



The Hubbard Cottage

When the Hubbard Cottage "The Gables," was acquired by the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission in 1970, it was the last remaining Victorian-style summer residence in the Park area. The owner at that time was Mrs. Leroy Johnston of Campobello whose late husband had purchased the property from the Hubbard descendants in 1948 in hopes of converting it to an inn. The plans for renovation were incomplete when he died.

Although the exterior of this elaborate cottage of the 1890's has not been altered in the Commission's restoration work, the fireplaces and chimneys have been rebuilt and a number of interior changes have been made. Bathrooms have been added. The billiard room and front hall remain as they were originally designed.

The kitchen area was remodeled to serve as a board room for the Commission's conference program while the six bedrooms on the second floor are used to accommodate conference participants. The Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission first used this cottage on August 23, 1975. Outside groups of government officials from the United States and Canada, as well as academic and other groups, are now able to use the facilities of the Hubbard Cottage to conduct seminars in the relaxed Roosevelt manner.

The Hubbard Family

The Hubbards were among several wealthy American families, largely from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, who invested in Campobello property in the late 1800's for prolonged summer vacations. Gorham Hubbard, Sr., graduate of Harvard University, class of 1887, was a Boston insurance broker who, with his wife, Sara Nourse Henshaw, had been coming to the Island and staying at one of the hotels for several seasons before buying the land for their summer cottage in 1891. Two of their three children were born on the Island and the cottage remained in the family for more than 50 years. Mrs. Hubbard was acclaimed in local newspapers of the time as an accomplished musician and the family piano remains in the cottage today. As immediate neighbors, the Roosevelts and the Hubbards enjoyed picnics, summer outings, and sailing together at the turn of the century.

The Campobello Cottages

The Hubbard Cottage is one of four, in addition to the Roosevelt Cottage, acquired and restored since 1964 by the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission. Centerpiece of the Park, the Roosevelt Cottage is flanked on the left by the Prince Cottage, and on the right by the Hubbard Cottage. As well as providing accommodations, the Prince Cottage serves as the dining center for conference groups. Across the highway, east of the Hubbard Cottage, is the Wells-Shober Cottage, named for the two prominent families who owned it for many years; also, a small cottage to the right of the Wells-Shober Cottage known as the Johnston Cottage, of a later period, has been renovated for the Park's use. The Cottages, other than the Roosevelts', have been handsomely redone and furnished to provide pleasant overnight facilities for distinguished persons participating in the Commission's conference program.

The first floor of the Hubbard Cottage will be open to the public July 1st through Labor Day, except while conferences are in session.

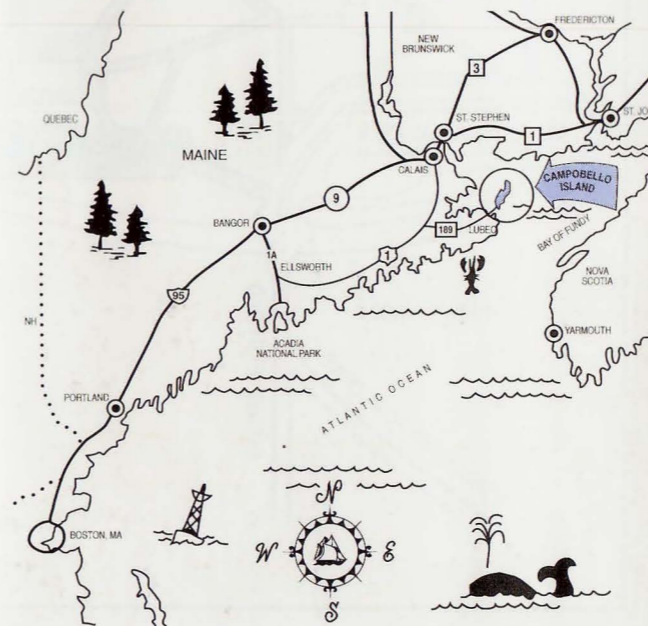


The Roosevelt Cottage

Summer Season

The Park opens the Saturday following Victoria Day (the Saturday prior to U.S. Memorial Day), and remains open for twenty weeks; closing on a Friday. Visiting hours are from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. A.S.T. (9 a.m. to 5 p.m. E.S.T.) seven days a week. The last tour of the cottage is at 5:45 A.S.T. (4:45 E.S.T.). There is no admission charge.

All inquiries should be directed to the Executive Secretary at P.O. Box 9, Welshpool, N.B., Canada E0G 3H0 or P.O. Box 97, Lubec, Maine, U.S.A. 04652.



Roosevelt Campobello International Park and Natural Area

Campobello Island
New Brunswick, Canada

F.D.R.'s Beloved Island

The Roosevelt Campobello International Park is a unique example of international cooperation. This 2,800 acre park is a joint memorial by Canada and the United States, and a symbol of the close relationship between the two countries. Here are the cottage and the grounds where President Roosevelt vacationed, the waters where he sailed, and the woods, bogs, and beaches where he tramped and relaxed.

In Franklin Roosevelt's affections, Campobello Island ranked second only to Hyde Park. From 1883, when he 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 where a group of New York and Boston entrepreneurs had purchased a large section of land and promoted it as a summer resort for wealthy Americans.

James Roosevelt, Franklin's father, purchased four acres and a partially completed house in 1883. By the summer of 1885 this house was completed and the Roosevelts - James, Sara Delano and young Franklin - became summer residents. The site of that house, known in later years as "Granny's Cottage", is just north of the present Roosevelt Cottage, which Sara purchased in 1910; and later gave to Franklin and Eleanor.

Franklin Roosevelt, the young father, found that his family enjoyed Campobello and it became customary to spend July, August, and part of September there. The robust, athletic father taught his children sailing and many other pastimes he had learned there during his childhood. He organized hiking expeditions along the cliffs and "dragooned" the children into 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.

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.

August 10th was a typical, active day. Although he had been feeling lousy for several days, FDR took his family for a sail on the "Vireo." In the afternoon they spotted a forest fire and assisted in fighting it. Returning to the cottage, he ran with the children across the Island to swim in Lake Glen Severn and followed that with a dip in the icy waters of the Bay of Fundy. "When I reached the house," he wrote

later, "the mail was in, with several newspapers I hadn't seen. I sat reading for a while, too tired even to dress." He developed a chill and went to bed without supper. The following morning he was running a high temperature. His illness was diagnosed as a common cold.

At first FDR appeared to have a cold, but his high fever persisted and he developed paralytic symptoms. "My left leg lagged," he recalled. "Presently it refused to work, and then the other..." On August 25 a specialist diagnosed the affliction as polio.

On September 15, 1921, FDR's fishermen friends carried him to a waiting boat. As they bore him on an improvised stretcher, he smiled at two of his sons who were struggling to keep back their tears and said, "Don't worry kids! I'll see you soon."

Nearly twelve years passed before FDR came back to Campobello. Eleanor Roosevelt and the five children continued to visit the Island during the summers but convalescence and his involvement in active politics prevented his return.

After four years as Governor of New York State (1929-

1933), FDR was elected President of the United States. The first 100 days of his Administration were trying for FDR, and by June, 1933, he felt the need for a good vacation. Recalling his happy experiences at Campobello, the President planned a sailing trip to the Island.

On June 18th, the schooner "Amberjack II" sailed from Marion, Massachusetts. The President was at the helm much of the time. After an official welcome at Eastport, Maine, President Roosevelt docked his boat at Welshpool, Campobello Island on June 30.

In greeting the large crowd that welcomed him—many of whom he had known for many years—the President warmly referred to "my old friends at Campobello."

FDR left Campobello for Washington, D.C. July 1, on the cruiser U.S.S. "Indianapolis." The visit was too brief for his satisfaction, as were his subsequent visits on July 29-30, 1936 and August 14-15, 1939. He planned a visit for August, 1941, but pressing international matters prevented his doing so. While these visits after the polio attack were few and brief, his love of the Island and his long associations with its people left a lasting impression.

The Park

The Roosevelt Campobello International Park was established under an agreement signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson and Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson on January 22, 1964.

On August 21, 1966, Prime Minister Pearson and President Johnson together laid the cornerstone of the new Visitor Centre.

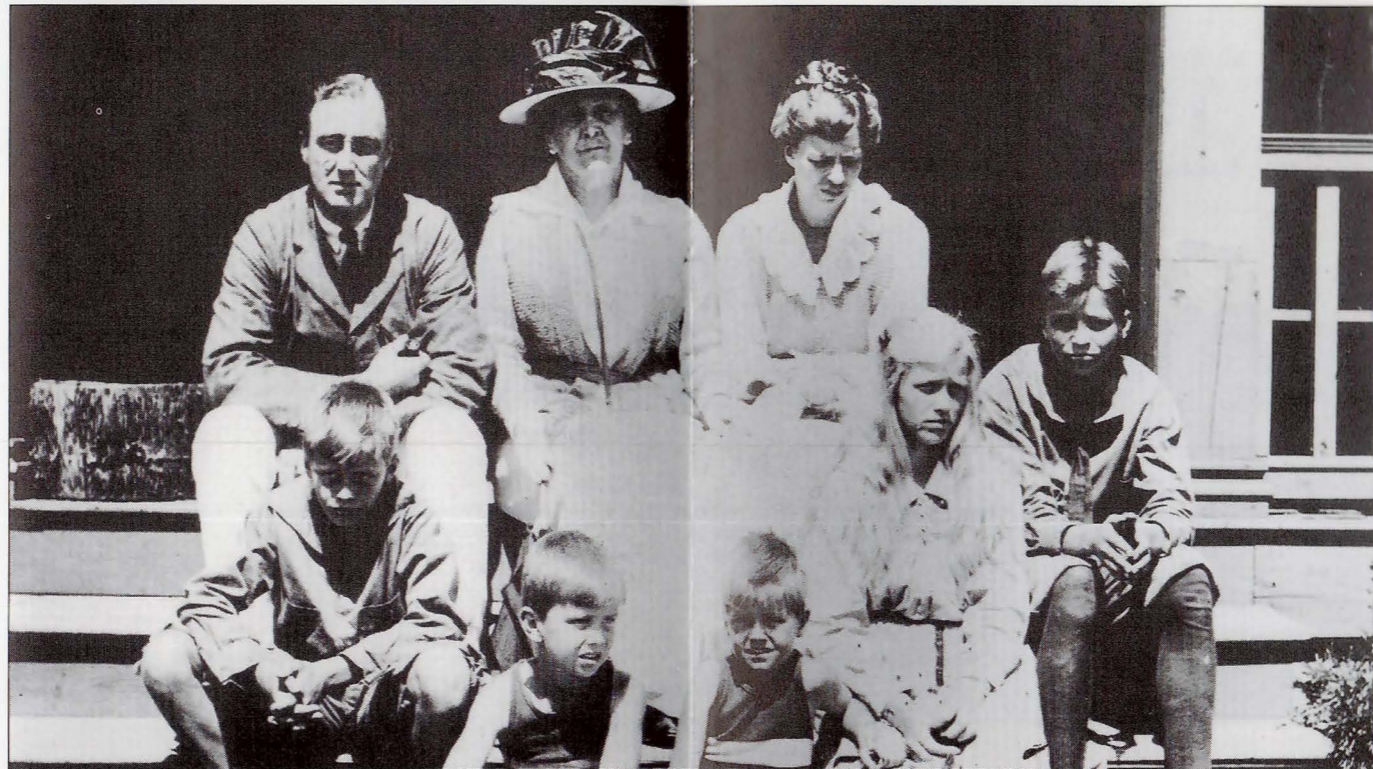
On July 13, 1967, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother declared the Visitor Centre open. At the opening ceremonies Her Majesty said: "It is most fitting that the memory of so gallant and illustrious an American should be honoured on the Canadian Island which he loved."

The Park's Visitor Centre provides an introduction to the Park. The film, "Beloved Island", produced by the Park Commission is shown in the centre, and is a portrait of the Island and its impact on Franklin Roosevelt.

From the Visitor Centre it is a short walk to the Roosevelt Cottage where visitors can see the room used as an office by President Roosevelt during his 1933 visit, his bedroom, Mrs. Roosevelt's writing room, the living room, dining room, kitchen, laundry, nursery, and family bedrooms, including the room where Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. was born. Most of the furnishings were used by the Roosevelt family. Wallpapers, curtains and rugs are the originals or reproductions provided by the Park Commission. In the rooms are many reminders of FDR and his family: Franklin Roosevelt's crib, the large frame chair used to carry the handicapped President, the family telescope, a collection of canes, and a megaphone for hailing boats off-shore—or late-comers for family meals. The kitchen, laundry, ice house, windmill, and water tank tell their own stories of life and work in these summer cottages.

In the vicinity of the cottage there are walks by gardens, wooded paths, and fields, with vistas of 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 Park is administered by a joint commission of three Canadian and three American members and their alternates.



Seated on the porch of the cottage in this 1920 photograph of the Roosevelt family are: Franklin, Jr. and John, front row; Elliot and Anna, second row; and FDR, his mother, Sarah Delano Roosevelt, his wife, Eleanor, 2nd son James, top row.

Roosevelt Campobello International Park Natural Area

Park Drives

The Natural Area of the Park was purchased by the Park Commission to protect the Roosevelt Cottage and its surroundings from commercial and other development. It comprises much that was characteristic of Campobello, and was fascinating to the Roosevelts and other summer residents of that era. At that time a system of carriage and surrey drives was established to points of interest in what is now the Natural Area. With as little change in direction and land contours as possible, many of these drives have been relocated and made passable for cars. Use of Park drives by busses, campers or RVs is not recommended.

Vegetation has been allowed to remain close to the drives as to be easily observed and to retain the original character it had in the early part of the century. Very little of the forest cover of the Roosevelt Period remains as the interim owners logged the island for pulpwood. Natural succession and recovery, however, are rapidly taking place and will be allowed to proceed with as little interference as is practical. The process of forest regeneration will be observable for many years and is in itself an interesting feature of the Natural Area.

Cranberry Point Drive

Three drive systems have been developed in the Natural Area. These drives are located directly off the gravel Glensevern Road across the highway from the entrance to the Visitor Centre and the Roosevelt Cottage. The Cranberry Point drive begins within sight of the highway and passes through second growth woods of native trees and shrubs which have grown from logged-over areas. Along the first part of the drive many fir trees are dead or dying as a result of severe spruce budworm infestation. The death of these trees will result in essentially the same effect as logging - the regeneration of the dominant spruce-fir forest.

The first picnic site on the drive is the Fox Farm, a former cultivated area where at one time foxes were raised or "farmed". The beach is accessible here and views include the town of Lubec and the black and white Channel Lighthouse sometimes called the "Sparkplug" or "Plug Light".

Beyond the Fox Farm is Cranberry Point. There are picnic facilities and a gravel beach here as well as 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. A miniature estuary, possessing most of the features and vegetation of a larger typical estuary, opens into the cove. The roundtrip distance of the Cranberry Point drive is 5.4 miles.

Liberty Point Drive

The Liberty Point Drive lies 1.8 miles down the Glensevern Road directly across from the Park entrance. The first picnic site on this drive is Con Robinson's Point. Picnic tables, steps down to a fine beach and an excellent view of the Wolf Islands are found here. A short distance beyond Con Robinson's Point is Raccoon Beach where a flight of steps permits easy shoreline access. Picnic tables and coin operated viewing binoculars are available. On clear days there are views of the mainland of Canada (Point Lepreau), the Wolf Islands ten miles away and the North Head of Grand Manan Island. Sixty miles across the Bay of Fundy, too far to be visible from sea level, lies Nova Scotia. Eagles, waterfowl, shorebirds and osprey can often be observed from Raccoon Beach. Occasionally it is possible to view whales.

Continuing on from Raccoon Beach, the drive passes through both areas of hardwood and softwood forest until it arrives at beach level at the Lower Duck Pond. 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. 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 fourteen feet deep. A carbon 14 determination indicates the bog is 7,000 years old. The beach at Lower Duck Pond graduates from rock to sand and even on broiling summer days offers a cool, pleasant spot to picnic. West Quoddy Head and Sail Rock (the most eastern point of land in the United States) can be seen from this location.

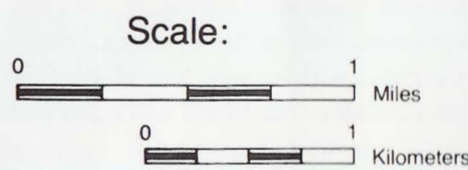
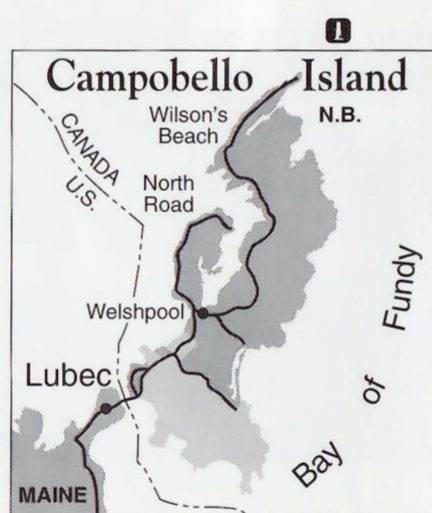
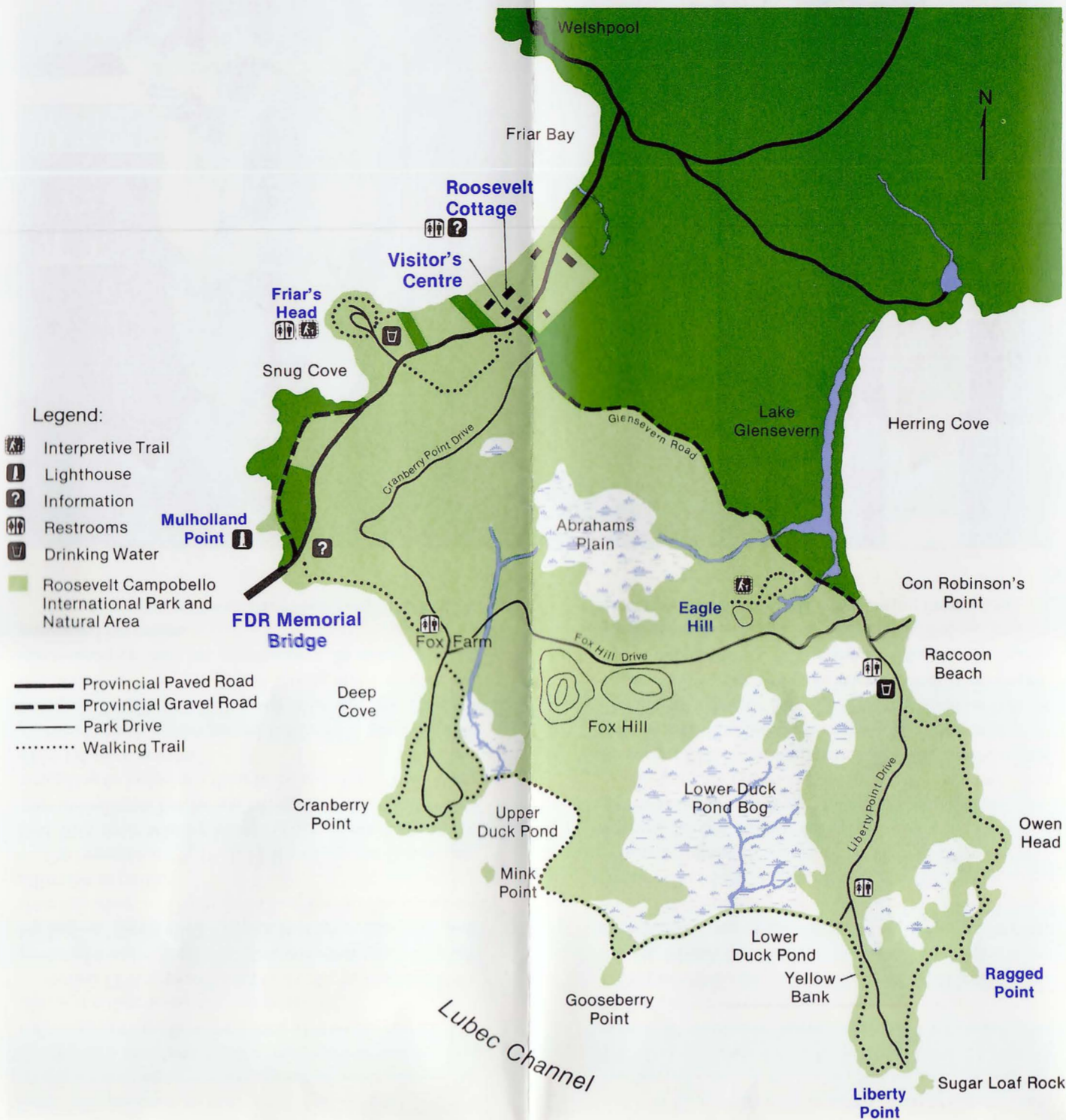
From the Lower Duck Pond, the drive continues to the Yellow Bank picnic site where, from a high bank, excellent views of the Lower Duck Pond and Bog and West Quoddy Head are possible. Beyond Yellow Bank and just before Liberty Point the drive passes through what is often called "the fog forest" because 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% 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.

At Liberty Point, from two small observation decks, are excellent views of Grand Manan, (roughly 18 miles long and 6.4 miles distant), West Quoddy Head Lighthouse and stretches of rugged, rocky shoreline.

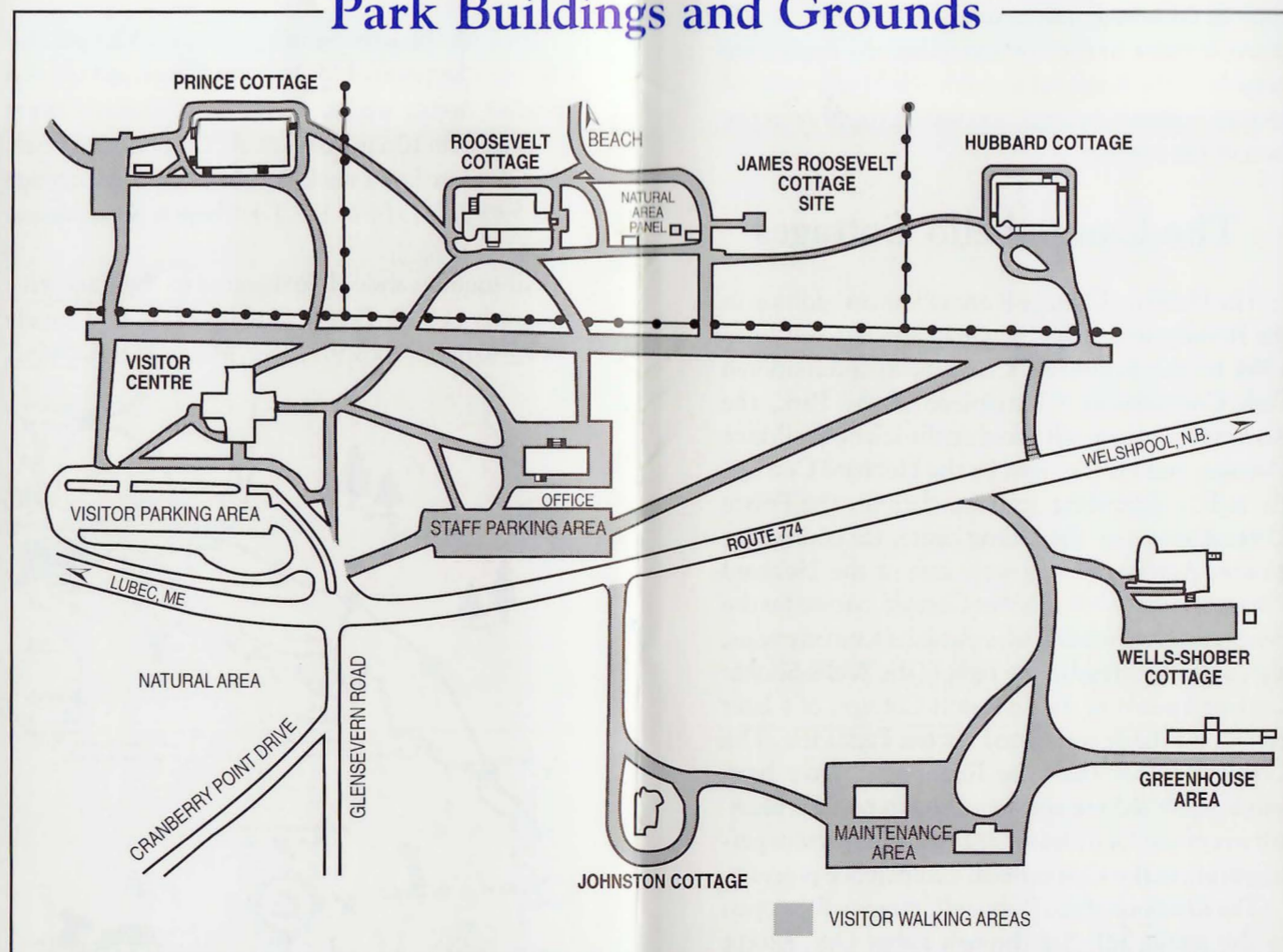
From the high cliffs and ledges sea birds and, on occasion, whales, porpoises and dolphins may be observed.

The Sunswep Trail connects Liberty and Ragged Points. At the trail's end on Ragged Point is a five foot 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 8.8 miles.



Park Buildings and Grounds



Fox Hill Drive

The Fox Hill Drive, recently constructed by the Maine Army National Guard, connects the Cranberry and Liberty Point Drives. The 2.2 mile drive permits viewing of scenic rock outcroppings, bogs, and forest while passing through varied natural area habitats.

Eagle Hill Bog

Directly across from the Park entrance and 1.6 miles down the Glensevern Road, an interpretive trail follows a wooden walkway through the Eagle Hill Bog. The walkway offers an excellent dry opportunity to explore a bog and to view the unique vegetation found there. An observation deck on Eagle Hill provides an overview of the bog and is connected to the wooden walkway by a short section of trail.

Friar's Head Picnic Area

This head of land was given its name by the large rock pinnacle called the "Old Friar", (clearly seen from the beach below the Roosevelt Cottage), at the Head's outer end. Local tradition says that the British fleet, during the war of 1812, used the Old Friar as a target for cannon practice, substantially altering its outline.

From the summit of Friar's Head, a very short uphill walk from the parking area, are some splendid views of the bay and surrounding islands. An observation deck complete with interpretive panels aids in identifying islands, mainland, bays, and passages. Historical information is provided and points of interest are elaborated on. Coin operated binoculars are also available.

Below the parking area picnic tables, charcoal grills, a well with handpump, outdoor toilets, cleared fields and walking trails make Friar's Head a great place to enjoy a picnic.

Mulholland Point Picnic Area

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 lighthouse is not open to the public.

Walking Trails

The 8.4 miles of Park drives are regarded as a foundation from which eight and a half miles of walking trails lead through and to many interesting and picturesque locations. The trails are designed to offer short hikes, individually, or 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 maintained, clearly identified and easy to follow. Difficulty varies with the trail. Discretion should be used when allowing small children to travel 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 to wet conditions is recommended.

Customs House to Fox Farm - 0.7 miles - a moderately difficult trail with some hills and gullies. Forest regenerating after logging.

Fox Farm to Upper Duck Pond - 0.8 miles - relatively easy. Trail follows the border of a small estuary and emerges at the Upper Duck Pond parking lot (on high running tides it may be necessary to allow the tide to fall before the beach can be followed to the Upper Duck Pond parking lot from the easterly side of the estuary.)

Upper Duck Pond to Lower Duck Pond - 2.0 miles - a long trail but relatively easy walking. Lies on the beach for much of its length. Tidal flats, gravel and sand beaches. If the tide is very high it may be necessary to wait until the tide recedes in order to cross the brook located at the mouth of the estuary.

Lower Duck Pond to Liberty Point - 0.8 miles - moderately difficult trail with several hills and gullies, beginning at Lower Duck Pond parking lot and emerging just before Liberty Point parking lot. A pleasant walk that passes through the Yellow Bank picnic site and offers excellent views of the Lower Duck Pond and Bog, West Quoddy Head Light and Sail Rock.

Liberty Point to Raccoon Beach - 1.9 miles - The Park's most difficult trail. Many hills and gullies. Views of rocky headlands, rugged cliffs and ledges can be breathtaking.

Visitor Centre Parking Lot to Friar's Head - 0.7 miles - for those who would rather walk, a short easy trail connecting the cottage area with Friar's Head Picnic Area.



In 1980, the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission adopted a logo based on President Roosevelt's original design for his match book 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 to signify participation by the United States and Canada in joint operation of the Park, the only one of its kind in the world.