

General Information

Cautions

Although we have made efforts to keep your visit enjoyable and safe, please understand that hazards exist and that you are responsible for your personal safety. Supervise children under your care. Plants with poisonous berries are present—do not eat berries you cannot identify. Be aware that wasps, hornets and bees may build nests near trails, observation areas and picnic sites. Do not approach any wild animal that appears tame or that acts in an unusual manner.

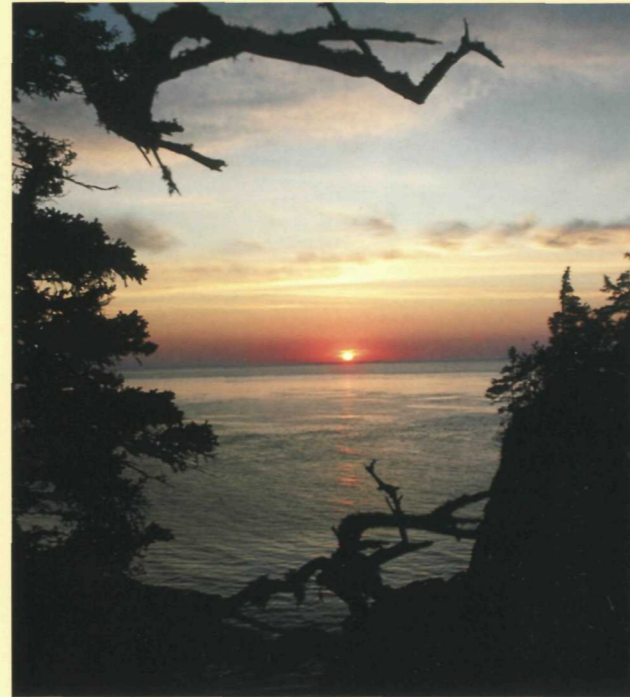
Algae, moss-covered, muddy, or wet logs, rocks, foot bridges, steps, walkways, and decks can be slippery. Roots and rocks may make trail surfaces uneven. Foot bridges are narrow and may be uneven. Several Park observation areas and trails are near steep cliffs and ledges; banks close to the shore may be undermined.

For personal safety and to protect the environment, stay on identified trails, walk with caution, and wear appropriate footwear. Strong winds, currents, and large waves and tidal ranges can make boating and swimming hazardous. The ocean is cold and can induce hypothermia rapidly.

Camping

Although overnight camping is not allowed in Roosevelt Campobello International Park, just next door in Herring Cove Provincial Park are 100 campsites, forty with electrical hookups.

Additionally, Herring Cove offers a scenic overlook, 7.6 km (4.7 mi) of excellent woodland and shoreline walking trails, a beautiful 1.3 km (0.8 mi) sand and cobble beach, and a challenging nine-hole golf course.



Access for Everyone

Many areas of the Park are accessible to those of differing abilities:

Disabled parking: Available at the Visitor Centre, Friar's Head, Eagle Hill Bog, and Lower Duck Pond

Restroom facilities: At the Visitor Centre. Accessible outdoor toilets are located at Raccoon Beach and Friar's Head.

Film in Visitor Centre: Closed-captioned

Roosevelt Cottage: A ramp provides easy access to the first floor

Natural Areas: Although not all features are available to those with mobility concerns, the Park Commission strives to make the Natural Area as accessible as possible. Park drives lead to many areas from which scenic vistas can be enjoyed from a vehicle. The Eagle Hill Bog pathway and observation decks at Friar's Head and Lower Duck Pond are accessible by wheelchair.

Logo



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

The Season

Roosevelt Cottage OPEN Daily:

- Saturday before Memorial Day (following Victoria Day) to Columbus Day (Canadian Thanksgiving)
- 9–5 EDT or 10–6 ADT
- Last tour at 4:45 EDT; 5:45 ADT

Visitor Centre OPEN Daily:

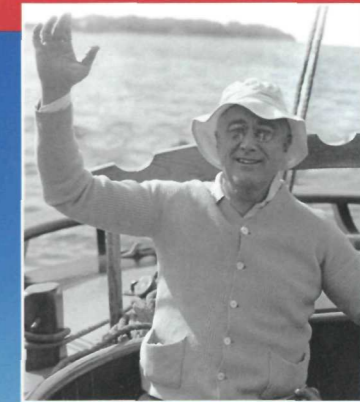
- Same opening as Roosevelt Cottage to October 31

Park's Natural Area OPEN daily year-round

FREE Admission!

877.851.6663 • www.fdr.net

"Discover my beloved Campobello Island!"



The On-Site Guide to Roosevelt Campobello International Park



Walk in the steps of the Roosevelts, so much to see, learn, and do...





FDR's Beloved Island

A Symbol of the Close U.S.–Canadian Relationship

Franklin D. Roosevelt—as a child, a young man, and a President—spent many enjoyable vacations on Campobello Island in New Brunswick's Bay of Fundy. He so loved tramping the woods, bogs, and beaches and sailing the waters offshore where he could relax. In FDR's affections, Campobello Island ranked second only to Hyde Park. Campobello was his "beloved island." These early associations with Canada were reinforced by later close ties with Prime Minister MacKenzie King, formed when the two leaders led their nations during World War II.



Establishment of the Park

As a tangible symbol of the close relationship between Canada and the U.S., and as a memorial to President Roosevelt, President Johnson and Prime Minister Lester Pearson created the Roosevelt Campobello International Park in 1964. It is Canadian soil that has become part of America's heritage, preserved for the future through the commitment of both countries. As a symbol of cooperation, the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission, comprised of American and Canadian members, oversee the management of the 1,134-hectare (2,800-acre) Park.

FDR c. 1915

An overview so much to see, learn and do!

Orient yourself at the Visitor Centre



View our introductory film

In our theatre, watch *Beloved Island*, a 15-minute portrait of the island and its impact on Franklin Roosevelt.

Visit our two exhibits

The "Roosevelts on Campobello"

Historic photographs, artifacts, and audio presentations interpret the Roosevelt story from the time FDR and his parents first visited Campobello through his battle with polio, his presidency, and the establishment of the Park.

"A Legacy of Friendship"

This exhibit highlights the remarkable closeness and cooperation that exist between Canada and the United States. It focuses on our shared heritage, the unique spirit of cooperation on trade, environmental and military issues, and the strong relationship between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Take a guided tour of the historic summer colony grounds

As you stroll through the beautiful flower gardens and grounds, our knowledgeable guides will tell the story of the summer residents and how the Roosevelts, other cottage families, and hotel guests spent their summers. The tour concludes at the entrance to the FDR Cottage.



Tour FDR's summer home

At your own pace, tour both floors of the 34-room memorabilia-filled cottage. Guides stationed throughout the home offer interpretation and answer questions about the house, its historic furnishings, and the family. A ramp provides easy access to the first floor. See the brochure *The FDR Summer Home*.

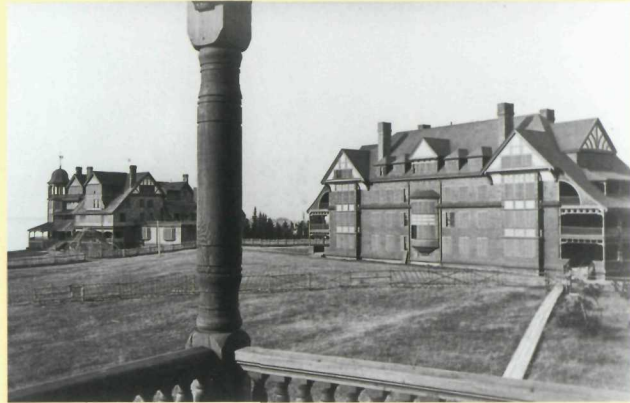


Explore the Park's Natural Areas where the Roosevelts hiked picnicked, sailed

Drive the 3 carriage roads, hike one of 10 walking trails, have lunch at one of the numerous picnic sites or walk along the beaches and gaze out at the many bays and inlets the Roosevelts sailed. There are 1,134 hectares (2,800 acres) to roam.



Campobello: that special summer place for generations of Roosevelts



Resort hotels c. 1884

Why the Roosevelts Came to Campobello

Although visitors have been coming to Campobello since 1855, it was a nationalistic movement in the 1880's that turned wealthy visitors away from Europe to spend summers in America. Wealthy people with extensive leisure time flocked to resorts like Newport, Bar Harbor, St. Andrews, and Campobello.

In 1881, a group of Boston and New York businessmen bought most of the island and formed "the Campobello Company," hoping to use Campobello's charms to lure guests to their three large hotels, and to eventually sell them land for summer homes.

The Island's natural attractions

The Canadian and American press advertised the natural beauty, outdoor activities, and health benefits of the island. Hotel brochures promoted unequaled boating including fishing, sailing, rowing, and canoeing with Passamaquoddy Indian guides.

Additionally, they promoted enjoyable excursions by land and sea, relief from hay fever, the favourable climate and the natural air conditioning provided by the ocean.

Travelling to Campobello

In the 1880s and 1890s, well-to-do families from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Ottawa and Montreal



escaped to Campobello by private yacht, steamship, and train. From east coast American cities the best way to reach the island was to take a train from Portland or Bar Harbor, and from there, by steamship.



Sara's cottage

The Roosevelts arrival

James Roosevelt, his wife Sara, and one year old son Franklin Delano Roosevelt first visited Campobello 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 finished and the Roosevelts became summer residents. The site of James' and Sara's Cottage, no longer standing, is just north of the FDR Cottage.

The Resort Era Ends

The Campobello Company's hotels flourished for a time; however, the resort era was doomed by a number of factors—summer-long vacations became impractical, World War I, and the coming of the automobile. Although the Roosevelts and several other American families built summer homes, residential land sales, like hotel attendance, fell short of the company's expectations. From its beginnings in 1881 until the hotels had all closed by 1910, Campobello's summer trade lasted about 30 years.

Passing on to the next generation



Franklin and Anna in waters of Passamaquoddy Bay, c. 1909

From 1883, when Franklin was one year old, until he was stricken with polio in 1921, he spent most of his summers on this rugged and beautiful island on Passamaquoddy Bay. As a young man, the energetic, athletic father taught his children sailing and other pastimes he learned during his childhood. He organized hiking expeditions along the cliffs and thrilled the children with games of hare-and-hounds and paper chases.

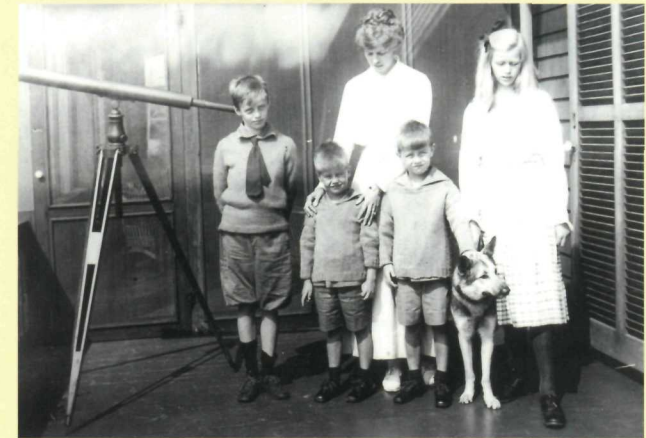
Campobello became as much a part of the lives of his five children as it had been of his.

Love of sailing

Sailing was the most important part of the Campobello summer. The Roosevelts enjoyed day-sailing, often picnicking on nearby islands. Likewise, they took longer cruises of three or four days duration around Passamaquoddy Bay, up to St. Andrews, or along the Maine coast.



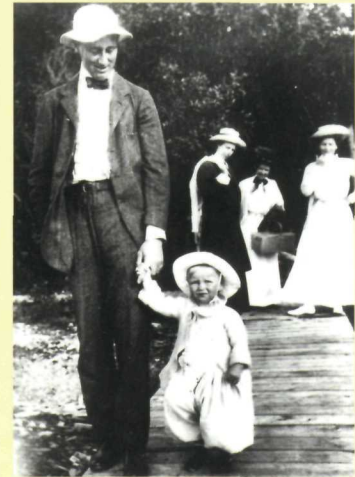
Franklin and sons, James and Elliot



Eleanor and the children on the deck

Summer days and evenings filled with activities

When the Roosevelt children were young, they generally had lessons in the morning and spent the afternoon playing games, horseback riding, and 'messaging about' in boats. Other land-based outdoor activities included golf, tennis, picnics, swimming, bicycling, hiking, shooting, and watching birds and other life from the pathways or along the shore.



Franklin walking with Anna

FDR spent time working on his stamp collection; the children played games; Eleanor knitted, wrote letters, and read. In the evenings, she regularly read aloud to the children and guests. Dancing at the club house and evening parties for the children, hay rides and taffy pulls, were other enjoyments. The young Roosevelt family loved Campobello, though FDR's growing political responsibilities soon limited his visits to a few days at a time.



Franklin, Sara, Eleanor and the five children, 1920

Contracting polio

In 1920 Franklin campaigned for the vice-presidency in the presidential election. When the Democratic ticket was defeated, he took charge of the New York office of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland as a vice-president. By August of 1921, he looked forward to a good rest at his beloved Campobello.

When FDR arrived, he and the family plunged into an energetic, sailing and picnicking time together. But during this first extended summer at Campobello in more than a decade, Franklin 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 poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis-polio. Polio, a recurring epidemic throughout the first half of the 20th century, was an infectious viral disease that could paralyze its victim. 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.

Higher office

FDR's love for the island and his long association with its people left a lasting impression, and although Eleanor and the five children continued to visit Campobello during the summers, his convalescence and active involvement in politics prevented his return until 1933. He served four years as Governor of New York State (1929–1933) and ran for president against Herbert Hoover. Campaigning vigorously and promising a "new deal for the American people," FDR was elected in a landslide. The "New Deal" profoundly changed the U.S. by introducing social security and unemployment insurance, price supports for farmers, a minimum wage for workers, insurance for bank deposits, and regulation of the stock market.

Presidential Visits

After his polio attack, Franklin did not return to Campobello for nearly twelve years, and then for only three visits: in 1933, 1936, and 1939. While these visits were few and brief, FDR retained his love for the island and its people, and drew strength from his visits and from his happy memories of Campobello.



1933 visit

More about the Roosevelt Cottage and surrounding cottages

Ownership

Mrs. Kuhn owned the cottage next to FDR's mother, Sara. Because she was fond of Eleanor, a provision in Mrs. Kuhn's will offered her cottage to Sara, at a bargain price of \$5000. Sara purchased the furnished cottage and two hectares of land in 1909. Franklin, Eleanor and their children enjoyed summers in the cottage from 1909 to 1921, when Franklin contracted polio. Upon Sara's death in 1941, she bequeathed the cottage to Franklin.

Architecture and Design

The FDR Cottage exhibits architectural design principles of the Arts and Crafts Movement, with specific references to early American colonial architecture. Comfort and simplicity, primary considerations in the design of summer homes of the era, are evident design features. There was no electricity; the nearest phone was at the store in Welshpool.

The two-and-a-half story structure is of wood-frame construction, originally completely covered with cedar shingles. (For fire prevention, asphalt shingles now cover the roof). 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. Franklin altered the design in 1915, when he had a new wing added to provide additional space for his growing family.



Roosevelt Cottage



Living room in Roosevelt Cottage

The Other Campobello Cottages

In the late 1800's other wealthy American families stayed at the resort hotels, invested in Campobello property, and built summer cottages. Today, four of these cottages are owned by the Park Commission. The Roosevelt Cottage is flanked by the Prince and Hubbard cottages. Good neighbours, the Roosevelts and Hubbards enjoyed picnics, summer outings and sailing together. Across the highway, are the Wells-Shober and Johnston cottages.

All four cottages have been renovated to provide pleasant overnight facilities for participants in the Commission's conference program.



Hubbard Cottage

Explore the Natural Areas where the Roosevelts hiked, picnicked, sailed

Be as charmed by the natural beauty as the Roosevelts were!

The Park Commission purchased the 1,134 hectares (2,800 acres) of land to protect the Roosevelt Cottage and historic core from encroaching development and ensure a natural setting. This natural setting includes coastal headlands, rocky cliffs and coves, cobble beaches, sphagnum bogs, balsam-scented forests, and cool forest trails.

Very little of the forest cover of the Roosevelt period remains as the interim owners logged the island for pulpwood. Natural regeneration has taken place and will be allowed to continue. See the brochure, *A Geological Tour of the Roosevelt Campobello International Park*.

Have a picnic lunch at any one of 11 sites

- At the far end of the Visitor Parking Area
- Friar's Head
- Mulholland Point
- Cranberry Point
- Fox Farm
- Deep Cove
- Lower Duck Pond
- Yellow Bank
- Liberty Point
- Raccoon Beach
- Con Robinson's Point



Drive the three scenic carriage roads

During the Roosevelt era, a system of carriage and survey 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 is allowed to remain close to the road to retain the original character of the drives.

PLEASE NOTE: The drives are not suitable for campers, buses, or recreational vehicles.



All three gravel drives are off the gravel Glensevern Road, directly across the highway from the entrance to the Visitor Centre and Roosevelt Cottage. See the brochure, *Carriage Road Drives of Roosevelt Campobello International Park*.

Cranberry Point Drive

- Round-trip distance is 8.7 km (5.4 mi)
- 4 picnic sites along this drive
- Highlights: Fox Farm, "Sparkplug" lighthouse, Cranberry Point and Upper Duck Pond

Liberty Point Drive

- Round-trip distance from the Park entrance to Liberty Point is 13 km (8 mi)
- 5 picnic sites along this drive
- 3 observation decks
- Highlights: glacial processes at Con Robinson's Point, frequent sightings of bald eagles and harbour seals, tidal variation at Park beaches, the "fog" forest, rugged cliffs of Liberty and Ragged Points, occasional sightings of whales, porpoise, and dolphins.

Fox Hill Drive

- 3.5 km (2.1 mi) drive
- Connects Cranberry and Liberty Point Drives
- Highlights: scenic rock outcroppings, bogs, and hardwood and softwood forests



Take a walk or hike along one of 10 trails

The trails are reached from the Park's three drives. They are designed to offer short hikes, or moderate to long hikes when traveled in combination. This may require walking a short distance down a drive to reach the next trail. All are well-cleared, clearly identified, and easy to follow. Difficulty varies with the trail. See the brochure, *Trails of Roosevelt Campobello International Park*.



Easy

- 1. Duck Island View** *0.1 km (0.01 mi)*
Very short trail to a scenic observation area overlooking the Duck Islands and the black and white Channel Lighthouse.
- 2. Lower Duck Pond to Raccoon Beach** *1.8 km (1.1 mi)*
Flat trail. Travels through interesting hardwood areas. Return route to Raccoon Beach.

Relatively Easy

- 3. Visitor Centre to Friar's Head** *1.0 km (0.6 mi)*
Depending on tide, return trip may be made along beach to pier below Roosevelt Cottage and then uphill to Visitor Centre. See the brochure, *A Self-guided Tour of the Friar's Head Trail*.
- 4. Eagle Hill Bog** *.5 km (0.3 mi)*
A wooden pathway offers an excellent "dry" opportunity to explore the bog and view the vegetation. Resting benches and interpretative 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. See the brochure, *Self-guiding Tour Of Eagle Hill Bog*.

- 5. Fox Farm to Upper Duck Pond** *1.5 km (0.9 mi)*
Trail follows the border of a small estuary and emerges at the Upper Duck Pond parking lot.
- 6. Cranberry Point to Fox Farm** *1.1 km (0.7 mi)*
Trail weaves between forest and shore. Interesting ocean views.
- 7. Lower to Upper Duck Pond** *3.2 km (2.0 mi)*
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.

Moderately Difficult

- 8. Campobello Island Tourist Information Centre to Fox Farm** *1.8 km (1.1 mi)*
Trail includes hills and gullies. Forest regenerating after logging 40 years ago.
- 9. Liberty Point to Lower Duck Pond** *1.8 km (1.1 mi)*
Ups and downs. Interesting trail that weaves between forest, picnic sites and ocean views.

Most Difficult

- 10. Raccoon Point to SunswEEP Sculpture and Liberty Point** *3.9 km (2.4 mi)*
Many ups and downs. Roots. Wet areas. Impressive views, varied habitats.

Take in great views from 6 observation decks

Enjoy wonderful views from one of our Observation Decks; as well as occasional sightings of whales, porpoise, and seals at Liberty Point:

- Friar's Head
- Friar's Bay Beach
- Eagle Hill Bog
- Lower Duck Pond
- Liberty Point: west deck
- Liberty Point: east deck



Special Sites and Interests



Friar's Head Picnic Area

Friar's Head 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. On the site of the original pavilion, an observation deck and interpretative panels now link the present with the past.

Eagle Hill Bog

Roughly one-third of the Park's 1,134-hectare Natural Area is 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. 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. The best place in the Park to see a heath-covered surface of a bog is from the wooden pathway at Eagle Hill Bog, 2.9 km (1.8 mi) down Glensevern Road. See the brochure, *The Bogs of Roosevelt Campobello International Park*.

Birds of Campobello

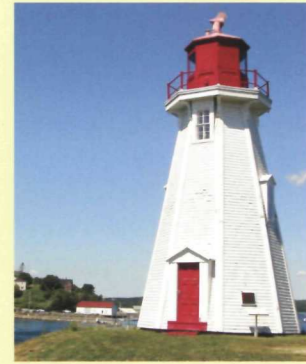
Campobello lies on the Atlantic flyway and is a convenient stop-over point for thousands of shore birds and other migrants. Over 150+ species have been observed in 12 different habitats within the park. See the brochure, *The Birds of Campobello*.



Mulholland Point

Picnic area on-site

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 Mulholland Point picnic area, visitors enjoy views of the FDR Memorial Bridge, the Channel Lighthouse, Lubec, Maine, the islands and waters of Johnson's Bay, and harbour seals. The interior of the lighthouse is not open to the public.



SunswEEP Sculpture

Located at the trail's end at Ragged Point, the SunswEEP Sculpture is a 1.5-metre (4.9 foot) tall sculpture donated to the people of Campobello as a symbol of international friendship by Michigan artist David Barr in 1985. 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. See the brochure, *SunswEEP, An International Art Project*.



Liberty Point

Liberty Point's high cliffs and ledges offer spectacular views. Harbour seals are often seen swimming offshore. The view from the west deck southwest across the Lubec Channel includes the candy-striped West Quoddy Head Lighthouse. From the east observation deck are views of 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.