
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2004

Revised: 8/2025



Clement Redding Farm
Eisenhower National Historic Site

Table of Contents

Introduction

General Information

Concurrence Information

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Uses

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information.

The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Clement Redding Farm

Resource Classification: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 300005

Parent Landscape: 300003

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Eisenhower National Historic Site

Alpha Code: EISE

Park Organization Code: 4410

Park District: EISE

Region: Northeast

Restricted: Yes

Landscape Description:

The 690-acre Eisenhower National Historic Site consists of the home and farm (Farm #1) of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th president of the United States, two neighboring farms, (Farms #2 and #3) related to the agricultural operations at the Eisenhower farm, the Clement Redding Farm (which is the focus of this CLI) and a sixty-acre tract south of Farm #2.

The 238-acre Eisenhower home and farm was designated a national historic landmark on May 23, 1966. The home and farm was designated a national historic site on November 27, 1967, by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall under the National Historic Sites Act of 1935. The Order of Designation identifies the site as significant for its association with the life and work of General Eisenhower, and because of its relation to the historic battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War.

Public Law 95-625 added the adjacent Clement Redding Farm and a sixty-acre parcel, owned by the National Park Foundation, to the site on November 10, 1978, which brought the authorized boundary to 690-acres. These properties were conveyed from the National Park Foundation to the National Park Service on November 7, 1979. Farms #2 and #3 were transferred to the site separately.

The Redding family retained lifetime tenancy until Irene Redding's death in 1993 upon which the NPS assumed full management. Although not historically associated with the Eisenhower Farms, the Clement Redding Farm was acquired to provide a buffer for the Eisenhower site, thereby preventing adjacent development that might intrude on the historic farm scene. This action assured the western view, which was such an important part of the experience of the Eisenhower's farm, would be preserved.

The 132-acre Clement Redding Farm sits on rolling land about three miles southwest of the Borough of Gettysburg. The site is characterized by a tight farmstead with a distinct residential building cluster and a distinct agricultural building cluster separated by a main road, Redding Lane. The remainder of the site is open fields and pasture, some of which is leased and farmed by a local farmer. The farm cluster sits on high ground between Marsh Creek and its tributary Willoughby's Run. Located west of a major fall line that runs through Gettysburg NMP, the farm occupies land believed to be among the earliest settled in Cumberland township. Unlike the thin rocky soils directly to the east of Clement Redding Farm, this bottomland appears to have been much more suited to agriculture. A review of aerial photographs from 1946, maps dating from 1901, and on-site inventory reveals that many of the landscape patterns have remained intact. The Clement Redding Farm represents a simple area farmstead with a long continuum of farming activity.

Additionally, the entire Eisenhower National Historic Site is included within the National Register boundary of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, listed on March 19, 1975. The approximately 11,000-acre Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District embraces the land area associated with the battle of Gettysburg. The Clement Redding Farm derives significance under Criterion A, for its association with the 1863 Civil War Battle of Gettysburg.

Areas of Significance

Shaping the Political Landscape: The Civil War Battle of Gettysburg, 1863

The Civil War Battle of Gettysburg took place on July 1-4, 1863 and included the Clement Redding farmland. The area was used for logistical purposes, such as for artillery and wagon parks, hospitals, and headquarters.

A potential area requires further analysis which is beyond the scope of this CLI. This area of secondary significance for the cultural landscape may be eligible under criterion A, as event associated with broad patterns in America's history of agriculture.

Developing the American Economy: Agriculture, 1750 – circa 1969.

This period includes the era of subsistence agriculture, between 1763 and 1820. The Clement Redding Farm represents a long continuous history of agriculture. Many of the nineteenth century structures and field boundaries have been preserved and are still evident today.

Integrity of the Historic Landscape

The Clement Redding Farm retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association for the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 and early subsistence agriculture of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The overall landscape has remained in agricultural use, however, some changes have occurred, including the diminution of farm activities, and the maturity of vegetation.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

The entire Eisenhower NHS has been identified as one landscape. The investigation at this scale includes characteristics and features of the Clement Redding Farm. It has been identified as a component landscape of the Eisenhower NHS landscape, which is documented in another CLI of that name and focuses on Farm #1, Farm #2, and Farm #3. Its unique landscape characteristics will be documented separately. The decision to document the Redding Farm as a component landscape was made because historically, the Clement Redding Farm was not part of the Eisenhower Farm.

Landscape Type:

Historic Site

Historic Vernacular Landscape

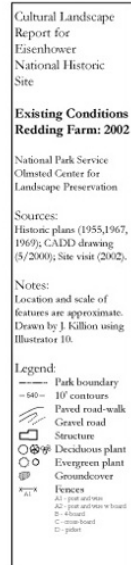
Other Names:

Other Name: Clement Redding Farm

Other Name Type: Both Current And Historic

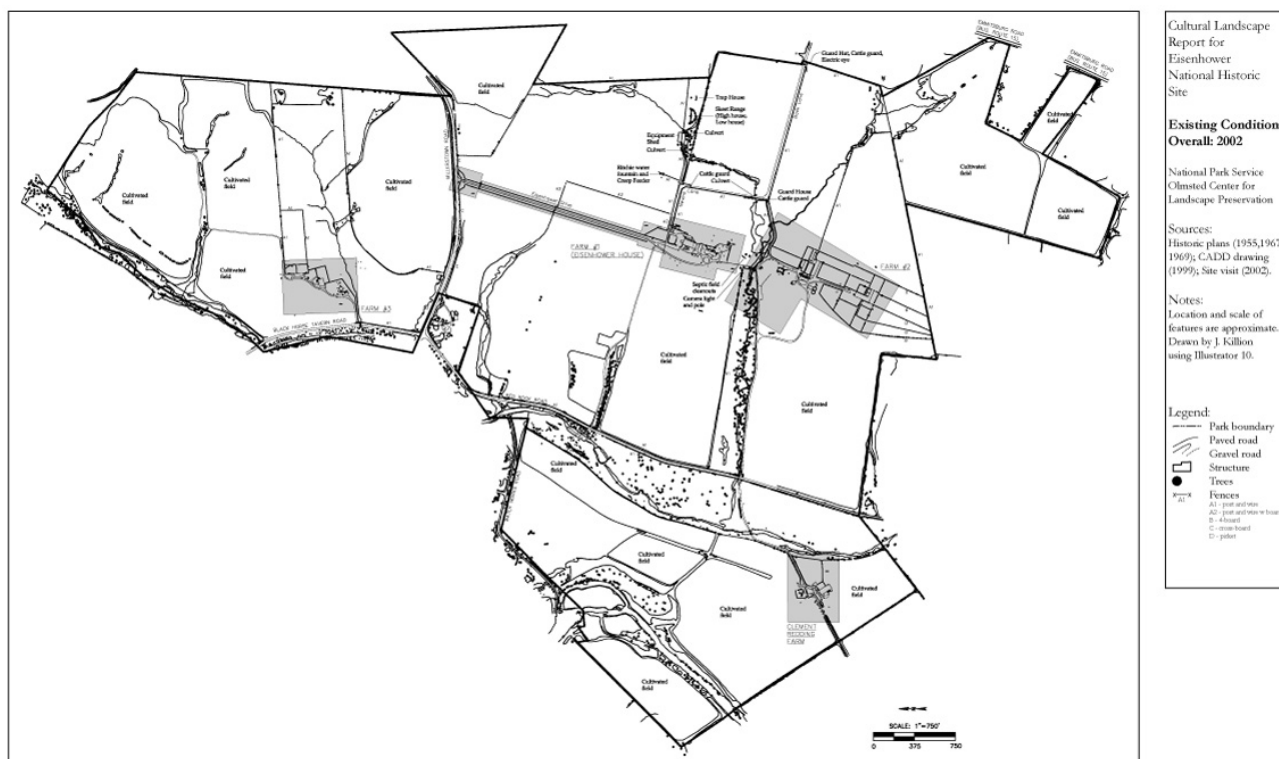
Site Plan

Eisenhower National Historic Site



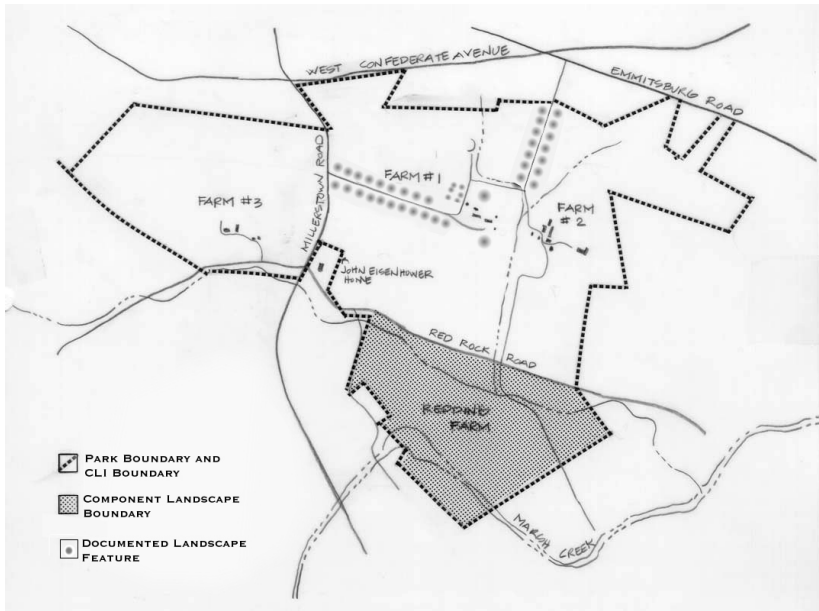
Clement Redding Farm, 2002 (draft Cultural Landscape Report)

Clement Redding Farm
Eisenhower National Historic Site



Eisenhower National Historic Site, 2002 (draft Cultural Landscape Report) including Clement Redding Farm

Hierarchy Description Graphic:



Eisenhower National Historic Site. North is to the left.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/07/2004

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Although not historically associated with the Eisenhower Farms like Farms #1, #2, and #3, the Clement Redding Farm was acquired to provide a buffer for the Eisenhower NHS, thereby preventing adjacent development that might intrude on the historic farm scene. This action assured that the western view, which was such an important part of the experience of the Eisenhower's farm, would be preserved.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Clement Redding Farm
Eisenhower National Historic Site

Attachment File Path



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093
www.phmc.state.pa.us
September 15, 2005

Laurie Matthews
CLI Coordinator
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
99 Warren Street
Brookline, MA 02445

TO EXPEDITE REVIEW USE
BHP REFERENCE NUMBER

Re: ER 91-1137-001-A
NPS: Cultural Landscape Inventories for
Eisenhower National Historic Site and Clement
Redding Farm, 2004 Revisions, Cumberland
Twp., Adams Co.

Dear Ms. Matthews:

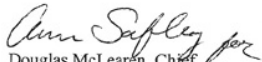
The Bureau for Historic Preservation (the State Historic Preservation Office) has reviewed the above named project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980 and 1992, and the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as revised in 1999. These requirements include consideration of the project's potential effect upon both historic and archaeological resources.

We have reviewed the above referenced reports. These reports clearly identify and evaluate the cultural landscape features located in the Eisenhower National Historic Site. The Bureau concurs with the findings of these reports. However, there are some minor suggestions in regards to the discussions of significance and integrity. The period of significance needs to reflect what is currently visible in the landscape. For instance, for the agricultural significance the period suggested is 1750 – c. 1969. There is nothing in the landscape that reflects the eighteenth century. We would suggest that the period of significance start with the date of the earliest constructed building within the Site. We do not agree that the primary significance of the Redding farm is its association with the Battle of Gettysburg. The fact that it may have been used during the Battle of Gettysburg is of interest but not it's main area of significance.

The discussions of overall integrity of the Eisenhower Farms and the Clement Redding Farm, the reports state they retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is our opinion that there is integrity of material and workmanship as well. The Eisenhower Farms and the Clement Redding Farm retain buildings and structures that reflect material and workmanship from the period of significance.

We appreciate the opportunity to review the above documents. If you need further information please consult Ann Safley at (717) 787-9121.

Sincerely,


Douglas McLearn, Chief
Division of Archaeology & Protection

DMcL/ras

SHPO concurrence letter, September 15, 2005 (7 pages).

H30 (NER-RS&S OCLP)

JUL 18 2005

Jean Cutler, Director
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Commonwealth Keystone Building, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120-0093

Dear Ms. Cutler:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the Clement Redding Farm, which is part of the Eisenhower National Historic Site (NHS). The report has been prepared by a team of landscape architects with updates based on consultation with the park staff and the most recent research completed for the Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower NHS by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the National Park Service (NPS) efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Through the CLI program, the NPS is currently in the midst of a nationwide effort to inventory its cultural landscapes. The CLI is conducted in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). It is an inventory of baseline information for all historically significant cultural landscapes within the National Park System, and it examines multiple landscape features that contribute to the significance of historic properties. The CLI process includes gathering information from existing secondary sources and conducting onsite reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the property's overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the evaluation describes their character-defining features and assesses the landscapes overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that need further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties they provide fuller documentation than for others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape, and similarly documents other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one

Areas of Significance

Shaping the Political Landscape: The Civil War Battle of Gettysburg, 1863,
The Civil War Battle of Gettysburg took place on July 1-4, 1863 and included the Clement Redding farmland. The area was used for logistical purposes, such as for artillery and wagon parks, hospitals, and headquarters.

A potential area requires further analysis which is beyond the scope of this CLI. This area of secondary significance for the cultural landscape may be eligible under criterion A, as an event associated with broad patterns in America's history of agriculture.

Developing the American Economy: Agriculture, 1750 – circa 1969.

This period includes the era of subsistence agriculture, between 1763 and 1820. The Clement Redding Farm represents a long continuous history of agriculture. Many of the nineteenth century structures and field boundaries have been preserved and are still evident today.

The Clement Redding Farm retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association for the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 and early subsistence agriculture of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The overall landscape has remained in agricultural use, however, some changes have occurred, including the diminution of farm activities, and the maturity of vegetation.

This CLI fully evaluates the cultural landscape, particularly its associated landscape characteristics and features. This CLI finds that, in addition to those buildings and structures that are listed on the National Register, the overall landscape retains integrity to the period of significance. Therefore, those landscape characteristics and features that date to the period of significance should be preserved since they contribute to the property's historic character. In addition, this CLI finds that additional areas of significance for the cultural landscape may be eligible under criterion A, as events associated with broad patterns in America's history of agriculture.

We call your particular attention to the Landscape Description (middle of Part 1), Statement of Significance (end of Part 1), the Analysis and Evaluation Summary (beginning of Part 3) and the National Register Information (beginning of Part 4) in the enclosed CLI Park Report.

Based on the enclosed CLI Park Report, we seek your concurrence on the following, which should supplement the eventual NR documentation of the Eisenhower NHS. Our findings include:

- integrity of the cultural landscape to the period of significance
- landscape characteristics and features that are contributing and non-contributing to the significance of the property (see enclosed list); and
- potential significance in the areas of agriculture under criterion A for the period of significance 1750 - 1969

NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory

List of Contributing Landscape Characteristics and Associated Features
Eisenhower National Historic Site Landscape
May 2005

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES

Vegetation

Contour cropland
Fenceline
Fruit Trees
Hawthorne Hedge Row
Herbaceous Plants around house
Ornamental Shrubs
Pasture Hickory
Pastures and Cropfields
Shade Trees
Vegetated Corridors and Wetlands

Circulation

Cattle Guards
Farmhouse Walkways
Field Lane
Redding Lane

Buildings and Structures

Bank Barn Complex
Barn Paddock
Brooder House
Cistern
Equipment Shed
Garage
Hog and Equipment Storage Shed
Redding Farmhouse
Redding Windmills
Retaining Wall
Small Brooder House
Smokehouse
Summer Kitchen and "Squirrel-Tail" Oven
Wagon Shed and Corn Crib
Wood Shed
Yard Culvert

Views and Vistas

View east to Farm #2
View west to Toot Farm
Views of Redding Farm

Small Scale Features

Barn Gates
Barn Paddock Fence and Gates
Barn Water Trough and Faucet
Bird House
Birdfeeders
Boundary Fence
Boundary Stone Wall
Bridge
Farmhouse Yard Fences
Feeding Stations
Field Fence
Gas Pump
Water Pump
Well

component of the NPS inventory effort that also includes cultural resource inventories for historic structures, archeological sites, ethnographic resources, and museum objects. For example, the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) inventory includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground features in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest. It is important to note that the CLI includes landscape features that "contribute" to the legislated significance of a park but do not necessarily meet the National Register definition of "contributing resource."

The 690-acre Eisenhower National Historic Site consists of the home and farm (Farm #1) of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th president of the United States, two neighboring farms, (Farms #2 and #3) related to the agricultural operations at the Eisenhower farm, the Clement Redding Farm (which is the focus of this CLI) and a 60-acre tract south of Farm #2.

The 238-acre Eisenhower home and farm were designated a National Historic Landmark on May 23, 1966. The home and farm was designated a National Historic Site on November 27, 1967, by Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall under the National Historic Sites Act of 1935. The Order of Designation identifies the site as significant for its association with the life and work of General Eisenhower, and because of its relation to the historic Battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War.

Public Law 95-625 added the adjacent Clement Redding Farm and a sixty-acre parcel, owned by the National Park Foundation, to the site on November 10, 1978, which brought the authorized boundary to 690-acres. These properties were conveyed from the National Park Foundation to the National Park Service on November 7, 1979. Farms #2 and #3 were transferred to the site separately.

Additionally, the entire Eisenhower National Historic Site is included within the National Register boundary of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, listed on March 19, 1975. The approximately 11,000-acre Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District embraces the land area associated with the Battle of Gettysburg.

The Eisenhower National Historic Site is included in the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, but has not otherwise been documented. Park documentation is in progress, with the most recent draft prepared by the park dated April 8, 2004. The draft gives the period of significance as 1863 and 1951-1969, with significant dates as 1863, 1955, and 1967. The park has also articulated the period of significance in the 1992 Statement for Management (SFM).

The Clement Redding Farm derives significance under Criterion A, for its association with the 1863 Civil War Battle of Gettysburg.

Clement Redding Farm
Eisenhower National Historic Site

4

If you concur with our evaluation for the Clement Redding Farm landscape resources, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return within 30 days. Please send this letter and any inquiries and comments to:

Laurie Matthews
CLI Coordinator
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
99 Warren Street
Brookline, Massachusetts 02445

Should you have any questions, please contact Ms. Matthews at (617)-566-1689 extension 266.

Sincerely,

Ms/
Mary A. Bomar
for Mary A. Bomar
Acting Regional Director
Northeast Region

Enclosure

cc:

Jim Johnson, Acting Site Manager, Eisenhower National Historic Site

I concur with the above-stated evaluation, including contributing and non-contributing landscape resources of Clement Redding Farm at Eisenhower National Historic Site.

Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

bcc:

Robert Page
Paul Weinbaum
Peggy Albee
Allen Cooper
Chuck Smythe
Sara Wolf
Laurie Matthews

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Level II

Eisenhower National Historic Site:
Clement Redding Farm Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Eisenhower National Historic Site concurs with the findings of the Level II inventory for Clement Redding Farm including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

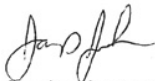
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Level II Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Clement Redding Farm is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Eisenhower National Historic Site

9/7/04

Date

Park concurrence form, September 7, 2004.

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2009**

Eisenhower National Historic Site
Eisenhower NHS Landscape
Clement Redding Farm

Eisenhower National Historic Site concurs with the condition reassessments for the Eisenhower NHS Landscape and the Clement Redding Farm, including:

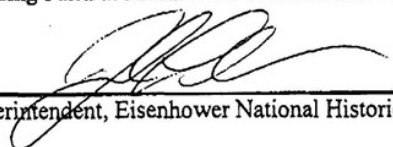
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good- Eisenhower NHS Landscape
 Good- Clement Redding Farm

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The condition reassessments for the Eisenhower NHS Landscape and the Clement Redding Farm at Eisenhower National Historic Site are hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Eisenhower National Historic Site

8/26/09

Date

Park condition reassessment form, August 26, 2009.

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Updates Certification Form
2025**

Eisenhower National Historic Site
Eisenhower NHS Landscape
Clement Redding Farm

Eisenhower National Historic Site certifies the CLI updates for the Eisenhower NHS Landscape and the Clement Redding Farm, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – Eisenhower NHS Landscape
 Good – Clement Redding Farm

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The CLI updates for the Eisenhower NHS Landscape and the Clement Redding Farm at Eisenhower National Historic Site are hereby approved and accepted.

JANA FRIESEN MCCABE

Digitally signed by JANA FRIESEN
MCCABE
Date: 2025.08.04 14:13:18 -04'00'

Superintendent, Eisenhower National Historic Site

Date

Park concurrence form, August 4, 2025.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Lisa Nowak	Change in Condition	08/26/2009	Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.
S. Eyring, J. Gee, D. Sonka		05/15/1997	Additional site surveys were conducted by Jodi Gee, a graduate of Landscape Architecture from Iowa State University, in the fall of 1996. Based on the fieldwork undertaken by Gee, a set of maps were updated by David Sonka, also a graduate of Landscape Architecture from Iowa State University, and an updated draft was submitted to the park in 1997.
D. Sonka		02/19/1998	In the implementation of the CLAIMS database, the Level II inventory for Eisenhower NHS was entered by David Sonka, graduate of Landscape Architecture from Iowa State University. Input from the previous inventory has been slightly modified to comply with the database. In addition, supplementary graphics were digitized for their inclusion into the CLAIMS database.
E. Dutcher		02/01/1999	Final revisions to all data were directed by Shaun Eyring and were completed and recorded by Eden Dutcher.
Chris Stevens		07/12/2004	Revisions to select sections of the Cultural Landscape Inventory were completed in 2004 using updated information from the Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower NHS prepared by J. Tracy Stakely and Margie Coffin Brown. This revision was necessary to incorporate content from Level III CLIs since their use is being discontinued by the CLI program, and to prepare the CLI for submission to the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PASHPO).
Jeff Killion	CLI Update	08/04/2025	Three levels of effort have been developed for CLI Updates: A, B, and C. Level C is limited to a condition reassessment of the landscape; Level B includes C and is a targeted update of select data fields; Level A includes C and is a comprehensive update of all data fields. This 2025 update to the Clement Redding Farm has been conducted at a Level C effort. See Landscape Documents in CRIS-CL for correspondences with park.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State

Pennsylvania

County

Adams County

Size (Acres): 132

Land Tract Number(s)

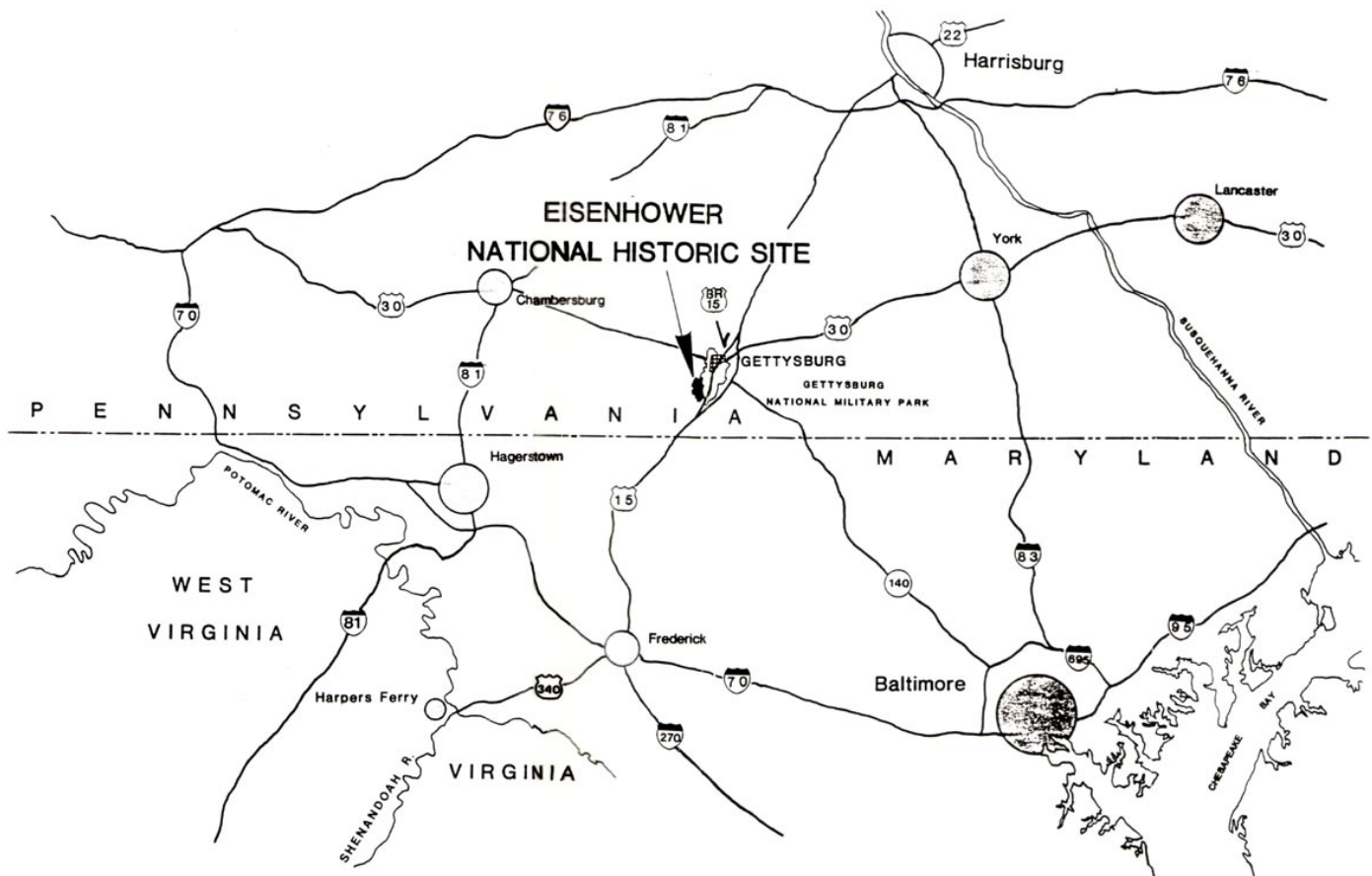
Boundary Description:

The 132-acre Clement Redding Farm is located west of Farms #1 and #2 and within the 690-acre Eisenhower NHS. The eastern boundary of the Clement Redding Farm, Red Rock Road, separates it from Farm #1 and Farm #2 and is partly reinforced with a dry stone wall. Pumping Station Road marks the northern boundary, while the northwestern boundary follows the northern shore of Marsh Creek. The southwestern property line follows the historic boundary of the neighboring Toot Farm and is marked with a vegetated fence line.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	-77.2746558154388	39.7909851345671	

Location Map:



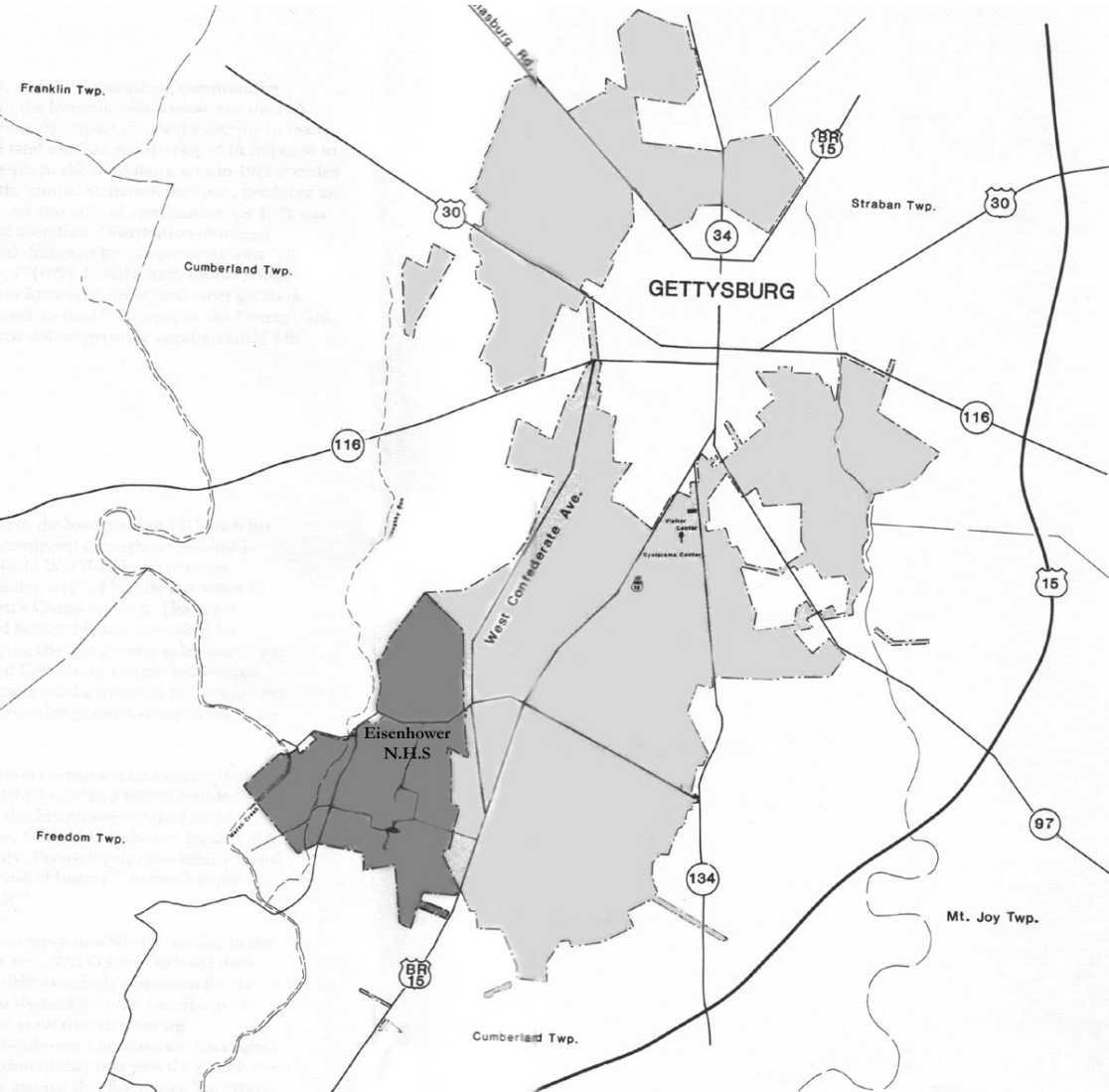
REGIONAL MAP

EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

United States Department of the Interior/National Park Service/
MARO/June 1985/446-80.004



Regional map.



Vicinity map. North is to the top.

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The Clement Redding Farm is part of Eisenhower National Historical Site (NHS) that preserves and protects the home and farm of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Eisenhower NHS is located directly west of Gettysburg National Military Park and is part of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Eisenhower NHS is located in rolling Piedmont terrain east of the South Mountain chain and immediately west of the Gettysburg Seminary Ridge.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Eisenhower NHS is located in south central Pennsylvania within Cumberland Township of Adams County. It is three miles southwest of the town of Gettysburg.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/07/2004

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

The adjacent agricultural landscape in the Piedmont Province of Adams County depicts the historic land use and setting of the area. Extant views surrounding the Clement Redding Farm to the Blue Ridge Mountains in the west are a part of what attracted President Eisenhower to this area and to purchase the adjacent Farm #1 and occupy it from 1951-1967. The Clement Redding Farm and the adjacent farms of Eisenhower NHS are within the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

The 238-acre Eisenhower home and farm was designated a national historic landmark on May 23, 1966. The home and farm was designated a national historic site on November 27, 1967, by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall under the National Historic Sites Act of 1935. The Order of Designation identifies the site as significant for its association with the life and work of General Eisenhower, and because of its relation to the historic battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War.

Public Law 95-625 added the adjacent Clement Redding Farm and a sixty-acre parcel, owned by the National Park Foundation, to the site on November 10, 1978, which brought the authorized boundary to 690-acres.

The entire Eisenhower National Historic Site is included in the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District but has not otherwise been documented. Park documentation is in progress, with the most recent draft prepared by the park dated April 8, 2004. The draft gives the period of significance as 1863 and 1951-1969, with significant dates as 1863, 1955, and 1967. The park has also articulated the period of significance in the 1992 Statement for Management (SFM).

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 09/15/2005

Concurrence Narrative:

National Register eligibility (currently undetermined for the cultural landscape characteristics and features) will be updated once a consensus determination is received back from the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PASHPO).

The Clement Redding Farm derives significance under Criterion A, for its association with the 1863 Civil War Battle of Gettysburg.

Areas of Significance

Shaping the Political Landscape: The Civil War Battle of Gettysburg, 1863

The Civil War Battle of Gettysburg took place on July 1-4, 1863 and included the Clement Redding farmland. The area was used for logistical purposes, such as for artillery and wagon parks, hospitals, and headquarters.

A potential area requires further analysis which is beyond the scope of this CLI. This area of secondary significance for the cultural landscape may be eligible under criterion A, as event associated with broad patterns in America's history of agriculture.

Developing the American Economy: Agriculture, 1750 – circa 1969.

This period includes the era of subsistence agriculture, between 1763 and 1820. The Clement Redding Farm represents a long continuous history of agriculture. Many of the nineteenth century structures and field boundaries have been preserved and are still evident today.

The Clement Redding Farm retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association for the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 and early subsistence agriculture of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The overall landscape has remained in agricultural use, however, some changes have occurred, including the diminution of farm activities, and the maturity of vegetation.

As a result of this CLI the landscape of Clement Redding Farm is found to be eligible and contributes to the national significance of the property.

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: Site

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

The 690-acre Eisenhower National Historic Site consists of the home and farm (Farm #1) of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th president of the United States, two neighboring farms, (Farms #2 and #3) related to the agricultural operations at the Eisenhower farm, the Clement Redding Farm (which is the focus of this CLI) and a sixty-acre tract south of Farm #2.

The 238-acre Eisenhower home and farm was designated a national historic landmark on May 23, 1966. The home and farm was designated a national historic site on November 27, 1967, by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall under the National Historic Sites Act of 1935. The Order of Designation identifies the site as significant for its association with the life and work of General Eisenhower, and because of its relation to the historic battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War.

Public Law 95-625 added the adjacent Clement Redding Farm and a sixty-acre parcel, owned by the National Park Foundation, to the site on November 10, 1978, which brought the authorized boundary to 690-acres. These properties were conveyed from the National Park Foundation to the National Park Service on November 7, 1979. Farms #2 and #3 were transferred to the site separately.

Additionally, the entire Eisenhower National Historic Site is included within the National Register boundary of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, listed on March 19, 1975. The approximately 11,000-acre Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District embraces the land area associated with the battle of Gettysburg.

The Eisenhower National Historic Site is included in the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District but has not otherwise been documented. Park documentation is in progress, with the most recent draft prepared by the park dated April 8, 2004. The draft gives the period of significance as 1863 and 1951-1969, with significant dates as 1863, 1955, and 1967. The park has also articulated the period of significance in the 1992 Statement for Management (SFM).

The Clement Redding Farm derives significance under Criterion A, for its association with the 1863 Civil War Battle of Gettysburg.

Areas of Significance

Shaping the Political Landscape: The Civil War Battle of Gettysburg, 1863

The Civil War Battle of Gettysburg took place on July 1-4, 1863 and included the Clement Redding farmland. The area was used for logistical purposes, such as for artillery and wagon parks, hospitals, and headquarters.

A potential area requires further analysis which is beyond the scope of this CLI. This area of secondary significance for the cultural landscape may be eligible under criterion A, as event associated with broad patterns in America's history of agriculture.

Developing the American Economy: Agriculture, 1750 – circa 1969.

This period includes the era of subsistence agriculture, between 1763 and 1820. The Clement Redding Farm represents a long continuous history of agriculture. Many of the nineteenth century structures and field boundaries have been preserved and are still evident today.

Integrity of the Historic Landscape

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historic identity or the extent to which the physical features of a property evoke its appearance during a particular historic period, usually the period of significance. The National Register identifies seven aspects of integrity. Retention of these qualities is essential for a property to convey its significance, though all seven qualities of integrity need not be present to convey a sense of past time and place. Using these seven aspects of integrity, the four potential areas of significance outlined in the previous section are evaluated as summarized below (see Analysis and Evaluation section).

The Clement Redding Farm retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association for the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 and early subsistence agriculture of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The overall landscape has remained in agricultural use, however, some changes have occurred, including the diminution of farm activities, and the maturity of vegetation.

National Register Significance Criteria:

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1750 - CE 1969

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Subsistence Agriculture	

Time Period: CE 1863 - CE 1863

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Battles In The North And South	

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Eisenhower National Historic Site
NRIS ID:	67000017
Other Name:	See Also: Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District; See Also: Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District
Primary Certification Date:	11/27/1967

State Register Documentation:

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1741	Established	The Manor of Maske was surveyed for Thomas Penn. It included future Clement Redding Farm site.
CE 1749	Platted	Survey showed future site of Clement Redding Farm as part of Willoughby Winchester's 382-acre tract within the Manor of Maske.
CE 1798	Built	First recorded improvements on land, including a log dwelling, kitchen, and barn.
CE 1800	Land Transfer	Thomas Douglas received 136 acres that reflect current boundaries.
CE 1861	Land Transfer	After several transactions throughout the years, a 136-acre farm was sold to David Sandoe.
CE 1863	Altered	The Civil War battle of Gettysburg with troops in the vicinity of the farm that may have used the stone wall along the eastern boundary for cover.
CE 1901	Land Transfer	David Sandoe estate sells 136 acre farm to Joseph Redding.
CE 1920 - 1930	Built	Joseph Redding builds red brick house down slope from a log dwelling that was demolished.
CE 1934	Farmed/Harvested	Clement and Irene Redding acquire farm and continue a general farming operation.
CE 1951	Purchased/Sold	General and Mrs. Eisenhower purchased the farm to the east of the Clement Redding Farm, and valued the view of the Redding Farm to the west.
CE 1971	Purchased/Sold	The National Park Foundation purchased the Clement Redding Farm to provide a buffer for Eisenhower NHS. A lifetime tenancy was granted to the Reddings.
CE 1979	Land Transfer	The Clement Reading Farm was added to the NPS and to Eisenhower NHS with legislation signed by President Jimmy Carter.
CE 1993	Land Transfer	Irene Redding dies. NPS takes over full management of Clement Redding Farm.

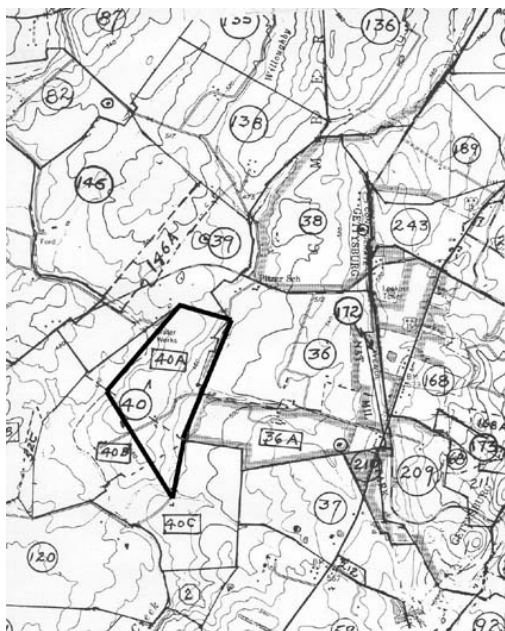
Physical History:

1681-1803

King Charles II of England granted William Penn the charter for the colony of Pennsylvania in 1681. On June 18, 1741, Thomas Penn, William's son, issued a warrant deed "to survey...a tract of land on the Branches of marsh creek on the west side of the River Susquehanna [sic]...containing about Thirty Thousand acres for our own proper Use and Behoof" (in Glatfelter and Weaner, 1992). Thomas Penn and his brothers, John and Richard, named these lands "Manor of Maske." The manor incorporated approximately 15% of present day Adams County. The areas now occupied by Farms #1, #2, #3 and Clement Redding Farm were first believed to be settled by the mid-eighteenth century with patents dating from 1749. This makes the farms part of the earliest settlements of Cumberland Township.

The Clement Redding Farm property was originally part of a 382-acre tract claimed by Willoughby Winchester in 1749. This ownership was short-lived, however, and after several property transfers, the 136 acres now known as the Clement Redding Farm was purchased by Thomas Douglas in 1749. According to Gettysburg National Military Park historian, Kathy Harrison, one of the first roads in the area traversed this property and connected the Marsh Creek settlements with the Rock Creek area. The alignment of the existing Redding Lane, the main access, may follow this original road. Before Thomas's death in 1799, he had added three log structures including, a two-story house, a kitchen, and a barn (Federal Direct Tax, 1798).

Two large farms occupied the land east of Willoughby's Run. Quintain Armstrong's tract, named "Mount Airy," encompassed the approximate area of Farms #1 and #2, and John Murphy's tract, called "Fairview, encompassed the area of Farm #3.



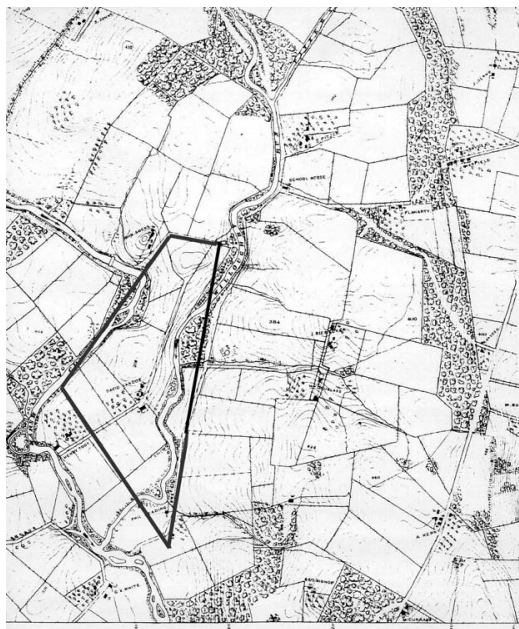
Area included within the Manor of Maske in 1741. The future Clement Redding farm is boldly outlined.



Agricultural building cluster (left) and residential building cluster (right) separated by Redding Lane, 2000.



View of Clement Redding Farm from Farm #2, 2000. Historic Toot Farm is to the left in the background.



1868-69 Warren Map.

1803-1901

Susanna Douglass, Thomas's widow, sold the 136-acre Clement Redding Farm to Hugh McGaughy in 1803. McGaughy operated the farm and a blacksmith shop on the site until his death in 1841. After changing hands several times, the property was purchased by David Sandoe in 1861.

While Farms #1, 2, and 3 of the Eisenhower NHS escaped the most intense fighting of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, the Clement Redding Farm was subjected to artillery fire and losses of farm resources due to trampling and looting by the soldiers. Breastworks extended across the east and south perimeters of Farms #1 and #2. A stone wall along the eastern border of the Clement Redding Farm may date to the Civil War era, although there is no conclusive evidence that it was used for cover during battle. Maps completed by the Warren survey party soon after the Civil War ended, show evidence of the pre-nineteenth-century circulation system for all four farms of the Eisenhower NHS that remain evident today.

Years of recovery followed the trauma of the Civil War. Occupants of all the farms included today in the Eisenhower NHS filed reimbursement claims except the Sandoes of Clement Redding Farm. Claims recorded loss of livestock, acres of crops, clothing, foodstuff, equipment, fencing and damage to farm land and gardens.

Between the mid-1860s and 1885, Sandoe built the large bank barn. The Warren Map illustrates four other wooden structures on the property as well as an orchard west of the farm buildings.

1901-1967

David Sandoe sold the Clement Redding Farm in 1901 to Joseph C. Redding. Redding may have been living on the property since 1885 according to an inscription carved on the barn's feed box (Hegeman, 1998). Between 1898 and 1901, Redding substantially graded land just below a ridgeline to create a flat area upon which to build a new house employing a small, stone retaining wall. The site was down slope from a log structure sometimes purported to be the original dwelling but most likely a kitchen built by Thomas Douglass during the late-eighteenth century. Once the large, red brick, Queen Anne style farmhouse was complete, Redding demolished this older structure. Redding also added two wagon sheds, hog barn, small garage, and several other small sheds.

Clement Redding and his wife Irene acquired the farm in 1934. During the 1940s, Clement built a concrete block addition onto one of the wagon sheds. In later years, he also added an addition to the northeast side of the barn. A few concrete sidewalks around the farmhouse accommodated pedestrian circulation. The farm's ornamental landscape consisted of various trees, shrubs, and flowers planted in an informal manner around the farmhouse, as was typical of a rural farmstead during the mid-twentieth century. Clement and Irene were actively running the farm when the Eisenhowers became their neighbors during the 1950s. In 1962, two neighboring properties, Farm #2 and Farm #3, were transferred to the National Park Service following the death of owner W. Alton Jones, a friend and business partner of General Eisenhower. These farms became part of Gettysburg National Military Park.

1967-Present

In 1967, the Eisenhowers transferred ownership of their farm (Farm #1) to the United States Government to be administered by the National Park Service. The donation included a life estate for General Eisenhower. Eisenhower died in 1969, giving the NPS title to Farm #1. Mrs. Eisenhower then negotiated a Special Use Permit granting her lifetime tenancy there.

The National Park Foundation purchased the Clement Redding Farm from Clement and Irene Redding in 1971 with an agreement of a life estate for them. The Reddings continued to occupy and farm the land after the sale. In 1979 following the death of Mrs. Eisenhower, the NPS acquired the Clement Redding Farm with President Jimmy Carter signing omnibus parks legislation conveying it and four additional parcels to Eisenhower NHS. The parcels included Farm #2 and Farm #3, which were already under NPS management. Upon Irene Redding's death in 1993, the NPS obtained full management of the Clement Redding Farm.

The management objective for Eisenhower NHS is the preservation of significant features of the cultural landscape to reflect the general character of the Eisenhower Farm at the time of its donation in 1967 (SFM, March 1992). The Clement Redding Farm, which had no direct association with Eisenhower, is managed to preserve the historic view from the Eisenhower property. Special Use permits allow local farmers to farm the property. Since the Clement Redding Farm came under full NPS management in 1993, the property has changed little. The residential and agriculture cluster remains, separated by a gravel lane and surrounded by fields and pastures.

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	Yes	No
Defense	Defense-Other	Defense-Other	Yes	No	Yes

Public Access:

Public Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Narrative:

Public Access: With Permission

Public Access Narrative:

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Clement Redding Farm is currently managed to protect the viewshed of Eisenhower Farm. Because this farm was a subject of lifetime lease and the family who lived there intervened little in the property for many years, a rare and simple quality survives at this farm unlike other Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS farmsteads. Therefore, the Clement Redding Farm represents a simple area farmstead with a long continuum of farming activity.

Clement Redding Farm was not historically associated with General Eisenhower nor was it a part of Eisenhower's farm operations during the 1950s and 1960s. However, the farm was added to Eisenhower NHS to act as a buffer and protect the views General and Mrs. Eisenhower enjoyed from this farm during the late 1960s. The farm is listed on the National Register as part of the approximately 11,000 acre Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District encompassing lands that were part of that Civil War battle.

Therefore, the analysis will focus both on those landscape characteristics and features that relate to the farm's purpose as providing a buffer to the Eisenhower NHS, maintaining the historic scene from the Eisenhower NHS, and maintaining the character of the historic landscape as it relates to the agricultural landscape prevalent in the area at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg.

The Clement Redding Farm, as part of the Eisenhower NHS and Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, retains integrity of location, setting, feeling and association for the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 and the early subsistence agriculture of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

According to Jill Halchin, Park Archeologist, there has not been a comprehensive survey done of the Clement Redding Farm at Eisenhower NHS as of 1996. Archeology, however, has the potential of illuminating the evolution of the farm landscape and, therefore, should be considered a potentially significant landscape characteristic. In addition, archeology may yield more information about Civil War activities on this site.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
	97993	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View looking east toward farm complex, 1994. The Bridge was removed and replaced in 1996.



Ornamental vegetation around Farmhouse, 1995.



The Redding Windmills, 1995.



Redding Lane, the main road, 1994. A large hickory tree grows in the pasture left of the road.



The bank barn complex, 2000.



Redding Lane with the bank barn complex to the left and the Redding Farmhouse to the right, 2000.



View looking west towards Farm #2, 1994.



Bridge over Willoughby's Run, replaced in 1996.



The Redding Farmhouse, front façade, 2000.



Fenceline vegetation at Clement Redding Farm, 2000.



Picket fence and gate with herbaceous plantings at Redding Farmhouse, 2000. The bases of the windmills are in the background.



View of Clement Redding Farm from Farm #2, 2000.



Redding Farmhouse, north façade, 2000. The summer kitchen is to the left.



View of Clement Redding Farm complex, 2000.



View across the crop fields to pastures in the west, 1995.



View across south pasture, looking towards the barn complex.



View of barn cluster looking southwest, 1995.

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

The Clement Redding Farm building clusters reflect the farms historic pattern from the late-eighteenth century through the Civil War and into the twentieth century. Structures on the Clement Redding Farm remain intact from final private tenure of Clement Redding. Although many are in poor condition, structures range in age from the nineteenth century through the 1950s and include a collection of structure types typical of a central Pennsylvania farmstead. A review of historic maps and aerial photographs indicates that the building clusters changed over time - new structures were added and some disappeared. This again reinforces the idea of a dynamic farmstead that evolved as needs changed.

The two most prominent buildings are the bank barn and the farmhouse that anchor the agricultural and residential clusters respectively. David Sandoe built the large bank barn between the mid-1860s and 1885. The agricultural cluster includes the barn paddock, brooder house, and wagon shed. Joseph C. Redding built the current Clement Redding Farmhouse between 1898-1901 (LCS states 1898-1900, CLR states 1901, the year he acquired the property). The brick, Queen Anne-style farmhouse, which occupies the bottom of the slope, may have been built just below an old log structure that Redding razed after the house's completion. According to Jim Roach, Park Superintendent, current archeological investigations may refute this oral tradition. Numerous agricultural buildings and structures contribute to the historic character of the property. The residential cluster includes the summer kitchen, wood shed, and smokehouse.

The NPS has made a few changes to the buildings. During the mid-1990s, the park removed a lean-to (straw shed) that had been built by Clement Redding. In 1999, the park converted the wagon shed's block addition, built by Redding during the 1940s, into a carpenter's shop for park maintenance.

Summary of Findings:

Overall, buildings and structures appear to retain integrity to the potential agricultural period of significance especially reflecting the farm operations of the last private owner, Clement Redding.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Bank Barn Complex	97994	Contributing	81405		Location	53059	Yes
Barn Paddock	97995	Contributing	81418				No
Brooder House	97996	Contributing	81407				No
Redding Farmhouse	98001	Contributing	81486		Location	53050	Yes
Equipment Shed	97998	Contributing	81409		Location	53058	Yes
Garage	97999	Contributing	81493		Location	81669	Yes
Small Brooder House	98004	Contributing	81408				No
Smokehouse	98005	Contributing	81412		Location	53053	Yes
Hog and Equipment Storage Shed	98000	Contributing	81410		Location	53061	Yes
Summer Kitchen and "Squirrel-Tail" Oven	98006	Contributing	81487		Location	53054	Yes
Wagon Shed and Corn Crib	98007	Contributing	81406		Location	53057	Yes
Wood Shed	98581	Contributing	81411		Location	53052	Yes
Retaining Wall	98003	Contributing	081489				No
Yard Culvert	98582	Contributing	081422				No
Cistern	97997	Contributing	081488				No
Redding Windmills	98002	Contributing	081413				No

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Circulation refers to the features in a landscape that allow movement from one place to another. Circulation features primarily include roads, sidewalks and other footpaths, but circulation may also include railroad networks, cow paths, farm lanes, lumbering roads, fire roads, canals, airstrips, and other corridors that carry people, animals, and goods from one point to another. At the Clement Redding Farm, there is a vehicular network associated with the farm complex and a pedestrian system associated with the farmhouse. There are also features associated with these circulation systems.

Circulation patterns currently existing on the site appear on maps dating from the mid-nineteenth century. All of the roads, especially the current main access, became more articulated on maps over time. The main vehicular access drive off Red Rock Road crosses Willoughby's Run and connects both the Redding and Toot Farmsteads. This main road, Redding Lane, bisects the barn and farmhouse clusters. This gravel road is thought to be part of one of the earliest roads that connected area farmsteads from the Marsh Creek settlement to the Rock Creek area first showing on the Warren survey of 1868. The eastern and western field lanes begin appearing on maps from the time of the Warren survey. The eastern field lane also appears prominently on aerial photos from 1946 and extends to Waterworks Road. This lane may have once been the main entrance to the farm.

Pedestrian circulation centers around the residential complex with a simple concrete path leading to the side porch and wrapping around the main front porch entrance. The age of the pedestrian circulation around the farmhouse was not confirmed during this inventory although the LCS dates these walkways between 1910 and 1930.

Summary of Findings:

Overall, vehicular circulation appears to remain intact from at least the late-nineteenth century with evidence of the emerging circulation system appearing as early as the mid-nineteenth century. Pedestrian circulation also retains integrity and conveys character and appearance from the early-twentieth century.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Farmhouse Walkways	98584	Contributing	81494				No
Field Lane	98585	Contributing	81421				No
Redding Lane	98586	Contributing	81415		Location	53070	Yes
Cattle Guards	98583	Contributing	081417				No

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Land use describes the major human forces that shape and organize any historic landscape. Sometimes it is the most difficult characteristic to preserve and is often the subject of interpretation only. At the Clement Redding Farm, land use portrays the primary historical function of agriculture in place since the eighteenth century. Traditional agricultural practices continued here as Eisenhower initiated more modern farming practices at the neighboring Eisenhower Farms.

Today, agricultural land use is perpetuated at the farm through the agricultural leasing program. Elements that remain in the landscape, such as barns, fence lines, and water troughs enhance an understanding of agricultural land use. The fields and pastures are important contributing elements of the cultural landscape. Park staff members also live in the residential cluster perpetuating the domestic, utilitarian use here.

Summary of Findings:
Clement Redding Farm retains its historic function of a typical nineteenth and twentieth-century farmstead with related land uses. The majority of the 136 acres is in fields used for pasture and crops, and the tightly clustered building complexes represents the domestic and agricultural land use typical of a traditional central Pennsylvania farmstead. Historic land use is still visible through physical and interpretive means. Although some things have changed to accommodate the site as part of Eisenhower NHS, land use qualities remain apparent in the landscape.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
	98587	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Small scale elements include objects such as a footbridge, a road sign, a bench, or an urn. At the Clement Redding Farm, small scale features provide information about the agricultural and domestic history of the site.

Many small-scale elements survive that portray typical functions of a simple farmstead. These include features related to the domestic realm which are clustered around the farmhouse such as a cistern, a well, and windmills. Other elements relate more directly to the farm operation such as cattle guards for livestock control, feeding stations, a water trough, a faucet, and a water pump. Other elements are typical of the farm as a whole and include culverts for drainage, power lines, and birdfeeders. All are essential in imparting the character of a working farm.

The property line is reinforced with a dry stone wall along part of Red Rock Road and wire and post fence along the remainder of that boundary and along Pumping Station Road. Woven wire gauge and unpainted post fences mark the remainder of the property lines and individual field boundaries. Picket fencing and a stone retaining wall contain the residential cluster to the front with post and wire fencing along the backyard boundary. The farm cluster contains primarily six-board fence panels to enclose animal yards and a variety of gate types. Although it is difficult to accurately date this fencing, it appears that it may be from the early to mid-twentieth century.

Similar elements exist on both Farm #1 and the Clement Redding farm. These include windmills, metal cattleguards, and wood post and woven wire fencing. These similarities could be physical evidence of the connection between the Eisenhower Farm and the Clement Redding Farm, since the Eisenhowers' and their associates purchased Farms #1 and #3 from Allen Redding and Bernard Redding (brothers to Clement) respectively. Allen had owned Farm #1 from 1921.

Summary of Findings:

The small scale features of the Clement Redding Farm retain integrity for the potential agricultural period of significance. These features contribute greatly to the historic agricultural character of the farm and aid in interpretation.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Bird House	98591	Contributing					No
Bridge	98595	Contributing					No
Gas Pump	98600	Contributing	81491				No
Boundary Stone Wall	98594	Contributing	081420				No
Feeding Stations	98597	Contributing					No
Barn Paddock Fence and Gates	98589	Contributing	081419				No
Boundary Fence	98593	Contributing	081390				No
Field Fence	98598	Contributing	081391		Location	53063	Yes
Water Pump	98602	Contributing	81492				No
Barn Water Trough and Faucet	98590	Contributing	81414				No
Well	98603	Contributing					No
Birdfeeders	98592	Contributing					No
Farmhouse Yard Fences	98596	Contributing	081490				No
Septic Tank	98601	Noncontributing					No
Fire Hydrant (northeast of hog pen)	98599	Noncontributing					No
Barn Gates	98588	Contributing	081395				No

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Spatial organization generally describes the broad patterns that are unique to a particular landscape, and often involve the physical relationship of many landscape elements to each other. At the Clement Redding Farm of Eisenhower NHS these broad landscape characteristics that have their historic roots in the earliest period of the site's settlement.

Description:

The farms at Eisenhower NHS respond to the natural features of the land similar to other farms in the area: with close-knit domestic and farm clusters occupying higher ground, leaving fields and pastures open for grazing and planting. Each cluster, although individual in its appearance and particular features, bears similar qualities: a domestic complex with shade trees and gardens adjacent to a barn complex with paddocks, watering and feeding troughs, and fencing.

Aerial photographs and maps from as early as 1868 indicate that the spatial organization of the Clement Redding Farm has changed little throughout the history of the site. Both the siting of the building clusters and the major circulation routes leave the greatest area of gently sloping, well-drained, fertile land open for agricultural use. The 132-acre farm is clearly organized with a residential and a farm cluster tightly arranged on the higher points of the land surrounded by rolling fields that slope to the creeks and marshes. Marsh Creek flows across the western part of the property, and Willoughby's Run flows across the eastern part. These fields have been historically left open for crops and pasture. The primary internal circulation route follows the contours along the steepest parts of the property, connecting the farm buildings with the main public circulation route.

Typical boundaries at Clement Redding Farm include property boundaries, field boundaries, and cluster boundaries. Property boundaries include Red Rock Road to the east and Pumping Station Road to the north and are reinforced with wall and fence. Field boundaries and the residential and farm clusters are also marked with fencing.

As suggested in the history summary, the area around Marsh Creek was the first settled in the area. Early settlement patterns of building clusters, road networks, farm pastures, and natural boundaries influenced the spatial organization of the site. A map of the Manor of Maske shows some property boundaries that emerge as roads. The Warren survey of 1868 shows the Clement Redding Farm clusters, roads, and field lines very similar to today.

Summary of Findings:

The overall patterns of spatial organization, cluster arrangement, and response to natural features appear to survive from the earliest land settlement through the end of the potential agricultural period of significance. These characteristics continue to read clearly in the Clement Redding Farm landscape.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
	98604	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features and orientation. This characteristic strongly influenced the settlement patterns within the farms of Eisenhower NHS.

Topography is generally rolling on the Clement Redding Farm, with a high ridge in the center of the property sloping away towards the Marsh Creek to the west and Willoughby's Run to the east. The farm is clearly organized with a residential and a farm cluster tightly arranged on the higher points of the land. The primary internal circulation route follows the contours along the steepest parts of the property, connecting the farm buildings with the main public circulation route. The siting of both the building clusters and the major circulation routes leave the greatest area of gently sloping, well-drained, fertile land open for agricultural use. Locally, the farmhouse area appears to have been heavily graded when the house was constructed. A steep slope rises behind the house while a retaining wall levels the lawn in front.

Summary of Findings:

The topography of the Clement Redding Farm survives from the earliest the time of the earliest land settlement and retains integrity for the potential agricultural period of significance.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
	98605	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Vegetation includes not only trees and shrubs planted for ornamental use, but crops, hedgerows, woodlands, and other plants that are utilitarian or naturally occurring. Vegetation reveals much about a cultural landscape, from the natural characteristics of the land itself to the tastes and needs of the people that inhabit the land.

Vegetation on the site appears to be directly related to land use. Early-twentieth-century maps and early aerial photographs support this thesis. Fence lines have evolved to include volunteer vegetation; none of which appears to have been intentionally planted. Remnants of a hawthorn hedgerow occur along the western edge of Willoughby's Run. Scattered fruit trees in the fields northeast of the house indicate the possibility of orchards, while the Warren survey of 1868 illustrated an orchard to the west. The wetlands along Willoughby's Run and Marsh Creek are well-vegetated and appear to have been so since late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries as shown on the Warren maps and War Department maps. A vegetated stretch along Willoughby's Run and Red Rock Road has several very mature hickory trees and wetland plants. This area is devoid of understory vegetation. It has been suggested by the park historian, Kathy Harrison, that this area was historically the farm woodlot. Crop fields and pastures surround the building clusters and have existed since at least the mid-nineteenth century.

Ornamental vegetation remains around the farmhouse including shade trees, ornamental shrubs, and herbaceous species. A formal foundation planting of yews along the east facade of the house was removed by the NPS in 1996. Herbaceous shrubs located to the west of the farmhouse (since removed) and on top of the slope were possibly part of a planting belonging to the former log structure site. Although it is difficult to accurately date the ornamental trees and shrubs on the property, most appear old enough to date from at least the mid-twentieth century. The yew hedge and the shrubs on top of the rear slope appear even older.

Summary of Findings:

Some historic vegetation has been lost including much of the historic orchards, but some scattered fruit trees remain. In addition, the yew hedge that surrounded the house for much of the twentieth century has been removed. Overall, however, the vegetation at the Clement Redding Farm retains integrity and conveys the historic nineteenth and twentieth-centuries' character and appearance. The agricultural leasing program helps maintain the historic field and forest configuration.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Ornamental Shrubs	98611	Contributing					No
Pasture Hickory	98612	Contributing					No
Pastures and Cropfields	98613	Contributing					No
Hawthorne Hedge Row	98609	Contributing					No
Shade Trees	98614	Contributing					No
Vegetated Corridors and Wetlands	98615	Contributing					No
Fenceline Vegetation	98607	Contributing					No
Fruit Trees	98608	Contributing					No
Herbaceous Plants around house	98610	Contributing					No
Contour cropland	98606	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Views and vistas are scenes to or from a cultural landscape. Views are typically described as natural or uncontrolled while vistas are defined as a controlled or designed feature. Identifying a view or vista requires identifying the features that allow that view to happen.

Open views from the Clement Redding Farm building clusters toward Eisenhower Farm #2 to the east and toward the historic Toot Farm to the west provide key visual links that place this farm firmly in its agricultural setting. The Warren survey of 1868, maps from the early-twentieth century, and aerial photographs from 1946 depict open land, indicating these views have been present since at least the mid-nineteenth century. Nineteenth and twentieth-century orchards that are missing today may have altered the views slightly. Open views approaching the farm complex are also important and appear to have existed since at least the early part of the twentieth century.

Summary of Findings:

Currently the internal and external views are preserved because of the dedicated use of the land for agriculture. The agricultural leasing program helps maintain the historic field and forest configuration along with the related views. The distant views remain intact today, but are more vulnerable to threats of development that could negatively impact the scene.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
View east to Farm #2	98616	Contributing					No
Views of Redding Farm	98618	Contributing					No
View west to Toot Farm	98617	Contributing					No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 2

Next Assessment Due Date: 08/04/2027

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 08/04/2025

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall landscape is well-maintained and in good condition.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/21/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. The condition reassessment for this CLI has been delayed due to Covid-19 travel restrictions and staffing shortages. In the meantime, the most recent condition assessment will remain in place until it is reassessed as part of a comprehensive update of the entire CLI. Planning and scheduling this update will occur in FY 2022.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 08/26/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Superintendent, in consultation with Jim Johnson, Chief of Resource Planning, and Carol Hegeman, Supervisory Historian, agreed with this assessment. A "good" assessment indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/07/2004

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The farm landscape is currently in good condition. The historic buildings are present, agricultural fields are open and in cultivation, historic fencing is being replaced, views and other characteristics are generally intact.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Impacts

Type of Impact: None

Other Impact:

External or Internal: None

Impact Narrative:

Date Identified: 08/04/2025

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Preservation
Treatment Completed: No
Document Type: Other Document
Document Date: 1992-04-01

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

Preservation was specified as the approved treatment in the Statement For Management, 1992.

Approved Treatment Costs

Approved Treatment Cost: \$0.00
Estimated Cost Date: 01/22/2004
Estimate Level: Preliminary Plans/HSR-CLR
Estimator: Park
Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
Glatfelter, Charles H. and Weaner, Arthur	The Manor of Maske: It's History and Individual Properties	1992			PHSO, Park Cultural Resource Documents	
Bloom, Robert L.	A History of Adams County, Pennsylvania, 1700-1900	1992			PHSO, Park Cultural Resource Documents	
Harrison, K	Origin of a Farm - A Brief History				PHSO, Park Cultural Resource Documents	
Bearss, Edwin C.	Historic Resource Study and Historic Base Map	1970		Both Graphic And Narrative	PHSO, Park Cultural Resource Documents	
	Statement for Management	1992		Both Graphic And Narrative	PHSO, Park Cultural Resource Documents	
Prosperi, R.	History of Clement Redding Farm			Both Graphic And Narrative	NPS, Park Cultural Resource Documents	
	General Management Plan	1987		Both Graphic And Narrative	PHSO, Park Cultural Resource Documents	
USDA	Adams County Soil Survey	1967		Both Graphic And Narrative	PHSO Library	
Moore, Carey A.	A Glimspe into Adams County 1860-1914: A Photographic Record.	1977		Graphic	PHSO, Park Cultural Resource Documents	
Jacox, Dianne	GETTS/EISE NRHP Nomination Forms	1975		Narrative	PHSO, NRHP Documents	
	Interpretive Prospectus	1989		Narrative	PHSO, Park Cultural Resource Documents	

Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
EISE_Clement Redding Farm-Eisenhower NHS Landscape_CLI Updates Notes_2025.pdf		

Source