



The Roosevelt Cottage

Roosevelt Campobello International Park



Campobello Island
New Brunswick, Canada

F.D.R.'s Beloved Island

The Roosevelt Campobello International Park is a unique example of international cooperation. This 1,134-hectare park is a joint memorial by Canada and the United States, and a symbol of the close relationship between the two countries. Within the Park are the cottage and the grounds where Franklin Roosevelt vacationed and the woods, bogs, and beaches where he tramped. Just off shore are the waters where he sailed and relaxed. In his affections, Campobello Island ranked second only to Hyde Park. Campobello was his "beloved island."

Franklin D. Roosevelt is remembered as a pre-eminent figure in the history of the United States, the President who led his country through the Great Depression and World War II.

Why the Roosevelt Family Came to Campobello

During the 1880's, wealthy people had extensive leisure time and the means to enjoy it. It was the age of long summer vacations and great resorts. Visitors had been coming to Campobello to enjoy the island's charms since 1855; however, it wasn't until a group of Boston and New York businessmen bought most of the island in 1881 that the summer trade really prospered.

The new owners called themselves the Campobello Company and constructed three luxurious hotels that they leased to private management. Hotel brochures touted the favourable climate, the clean, bracing, salt-tinged, balsam-scented air and the abundant scenic beauty. *"The island . . . has great natural beauty - bold cliffs and headlands, and occasional pebbly beaches on the shores. Forests of spruce, balsam-pine, and some hardwood. Beautiful walks and drives, either along the shore or through the woods . . ."*

Brochure *Campobello Island, An Ideal Summer Resort*, 1931

The natural air conditioning provided by the ocean was a major attraction. *"The climate of the island is the most important of its features. Its position is such as to insure it an absolute immunity from the excessive heats of summer . . . The extensive forests of balsamic firs seem to affect the atmosphere of this region, causing a quiet of the nervous system and inviting to sleep."*

Brochure *TYN-Y-COED*, circa 1890

Unequalled boating (fishing, sailing, rowing, canoeing with Passamaquoddy Indian guides), enjoyable excursions by land and sea, and relief from hay fever were advertised. Both the Canadian and American press promoted Campobello as a summer resort.

In the 1880's and 1890's, the best way to reach Campobello from New York and Boston was by taking a train to Portland or Bar Harbor and travelling the rest of the way by steamship. Well-to-do families from such cities as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Ottawa and Montreal escaped to Campobello by private yacht, steamship and train. Some of those families purchased land and had summer cottages constructed.

James Roosevelt, his wife Sara, and one year old son Franklin Delano Roosevelt first visited the island in 1883. That same year James purchased a partially completed house and 1.6 hectares of land. By the summer of 1885 the house was completed and the Roosevelts became summer residents. The site of James' and Sara's cottage (no longer standing) is just north of the actual FDR summer cottage, which Sara purchased in 1909 and later left to Franklin.

From its beginnings in 1881, the development of the summer trade lasted about 30 years. The resort era was

doomed, partly by the first World War, partly by the fact summer-long vacations became impossible, and most certainly by the coming of the automobile and its accompanying freedom of movement. The Campobello Company's hotels flourished for a time, but all had closed their doors by 1910. Although the Roosevelts and several other wealthy American families built summer homes on the island, residential land sales (like hotel attendance) ultimately fell short of the company's hopes.



Seated on the porch of the cottage in this 1920 photograph of the Roosevelt family are: Franklin, Jr. and John, front row; Elliott and Anna, second row; and FDR, his mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt, his wife, Eleanor, son James, top row.

FDR and Campobello

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in whose memory the Park was created, came to Campobello as a child, it was to pursue the orderly summer adventures available to a well-to-do Victorian family. When he came as a young husband, whose third son was born on the island, it was to taste the excitements of childhood from the perspective of manhood and to pass on to his children the same challenges and rewards he had known. And finally, when he came as President of the United States, it was to take new strength and composure from Campobello's air and land, from the sea around it, and from the memories of ease his "beloved island" awoke in him.

– Edmund S. Muskie May 1, 1975

From 1883, when Franklin was one year old, until he was stricken by polio in 1921, he spent most of his summers on this rugged and beautiful island on Passamaquoddy Bay. Over later summers, the energetic, athletic father taught his children sailing and many other pastimes he had learned during his childhood on Campobello. He organized hiking expeditions along the cliffs and thrilled the children with games of hare-and-hounds and paper chases. Campobello became as much a part of the lives of his five children as it had been of his.

Sailing was the most important part of the Campobello summer. The Roosevelts enjoyed both day-sailing, often picnicking on nearby islands, and cruising, taking three and four day trips around Passamaquoddy Bay, up to St. Andrews, or along the Maine coast.

An excerpt from FDR's July 29, 1907 letter to his mother describes one of their trips. "We left in the Half Moon at 10:30...We had to use the engine and went far up into South Bay between the islands and landed for lunch...we did some canoeing before returning at three, getting home at five."

Outdoor activities on shore included golfing, picnicking, swimming, bicycling, playing tennis, hiking, and spotting birds and sea life from the pathways or along the shore. When the children were young, they generally had lessons in the morning and spent the afternoon playing games, horseback riding, and messing around in boats. As evenings could be cool and days foggy, indoor activities played an important role in the summer routine. FDR spent time working on his stamp collection; Eleanor knitted, wrote letters and read. In the evenings, she regularly read aloud to the children and guests. There was dancing at the club house

and managing evening parties for the children, such as hay rides and taffy pulls. FDR's young family loved Campobello, though his growing political responsibilities soon limited his visits to a few days at a time.

Polio

In the 1920 elections, FDR campaigned for the vice-presidency. The Democratic ticket was defeated and Roosevelt took charge, as a vice-president, of the New York office of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. By August 1921, he was looking forward to a good rest at his beloved Campobello Island. When FDR arrived, the family plunged into a wild, whooping, sailing, picnicking time together.

During this first extended summer at Campobello in more than a decade, he ran a high fever and his legs suddenly grew weak. "My left leg lagged," he recalled. "Presently it refused to work, and then the other . . ." At the age of 39, he had contracted infantile paralysis. Infantile paralysis, or polio, was a recurring epidemic throughout the first half of the 20th century, an infectious, viral disease that could paralyze its victims. After five weeks of almost total immobility, FDR was carried off the island on a stretcher; a waiting boat took him to Eastport, where he was put aboard a train for New York.

FDR's love for the island and his long association with its people left a lasting impression; however, nearly twelve years passed before he came back to Campobello. Eleanor and the five children continued to visit the island during the summers, but convalescence and his involvement in active politics prevented FDR's return. After four years as Governor of New York State (1929-1933), FDR ran for president against Herbert Hoover. FDR campaigned vigorously and promised a "new deal for the American people." He was elected in a landslide. The "New Deal" profoundly changed the U.S. by introducing social security



Edmund S. Muskie Visitor Centre

and unemployment insurance, price supports for farmers, a minimum wage for workers, insurance for bank deposits, and regulation of the stock market.

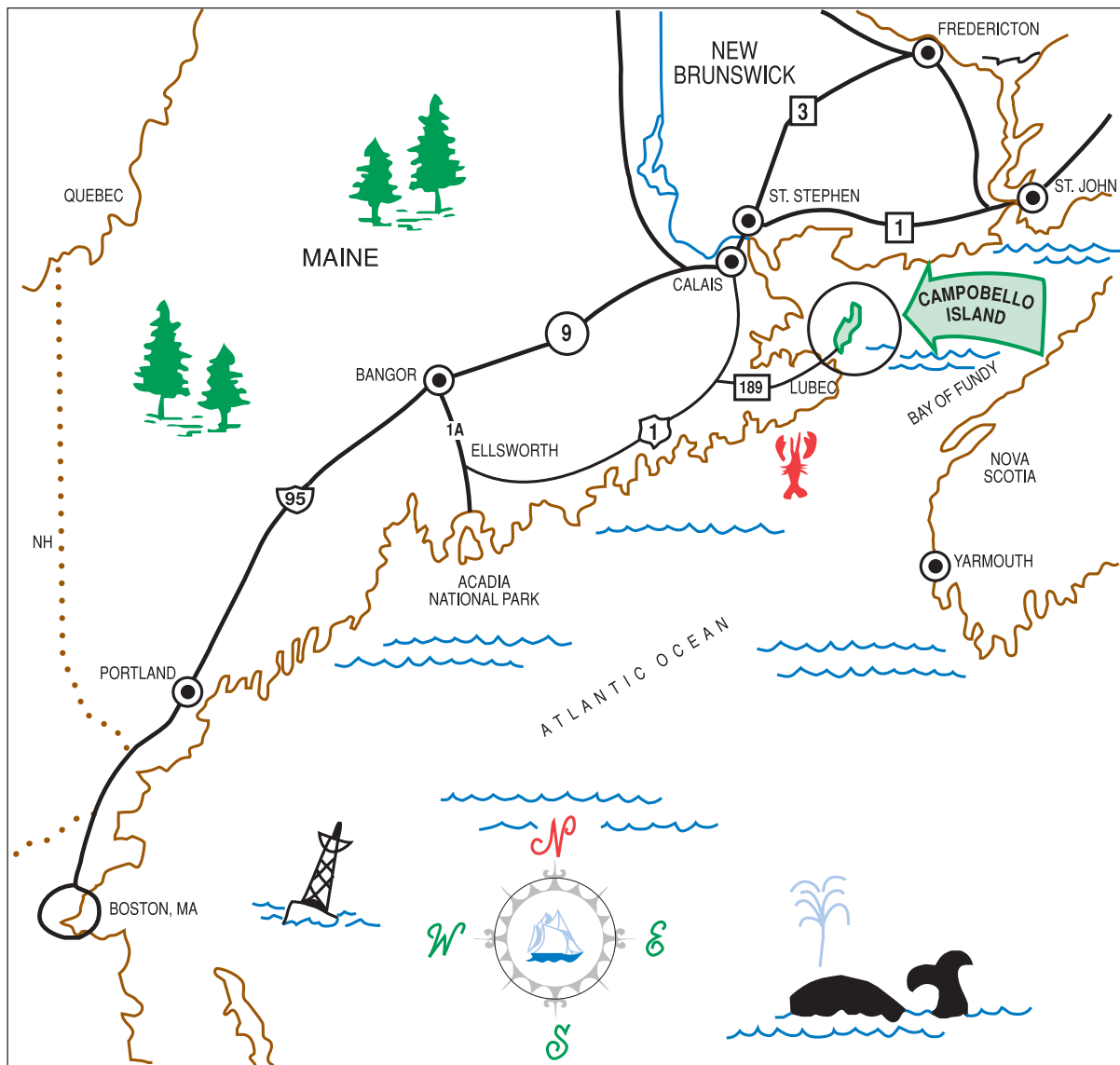
President Roosevelt made three return visits to Campobello: 1933, 1936, and 1939. While these visits after the polio attack were few and brief, he retained his love of the island and drew strength from his visits and from his happy memories of Campobello.

Establishment of the Park

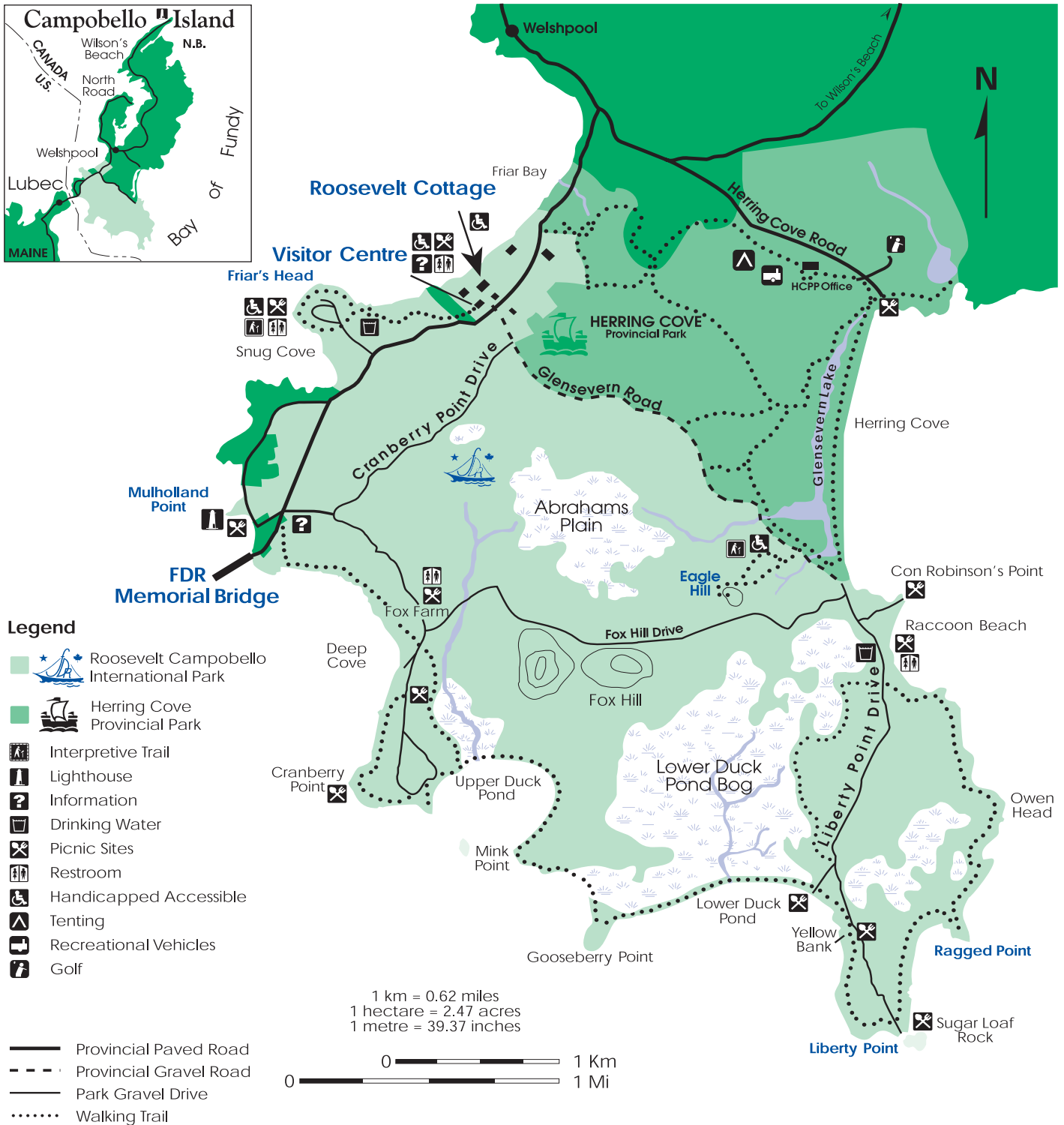
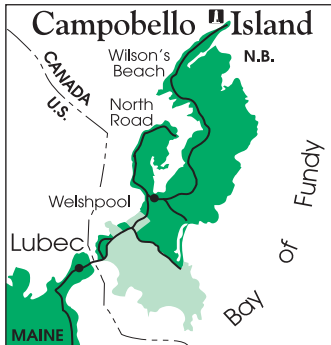
Roosevelt Campobello International Park was established on January 22, 1964 by an international agreement signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States and Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson of Canada.

The agreement established the Park as a unique memorial to the close and neighbourly relations between the peoples of Canada and the United States of America. Both governments recognized the important role FDR had played in their mutual histories and the many intimate associations of President Roosevelt with his summer home on Campobello.

The Park's Visitor Centre introduces visitors to the Park. Here, historic photographs, artifacts, text and audio presentations provide interpretation. The Roosevelt story is told from the time FDR and his parents first visited Campobello through his battle with polio, his presidency, and the establishment of the Park. A forty-seat theatre accommodates visitors interested in the video *Beloved Island*, a portrait of the island and its impact on Franklin Roosevelt. Restrooms are available.



Roosevelt Campobello International Park and Natural Area



The Roosevelt Cottage

At the Roosevelt cottage, a short walk from the Visitor Centre, visitors enter through the side door (south side). Knowledgeable guides provide interpretation and answer questions about the cottage, its historic furnishings, and the family. Visitors may tour both floors of the cottage and usually exit from the kitchen door (north side) after about twenty minutes.

The FDR cottage is handsome, exhibiting design principles of the Arts and Crafts Movement, with specific references to early American colonial architecture. Principle considerations in the design of summer homes of the era were comfort and simplicity. There was no electricity; the nearest phone was at the store in Welshpool.

The cottage was built in 1897, next to the one James and Sara Roosevelt had built in the early 1880's. Boston architect Willard T. Sears built the cottage for Mrs. Hartman Kuhn, an early guest of the Campobello hotels. Mrs. Kuhn was fond of Eleanor; when she died a provision in her will offered the cottage to FDR's mother, Sara, at a bargain price (\$5000). In 1909, Sara purchased the cottage, furnished, and 2 hectares of land. Franklin and Eleanor and their children first vacationed in what is now called the "Roosevelt cottage" that year. He, Eleanor, and their growing family spent summers in the cottage from 1909 to 1921. When Sara died, in 1941, she left the cottage to Franklin.

The two-and-a-half story structure is of wood frame construction, originally completely covered with cedar shingles. It rested on wooden posts set in the ground. All the trim is wood; interiors are finished with lath and plaster, with a generous use of wooden trim for windows, doors, and baseboards. The design of the house was altered in 1915 when Franklin had a new wing built on to provide additional space for his growing family. The addition blends well

with the main house, reflecting Sears' design.

Near the cottage there are pleasant walks by attractive gardens, wooded paths, and fields. Scenic vistas overlook the islands and shores of Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays in New Brunswick and Maine. To the west of the cottage grounds is Friar's Head, where the Park Commission maintains a picnic area and nature trails with splendid views of the bays.

The Other Campobello Cottages

Other wealthy American families invested in Campobello property in the late 1800's, staying first at the resort hotels before buying land for their summer cottages. In addition to the Roosevelt cottage, four other of these turn-of-the-century cottages have been acquired by the Park Commission. The Roosevelt cottage is flanked on the left by the Prince cottage and on the right by the Hubbard cottage. As immediate neighbors, the Roosevelts and Hubbards enjoyed picnics, summer outings, and sailing together. Across the highway, east of the Hubbard cottage, are the Wells-Shober cottage and the Johnston cottage. These cottages have been handsomely redone and furnished to provide pleasant overnight facilities for participants in the Commission's conference program. As well as providing accommodations, the Prince cottage serves as the dining center for conference groups.

The first floor of the Hubbard cottage is open to the public July 1 through Labor Day, except while conferences are in session.

Access for Everyone

Many areas of the Park are accessible to those with physical handicaps. Disabled parking is available at the Visitor Centre, Friar's Head, and Eagle Hill Bog. The Visitor Centre has accessible restroom facilities and the film shown in the theatre is closed-captioned. Easy access to the first floor of the Roosevelt cottage is provided by a ramp. Upon request, visitors unable to take the cottage tour may view videos of the cottage. The first floor of the Hubbard cottage is also accessible by ramp. Accessible outdoor toilets are located at Friar's head and at Raccoon Beach.



The Hubbard Cottage

Natural Area

The natural resource area of the Park was purchased by the Commission to protect the Roosevelt Cottage and its surroundings from commercial and other development. It comprises much that was characteristic of Campobello and fascinating to the Roosevelts and other summer residents of the resort era. The scenic values, uncrowded conditions, cool forest trails, rocky coves, and balsam-scented forests are as attractive today as they were one hundred years ago.

During the summer colony era, a system of carriage and surrey drives provided access to points of interest in what is now either Roosevelt Campobello International Park or Herring Cove Provincial Park. Park drives serve the same role today. Vegetation has been allowed to remain close to the road to retain the original character of the drives and to be easily observed. The drives are not suitable for campers, busses, or recreational vehicles.

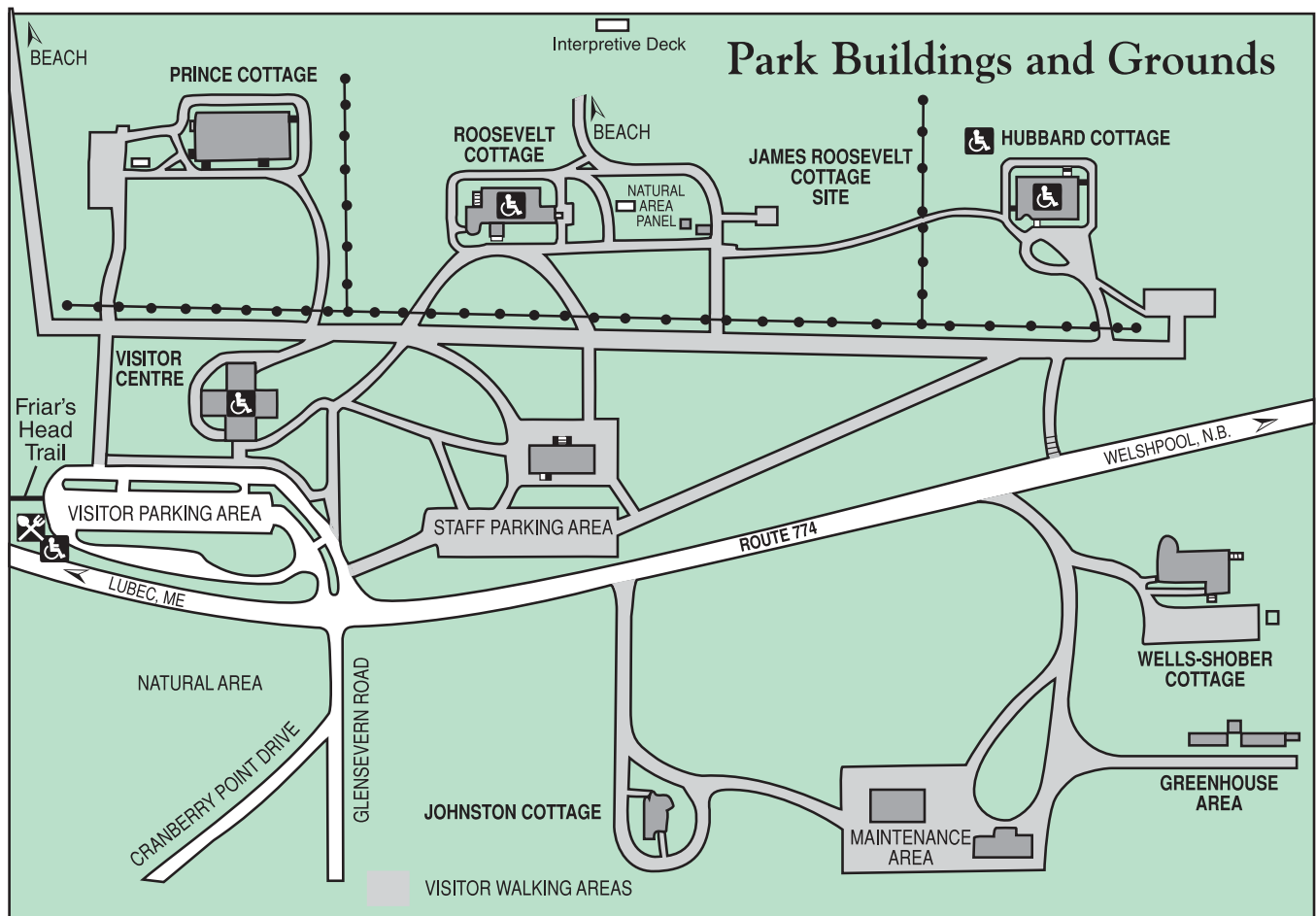
Very little of the forest cover of the Roosevelt period remains as the interim owners logged the island for pulpwood. Natural succession and recovery have taken place and will be allowed to continue. The process of forest regeneration is, in itself, an interesting feature of the Natural Area, as are the exceptional quality of landscapes and coastline, and the dynamic processes that have shaped the environment of the island.

The Natural Area has a complex geological history displayed in the craggy cliffs and ledges, thick sand and gravel deposits, fascinating peat deposits and beaches. The bays, headlands, and islands in the panorama from the Friar's Head observation deck are beautiful examples of a submerged coast, and have had a profound impact on the aesthetic character and cultural history of the region. No doubt the Roosevelt family greatly appreciated the magnificent vistas of the region as they sailed the many bays and inlets and walked along the headlands and beaches.

Friar's Head Picnic Area

This head of land was given its name by the large rock formation called the "Old Friar" at the head's outer end, clearly seen from the beach below the Roosevelt cottage. From the summit of the headland, a short walk from the parking area, are splendid views of the bay and surrounding islands. During Campobello's resort era, the developers of the Owen Hotel constructed a pavilion atop Friar's Head, for use as a picnic and viewing area. The site of the original pavilion is now occupied by an observation deck, where interpretive panels link the present with the past.

Below the parking area are picnic tables, charcoal grills, a well with hand pump, an outdoor toilet, cleared fields, and walking trails. Friar's Head is a great place to enjoy a picnic.



Park Drives

Three drive systems have been developed in the Natural Area. These drives are located off the Glensevern Road, directly across the highway from the entrance to the Visitor Centre and the Roosevelt Cottage.

The Cranberry Point Drive begins within sight of the highway. It passes through second growth woods of native trees and shrubs that have grown from logged-over areas. Along the first part of the drive, the forest has regenerated not from logging, but following a severe spruce budworm infestation in the mid 1980s.

The first picnic site on the drive is the Fox Farm, a former cultivated area where foxes were once raised or “farmed” for their pelts. The beach is accessible here and views include the town of Lubec and the black and white Channel Light-house, sometimes called the “Sparkplug.”

South of Fox Farm is Cranberry Point, where a picnic site and a gravel beach offer views of the southern portion of Campobello Island, Grand Manan Channel, and West Quoddy Head, a Maine State Park. Continuing from Cranberry Point, the drive passes another small picnic site and arrives at the Upper Duck Pond. The Upper Duck Pond is really a salt water cove open to the ocean. Being sheltered, it is a favourite stopping place for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds. Islanders often dig soft-shelled clams here. A miniature estuary, possessing most of the features and vegetation of a larger typical estuary, opens into the cove. The round trip distance of the Cranberry Point drive is 3.3 kilometres.

Liberty Point Drive lies 1.1 kilometres down the Glensevern Road, directly across from the Park entrance. The first picnic site is Con Robinson’s Point, where evidence of past glaciation, perhaps as recently as 12,000-14,000 years ago, is well exposed. Here, the tops of the exposed rusty-colored outcrops were smoothed and polished by the scouring action of glacial ice. Glacial deposits of sand and gravel play an important role in shaping impressions of the Park. Their textural and color differences present a striking contrast to the hard, polished surfaces of the bedrock. This great diversity, as displayed by the rocks in the deposits and beach sediments at Con Robinson’s Point, is silent testimony to glacial processes that worked across great distances and over many rock types. Picnic tables, steps to a fine beach, and an excellent view of the Wolf Islands are found at Con Robinson’s Point.

A short distance beyond is Raccoon Beach, where a flight of steps allows easy shoreline access and picnic tables invite visitors to stop for lunch. On clear days, there are views of the mainland of Canada (Point Lepreau), the Wolf Islands, 6.2 kilometres away, and the North Head of Grand Manan Island. Thirty-seven kilometres across the Bay of Fundy, too far to be visible from sea level, lies Nova Scotia. Eagles, osprey, and waterfowl can often be observed from Raccoon Beach.

Continuing from Raccoon Beach, the drive passes through areas of both hardwood, mostly yellow birch, and spruce-fir softwood before arriving at beach level at the Lower Duck Pond. The beach at Lower Duck Pond graduates from rock to sand and even on broiling summer days offers a cool, pleasant spot to walk, picnic, or just sit and enjoy the view.

For many people, there is an almost limitless fascination with the endless cycle of change that takes place at the boundary of the sea. The ebb and flow of waves and currents on the land suggest a mighty tug-of-war between the sea and the land. This tug-of-war is always evident at Lower Duck Pond, where heavy surf during storms leaves very large cobbles and driftwood stranded at the top of the seawall.

The Lower Duck Pond, much larger than the Upper Duck Pond, is also a salt water cove open to Grand Manan Channel. This cove is another favourite stopping place for waterfowl and shorebirds. Here, a cobble barrier beach separates the ocean from a fresh-to-brackish body of water behind it. This barrier pond is at the foot of Lower Duck Pond Bog, a sphagnum bog 4.3 metres deep. A carbon 14 determination suggests the bog is 7,000 years old. West Quoddy Head and Sail Rock (the most eastern point of land in the United States) can be seen from the beach.

From the Lower Duck Pond, the drive continues to the Yellow Bank picnic site. Here, from a high bank, are excellent views of the Lower Duck Pond and Bog and West Quoddy Head. Beyond Yellow Bank and just before Liberty Point, the drive passes through what is often called the “fog forest” because of the great number of days it is subjected to cold fog. A look at the trees tells of the great stress they must be subjected to with limited light, low temperatures, 100 percent humidity, and, at times, wind-driven salt spray. The fog forest is carpeted with mosses, not the usual ferns found in other sections of the Natural Area.



Looking towards Nova Scotia from Liberty Point

At Liberty Point are two small observation decks. The view from the west deck, southwest across the Lubec Channel, includes in the distance the candy-striped West Quoddy Head Lighthouse. The view from the east observation deck includes nearby Sugar Loaf Rock, the broad sweep of Liberty Cove leading to the “Sunsweep” sculpture on Ragged Point, and the bluffs of Grand Manan Island, some 3.7 kilometres offshore to the southeast.

The rugged cliffs and blocky nature of Liberty and Ragged Points are the result of faulting or other earth movements. The rock responded to earth movement by breaking or pulling apart along parallel planes of weakness called joints. The effects of weathering and erosion can be easily seen on Sugar Loaf Rock, where the relentless pounding of the sea and the seasonal alternate freezing and thawing of water penetrating the cracks and joint surfaces have sculpted the rock into jagged faces. Pieces of sod cling tenaciously to the polished, gray rock surfaces; bright patches of golden and yellow lichen add color to the scene and participate in the chemical decay of the rocks. From the high cliffs and ledges, sea birds and, on occasion, whales, porpoises, and dolphins may be seen. Harbour seals may often be seen sunning on offshore ledges. Without binoculars or telephoto lens, the seals look like oval, light brown boulders.

The Sunsweep Trail connects Liberty and Ragged Points. At the trail’s end on Ragged Point is a 1.5-metre tall sculpture symbolic of international friendship. The flame-finished, black, granite sculpture is the easternmost of a series of three such sculptures sited along the length of the Canadian-United States boundary.

A round trip drive from the Park entrance to Liberty Point covers approximately 5 kilometres.

Fox Hill Drive connects the Cranberry and Liberty Point Drives. The 1.4-kilometre road passes by and through scenic rock outcroppings, bogs, and hardwood and softwood forests and offers an alternate route to the highway.

Eagle Hill Bog

Roughly one-third of the 1,134-hectare Natural Area in the Park is composed of raised, heath-covered bogs. These bogs are also called heaths after the heath family of plants to which many of the most common shrubs belong.

The best place in the Park to see a heath-covered surface of a bog is from the wooden pathway at Eagle Hill Bog, 1 kilometre down the Glensevern Road. The pathway offers an excellent “dry” opportunity to explore the bog and to view the vegetation there. Resting benches and interpretive panels make the walk more enjoyable. An observation deck, connected to the wooden pathway by a short section of trail, offers a scenic overview from Eagle Hill.

As you walk through the bog, you encounter masses of leatherleaf, sheep laurel, pale laurel, bog rosemary, Labrador tea, winterberry and sweetgale as low shrubs among the many sphagnum mosses. At the bog borders, hoary alder and rhodora grow within the ring of tall spruce and balsam trees. Among the shrubs, and particularly in the wetter places, are cranberries, pitcher plants, sundew, cotton grasses, and sedges. Where it is drier, lichens are abundant, especially

reindeer and red-tipped moss. Plants peculiar to Campobello’s bogs, and to others on the mainland within reach of the frequent fogs that roll in from the sea, are cloudberry, crowberry, and a grass called deer hair.

Several stages of bog development are found in the Natural Area. These include beaver ponds, grassy marshes or fens, and brushy marshes - all on their way to becoming bogs if their progress is not interrupted by flooding, draining, or burning.

Mulholland Point

The Mulholland Point Lighthouse was built in 1885 to serve as a guide for the many small coasters and freighters passing through the narrow Lubec Channel. From the picnic area at Mulholland Point are views of the FDR Memorial Bridge, Lubec, Maine, the Channel Lighthouse, and the islands and waters of Johnson’s Bay. The interior of the lighthouse is not open to the public.

Walking Trails

The 8.5 kilometres of Park drives are regarded as a foundation from which 6.5 kilometres (10 miles) of walking trails lead through and to many interesting and picturesque locations. Trails are designed to offer short hikes, or



Mulholland Point Lighthouse

moderate to long hikes when travelled in combination. A circumferential hike of the Park may be made by using the Glensevern Road as one leg of the hike. To travel the trails in combination, it is sometimes necessary to walk a short distance down a drive to reach the next trail.

It is possible to follow much of the shoreline of the Park by walking along the beach. If, however, tidal or other conditions make this difficult, a trail can usually be found in the shelter of trees a short distance back from the shore. All trails are well cleared, clearly identified, and easy to follow. Difficulty varies with the trail. **Discretion is advised, for parents with small children, between the Liberty Point-Raccoon Beach and Liberty Point-Lower Duck Pond trails; sections of these trails are close to high cliffs and ledges.** Footwear appropriate for wet conditions is recommended.

Visitor Center to Friar's Head -

0.6 Miles 0.4 Kilometres

For those who would rather walk. Pleasant walk. Relatively easy. Self-guiding tour handouts available. Depending on tide, return trip may be made along beach to pier below Roosevelt Cottage and then uphill to Visitor Centre.

Tourist Information Center to Fox Farm -

1.1 Miles 0.7 Kilometres

Moderately difficult with hills and gullies. Forest regenerating after logging 40 years ago.

Fox Farm to Upper Duck Pond -

0.9 Miles 0.6 Kilometres

Relatively easy. Trail follows the border of a small estuary and emerges at the Upper Duck Pond parking lot.

Upper Duck Pond to Cranberry Point -

0.1 Miles 0.1 Kilometres

Easy. Trail is road between Upper Duck Pond and Cranberry Point picnic site.

Cranberry Point to Fox Farm -

0.7 Miles 0.5 Kilometres

Relatively easy. Trail weaves between forest and shore. Interesting ocean views.

Raccoon Beach to Sunsweep Sculpture and Liberty Point -

2.4 Miles 1.6 Kilometres

Park's most difficult trail. Many ups and downs. Roots. Wet areas. Impressive views. Varied habitats.

Liberty Point to Lower Duck Pond -

1.1 Miles 0.7 Kilometres

Moderately difficult. Ups and downs. Interesting trail. Weaves between forest, picnic sites and ocean views.

Lower Duck Pond to Raccoon Beach -

1.1 Miles 0.7 Kilometres

Flat, easy trail. Travels through interesting hardwood areas. Return route to Raccoon Beach.

Lower Duck Pond to Upper Duck Pond -

2.0 Miles 1.2 Kilometres

Long hike, but relatively easy. Trail lies on shore for most of its length. Some mud, rocks. If tide is very high, it may be necessary to wait until the tide recedes to cross small brooks or travel around points of land.

Overnight camping in the Roosevelt Campobello International Park is not allowed, but just "next door" Herring Cove Provincial Park has 100 campsites, forty with electrical hookups. Herring Cove's scenic overlook, 2.9 kilometres of excellent woodland and shoreline walking trails, beautiful 0.8-kilometre sand and cobble beach, and challenging nine-hole golf course are well worth a visit.



Worth a visit, too, is West Quoddy Head State Park, with its rugged coast, scenic vistas, and beautiful trails. Home of the famous candy-striped West Quoddy Head Lighthouse, the park is only 4.7 kilometres away in Lubec, Maine, and is the easternmost point of land in the continental U.S.



SunSweep, an international art project spanning 1,722 kilometres adjoining the US/Canada border, was finished in November 1985 by Michigan artist, David Barr. **SunSweep** consists of carved granite sculptures conceived for three sites: Roosevelt Campobello International Park, New Brunswick, Canada; American Point Island, Lake-of-the-Woods, Minnesota, U.S.A.; and Boundary Bluff, Point Roberts, Washington, U.S.A.



Cranberry Point Drive includes picnic area turnouts at Fox Farm, Cranberry Point and Upper Duck Pond.

The Season

The Park opens the Saturday following Victoria Day (the Saturday prior to U.S. Memorial Day), and remains open through Canadian Thanksgiving (U.S. Columbus Day). Visiting hours are from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. A.D.T. (9 a.m. to 5 p.m. E.D.T.) seven days a week. The last tour of the cottage is at 5:45 A.D.T. (4:45 E.D.T.). There is no admission charge. Although the Roosevelt Cottage is closed to inside tours after Canadian Thanksgiving/U.S. Columbus Day, the Park's Visitor Centre remains open through the end of October for the convenience of fall travelers. The Park's Natural Area is open year-round.

All inquiries should be directed to the Executive Secretary at:

459 Route 774, Welshpool, N.B., Canada E5E 1A4 or

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Phone: 506-752-2922 Fax: 506-752-6000

Website: <http://www.fdr.net> Email: info@fdr.net

Logo

In 1980, the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission adopted a logo based on President Roosevelt's original design for his matchbook covers. The letters "FDR" form a sailboat, representative of his favourite pastime. The Commission added a star over the bow and a maple leaf over the stern. These additions signify participation by Canada and the United States in the joint operation of the Park, the only one of its kind in the world.

