jamb appear to have undergone paint removal, exposing a finish of orange shellac, which appears to be original.

Closet in Room 214

The closet in Room 214 was removed during the TRA restoration. The doorway is boarded up behind the original closet door which is still in place. There is no paint evidence from the closet, excepting from the woodwork of the door.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Walls</u>	<u>Woodwork</u>
1887	Unknown	white ● maize yellow white ● white
1952		gray-white gray-white

● Denotes lead paint

ALICE'S ROOM - Room 213
Interpretive Period 1900-1906

<u>Date</u>	<u>Walls</u>	<u>Woodwork</u>
1887	unknown	orange shellac
1893	wallpapered ²⁶ (pattern and colors unknown but probably plain, muted. See also f.n. 17, above.)	
1900	walls repapered	
1923	walls stripped of paper, replastered and papered in multi-color floral pattern (presently extant in the closet)	
Before 1956	walls stripped of paper, plaster repaired; painted tan	
1956	walls papered with floral pattern in rose-red and green on white ground	

²⁶ Wallace, Op.cit., p. 161. Alice remembered her wallpaper as "flat" and "grubby"... "nothing in particular."

Closet in Alice's Room (Room 213)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Walls</u>	<u>Ceiling</u>	<u>Woodwork</u>
1887	unknown	unknown	orange shellac
1900-1906	unknown	unknown	
1923	walls re-plastered; upper walls painted white; lower walls papered w/multi-color, floral patterned wallpaper (extant)	ceiling re-plastered; painted white	

4. RECOMMENDATIONS OF FINISHES FOR FIVE ROOMS

(a.) General Recommendations

The following finishes recommendations are based on a review of the room chronologies contained in the HSR, as well as on new data gathered for this report. These recommendations are intended to be appropriate to dates the established for interpretation in the HFR for these rooms.

The kinds of evidence which support the finishes recommendations for the five second-floor rooms discussed in this report include ① historical (written documentation or ② personal interviews), ③ physical (paint and wallpaper analysis), and pictorial (photographic). Information was also obtained from documentation of other second floor rooms in the Theodore Roosevelt Home, having a similar finishes history.

Wallpaper recommendations are based on research of early 20th-century wallpapers conducted at the Building Conservation Branch; the Cooper-Hewitt Museum; and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Actual wallpaper samples were examined which would be appropriate for rooms of the type and period included in this project. Frieze papers are recommended for Rooms 213, 214 and possibly 216. This is based on existing evidence of historic frieze papers in Rooms 211, 212 and 205, and also on research into early 20th-century wallpaper schemes. It was noted that if the walls were papered, the frieze was also papered. The frieze papers were in a contrasting pattern, of colors harmonious with the field paper. Traditionally, if the walls were painted, the frieze was also painted. (The reverse, however, did not seem to be true.) There were exceptions to this tradition, more often in the nursery or kitchen.

The use of a wide frieze with a plain-colored wall, either papered or painted,²⁷ was popular in this country around the turn of the century.

The Craftsman Magazine for October, 1907, carried an advertisement for a nursery frieze paper, suggesting the popularity of friezes,

²⁷ Lynn, Catherine. Wallpaper in America, New York: W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1980, p. 446. Illustrations of plain field paper used with a frieze were shown from the Jan., 1906 issue of The Wall-Paper News and Interior Decorator.

of English design in general, of "nursery papers, ...with boldly outlined figures filled with flat color...".²⁸

In schemes where plain field papers were used with a patterned frieze, the frieze pattern was sometimes repeated in the curtains--"a charming plan not only to repeat in the draperies of the room the color of the walls and their borders, but also to echo the actual designs in curtains, rugs and even furniture."²⁹ Such a scheme might have been seen in Alice's Room, which she remembers as having plain walls--"flat" and "grubby"..."nothing in particular", and "a lot of roses and things in the curtains"(f.n. 17 and 26). In the wallpaper sample books consulted for this project, "matching picture moldings" were stated to be available.

The picture moldings in the second floor bedrooms were historically dropped nine inches from the ceiling.³⁰ Although early 20th-century decorating magazines showed picture moldings at cornice level, it appears that, at Sagamore Hill, they were kept in their original 1887 placement, for the most part. It is recommended that the picture moldings in these five bedrooms be dropped nine inches from the ceiling and painted the wall color or white, as the ceiling. In rooms having painted walls, or where no frieze paper is used, the resulting frieze area should be painted white, as the ceiling. Details are provided in the following Room-by-Room recommendations. general

It is recommended that the frieze in Mother's Room (Room 204) and the Gate Room (Room 203) be painted white, as the ceiling, for the reasons stated above. Additionally, a 1948 photograph of Mother's Room, as it existed from 1923-48, shows the frieze and ceiling are painted white.³¹

²⁸ Lynn, Op.cit., p. 453.

²⁹ Lynn, Op.cit., p. 468.

³⁰ Carden and Crisson, draft HSR, 1988, p. 176. In the Hideaway (Room 212) the existing, original picture molding is dropped nine inches from the ceiling. This also represents the original molding profile for the picture moldings on the second floor. The TRA moldings in the other bedrooms are incorrect in profile and placement (according to F. Matero research notes, incorporated into the 1988 draft HSR).

³¹ Wallace, Op.cit., p. 362, figs. 82-84. In this photograph, the walls are papered. The combination of papered walls and painted frieze do not appear to be a Victorian theme, although the reverse might be.

It is recommended that a frieze paper be used with the painted walls in the Nursery (Room 216), for the reasons stated above. Frieze papers are also recommended for the South Bedroom (Room 214) and Alice's Room (Room 213), on the same basis.

In all rooms where wallpaper is to be installed, the walls should be sized before papering.

In rooms where walls are to be painted, the plaster walls should be painted with the highest quality, interior acrylic latex flat* finish paint. If there is a possibility that the painted walls might at some future date be repapered, there are three possible methods which may be employed at present to ensure a proper substrate: (1) paint the walls with an alkyd interior flat finish paint, or (2) use an alkyd interior primer followed by a latex flat finish paint, or (3) simply use the highest quality interior acrylic latex flat finish paint and allow it to become thoroughly dry and set up before covering with paper. Whichever the method, a size should be applied to the walls before any paper is hung.

The following finishes recommendations are primarily for walls and woodwork only, as requested in the project outline; they do not include the closets within these five rooms. However, the existing finishes and wallpapers should be retained in all closets, since they represent the most complete record for these rooms. Also not included are ceiling finishes because the curatorial staff at Sagamore Hill NHS has stated that the ceilings shall remain painted white. Floors in the five rooms should remain varnished or shellacked. Fireplace hearth bricks should be repainted, only if necessary, in their existing colors.

For accuracy and convenience in interpreting the following recommendations for the individual rooms, paint colors are identified by three methods: (1) descriptive color; (2) Munsell Color System notations and (3) Benjamin Moore Moor-O-Matic Color System notations. Moor-O-Matic color cards are provided.

*NOTE: Wherever a "flat" finish paint is recommended for walls, either a flat or an eggshell finish may be used, the eggshell being slightly less flat in appearance.

(b.) Room-by-Room Recommendations

FINISHES RECOMMENDATIONS

Mother's Room (Room 204)
Interpretive Period 1912-1919Walls

Descriptive Color: light maize
yellow

Munsell Color Notation: 2.5Y 9/4

Moor-O-Matic Notation: 304

Benjamin Moore
Moor-O-Matic 304
(alkyd or
latex flat)

Woodwork

Descriptive color: soft white

Munsell Color Notation: N 9.5/

Moor-O-Matic Notation: 879

Benjamin Moore
Moor-O-matic 879
(alkyd or latex
semi-gloss enamel)

Other

Recommend dropping picture molding to 9 inches below ceiling. resulting frieze area should be painted white as the ceiling; picture molding to be painted the wall color or white. Conjectured, for reasons stated in General Recommendations, above. Hearth bricks should be repaired and repainted black.

FINISHES RECOMMENDATIONS

Gate Room (Room 203)
Interpretive Period 1917-1918

Walls

Descriptive color: pale blue-gray

Munsell Color Notation: 5 PB 8/2

Moor-O-Matic Notation: 1437

Benjamin Moore
Moor-O-Matic 1437
(alkyd or latex
flat)

Woodwork

Descriptive color: soft white

Munsell Color Notation: N 9.5/

Moor-O-Matic Notation: 879

Benjamin Moore
Moor-O-Matic 879
(alkyd or latex
semi-gloss enamel)

Other

Recommend dropping picture molding 9 inches down from ceiling. resulting frieze area should be painted white as the ceiling; picture molding to be painted the wall color or white. Conjectured, for the reasons stated in General Recommendations, above.

FINISHES RECOMMENDATIONS
Nursery (Room 216)
Interpretive Period 1917-1918

Walls

Descriptive color: pale blue-gray

Munsell Notation: 5 PB 8/2

Moor-O-Matic Notation: 1437

Benjamin Moore
Moor-O-Matic 1437
(alkyd or
latex flat)

Woodwork

Woodwork should remain shellacked or varnished.

Other

Recommend dropping the picture molding to 9 inches below the ceiling and painting white or wall color; resulting frieze area should be painted white, as ceiling, or wallpapered. If wallpapered, a frieze paper is recommended with a pattern which would be appropriate for a nursery, in colors harmonious with the wall color. Conjectured, for reasons stated in General Recommendations, above.

FINISHES RECOMMENDATIONS

South Bedroom (Room 214)
Interpretive Period 1917-1918Walls

Based on photographic documentation (see Appendix C) this room was papered with a vertical striped wallpaper in 1917-18 (see f.n. 7, above). Therefore, a field paper with a vertical striped pattern is recommended. The stripe should be soft-edged, rather than hard-edged. This effect can be achieved with a wavy or scalloped edge on the stripe. Another way to achieve the soft effect is through the selection of a pattern which has a muted secondary pattern such as a pale floral or foliate design. Additional aids would be the use of light colors which are low to medium in tonal contrast for the stripes. No specific color is recommended here, because of lack of physical or documentary evidence. However striped patterns were seen in several color schemes in wallpaper sample books consulted for this project. Some examples are: green and silver; yellow and white; pink and white; light blue and white.

Woodwork

Descriptive color: soft white

Munsell Color Notation: N 9.5/

Moor-O-Matic Notation: 879

Benjamin Moore
Moor-O-Matic 879
(alkyd or latex
semi-gloss enamel)

Other

It is recommended that the picture molding be dropped 9 inches below the ceiling and painted white; the resulting frieze area should be papered with a 9-inch wide frieze paper. The colors should harmonize with those of the field paper in both hue and tone. Suggested frieze patterns are landscape, floral or swag. Conjectured on the basis of General Recommendations, above.

FINISHES RECOMMENDATIONS

Alice's Room (Room 213)
Interpretive Period 1900-1906

Walls

On the basis of written documentation (f.n. 6, 17 and 26, above) and research in early 20th-century wallpaper collections, wallpaper is recommended for the walls of Room 213, with a frieze border. Certain conjectures about pattern and color are made on the basis of documentation stated in General Recommendations above. Alice remembered her room in 1900-06 as having plain walls and a lot of roses in the curtains. Wallpaper sample books of this period showed many examples of plain field paper with patterned frieze papers. In decorating fashions of 1906, frieze patterns were sometimes repeated in the curtains; this would be appropriate for Alice's room, also based on her memory of her room.

For the field paper, an ingrain or oatmeal paper would be appropriate. A mottled pattern would be suitable; for example, a fine linear network or curvilinear abstract design on plain ground, with low tonal contrast between pattern and ground. Because the effect should be one of softness, colors should be muted or pale. An example would be beige on beige or beige on pink. Examples of such muted field papers were displayed with frieze papers having a more exuberant pattern, but in harmonizing colors. For Alice's Room it is suggested that the frieze border might be a cut-out (applique) in a floral pattern, such as roses, repeated also in the curtains. The colors should ~~be pale, so as not to~~ overpower the field paper.

In Alice's Room, a frieze would be interrupted on the south wall by the arched entrance to the doorway of the Little Room (212), in the northeast corner. The distance between the highest point of the arch and the ceiling is only eight inches, which is insufficient to allow for a 1 1/2-inch picture molding and the usual nine-inch wide frieze border. Some solutions to this problem are: (1) place the picture molding at cornice level (an authentic placement according to 1906 fashion) and use a narrower, e.g., five-inch wide frieze border, thus allowing for the arch; (2) place the picture molding at cornice level with a nine-inch wide frieze paper directly below, and allow the frieze to be interrupted by the arch; or (3) place the picture molding at nine inches down from the ceiling, with the frieze paper above, thus allowing the arch to interrupt the molding and the frieze, as necessary.

The narrow margin between arch and ceiling can be made to appear less compressed if a unified color scheme is used in the wallcoverings. Placing the picture molding at cornice level and

using a cut-out border would also eliminate a hard dividing line between frieze and field papers, thus the interruption of the upper wall by the arch will appear less noticeable.

The picture molding should be painted: white, if at cornice level, and white or wall color, if dropped.

Summary: A wallpaper with a mottled pattern in muted, pale colors, such as beige or creamy-pink is recommended for the field paper. It is recommended that a frieze paper be used, possibly having a floral pattern, such as roses, in pale colors, predominantly pink, on a light ground.

Woodwork

The woodwork in Alice's Room should remain shellacked or varnished.

NOTE: The plaster in this room should be repaired before any wall finishes are installed.

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Theodore Roosevelt Collection, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, MA. Selected family photograph albums were consulted. In a photograph of Richard Derby standing in the South Bedroom, c. 1917-18, the vertical striped wallpaper has a blurred appearance. Another print of this photograph, in the SAHI photographic

collection, has the same appearance. This photograph is included in the Wallace HFR, p. 286, fig. 65.

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APPENDIX

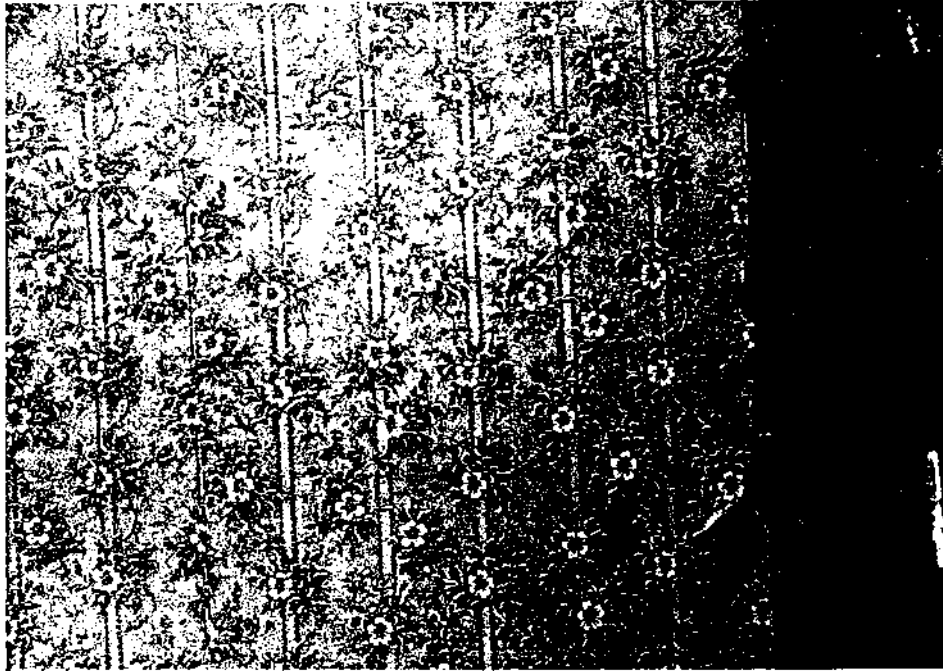
Editor's note: In the original report, the 1963 Historic American Buildings Survey drawings of Sagamore Hill were included as Appendix A. These drawings have been reproduced as Appendix C of the larger historic structure report, and so have been omitted here.

APPENDIX B.

Extant 1923 Wallpapers:

- (1) Nursery (Room 216), Closet Wallpaper
- (2) Alice's Room (Room 213), Closet Wallpaper

(1) Nursery (Room 216)



North Closet Wallpaper, c. 1923

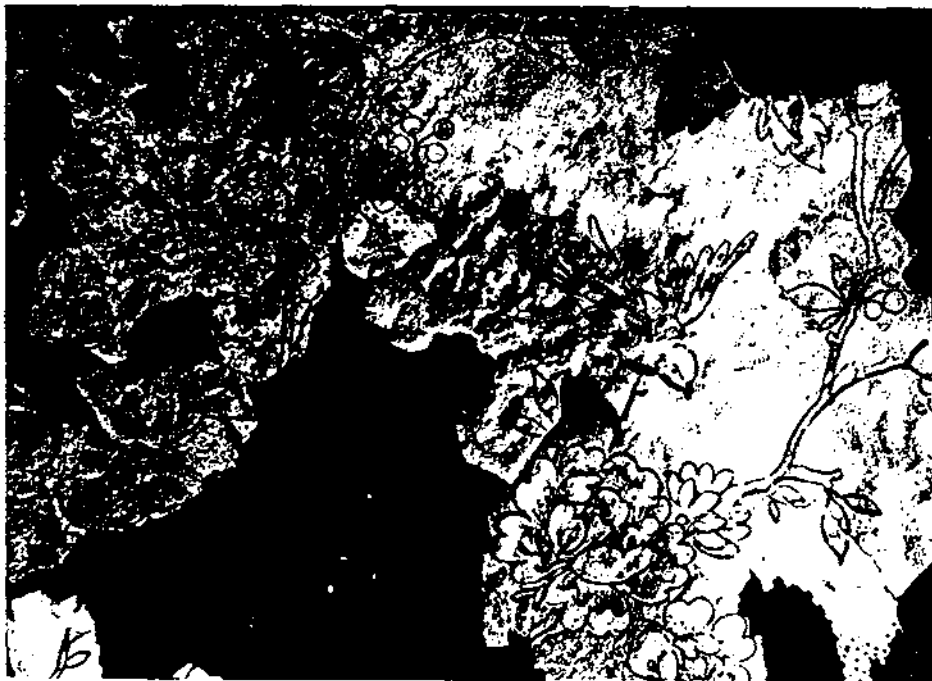


Detail, Closet Wallpaper, c. 1923
Sample SAHI 01 WP015

(2) Alice's Room (Room 213)



Closet Wallpaper, c. 1923

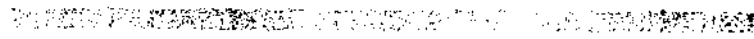
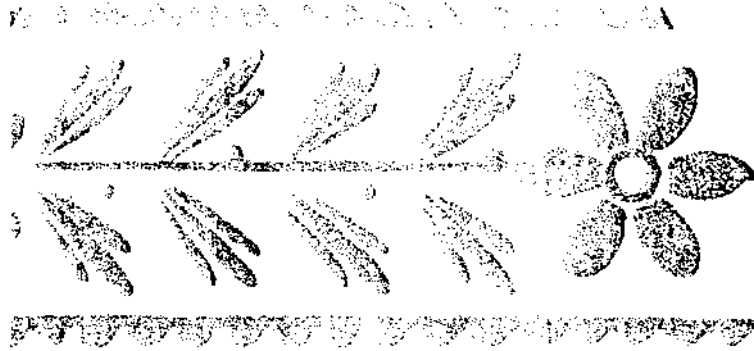


Detail, Closet Wallpaper, c. 1923
Sample SAHI 01 WP016

APPENDIX C



Looking west, South Bedroom, c. 1917;
wall is covered with striped wallpaper.



April 7, 1993

Memorandum

To: Files

From: Marie Carden

Subject: Wallpaper selection for Interior Restoration of Five
Second Floor Rooms at Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore
Hill NHS

In an ammendment to the recommendations given in the foregoing text, it is recommended that wallpaper borders and friezes not be installed in Rooms 213, 214 and 216 at this time. The reasons for this change are: (1) lack of sufficient historical evidence on which to base the use of, or patterns for, frieze or border papers in these rooms; (2) lack of commercially available border or frieze papers from which to make a selection based on conjecture. This change was verbally agreed upon by both the Park and the BCB.

Room 213 (Alice's Room):

It is recommended that Alice's Room be papered with a plain field paper such as described in the foregoing text; that the picture molding remain at cornice level and be painted white; and that no border or frieze be used. [Wallpaper selected by BCB: Carly's Lace, No. 2632, Mauve, a Schumacher wallpaper from the Hobe Erwin Editions. This is pretrimmed, washable, strippable, prepasted.]

Room 214 (South Bedroom):

It is recommended that the South Bedroom be papered with a striped field paper corresponding to the description in the foregoing text; that the picture molding be dropped to nine and one-half inches below the ceiling and painted white; and the resulting frieze area painted ceiling white. [Wallpaper selected by the Park: Daisy Stripe in light green on cream ground; Victorian Collectibles, Ltd. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.]

Room 216 (Nursery):

It is recommended that the Nursery be painted grey-blue as specified in the foregoing text; that the picture molding be dropped to nine and one-half inches below the ceiling and painted white; and the resulting frieze area be painted ceiling white.

If new evidence is found, and appropriate borders or frieze papers are available at a later date, consideration can be given to hanging them at that time.

Addendum C2.

INTERIOR FINISHES ANALYSIS OF
SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR HALLS AT
THEODORE ROOSEVELT HOME

Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Rear Hall and Staircase (Room 109)
Second Floor Hall (Room 201)
West Staircase Hall (Room 202)
Second Floor-Rear Hall and Staircase (Room 217)
Third Floor Hallway (Room 301)

Prepared by

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Architectural Conservator
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North Atlantic Region
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

January, 1993
Revised February, 1993

CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE AND INTRODUCTION.	3
1. OVERVIEW AND CONDITIONS OF HALLS	4
2. ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC WALL AND WOODWORK FINISHES IN SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR HALLS	10
3. RECOMMENDATIONS OF FINISHES FOR SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR HALLS	16
4. APPENDIX	22
A. Lamb and Rich Drawings	
B. HABS Drawings	

PREFACE AND INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared by the Building Conservation Branch (BCB) of the Cultural Resources Center (CRC), for the North Atlantic Region in coordination with Harper's Ferry Center and Sagamore Hill NHS. Its purpose is to fulfill a scope of work for restoration of interior finishes in five second-floor rooms and the second and third floor halls, as part of a two-year historic furnishings project and the ongoing interior restoration at Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill NHS.

In October, 1991 the BCB prepared a report for the Division of Historic Furnishings, HFC on the five second floor rooms.¹ The rooms covered in that report, and their interpretive dates are:

Mother's Room (Room 204)
Interpretive dates: 1912-1919

Gate Room (Room 206)
Interpretive dates: 1917-1918

Nursery (Room 216)
Interpretive dates: 1917-1918

South Bedroom (Room 214)
Interpretive dates: 1917-1918

Alice's Room (Room 213)
Interpretive dates: 1900-1906

The rooms covered in the scope of work for restoration of the halls are:*

Rear Hall and Staircase (Room 109)
Second Floor Hall (Room 201)
West Staircase Hall (Room 202)
Second Floor-Rear Hall and Staircase (Room 217)
Third Floor Hallway (Room 301)

*NOTE: Hall closets are not included.

The following report completes the research, analysis and recommendations for historic finishes in the halls. Both reports were based on evidence cited in the Historic Furnishings Report,

¹ "Historic Finishes Analysis of Five Second Floor Rooms at Theodore Roosevelt Home", Sagamore Hill NHS, BCB, CRC, NAR, NPS, October, 1991.

Volume I (HFR) and in the Historic Structure Report, as well as on additional investigation in 1991-92.

OVERVIEW AND CONDITIONS OF HALLS

All of the halls that comprise this report were altered during the 1950s, during the Theodore Roosevelt Association restoration of the TR home. The two most significant changes to the halls were: (1) Room 109 was "straightened" from its original "dog-leg" configuration and the staircase leading to the second floor was made wider and (2) a new staircase and hall (Room 202) was constructed at the west end of the second floor hall. The intent was to have visitors use the rear staircase to reach the second floor, ascend to the third floor by way of the second floor rear staircase (217), descend to the second floor via the new west staircase (202) and return to the first floor by way of the main staircase (Room 101, not included in this report). [See APPENDIX for floor plans.]

All walls were either patched or replastered by the TRA in the 1950s and painted.² More work was done on the walls in the early 1970s by the National Park Service. The latter work included installation of sheet-rock in certain areas and covering approximately seventy per cent of the walls with Sanitas, a fabric-backed vinyl wall-covering.³ All walls were roller-painted in the same yellow-ochre latex paint.

Conditions of the plaster walls are basically good. There are some uneven areas and cracks behind the wallcovering, although the wall feels stable upon pressure. Therefore, it is not recommended to remove the wallcovering, but instead to simply repaint all walls according to the recommendations provided in this report.

Conditions of the woodwork vary, primarily due to surface abrasion from heavy visitor traffic. This exists largely on door surrounds subjected to contact where visitors gather near the barrier gates to view the rooms.

In 1983, an NPS electrical contract provided for the installation of new lighting and the removal and blanking of

² E. W. Howell Co., Builders, NYC. "Outline Specification of Painting and Interior Decorating at Sagamore Hill...", Oct. 10, 1952.

³ Bobby L. Flickinger, "Completion Report, Sagamore Hill", June 1971.

certain switches and receptacles.⁴ Any treatment of electrical fixtures related to this finishes restoration project is addressed in the Recommendations section, below.

Each of the five hall rooms is discussed briefly, below, for purposes of summarizing those features or problems unique to each room:

Rear Hall and Staircase (Room 109)

The Rear Hall and Staircase includes the rear portion of the first floor hall and the staircase that ascends to the Second Floor Rear Hall (Room 217). These two rooms were used primarily by the children and the servants to move between the kitchen and service wing, the children's east bedrooms on the second floor and the servant's rooms on the third floor. Although Room 109 begins on the first floor, it is included in this report since its staircase continues to the second floor. Its original plan curved south around the ell of a pantry and original basement stair. In the 1950s this was "straightened", the staircase made wider and reversed. The reconstruction of the stairs resulted in changes at the second floor level. The stairs originally opened directly into the Second Floor-Rear Hall (Room 217), separating the rear hall from the main Second Floor Hall (Room 201) which had to be entered through a door. The 1950s work involved moving the steps to the west side and removing a hall closet west of the staircase. The end result of this reworking is that the stairs now open into the east portion of Room 201 instead of into Room 217.

The walls are painted plaster, dating to the 1950s. Woodwork is varnished. The condition of walls and woodwork is good. There is a blanked fire-hose box, in the north wall. A radiator that sits in a small alcove at the foot of the stairs is painted silver.

Second Floor Hall (Room 201)

The Second Floor Hall is entered from the main staircase; it includes all the west corridors and extends eastward to a door which leads to the Second Floor-Rear Hall (Room 217). The main bedrooms and nurseries revolved around this hall. Among its special architectural features are a stained glass skylight over the main staircase and archways leading to other corridors. The archway leading to the east corridors was constructed after 1948, presumably during the TRA restoration. It is differentiated from the other arches by its lack of impost blocks. In a 1948

⁴ Electrical work, SAHI NHS. Contract CX1600-3-0079, NAR, NPS, 1983.

photograph of the second floor hall this wall is seen as rectangular in shape (fig. 1). Archways were indicated in the original Lamb and Rich drawings by dotted lines. However, this particular one did not have the word "arch" written across it, as the others did (see Appendix A, second floor plan), further indicating that the opening was not built as an arch.

The northwest portion of the Second Floor Hall was reworked in the 1950s, when three closets were removed to make room for construction of the West Hall and Staircase (see also Room 202, below). As originally built, the north end of the west corridor had an additional door, (now extinct), which separated the hall from the master bedroom suite. Beyond this was a door, with a translucent upper panel (extant). The latter door was designed as a pocket door, which was never built or was removed shortly after construction of the house. The extra wall thickness to accommodate a pocket door still exists.

The northeast portion of the hall was also reworked in the 1950s, to allow visitors better access for viewing the Family Bathroom (Room 209). This involved moving northward the door to the bathroom anteroom and removing a dumbwaiter west of this door. This created more space with which to accommodate the 1950s wider staircase of Room 109. The walls around this area are wainscoted. There is a blanked firehose box on the north wall, in place of the former dumbwaiter.

The stained-glass skylight over the main staircase, original to the house, was adapted for electric back-lighting in the 1950s. Also on the ceiling over the staircase is a blanked electric plate, where a c. 1919 electric light fixture hung until the TRA period. The blanked switch plate for this is at the top of the stairs; the bottom screw is loose.

All walls are covered with Sanitas except the upper (south) stairwall which is plaster.*

The woodwork in Room 201 is varnished and in fair condition. The varnish on the door surrounds is in poor condition, as stated above. Areas of bare wood alternate with areas of thick varnish buildup, particularly on the door frames. The baseboard molding east of the doorway to Room 208 is gouged in several places and has been painted dark brown in place of varnish.

***NOTE: The lower stairwall (in Room 101) was wallpapered as part of the restoration of the first floor front hall and is not part of this project.**



Fig. 1. Main staircase; Front Hall
(Room 101) looking east, 1948.
Photographic collection, SAHI NHS.
After 1948, the rectangular wall at the top
of the stairs was changed to an arch.

West Staircase Hall (Room 202)

The West Staircase Hall is located northwest of the central part of the Second Floor Hall. It was built by the TRA in the 1950s, borrowing space from a hall closet in Room 201, a closet in Room 207, and portions of Rooms 306 and 307 on the third floor. It begins in an enclosed foyer at the second floor level and runs to the third floor where it opens directly to the third floor hall. The West Staircase Hall is used primarily by the public to exit from the third floor. Walls are painted plaster; woodwork is varnished. The condition of the walls and woodwork is good.

Second Floor-Rear Hall and Staircase (Room 217)

This hall was used primarily by the children and servants. (See also Room 109, above.) The Second Floor-Rear Hall and Staircase are located east of the Second Floor Hall; it is completely closed off from the main Second Floor Hall (Room 101) by a wall and a framed doorway. The Splash Closet (Room 210), and east bedrooms (Rooms 211, 212 and 213) open to this hall. Along the north wall a staircase leads to the Third Floor Hall (301). By the removal of a slop closet under the staircase to the third floor, the stairs were made less steep, which improved visitor circulation and safety.

As originally design Room 217 was continuous with Room 109, set apart from the central halls by a door on both the first and second floors. The TRA reconstruction of the stairs in Room 109 resulted in Rooms 217 and 109 now being separated from each other by a door. Also, as originally designed, the east-west corridor of Room 217 continued east to Room 212 at the rear of the house. However, physical investigation of the building fabric indicates that this part of the hall may not have been built according to the original plan. The consistency in appearance of wall and woodwork fabric in this area suggest that either it was not built as planned or that it was altered soon after construction.

Wall surfaces include plaster and fabric wallcovering, both overpainted. An early, burlap wallcovering remains on the west wall in the northeast corner of the hall and on the lower part of the stairwall. Whether this was a decorative or a functional wallcovering, serving to stabilize a plaster wall in poor condition, is not known. In any case, the wall in this area appears to be relatively stable. A more recent, canvas cloth covers the lower east wall between Rooms 211 and 213. Most of the other walls have been patched or replastered in recent years and appear in good condition.

Woodwork is in fair condition. The staircase exhibits considerable abrasion, as well as having had two balusters removed near the top of the stairs, where the holes remain unfilled. All

woodwork is varnished; the doorframes show considerable abrasion of varnish finish, as in Room 201.

Third Floor Hallway (Room 301)

This hallway is essentially a long corridor which provides access to the six chambers, Gun Room, various storage areas and attic stairway. Four of the chambers were occupied by family servants. The TRA period construction of the West Staircase Hall (Room 202) resulted in changes to the north wall of the west end of the Third Floor Hall (Room 301) and to the south walls of Rooms 306 and 307 that face the hall. Also at this time, the configuration of the small corridor between Rooms 302 and 303 was changed, and the south wall and built-in shelves of the linen closet were removed. The original plan was restored by the NPS in 1966. Consequently, these wall surfaces are relatively new. Also of recent vintage is the surface of the long north wall outside the Gun Room, which was stabilized with sheet-rock and covered with Sanitas wallcovering in 1971. The doorway to the Tank Room (Room 308) was filled in during the TRA period and equipped with a firehose box. There is a louvred metal grill in the ceiling installed by the TRA to provide air circulation from an attic ventilating fan. This replaced the light shaft for the skylight in the Second Floor Hall (Room 201).

All walls are painted plaster or wallcovering; woodwork is painted the wall color, excepting the staircase, which is varnished. Both walls and woodwork are in generally good condition, excepting the rear staircase, which is varnished and exhibits much wear. (See ...Staircase (Room 217) above. Paint analysis indicates the wood panel door leading to the attic stair (Room 312) may be original to its present location. There are seven wood panel doors stored in the attic, which also may have come from the third floor hall.

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC FINISHES IN HALLS

The research and analysis of historic wall and woodwork finishes of the Theodore Roosevelt Home were substantially completed during the preparation of the 1988 draft HSR. Samples were taken by the NPS in 1978 and again in 1987. A paint analysis was also prepared and included in a 1964 HSR for Sagamore Hill.⁵ A minimal number of new samples have been taken, and existing conditions updated. All combined data has been reviewed and/or analyzed according to standard operating procedures at the BCB.

No physical evidence of wallpaper was found on the walls of the upper halls during the finishes investigation. A review of historic data indicates that the halls were painted, then wallpapered and then painted again later. The walls of the Front Hall (Room 101) above the wood paneling were originally finished with red paint on plaster. At that time (1885) the walls in the other halls were probably also painted. Family letters of 1891 discuss having the halls painted.⁶ Another letter of 1896 states that the "upstairs hall...and the main hall" were wallpapered and that the halls were greatly improved.⁷ C. 1905 a black and gold embossed paper, extending onto the dado of the stairwall of the main staircase, was hung in the Front Hall.⁸ (This was reproduced by the NPS in 1981.) An original sample of the paper (SAHI 01 WP011) is the only known sample of historic wallpaper from the halls. This wallpaper, still in place in 1948 in the first floor hall above the paneling and on the stairwall, was removed during

⁵ Norman M. Souder, Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data Section, II, 1964. A paint analysis, entitled "Paint colors used originally at Theodore Roosevelt's house,..." prepared by Penelope Hartshorne was included in the HSR.

⁶ David H. Wallace, Historic Furnishings Report, Vol. 1, p. 133, n. 2. Family letters indicate that Mrs. Roosevelt was thinking about having the halls painted in 1891.

⁷ Ibid., n. 5.

⁸ Marie Carden and Richard Crisson, "Draft Historic Structure Report", p. 72. During the TRA restoration the stairwall between the dado paneling and molding strip was not repapered; however, in 1981, a reproduction of the c. 1905 black and gold embossed wallpaper was hung in the Front Hall (Room 101), and on the stairwall.

the 1950s TRA restoration.⁹ (The same paper, found in the North Room, was left in place.) If there was any other wallpaper in the halls at the end of the Roosevelt tenure, it was removed in the 1950s. The TRA renovation of the halls included: ceilings repainted one coat; wall plaster repaired and repainted two coats; woodwork cleaned and varnished [woodwork in third floor hall was painted]¹⁰. In 1971 the plaster was patched again and seventy per cent of the walls were hung with Sanitas by the NPS.¹¹

Thus, it is not known whether, during the historic period, the upper halls were painted or wallpapered. Regardless of wall finishes, the arch brackets in the Second Floor Hall were always painted. The most complete stratigraphies of paint were found in samples from the arch impost blocks. SAHI 01 P091 from the west arch shows a sequence of peach/yellow/yellow/cream/pinkish-buff/ochre/ochre. Sample SAHI 01 P204 from a wood corner guard has layering similar to P091. Samples from the walls show fewer layers, representing mainly the TRA and NPS restorations in the Second Floor Hall (Room 201). Two possible explanations for this are: (1) most of the paint evidence on the walls was lost during "restoration" or (2) there may at times have been wallpaper (now extinct) on the walls while the impost blocks were painted in a harmonizing scheme.

The Second Floor-Rear Hall (Room 217) has a somewhat different paint sequence on the walls, primarily differentiated by the absence of the thin, red-peach first layer seen in the Second Floor Hall (Room 201). Paint samples from the Second Floor-Rear Hall and Staircase (Room 217) revealed a scheme of yellow/beige/cream ochre/ochre, (or cream ochre/ochre on the newer walls). The Third Floor Hall (Room 301) exhibits mainly the cream ochre/ochre sequence, attributable to the many new wall surfaces and to the possibility that the walls were wallpapered and later stripped.

Similar to the main staircase, a horizontally placed plaster bead divides the stairwall of Room 217 into lower and upper walls. This bead may have been applied historically to mark the termination of an area of wallpaper, or to separate the decorating

⁹ Mrs. Reginald P. Rose, "The Sagamore Story," The Long Island Courant, Vol. I, No. 2, Oct., 1965. This account of the restoration of the TR Home states that the walls were stripped of their papers.

¹⁰ "Outline of Specification of Painting and Interior Decorating at Sagamore Hill...", E. W. Howell, Builders, NYC., Oct. 10, 1952.

¹¹ Bobby L. Flickinger, "Completion Report, Sagamore Hill", June 1971.

scheme of the Second Floor Rear Hall from that of the Third Floor Hall. Sample SAHI 01 P284b from the bead shows a first layer of bronze paint, followed by creams and ochres. Paint analysis reveals that the lower stairwall and return wall covering is a burlap fabric of early vintage and the upper wall is covered with the 1971 Sanitas; both have been over-painted. (Neither of these resembles the historic wallpaper in sample SAHI 01 WP011). Paint sample SAHI 01 P287 from the return wall shows a sequence of yellow/beige/size/fabric wallcovering/beige/ ochre cream/ ochre/ochre. A plaster corner bead on this wall shows a sequence of bronze/yellow/beige/yellow/beige/ochre/ochre, indicating five or six consecutive paintings. This bead molding carries a sequence of paint layers similar in color and number to the adjacent wall, and similar to the bead molding on the stairwall.

Paint analysis indicates that the third floor walls were painted less often than those of the first and second floor halls. Relatively few layers were found on both walls and woodwork--attributable to the large amount of new wall surface and replacement woodwork on this floor, and to the possibility that the walls may have been papered at times.

An undisturbed area of woodwork immediately south of the door to the Gun Room produced the best sample of woodwork finishes (sample SAHI 01 P294), with a sequence of shellac/pinkish cream/ light cream/yellow cream/ochre cream/ochre/ochre. Sample SAHI 01 P392 from the door to the Storage Room (Room 312), which provides access to the attic, bears a stratigraphy of cream/thin varnish/ ochre/ochre. (A gray filler appears in a few woodwork samples.) The fewer layers here suggest that the doors remained varnished longer than the woodwork before overpainting, or that this door may have been reused from another location.

Treatment of the hall ceilings before 1950 is not known, since at that time the TRA had all ceilings replastered and painted white. Woodwork finishes in the first and second floor halls, as well as on the staircases, were originally shellacked and later varnished.

Summary and Conclusions

In summary, it is known that the walls were first painted, then wallpapered, and subsequently painted again. There are no extant samples of wallpaper from the upper halls, and no family recollections of patterns or colors, only that paper was hung in 1896. The only other known paper in halls is the c. 1905-09 black and gold embossed paper in the Front Hall and Main Staircase (Room 101). There are no later references to wallpaper in the halls.

Because all of the halls in this report were rehabilitated during the TRA period to accommodate visitation requirements,

historic fabric was removed. Restoration of historic finishes would be inappropriate unless the halls were to be restored to their historic appearance. Therefore it is recommended that the halls be painted in a contemporary color that meets the requirements of the halls today. It is recommended that the existing Sanitas wallcovering be retained, since it provides a protective and stabilizing covering and one which can be repainted.

Chromochronologies are included here for purposes of documenting the color history of the halls and for future reference. The chromochronologies presented below are based on historical data and physical evidence.

Chromochronologies**Rear Hall and Staircase (Room 109)**

[Extensive reconstruction in the 1950s left little evidence of finishes; primarily two schemes: 1950s ochre-cream walls; 1971 ochre walls. Woodwork is varnished.]

Second Floor Hall (Room 201)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Wall</u>	<u>Woodwork</u>
C. 1885	oil sealer red-peach (oily, thin) red-peach (oily, thin)	orange shellac
C. 1891	maize yellow (flatted oil) maize yellow " " "	
C. 1896	wallpaper, pattern unknown; color possibly yellow; arch brackets yellow	
C. 1906	same scheme -----dirt layer*	
C. 1923	peach-buff (lead paint) peach-buff " " peach-buff " "	
	-----dirt layer*	
C. 1950	white (thin, primer) ochre (thick, latex paint) white primer	varnish
C. 1970	ochre (thick latex paint)	

*The accumulation of dirt between paint layers indicates a time lapse between paintings.

West Staircase Hall (Room 202)

[Of 1950s construction, this hall has only two schemes: 1950s cream-ochre walls; 1971 ochre walls. The woodwork is varnished.]

Second Floor Rear Hall (Room 217)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Walls</u>	<u>Woodwork</u>
C. 1885	unknown	shellac
C. 1891	painted yellow	
C. 1896	papered or painted; possibly remaining yellow	
C. 1906	beige	
c. 1923	beige	
C. 1952	ochre cream	varnished
C. 1971	ochre	

Third Floor Hall (Room 301)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Walls</u>	<u>Woodwork</u>
C. 1885	unknown	shellac
C. 1896	possibly papered	varnished or painted pink-cream
C. 1906	wallpaper or paint	light cream
C. 1923	yellow-cream	yellow-cream
C. 1950	ochre-cream	ochre-cream
C. 1966	ochre	ochre
C. 1971	ochre	ochre

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF FINISHES FOR
SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR HALLS**

The Sanitas wallcovering that now exists on approximately seventy per cent of the walls should be retained and repainted. All walls in the second and third floor halls, including walls on the first floor of Room 109, should be painted with a washable, latex semi-gloss enamel. Woodwork that is not varnished should be painted with washable, alkyd or latex semi-gloss enamel. Archways and impost blocks are plaster and shall be painted to match the wall. Details for refinishing varnished woodwork are provided at the end of this section under Varnished Woodwork.

FINISHES RECOMMENDATIONS

Walls

Wall color shall be selected in the field by the Historical Architect and the Curator.

Ceilings

Ceiling color shall be latex flat paint, "ceiling white" to match existing. The louvred metal grill in the third floor ceiling shall be painted with an alkyd, rust-inhibiting, semi-gloss enamel, to match the color of the ceiling.

Woodwork

Woodwork shall be washed and waxed or varnish touch-up as needed. The original orange shellac finish shall be retained wherever possible.

Details for varnished woodwork are the following:

The rear staircase (Room 217) leading to the third floor should be repaired and refinished. On the fourth and fifth treads from the top, where two balusters were removed, the remaining holes should be infilled. The entire staircase should be refinished, either by touching up the existing varnish or by stripping and refinishing the whole to match the main staircase in Front Hall (Room 101).

The damaged molding on the baseboard east of the doorway to Room 208 (Double Guest Room) should be repaired either by infilling the gouges or by replacing the cap molding.

The woodwork in the Third Floor Hall (Room 301) shall be painted to match the walls, excepting the balusters of both staircases.

The infill of the Tank Room doorway shall be replaced with a historic door now in storage, and refinished to match the walls.. that matches the existing door to the Storage Room.

Miscellaneous

Radiators shall be repainted with alkyd, aluminum radiator paint.

Wall-mounted hot air registers in the walls should be repainted with an alkyd rust-inhibiting, semi-gloss enamel, to match the wall color.

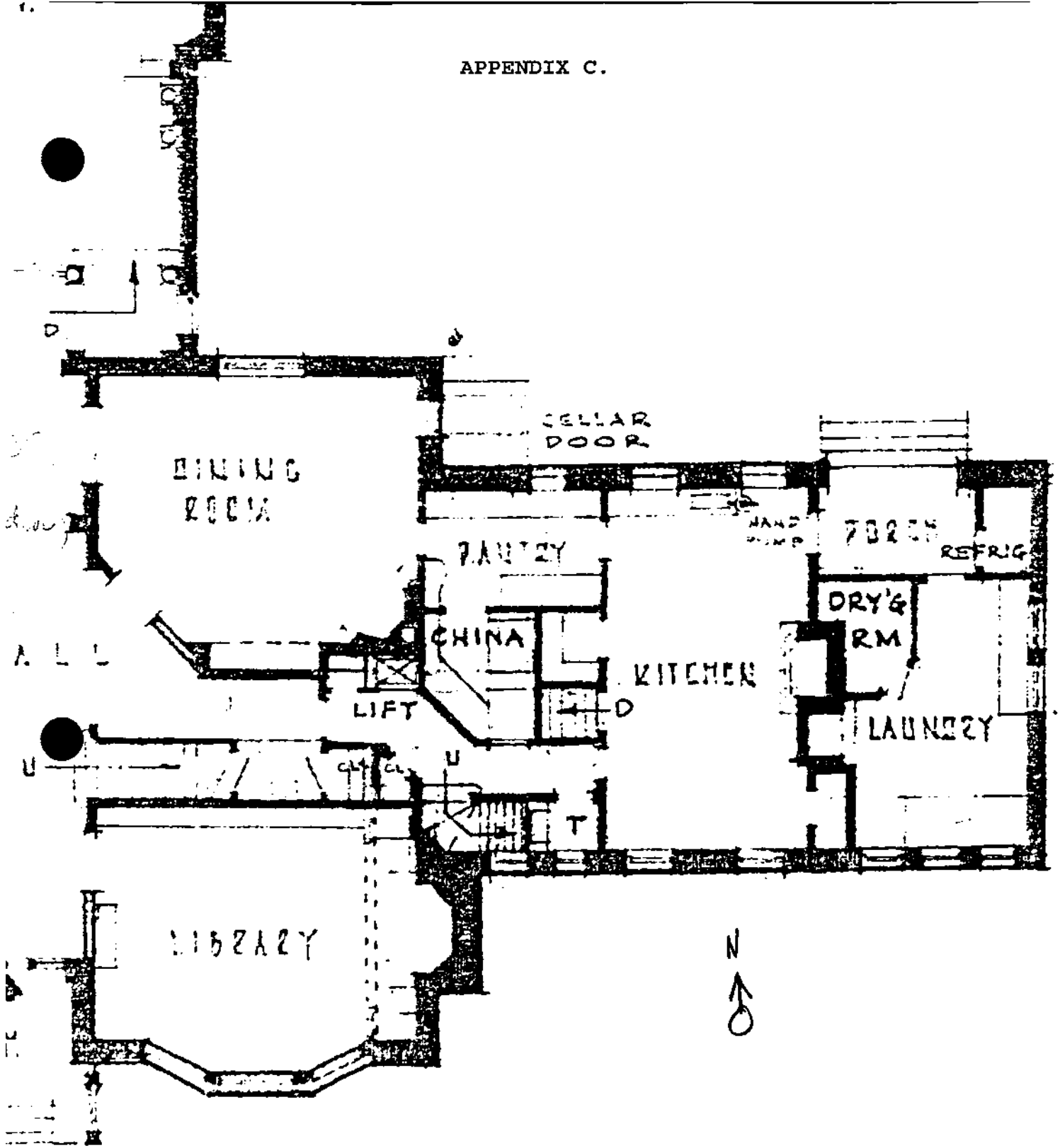
The fire-hose boxes in the halls shall be filled in with plaster and repainted to match the walls.

Blanked electric plates shall be removed, filled in and repainted to match the walls, excepting the ceiling plate over the main staircase in Room 201 and its switch plate at the top of the stairs.

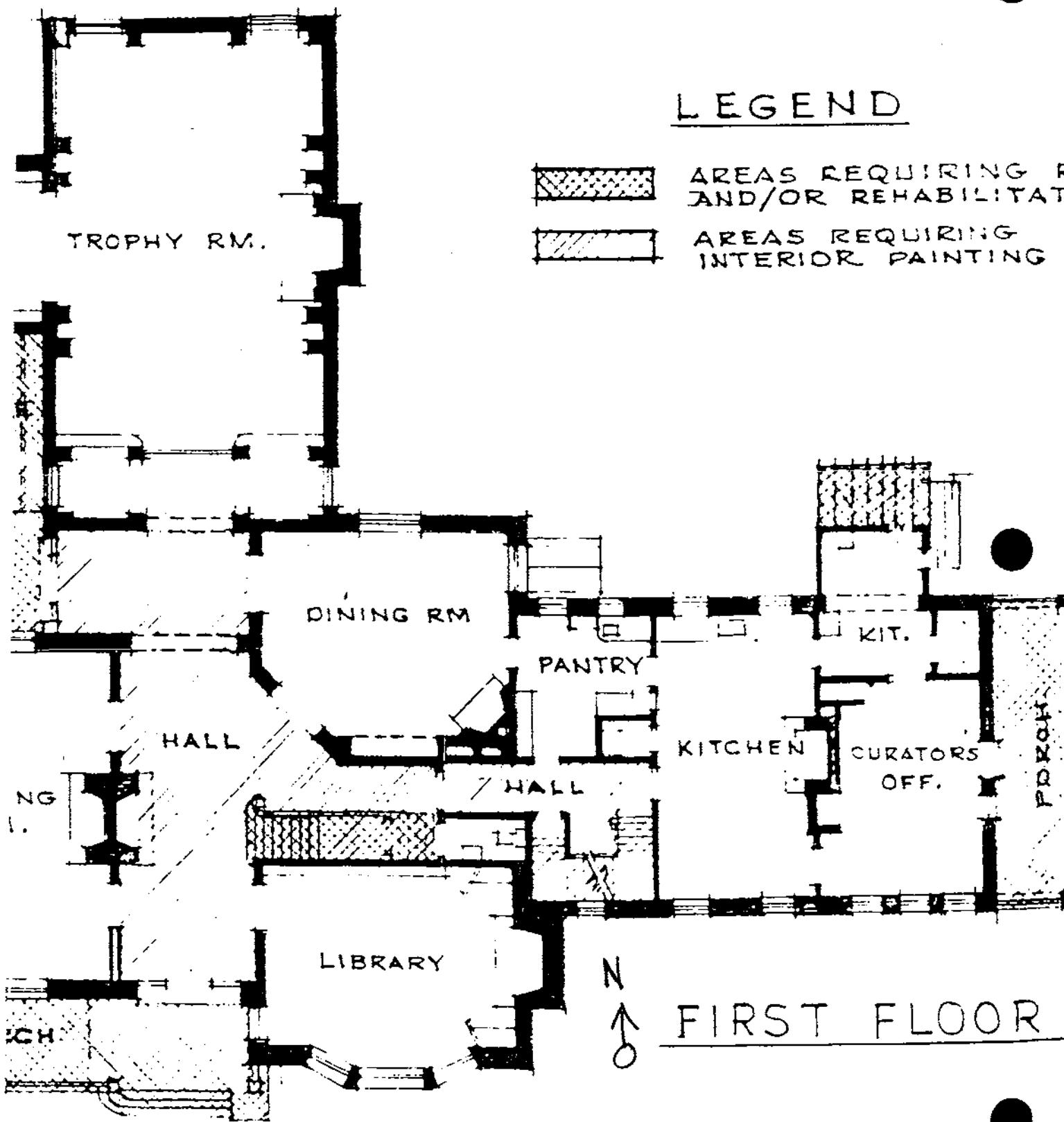
APPENDIX

Editor's note: In the original report, the 1883 Lamb and Rich architectural drawings of Sagamore Hill were included as Appendix A, and the 1963 Historic American Buildings Survey drawings were included as Appendix B. These drawings have been reproduced as Appendices A and C of the larger historic structure report, and so have been omitted here.

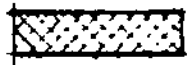
APPENDIX C.



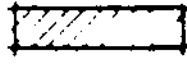
REAR HALL & STAIRS



LEGEND



AREAS REQUIRING REPAIR AND/OR REHABILITATION



AREAS REQUIRING INTERIOR PAINTING



FIRST FLOOR

PORTE-COCHERE

550

REAR HALL & STAIRS



IN REPLY REFER TO

United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

North Atlantic Region
Cultural Resources Center
Boott Cotton Mills Museum
400 Foot of John Street
Lowell, MA 01852-1195

February 4, 1993

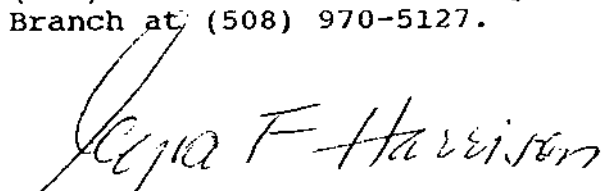
H30 (NAR-CRC)

To: Chief, Cultural Resources Management Division

From: Manager, Cultural Resources Center

Subject: Historic Finishes Analysis of Second and Third Floor
Halls at Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill NHS

Please find enclosed the revised Historic Finishes Analysis of Second and Third Floor Halls at Theodore Roosevelt Home, Sagamore Hill NHS, prepared by Architectural Conservator Marie Carden. This report was revised on the basis of recent discussions. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to telephone Marie Carden at (508) 970-5136 or the Supervisor of the Building Conservation Branch at (508) 970-5127.


Myra F. Harrison

cc: Regional Architect, NAR
Regional Curator, NAR w/enclosure
Regional Historian, NAR w/enclosure
Superintendent, Sagamore Hill NHS w/enclosure
Chief, Division of Historic Furnishings, HFC w/enclosure
Supervisor, BCB, CRC

Paint color
Moor-o-matic 953
chosen by Park

Addendum C3.

WALLPAPER ANALYSIS
THEODORE ROOSEVELT HOME
Sagamore Hill NHS

prepared by
Marie L. Carden

1997

for
Historic Structure Report
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site
1988

WALLPAPER ANALYSIS
Theodore Roosevelt Home
Sagamore Hill NHS

The history of the Sagamore Hill wallpapers covers major periods of interior decoration of the house, including the original construction of the house (1885), the Presidential years (1901-1910), Edith Roosevelt's widowhood (1919-1948); the Theodore Roosevelt Association (TRA) restoration (1951-53); and the National Park Service (NPS) restorations (1963-66, 1981-82, and 1993).

Analysis of wallpapers from the Theodore Roosevelt Home was generated primarily as a result of, or for purposes of, the interior restoration projects accomplished by the National Park Service in 1981-82 and in 1991-93.

The 1981-82 restoration involved the following rooms: Trophy Room, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Main Hall, and Library.¹ Of these, only the Trophy Room retained its original wallpaper, which was analyzed in situ. All other rooms received reproduction wallpapers of their original papers dating to the Presidential years, which in most cases were the original 1885 papers. No report for 1981-82 was found; however samples were encapsulated and assigned identification numbers, and identification sheets were found for five samples (attached).

The 1991-93 restoration involved restoration of five second-floor rooms and second and third floor halls; three NPS reports were written for this restoration.² Of the rooms covered in these reports, the restoration of wallpaper took place in the South Bedroom and Alice's Bedroom. Restoration wallpapers were purchased from commercial wallpaper manufacturers and installed by contract.

All wallpaper samples listed below are encapsulated and stored at the BCB.

¹Investigation and restoration of first floor rooms at Theodore Roosevelt Home, by Frank G. Matero and Andrea M. Gilmore, 1981-82. Wallpaper reproduction by Scalamandre.

²Marie L. Carden, Interior Restoration of Five Second Floor Rooms..., Building Conservation Branch, NECRC: NPS, 1991; and Marie L. Carden, Interior Restoration of Second and Third Floor Halls..., BCB, NECRC: NPS, 1992. Also Rick Morrison and Lisa Zukowski, Interior Rooms Restoration (Second and Third Floors)..., BCB, NECRC: NPS completion report, 1993.

WALLPAPER ANALYSIS
Theodore Roosevelt Home
Sagamore Hill NHS

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Description/Location/Date</u>
SAHI 01 WP001	Foliate, Drawing Room, west wall, c. 1885
SAHI 01 WP002	Geometric, Library, c. 1885
SAHI 01 WP002a	Geometric field, Library, 1981 repro of c. 1885 paper
SAHI 01 WP002b	Geometric border, Library, 1981 repro of c. 1885 paper
SAHI 01 WP003	Geometric, Dining Room Ceiling, c. 1885
SAHI 01 WP004	"Japanese Paper," Trophy (North) Room, c. 1905 original
SAHI 01 WP005a	Mottled, Dining Room ceiling, 1981 repro of c. 1910 paper
SAHI 01 WP005	Mottled, Dining Room ceiling, c. 1910
SAHI 01 WP006	Foliate field; Library inglenook, c. 1905-1911
SAHI 01 WP007	Plain (no pattern); Dining Room ceiling, c. 1930
SAHI 01 WP008	Foliate field, Library inglenook, pre-1949
SAHI 01 WP009	Plain field, Dining Room, pre-1952
SAHI 01 WP010	Floral field, Dining Room, c. 1952
SAHI 01 WP011	Embossed, mottled; Hall, c. 1905
SAHI 01 WP012	Foliate stripe (possibly a border), Dressing Room, pre-1906
SAHI 01 WP013	Foliate stripe border, Dressing Room, c. 1885 (possibly same paper as WP012)
SAHI 01 WP014a	Large floral, Double Guest Room, c. 1950
SAHI 01 WP014b	Small print, brown paper; Double Guest Room, c. 1919-48 [possibly a lining paper]
SAHI 01 WP015	Floral stripe; Nursery closet, c. 1923
SAHI 01 WP016	Floral, Alice's Room closet, c. 1923

SAHI 01 WP018 Floral, School Room, c. 1968

SAHI 01 WP019 Floral, Sewing Room, c. 1968

SAHI 01 WP020a Geometric foliate, Sewing Room, before 1952

SAHI 01 WP020b Small linear, Sewing Room, north wall, before 1952

SAHI 01 WP21 Floral [possibly field paper], Quentin's Hideaway, c. 1906-18

SAHI 01 WP22 Geometric border, Quentin's Hideaway, west wall, c. 1905

SAHI 01 WP022a Floral, Quentin's Hideaway, c. 1906-18 [possibly same paper as WP021]

SAHI 01 WP023 Scalloped stripe, Quentin's Hideaway, north wall, c. 1893

SAHI 01 WP024 Plain embossed; Boy's Room, south wall, c. 1950

SAHI 01 WP025 Floral, Boy's Room, east wall, c. 1923

SAHI 01 WP026 Floral, Quentin's Hideaway, west wall, c. 1923

SAHI 01 WP027 Floral diaper, TR Jr's Room, c. 1950

SAHI 01 WP028 Floral diaper, Dressing Room, c. 1923 (existing)

SAHI 01 WP029 Floral, East Maid's Room, c. 1968

SAHI 01 WP030 Rose-color, monochrome diaper scroll, rose; Alice's Room, 1993 restoration

SAHI 01 WP031 Floral stripe, green & cream; South Bedroom, 1993 restoration

SAHI 01 WP032 Embossed red and gold, imitation leather; Dining Room, c. 1880 field paper

SAHI 01 WP033 Embossed red and gold, imitation leather; Dining Room, 1981 repro of c. 1880 field paper

SAHI 01 WPOOLWALLPAPER SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION FORM

- I. Source of Wallpaper Sample
- A. Park SAHI
- B. Structure Sagamore Hill
- C. Room Drawing Room (behind west wall bookcase)
- D. Substrate: Plaster Wood Other
- E. No. of Layers of Wallpaper in Sample One
- F. No. of the Layer of Wallpaper Being Documented One
- II. Wallpaper Sample Identification
- A. Pattern Stylized oak leaf and flower pattern.
- B. Manufacturer Unknown.
- C. Date of Manufacture c. 1890
- III. Physical Characteristics of Wallpaper Sample
- A. Size of Sample Sample 1 - 6 1/2" long, 4-3/4" wide Sample 2 - 6 1/2" long
- B. Portion of Wallpaper Sampled appears to be nearly a full 3-3/4" wide
repeat
- C. Principle Colors light blue, tan, gold
- D. Texture of Paper: Smooth Rough Waffled
- E. Method of Paper Manufacture: Hand Made Machine Made
- F. Technique for Producing the Printed Design:
Hand Painted Stenciled
Block Printed Machine Printed
- G. Evidence of Surface Coating: Not evident.
Varnish Shellac Paint
- H. Type of Paper:
Rag Chemical Wood
Mechanical Wood Combination
- I. Type of Paint:
Water Soluble/Chalky - Tempera
Non-Water Soluble - Oil
- IV. Photographs:
- B & W Slides Color Slides
- B & W Prints Color Prints

Identification Numbers of the Photographs:

WALLPAPER SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION FORM

I. Source of Wallpaper Sample

- A. Park SAHI
B. Structure Sagamore Hill
C. Room Dining Room - Ceiling
D. Substrate: Plaster Wood Other _____
E. No. of Layers of Wallpaper in Sample Three
F. No. of the Layer of Wallpaper Being Documented One

II. Wallpaper Sample Identification

- A. Pattern Marbelized
B. Manufacturer Unknown
C. Date of Manufacture 1890?

III. Physical Characteristics of Wallpaper Sample

- A. Size of Sample Roughly one dozen small samples - several 2½" long - ½"
B. Portion of Wallpaper Sampled Small fragments found under wide
C. Principle Colors tan, brown, light blue, blue and gold (metallic)
D. Texture of Paper: Smooth Rough _____ Waffled _____
E. Method of Paper Manufacture: Hand Made _____ Machine Made
F. Technique for Producing the Printed Design:
Hand Painted _____ Stenciled _____
Block Printed _____ Machine Printed
G. Evidence of Surface Coating: - Not evident.
Varnish _____ Shellac _____ Paint _____
H. Type of Paper:
Rag _____ Chemical Wood
Mechanical Wood _____ Combination _____
I. Type of Paint:
Water Soluble/Chalky - ~~Tempera~~
Non-Water Soluble - Oil _____

IV. Photographs:

- B & W Slides _____ Color Slides
B & W Prints _____ Color Prints _____

Identification Numbers of the Photographs:

SAHI 01 WP005

WALLPAPER SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION FORM

I. Source of Wallpaper Sample

- A. Park SAHI
- B. Structure Sagamore Hill
- C. Room Dining Room - Ceiling
- D. Substrate: Plaster X Wood _____ Other _____
- E. No. of Layers of Wallpaper in Sample Three
- F. No. of the Layer of Wallpaper Being Documented Two

II. Wallpaper Sample Identification

- A. Pattern Oatmeal
- B. Manufacturer Unknown
- C. Date of Manufacture 1910?

III. Physical Characteristics of Wallpaper Sample

- A. Size of Sample Small fragments - largest measures 2" long - 1/2" wide
- B. Portion of Wallpaper Sampled small fragments found under
- C. Principle Colors tan, green, metallic gold powder
- D. Texture of Paper: Smooth X Rough _____ Waffled _____
- E. Method of Paper Manufacture: Hand Made _____ Machine Made X
- F. Technique for Producing the Printed Design:
 - Hand Painted _____ Stenciled _____
 - Block Printed _____ Machine Printed X
- G. Evidence of Surface Coating: Not evident.
 - Varnish _____ Shellac _____ Paint _____
- H. Type of Paper:
 - Rag _____ Chemical Wood _____
 - Mechanical Wood X Combination _____
- I. Type of Paint:
 - Water Soluble/Chalky - Distemper _____
 - Water Soluble/Chalky - ~~Tempera~~ X
 - Non-Water Soluble - Oil _____

IV. Photographs:

- B & W Slides _____ Color Slides X
- B & W Prints _____ Color Prints _____

Identification Numbers of the Photographs:

SA#1 01 WPO07

WALLPAPER SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION FORM

- I. Source of Wallpaper Sample
- A. Park SAHI
- B. Structure Sagamore Hill
- C. Room Dining Room - Ceiling
- D. Substrate: Plaster X Wood _____ Other _____
- E. No. of Layers of Wallpaper in Sample Three
- F. No. of the Layer of Wallpaper Being Documented Three
- II. Wallpaper Sample Identification
- A. Pattern No pattern, painted one color - may be brown paper that has
- B. Manufacturer Unknown been painted over
- C. Date of Manufacture 1930?
- III. Physical Characteristics of Wallpaper Sample
- A. Size of Sample Small fragments - largest measures about 1-3/4" long -
- B. Portion of Wallpaper Sampled small fragments found under 1/2" wide
- C. Principle Colors Off-White
- D. Texture of Paper: Smooth X Rough _____ Waffled _____
- E. Method of Paper Manufacture: Hand Made _____ Machine Made X
- F. Technique for Producing the Printed Design:
- Hand Painted _____ Stenciled _____
- Block Printed _____ Machine Printed _____
- G. Evidence of Surface Coating: Not evident.
- Varnish _____ Shellac _____ Paint _____
- H. Type of Paper:
- Rag _____ Chemical Wood _____
- Mechanical Wood X Combination _____
- I. Type of Paint:
- Water Soluble/Chalky - Tempera X
- Non-Water Soluble - Oil _____
- IV. Photographs:
- B & W Slides _____ Color Slides X
- B & W Prints _____ Color Prints _____

Identification Numbers of the Photographs:

WALLPAPER SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION FORM

I. Source of Wallpaper Sample

- A. Park SAHI
 B. Structure Sagamore Hill
 C. Room Dining Room
 D. Substrate: Plaster X Wood _____ Other _____
 E. No. of Layers of Wallpaper in Sample one
 F. No. of the Layer of Wallpaper Being Documented one

II. Wallpaper Sample Identification

- A. Pattern Imitation leather
 B. Manufacturer Unknown
 C. Date of Manufacture c. 1880

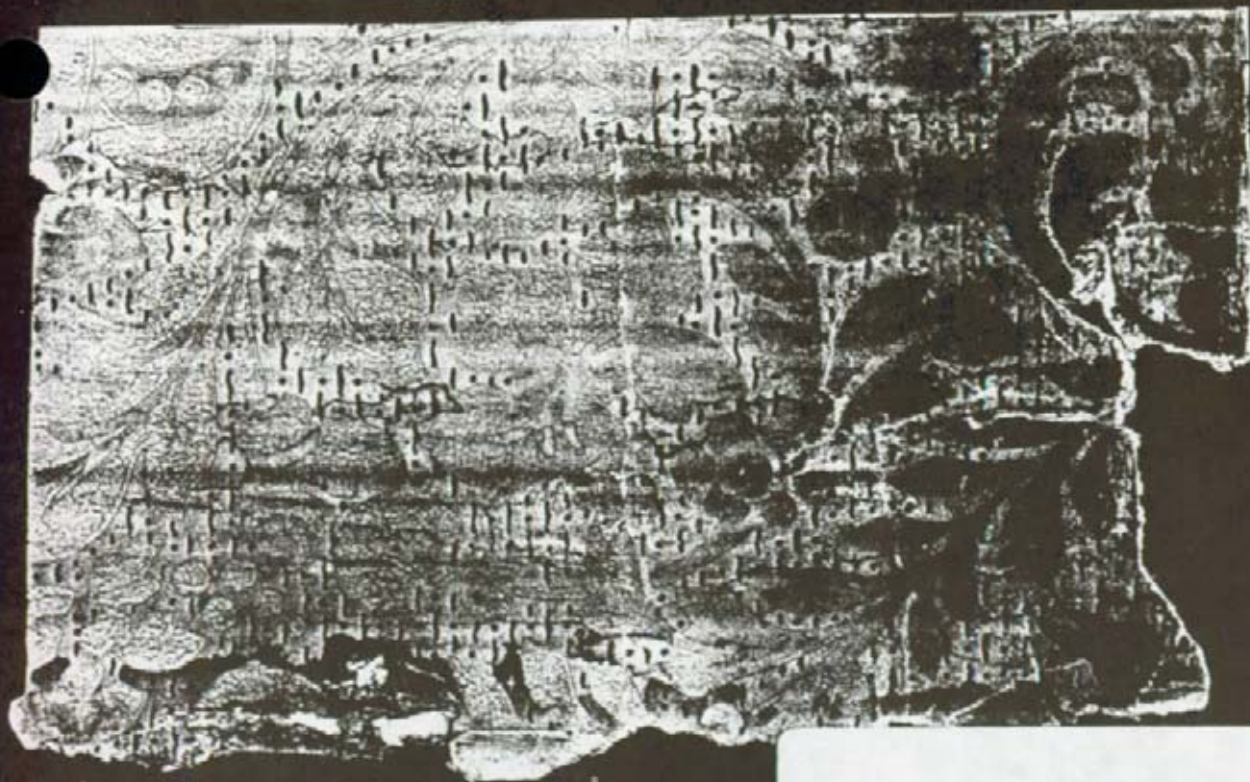
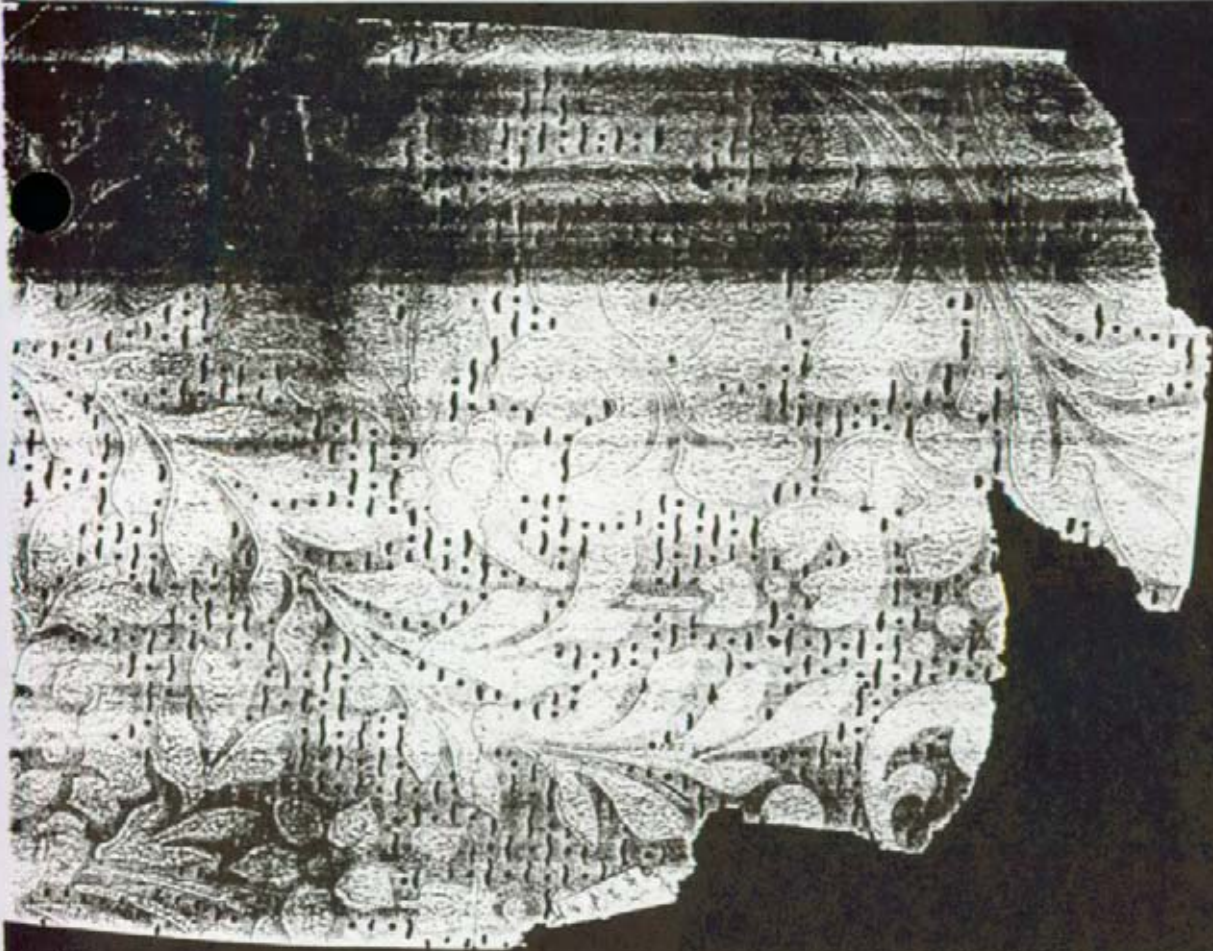
III. Physical Characteristics of Wallpaper Sample

- A. Size of Sample 4½" long - 2" wide
 B. Portion of Wallpaper Sampled small section of repeat
 C. Principle Colors Red and Gold
 D. Texture of Paper: Smooth _____ Rough X Waffled _____
 E. Method of Paper Manufacture: Hand Made _____ Machine Made X
 F. Technique for Producing the Printed Design:
 Hand Painted _____ Stenciled _____
 Block Printed _____ Machine Printed X
 G. Evidence of Surface Coating:
 Varnish _____ Shellac _____ Paint _____
 H. Type of Paper:
 Rag _____ Chemical Wood _____
 Mechanical Wood _____ Combination _____
 I. Type of Paint:
 Water Soluble/Chalky - Tempera _____
 Non-Water Soluble - Oil _____

IV. Photographs:

- B & W Slides _____ Color Slides X
 B & W Prints _____ Color Prints _____

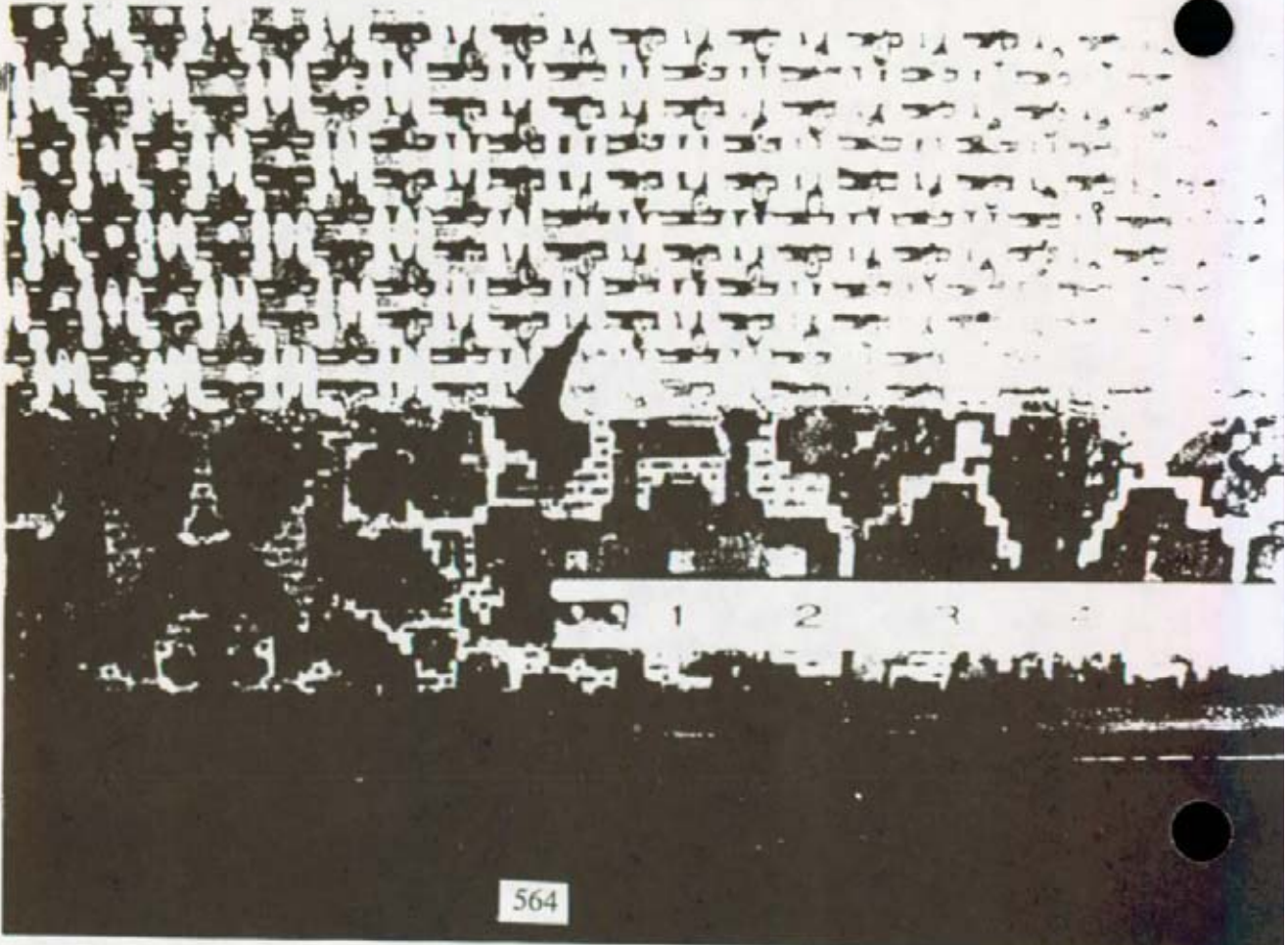
Identification Numbers of the Photographs:



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP001
Location: Drawing Room - Behind West
Wall Bookcase
Pattern: Foliate
Date: c. 1885



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP002
Location: Library - Field (B
Inglenook Benches)
Pattern: Geometric
Date: c.1885



FIELD PAPER™

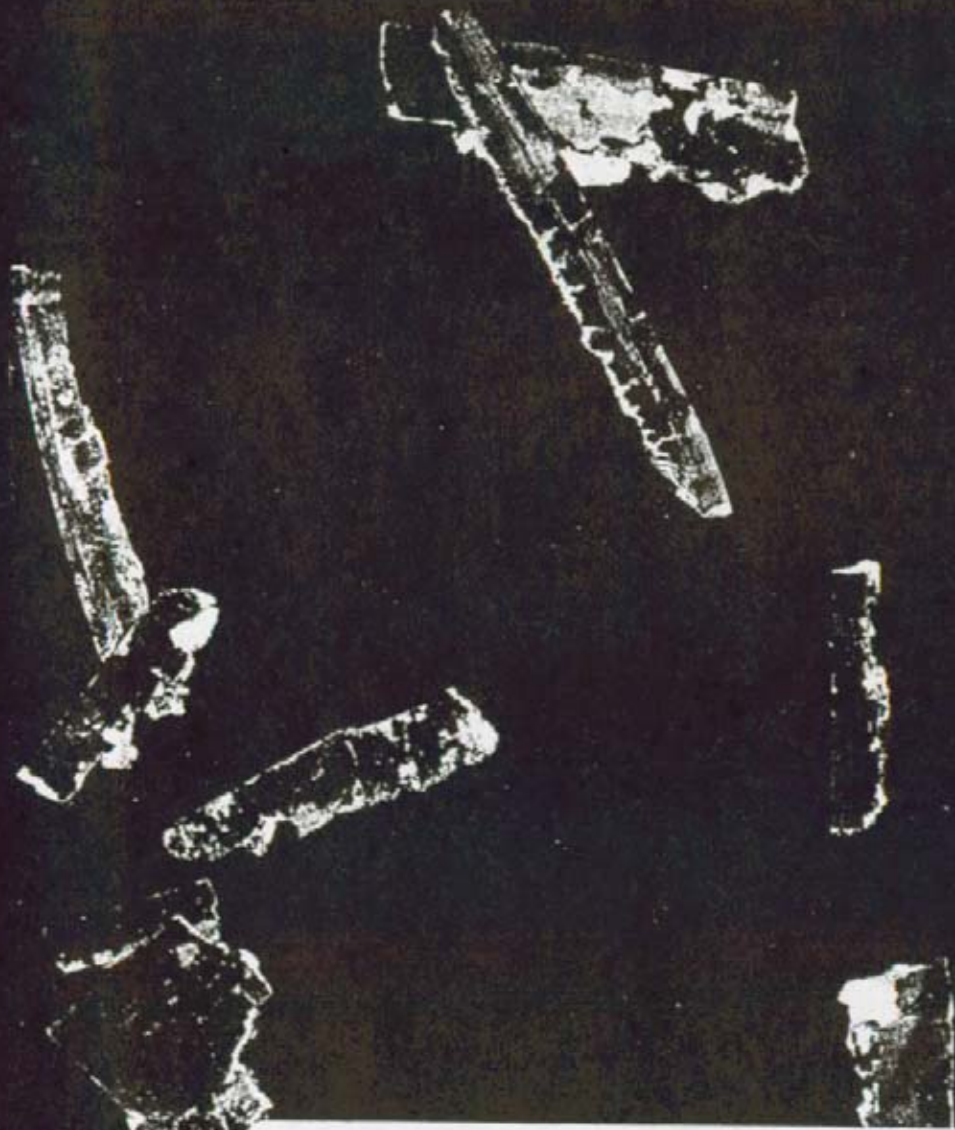
w.p.* 81259 *Scalamandre*

565

Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP002^a
Location: Library
Pattern: Geometric
Date: 1981 (Reproducti
Scalamandre)

566

Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP002 (Border)
Location: Library
Pattern: Floral
Date: 1981 (Reproduction by
Scalamandre)

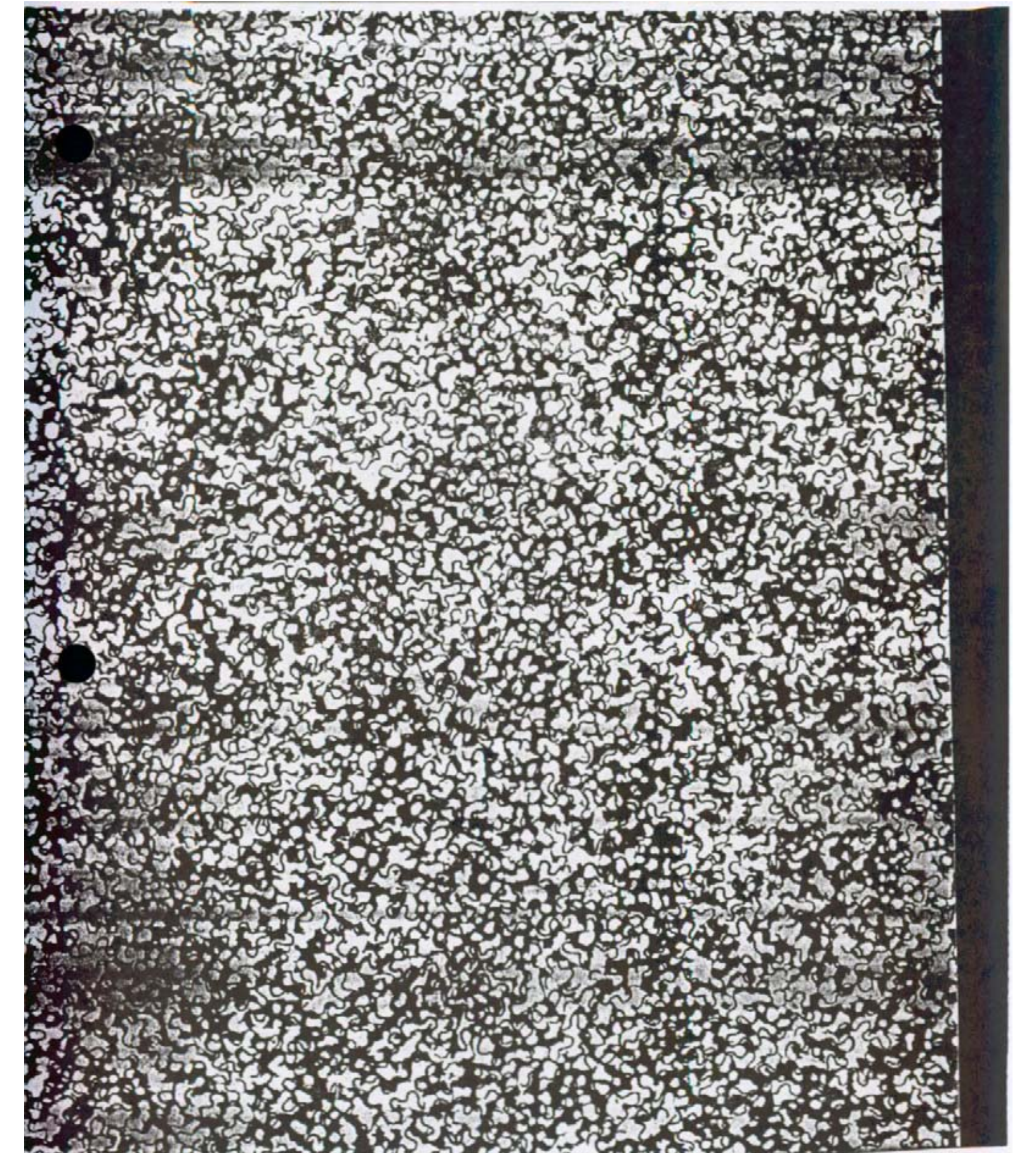


Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP003
Location: Dining Room - Ceiling Paper
Pattern: Geometric
Date: c.1885



568

Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP004
Location: North Room
Pattern: "Japanese Paper" from
Fuller & Co.
Date: c.1905

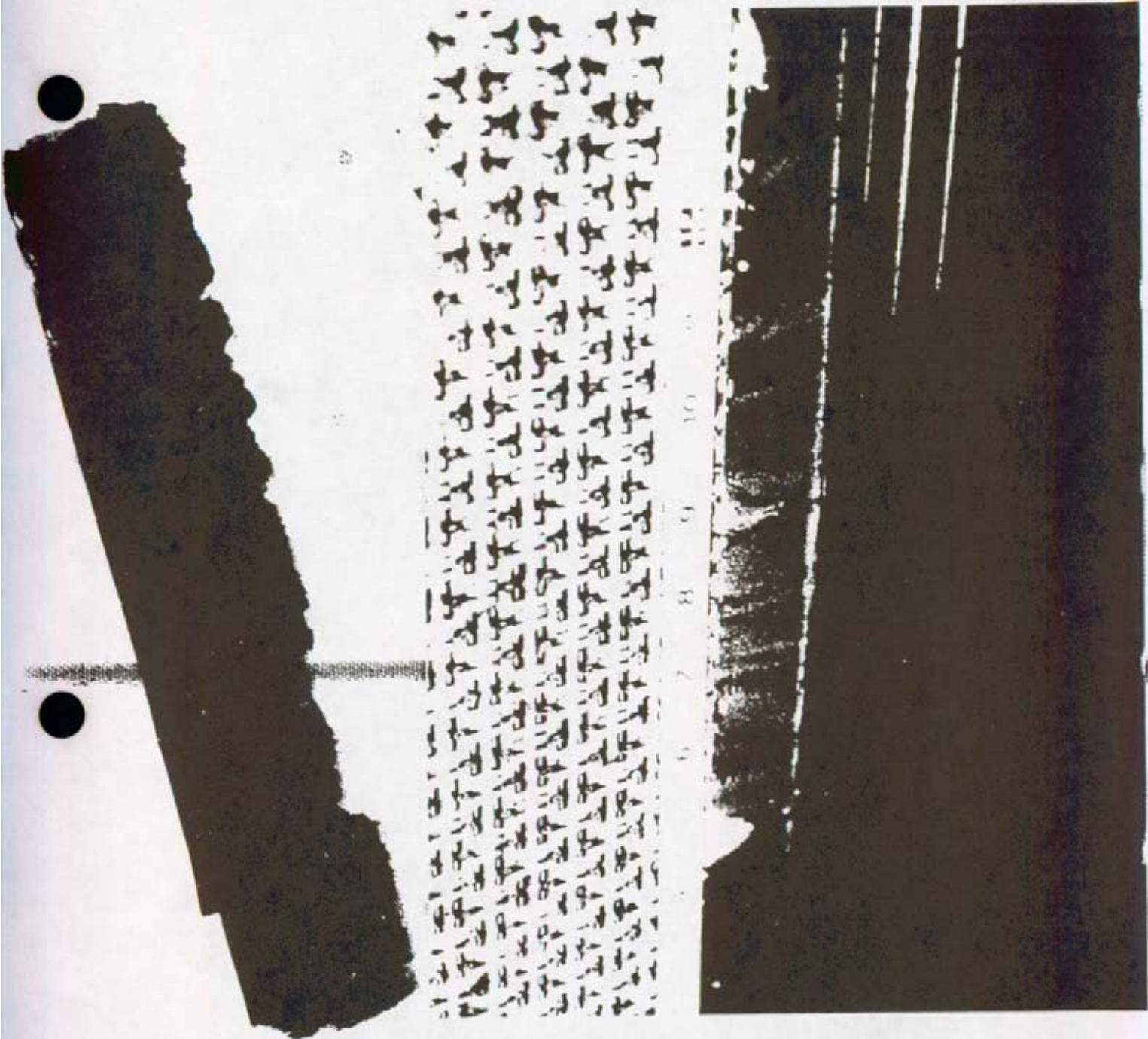


Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP005^a
Location: Dining Room (Ceilng)
Pattern: Mottled
Date: 1981 (Reproduction by
Scalamandre)



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP005^b
Location: Dining Room - Ceiling
Pattern: Speckled
Date: c.1910

570



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP006
Location: Library - Field (Behind Ingle-
nook moldings)
Pattern: Geometric
Date: c.1905-11



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP007
Location: Dining Room - Ceiling Paper
Pattern: No pattern, only ground color
on fragments
Date: c.1930



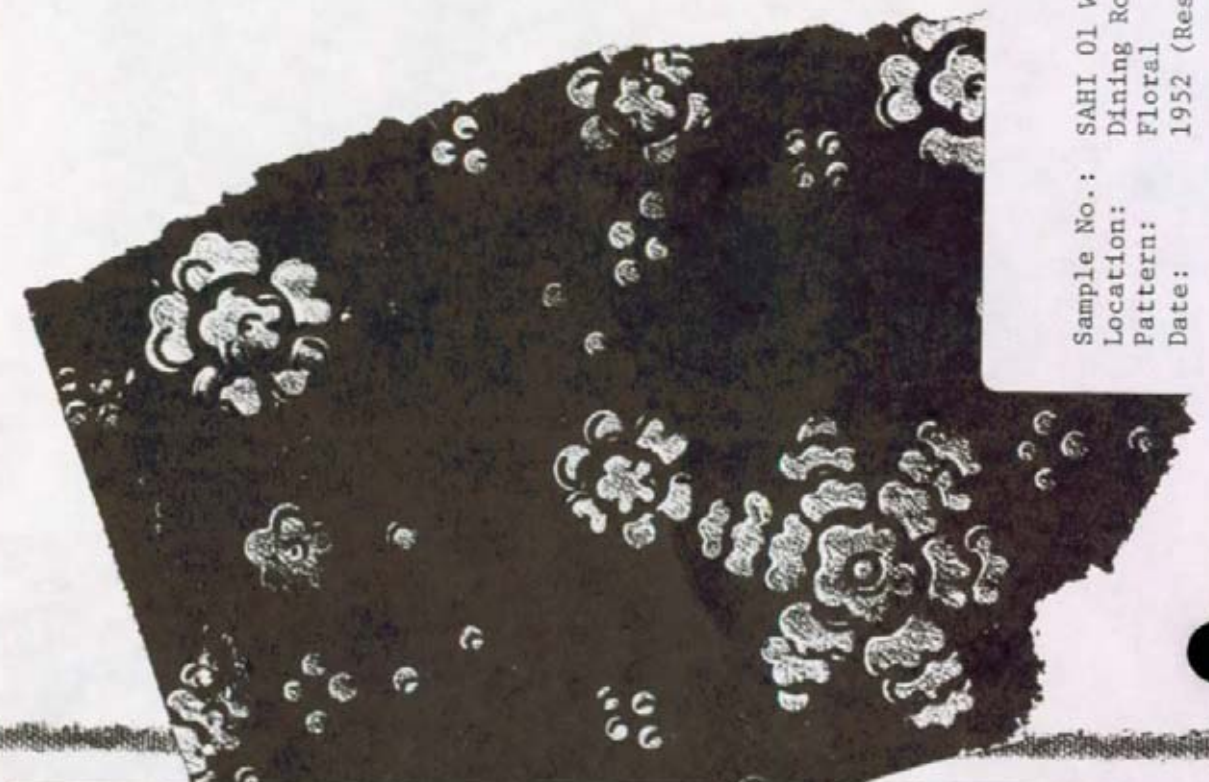
Sample No.: SAHI 01 WPO08
Location: Library - Field (Inglenook
Lintel)
Pattern: Foliate
Date: Before 1949
573



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP009
Location: Dining Room - Field
Pattern: Plain
Date: Pre-1952



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP010
Location: Dining Room - Field Paper
Pattern: Floral
Date: 1952 (Restoration)



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP010
Location: Dining Room - Field Paper
Pattern: Floral
Date: 1952 (Restoration)





Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP011
Location: Hall (Above wainscoting)
Pattern: Embossed - mottled pattern
Date: c.1905

577



Sheet 1 of 2

Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP012
Location: Dressing Room, Second Floor
Behind S. Wall Bookcase
Pattern: Scroll w/ stripe
Date: *Foliate*

AKC 8/87

(Sheet 2 of 2)

SAMPLE NO.: SAHI 01 WP012

Location: Dressing Room, 2nd Fl.
behind S. Wall Bookcase

Pattern: Floral w/ stripe

Date:

WC
3/91

579



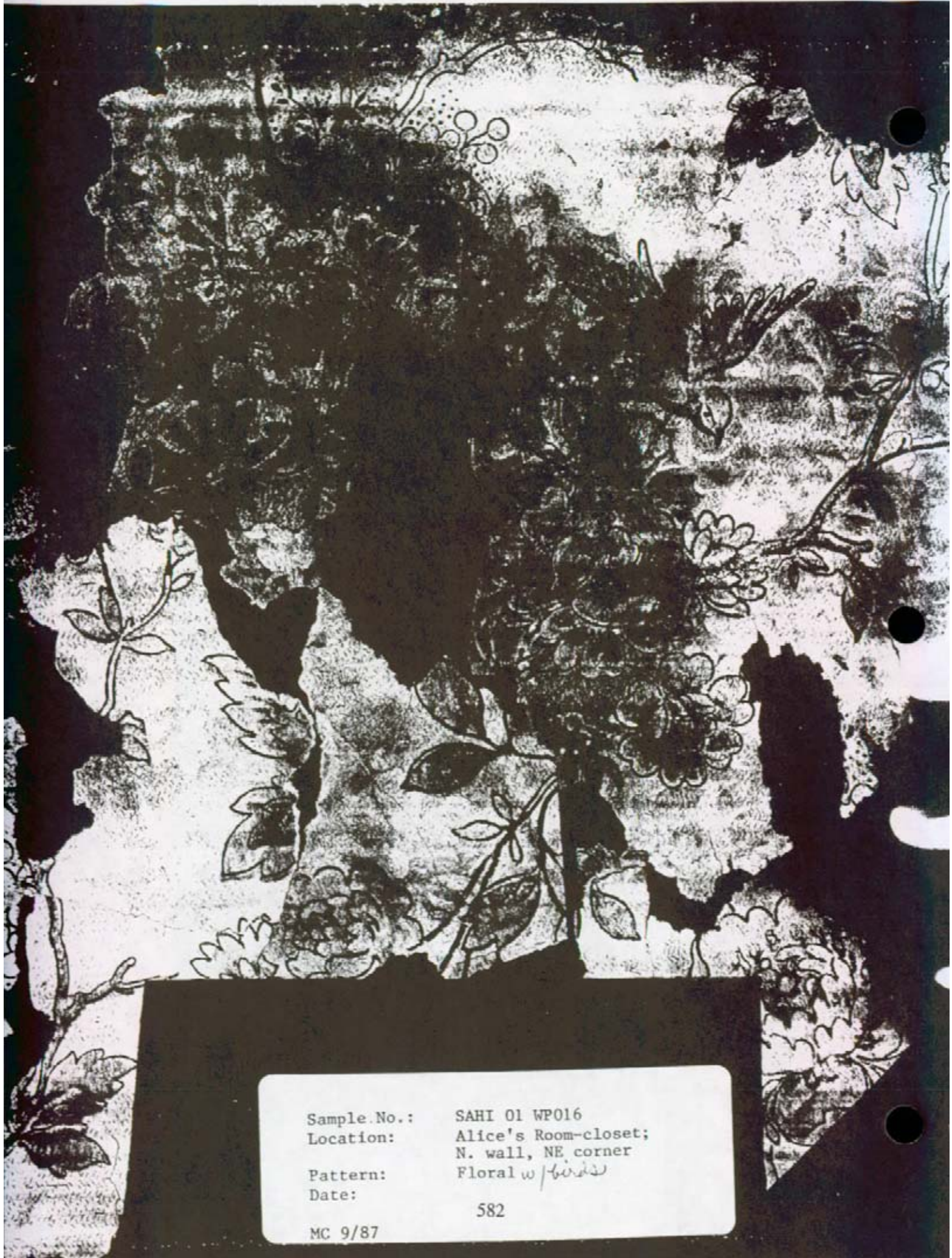
580

Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP014 *W 1 f*
Location: Double Guest Room;
Pattern: (b) Floral (a) *Mandarin*
Date: c. 1950 *01919-48*
MC 9/87



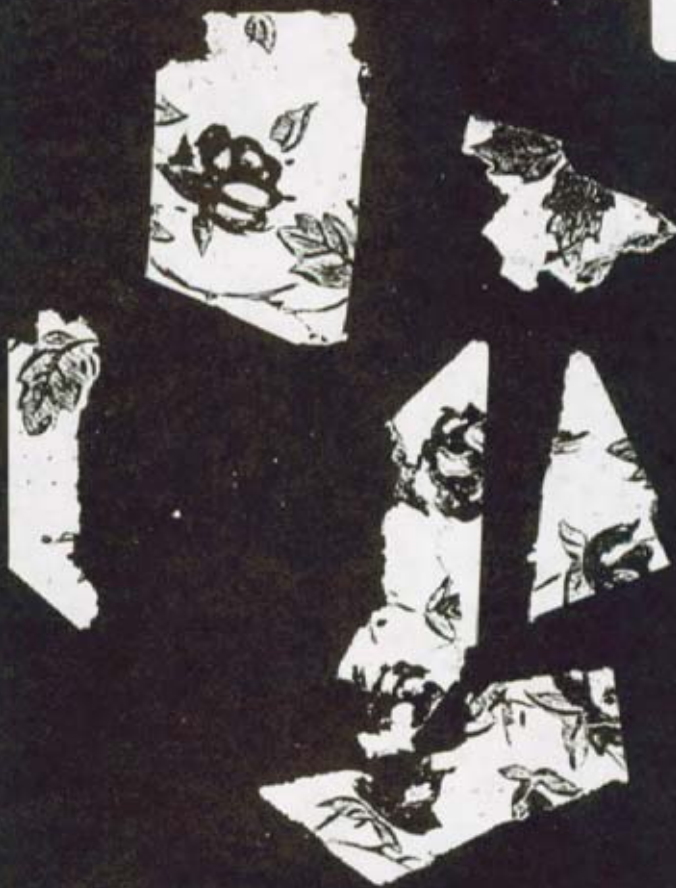
Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP015
Location: Nursery closet; W. wall
near door
Pattern: Floral
Date: c.1923
MC 9/87

581



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP016
Location: Alice's Room-closet;
N. wall, NE corner
Pattern: Floral w/ birds
Date: 582

MC 9/87



Sample No.: SAHI 01 MP017
Location: West Maid's Room-303,
west wall near table
Pattern: floral *1/1/87*
MC 9/87



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP018
Location: School Room, W. wall
behind wall lamp plate
Pattern: Floral
Date: c. 1968


MC 9/87

584



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP019
Location: Sewing Room, N. wall
to R. of door
Pattern: Floral
Date: c. 1968

585
MC 9/87



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP020a
Location: Sewing Room, N. Wall
behind shelf to R of door
Pattern: Geometric
Date: c. 1885
MC 9/87 586



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WPO20b
Location : Sewing Room, N.Wall
behind shelf to R of door
Pattern: ~~Stripe~~ *linear*
Date: c.1919-48
MC 9/87

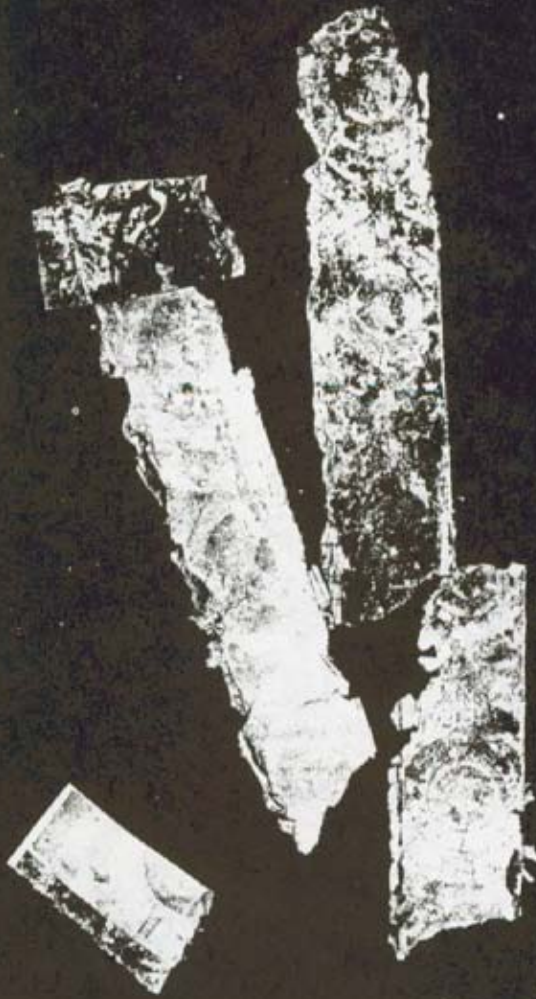


Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP021
 Location: Quentin's Hide-away; under
 lower molding, W. Wall to R. of
 door
 Pattern: *FLINT*
 Date: *1/28/85*
 MC 9/87

SAHI 01 WP021

589

Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP022^a (earliest)
Location: Quentin's Hide-away; behind
ghost of bookcase, W. wall
Pattern: Floral
Date: ~~ca. 1895~~ 1906-18
MC 9/87 (see also WP021)



SAHI 01 WFO22
Quentin's Hide-away; behind
ghost of bookcase, W. wall.
Geometric

C-1905

Sample No.:

Location:

Pattern:

Date:

MC 9/87



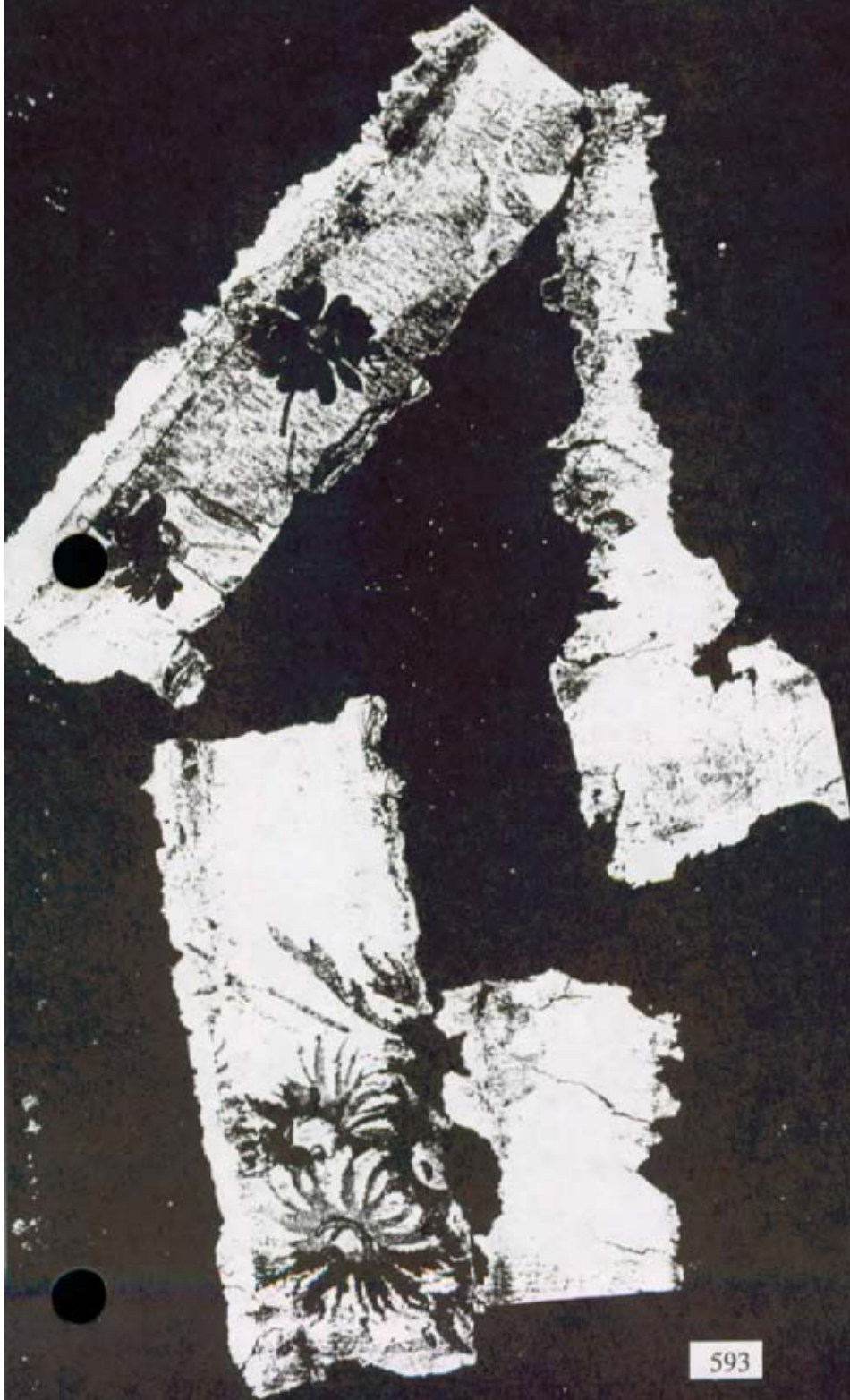
Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP023
Location: Quentin's Hide-away; N. wall
P pattern: under picture molding
Date: 1993
MC 9/87

WLSY



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP024
Location: Boy's room; S. wall to Left
of fireplace
Pattern: Plain
Date: c. 1950
MC 9/87

592



593

Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP025

Location: Boy's room; E. wall behind picture molding; also S. wall behind ghost-of-bookcase

Pattern: Floral Date: 2/9/87
MC 9/87



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP026
Location: Quentin's hideaway; behind
594 ghost of bookcase; w. wall
Pattern: Floral
Date:
MC 9/87

505



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP027
Location: T.R., Jr's room; N. wall
Pattern: Diaper
Date: c. 1950

MC 9/87



596
Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP028
Location: Dressing Room,
Pattern: Diaper floral
Date: c. 1919-48
MC 9/87



Sample No.: SAHI 01 WP029
Location: East Maid's Room-302,
SE corner wall
Pattern: floral
Date: c. 1968

MC 9/87



Sample: SAHI 01 WPO³⁰26

Field paper installed 1993

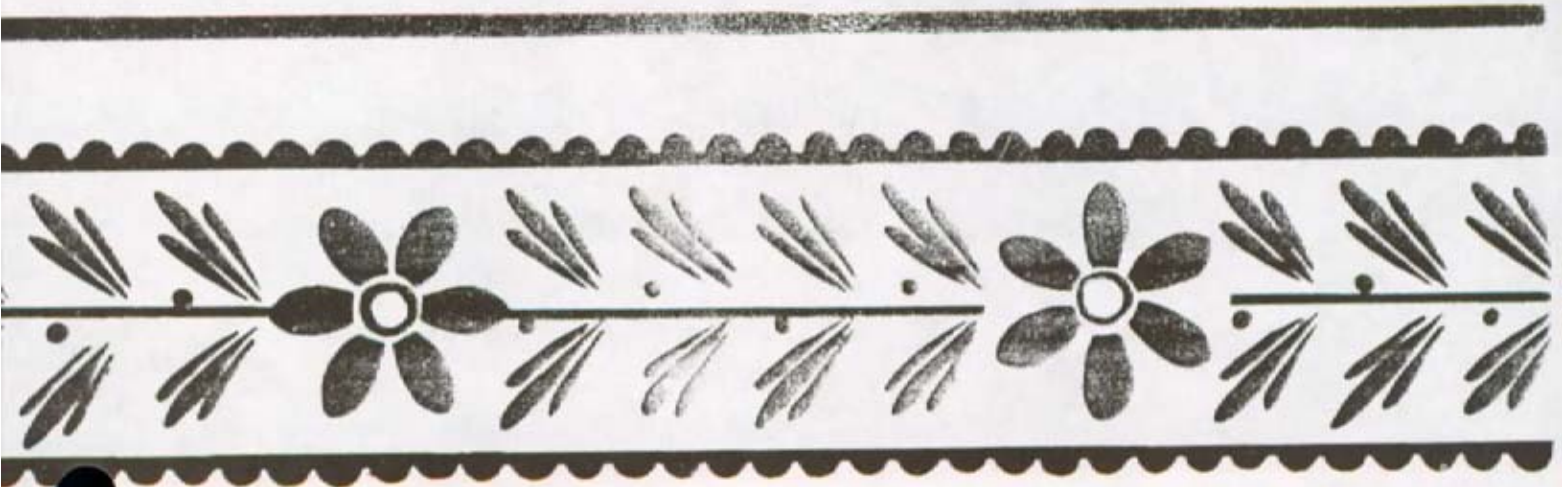
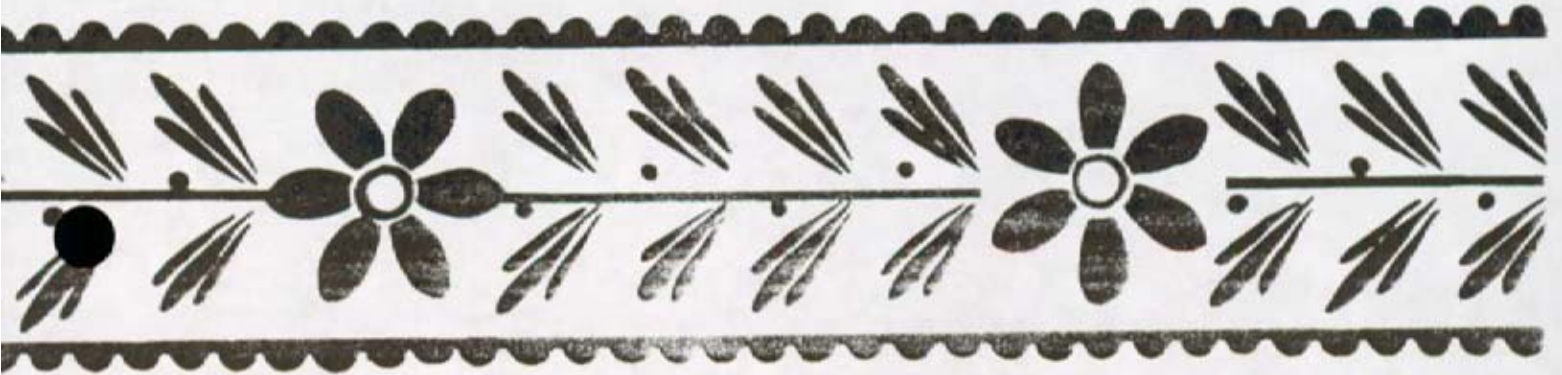
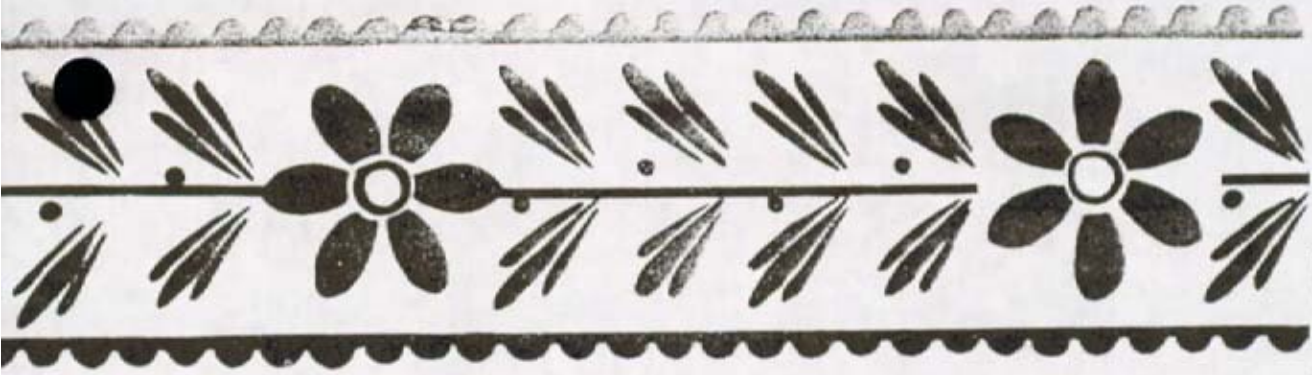
Pattern: small diaper scroll

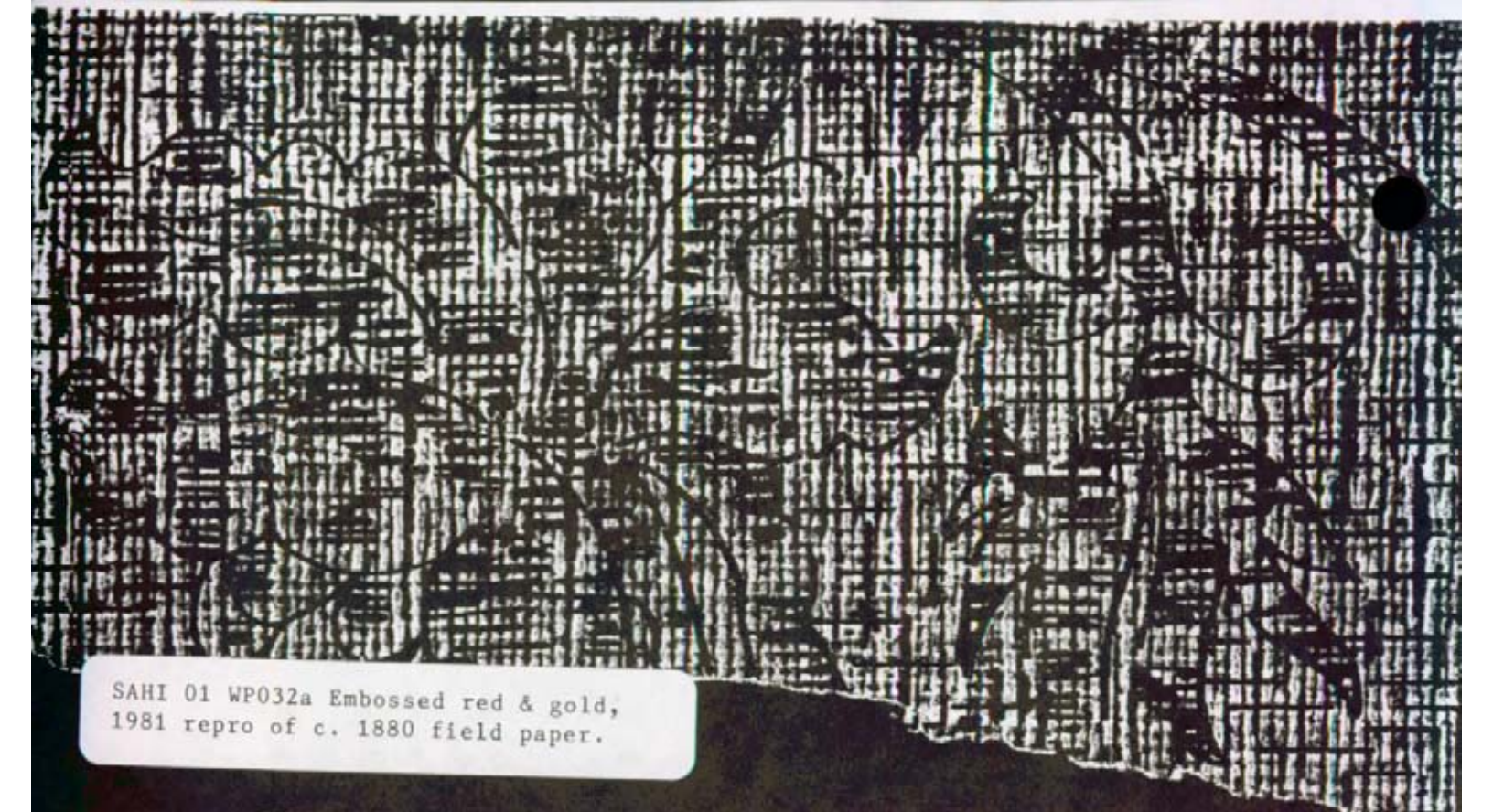
Date: Period paper in tradition of late
19th-early 20th C. papers

Room: Alice's Room (Room 213), TR Home

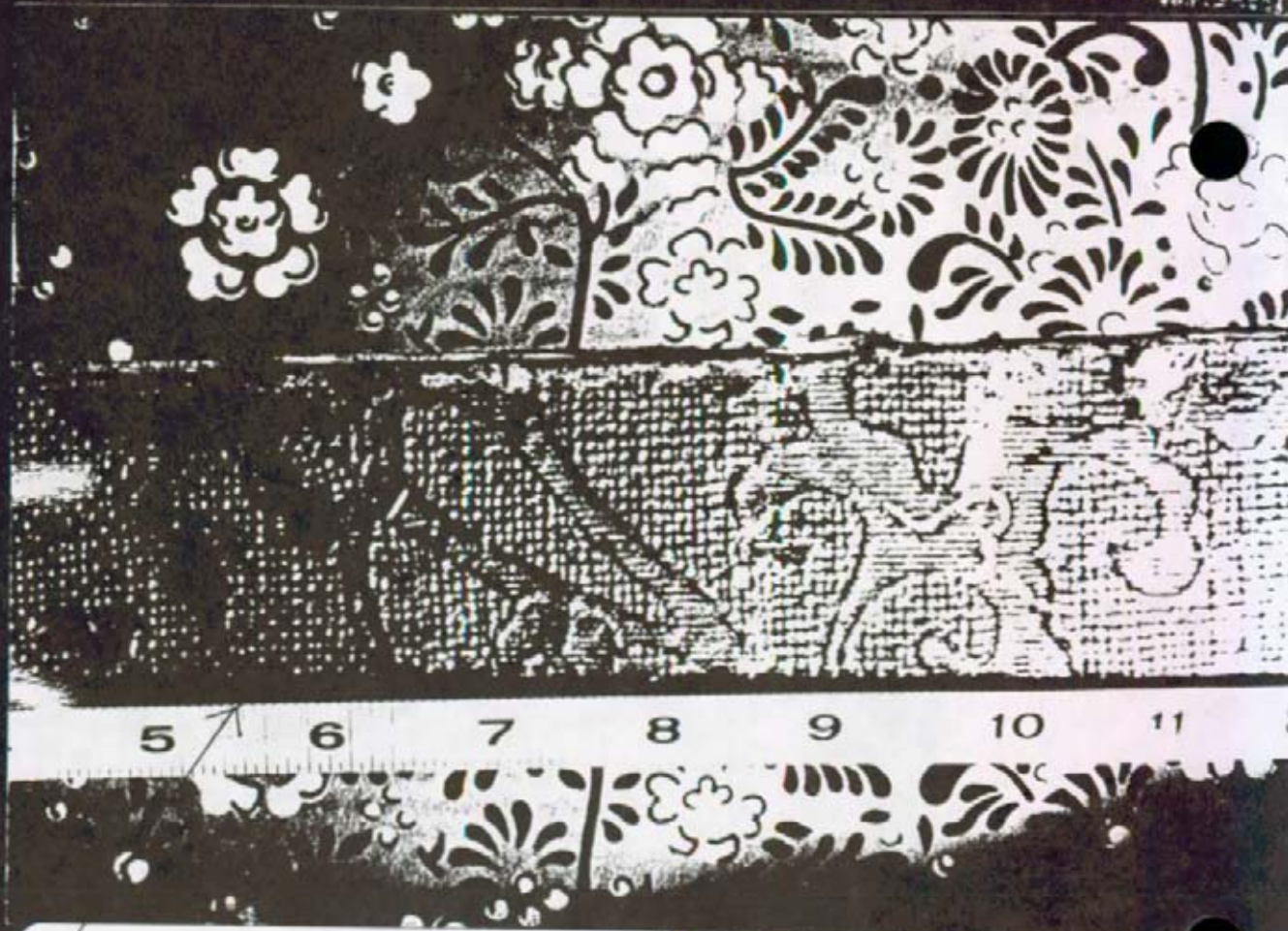
Park: Sagamore Hill NHS

Sample: SAHI 01 WFO27 31
Field paper installed 1993
Pattern: Floral stripe
Date: Period paper based on late 19th-
early 20th C. patterns
Room: South Bedroom (Rm. 213) TR Home
Park: Sagamore Hill NHS





SAHI 01 WP032a Embossed red & gold,
1981 repro of c. 1880 field paper.



SAHI 01 WP032 Embossed red and gold
imitation leather; Dining Room, c1880

ADDENDUM D.

PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Bellavia, Regina. *Cultural Landscape Report*. NPS: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 1995.

Harty, Barbara, et al. *Landscape Preservation Maintenance Plan*. NPS: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, to be published in 1998.

"Resource Management Plan: Sagamore Hill National Historic Site." NPS: North Atlantic Region, approved 1992.

Sullivan, Brigid. "Collection Condition Survey: Sagamore Hill National Historic Site." NPS: Northeast Cultural Resources Center, April 1991.

Wallace, David H. *Historic Furnishings Report: Sagamore Hill, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Oyster Bay, New York*. Volume 1: Historical Data. NPS: Harpers Ferry Center, Division of Historic Furnishings, 1989.

-----, *Historic Furnishings Report: Sagamore Hill, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Oyster Bay, New York*. Volume 2: Furnishing Plan. NPS: Harpers Ferry Center, Division of Historic Furnishings, 1991.