
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2004

Revised: 8/2025



Eisenhower NHS Landscape
Eisenhower National Historic Site

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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:	Eisenhower NHS Landscape
Resource Classification:	Cultural Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	300003
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 Eisenhower National Historic Site (NHS) outside of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, preserves the home and farm of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the thirty-fourth President of the United States. Established by Congress in 1967, the site “is of outstanding historical significance to the people of the United States because of its close association with the life and work of General Eisenhower and because of its relation to the historic battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War.”

The site is located in south central Pennsylvania within Cumberland Township of Adams County and lies just three miles southwest of the town of Gettysburg. As a unit of the National Park Service (NPS), the property is under the administration of the adjoining Gettysburg National Military Park (NMP). Consisting of 690 acres, the Eisenhower NHS includes four distinct farms. Farm #1 was purchased by General and Mrs. Eisenhower in 1951 and includes an extensive ornamental landscape in addition to the working farm. Two adjacent farms, Farms #2 and #3, were purchased by General Eisenhower’s friend and business partner W. Alton Jones in the mid-1950s and were jointly used in the Eisenhower Farms cattle and agricultural operations. A fourth farm, the Clement Redding Farm, is an adjoining property acquired by the NPS in 1979 to preserve the historic scene and western views from The Eisenhower Farms. This document focuses on Farms #1, #2 and #3. A separate CLI focuses specifically on the Clement Redding Farm.

History Overview

Ownership of the Eisenhower NHS can be traced to the late 17th century and the original land grant given to William Penn. In 1681, Penn was issued a charter by King Charles II of England, including much of present day Pennsylvania. The first individual ownership records of the lands within the Eisenhower NHS are three warrants granted by Penn’s heirs. In 1749, Willoughby Winchester was granted a warrant for property along Marsh Creek and Willoughby Run, including the site of the present day Clement Redding Farm. Quintain Armstrong was also issued a warrant in 1749 for the adjoining lands, including present day Farms #1 and #2. And by 1767, John Murphy was issued a warrant for the property making up present day Farm #3. Over the next two centuries, these lands would be subdivided, change

hands many times, have a vast number of improvements made to them, survive the ravages of war, and continue to provide a home and subsistence for their many owners and residents.

The properties' association with General and Mrs. Eisenhower began in the early 1950s. After a long and successful military career, Eisenhower had taken a position as President of Columbia University in New York. While there, he and Mrs. Eisenhower began to think about the possibility of retiring and considered purchasing a home. In their search, the Eisenhowers focused on Gettysburg for a number of reasons. General Eisenhower's ancestors had originally been from the area; he had served a brief stint in his early career at nearby Camp Colt; they liked the town's proximity to Washington and New York; and they had friends who were already living in the area. After much searching, the Eisenhowers found a possibility in the Allen Redding Farm (Farm #1). The property was fairly run-down and the soil fertility was questionable, but the Eisenhowers were drawn to the property and thought they could improve it. General and Mrs. Eisenhower purchased the farm in 1951.

As is often the case, unforeseen circumstances changed those plans. President Truman asked General Eisenhower to serve as commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Before the purchase was settled, General and Mrs. Eisenhower left for the overseas assignment and placed the farm under the management of a trusted friend, General Arthur Nevins. Nevins, his wife Ann, and several farm hands, ran the existing dairy and poultry operation on the farm and with little change to the landscape.

After his return to the country in 1952, General Eisenhower was elected the thirty-fourth President of the United States. While living in the White House, he and Mrs. Eisenhower initiated renovations to the farm. In 1953 construction began, and a new farmhouse was built around a salvaged section of the original house. In addition to the new home, other farm buildings were rehabilitated, and an extensive ornamental landscape was installed. By the mid-1950s General and Mrs. Eisenhower began to regularly use the farm as a weekend getaway. The Eisenhowers considered the farm their permanent residence by 1955 and when he left the presidency in 1961, they began to live in Gettysburg full-time.

During the late 1950s through the 1960s the landscape of Farm #1 continued to develop and change with the addition of new site features, buildings, and a wide variety of vegetation. Many items, especially trees, shrubs, and flowers, were gifts from the Eisenhowers' friends and supporters. General Eisenhower's friend W. Alton Jones purchased the two adjoining farms (Farms #2 and #3) and became one of Eisenhower's business partners in the Eisenhower Farms. An Angus show herd was established and cattle were pastured on all three farms. Additions were made to the farms' individual landscapes to support the growing cattle business as well as the crop production needed to sustain the operation. Eisenhower put his full energy into these endeavors, emphasizing the most up-to-date agricultural techniques and soil conservation practices. His primary goals were to have a top-notch cattle operation, and make improvements on the land's productivity. General Eisenhower was determined to leave the farm in better shape than when he purchased it.

Although General and Mrs. Eisenhower's initial intent was to simply purchase a quiet retirement home in the country, in the end the farm in Gettysburg provided much more than this. The farm was a weekend getaway from the pressures of Washington. It provided a place to host friends, family, and visiting dignitaries. It afforded General Eisenhower the opportunity to explore new interests in agriculture and cattle production. And finally, it allowed the Eisenhowers to establish a true "home" for themselves amid the pastoral fields and extensively landscaped grounds surrounding their farmhouse. In fact, the Eisenhower Farm was the only home ever owned by General and Mrs. Eisenhower during their life together.

Upon the death of W. Alton Jones in 1962, Farms #2 and #3 were donated to the federal government by the W. Alton Jones Foundation. These farms were incorporated into the adjacent Gettysburg NMP. A lease was given to General Eisenhower allowing him to continue the farming operations. In 1967, General and Mrs. Eisenhower donated Farm #1 to the federal government, also to be administered by the NPS, but as the newly established Eisenhower NHS. A lifetime lease was retained on the property for General Eisenhower. Following his death in 1969, the NPS assumed management of the Eisenhower Farm and Farms #2 and #3 were transferred from the Gettysburg NMP to the Eisenhower NHS. Mrs. Eisenhower was granted a special use permit allowing her to stay on the farm until her death. She died in 1979, and full management of Farm #1 was assumed by the NPS. The site was opened to the public in June 1980.

The National Parks Foundation acquired the adjoining Clement Redding Farm in 1971. Although not historically associated with the Eisenhower Farms, the property provided a buffer for the site, and prevented development from

encroaching on the historic farm scene. Clement and Irene Redding maintained a lifetime use and occupancy lease for the farm. In 1978, the Clement Redding Farm officially became a part of the Eisenhower NHS and was transferred to the federal government the following year. President Jimmy Carter signed omnibus parks legislation adding 195 acres in five additional parcels to the park, including the Clement Redding Farm and smaller tracts south of Farm #2 owned by S. J. Smith, George Smith, and Boyd Rinehard. The Reddings and S. J. Smith retained lifetime use and occupancy leases for their respective properties. After Irene Redding's death in 1993, the NPS assumed full responsibility for management of the Clement Redding Farm.

National Register Status Summary

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 and a sixty-acre tract south of Farm #2. (The Clement Redding and the sixty-acre tract are not included in this CLI.)

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.

Farms #2 and #3, which total 260-acres, were sold to the Gettysburg National Military Park on September 12, 1962 and administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. On December 2, 1969 a Joint Resolution (Public Law 91-133) was passed by Congress which transferred Farms #2 and #3 from the Gettysburg National Military Park to the Eisenhower National Historic Site. 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.

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.

Significance Summary

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 Eisenhower House and farm (Farm #1) is a National Historic Landmark. Farms #1, #2, and #3 derive significance under Criterion A, association with the 1863 Civil War Battle of Gettysburg and Criterion B, association with President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Order of Designation for the Eisenhower National Historic Site establishes that the three farms have achieved significance within the last fifty years, therefore Criteria Consideration G also applies.

Areas of Significance

1. Shaping the Political Landscape: Political and Military Affairs after 1945, 1951 – 1969

This period reflects the aftermath of World War II and the property's association with General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States. Gettysburg played an important part in General Eisenhower's life. The battlefield inspired Eisenhower early in his military career, and Eisenhower NHS is the place most closely associated with Eisenhower, other than the White House, after he became president. The landscape reflects his tenure.

2. 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 Eisenhower farmland. The area was used for logistical purposes, such as for artillery and wagon parks, hospitals, and headquarters.

Two potential areas require further analysis which is beyond the scope of this CLI. These areas 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 and conservation.

3. Transforming the Environment: Conservation - Fish, Wildlife and Vegetation, 1951 – 1969

This period reflects the unique role of the Eisenhower Farm within the farming community of Adams County. In the years that the Eisenhowers and their friends and business associates owned farms, there was a transformation in the landscape from a typical working farm landscape of Adams County to a sophisticated farming operation with a unique visual aesthetic. Eisenhower expressed a sincere love for the land and professed the goal of leaving the farm in better condition than when he found it. Eisenhower and partners hired Bob Hartley, an experience herdsman and graduate of the Pennsylvania State University School of Agriculture, and General Arthur Nevins (ret.) who serve as farm business manager. During this time Eisenhower employed conservation measures on the site, such as contour farming for soil conservation. He also allowed areas of natural woodland to develop as habitat for wildlife, especially quail.

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

This period includes the era of subsistence agriculture, between 1763 and 1820. Farms #1, #2, #3, and the Clement Redding Farm (documented in a separate CLI) represent a long continuous history of agriculture. Many of the nineteenth century structures and field boundaries were preserved during the Eisenhower period and are still evident today.

Analysis and Evaluation Summary

Several landscape characteristics and their associated features were examined for the Eisenhower property including spatial organization, land use, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeological sites. The overall patterns of spatial organization, cluster arrangement and response to natural features survive from the earliest land settlement through the Eisenhower era. Although some changes have occurred, historic land use is still visible through physical and interpretive means. Vegetation was grouped into categories of natural, functional and ornamental. Overall the vegetation retains integrity and conveys the historic appearance and character of the Eisenhower era, but some losses and changes have occurred that threaten the character of the vegetation. With only a few apparent changes, including surface materials, vehicular circulation remains intact from the Eisenhower period. Pedestrian circulation remains intact at Farms #2 and #3, but additions of new paths and changes in surface materials at Farm #1 have compromised pedestrian circulation. Overall, structures retain integrity to the Eisenhower era, with the exception of the 19th century bank barn which burned in 1993. Internal views are preserved due to the dedicated use of the land for agriculture and NPS maintenance of the fencing. Distant views remain intact, but are more vulnerable to threats of development that could negatively impact the landscape character. While many small-scale features from the Eisenhower era remain, others documented in 1967 have been lost over time.

Integrity Summary

The Eisenhower National Historic Site retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The overall landscape has remained in agriculture use, with dispersed farm clusters and open fields; however, there have been changes affecting integrity have occurred, including the loss of the barn at Farm #2, diminution of farm activities, and the maturity of vegetation. For earlier periods, including the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 and early subsistence agriculture of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

The entire Eisenhower NHS has been identified as one landscape. The investigation at this scale includes broad character-defining features that apply to the landscape as a whole, with special emphasis on Farms #1, #2, and #3. The Clement Redding Farm has been identified as a component landscape and is the focus of another CLI where its unique landscape characteristics and features 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 operation.

Landscape Type:

Historic Site

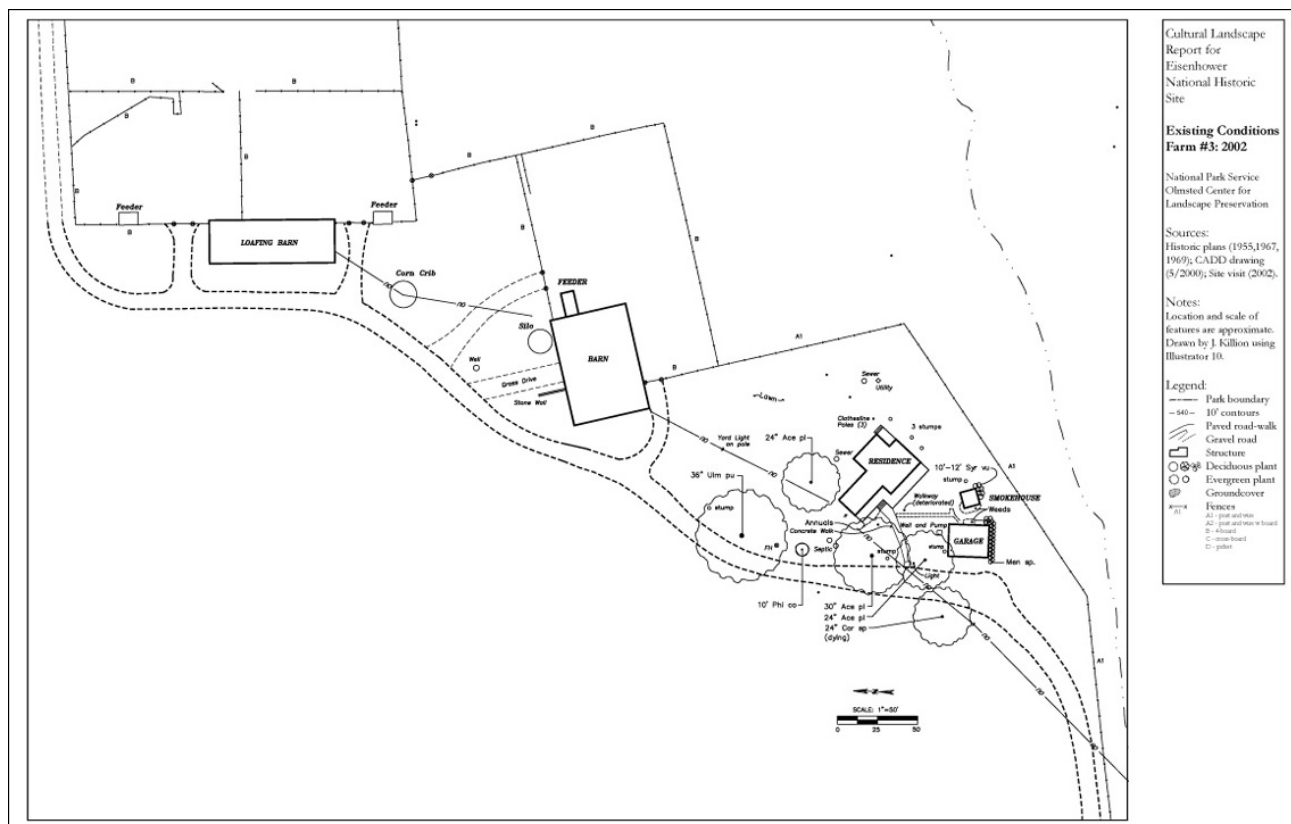
Historic Vernacular Landscape

Other Names:

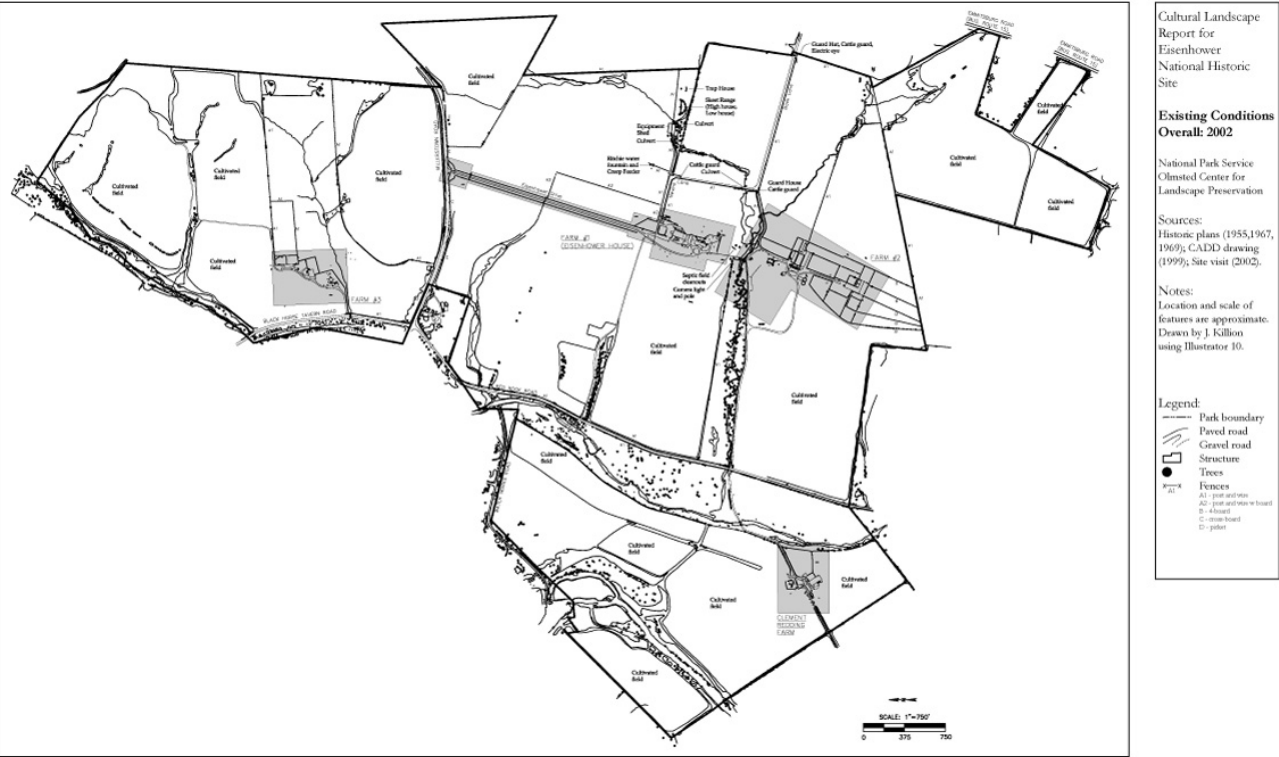
Other Name:	Eisenhower Farms, Mount Airy, Fairview	Other Name Type:	Historic
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Other Name:	Eisenhower National Historic Site	Other Name Type:	Current
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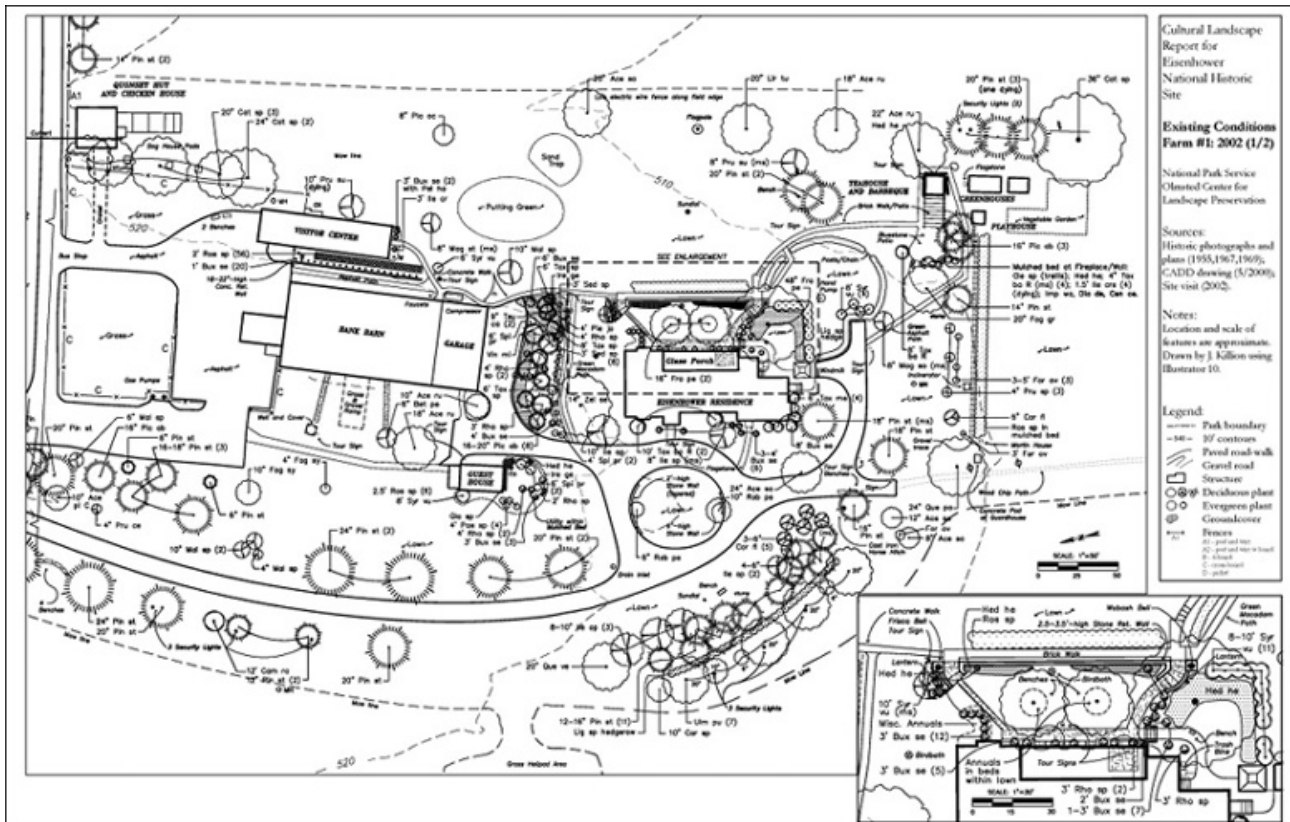
Site Plan



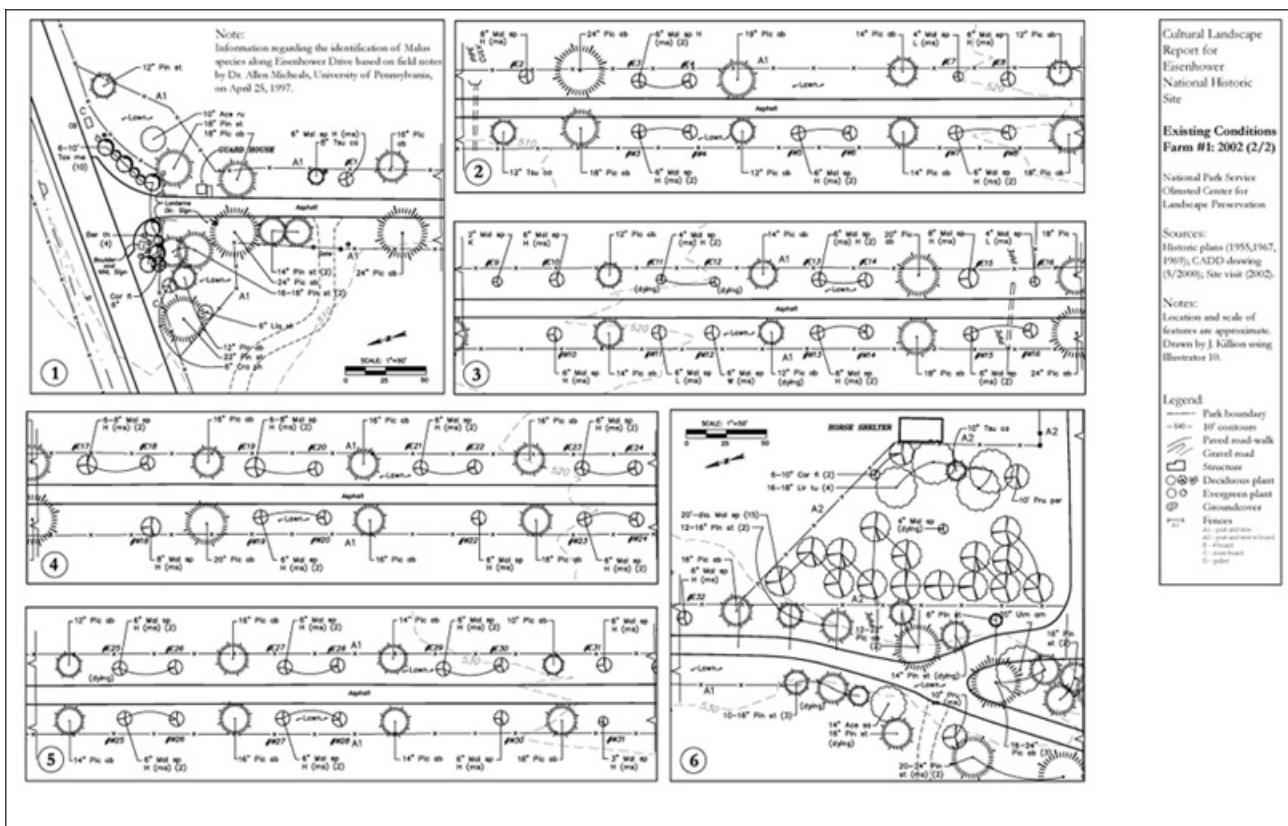
Farm #3 Site Plan, 2002 (draft Cultural Landscape Report)

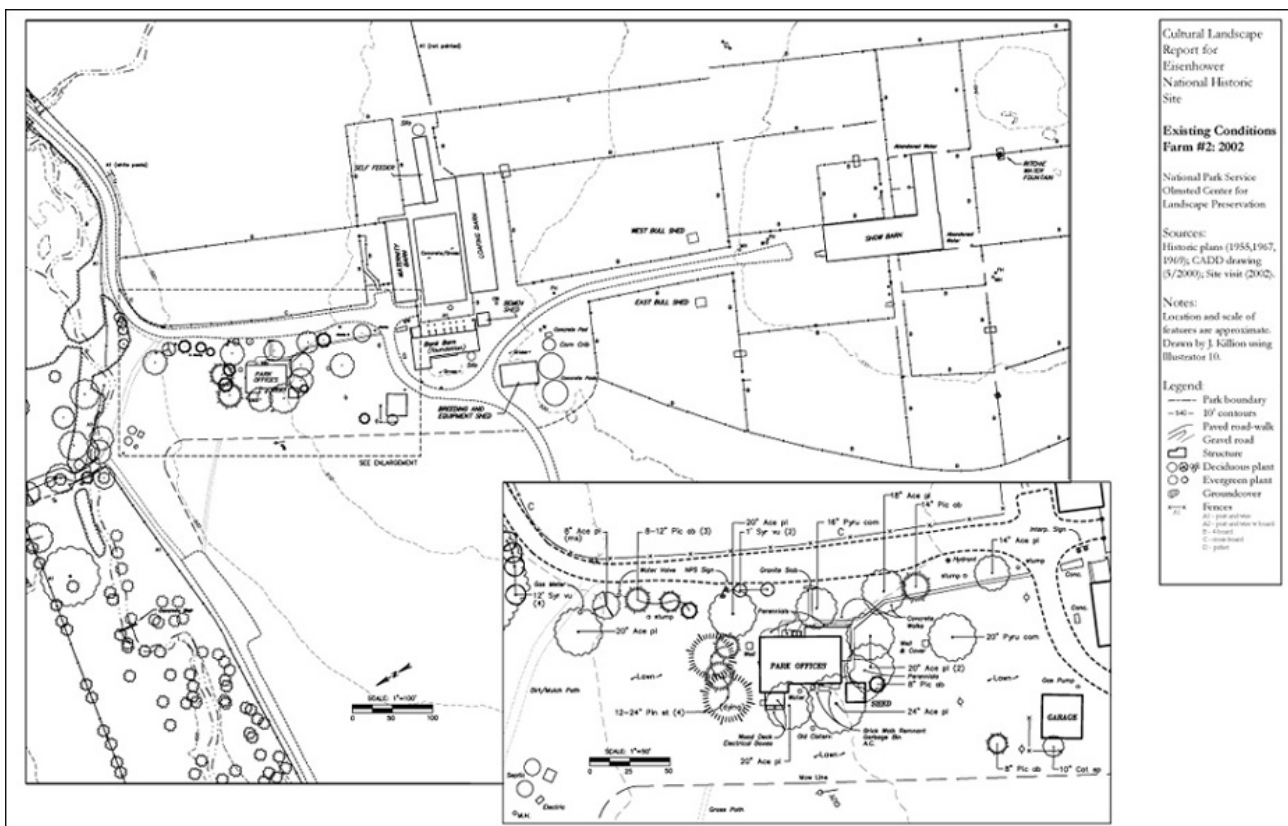


Eisenhower National Historic Site, 2002 (draft Cultural Landscape Report)

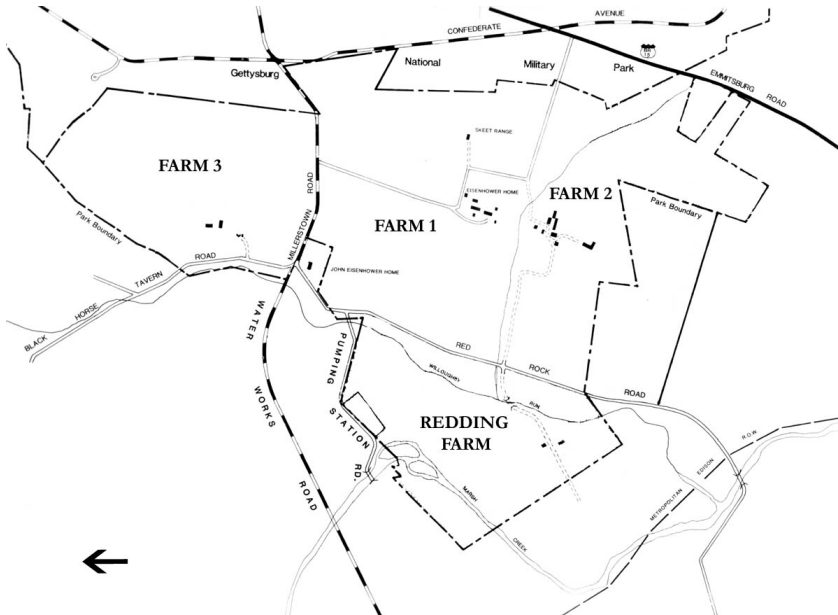


Farm #1 Site Plan, 2002 (draft Cultural Landscape Report)





Hierarchy Description Graphic:



Hierarchy (Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE CLR) 2004).

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

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

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Eisenhower NHS was chosen as a test site during the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) testing phase. Although no finished document was produced during the testing phase, the field visits, initial research, and landscape documentation helped shape the final CLI methodology and format. Field visits occurred during the summer of 1993 and the winter of 1995. Shaun Eyring, Historical Landscape Architect, and Sara Pevaroff, a student of Landscape Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, performed the field work and accomplished the initial documentation. Historical research was performed using secondary and selected primary resources. There was no additional research done on the history of Farms #2 and #3 from the Civil War era to the Eisenhower period. Therefore, this period remains blank.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

Farm #1, Electric Eye Sensor (beside Eisenhower Drive)
Farm #1, Field Fence
Farm #1, Fire Hydrant
Farm #1, Flagpole
Farm #1, Flaharty Pump
Farm #1, Flaharty Well Ruins
Farm #1, Garden Plaque (rear terrace)
Farm #1, Gateposts and Gate Opener
Farm #1, Golf Flags
Farm #1, Heliport
Farm #1, Historic Well and Pump
Farm #1, Incinerator
Farm #1, Martin Bird House
Farm #1, Metal Farm Gates (Nevis Lane, northeast pasture and "nine acre pasture")
Farm #1, Nevis Lane North Faucet
Farm #1, NHL Marker
Farm #1, Patio Post Lights
Farm #1, Perimeter Security Lights
Farm #1, Power lines and Poles
Farm #1, Putting Green
Farm #1, Railroad Bell "Frisco"
Farm #1, Railroad Bell "Wabash"
Farm #1, Red Rock Road Well
Farm #1, Ritchie Water Fountain (livestock fountains in northeast pasture)
Farm #1, Septic Field
Farm #1, Septic Field Cleanouts
Farm #1, Sundial
Farm #1, Trap house and Firing Line
Farm #1, Tree Plaques
Farm #1, Well and Cover
Farm #1, Wooden Planters (rear terrace)
Farm #1, Yard Fence
Farm #2, Brandon Apartment Well and Cover
Farm #2, Brandon House Well and Cover
Farm #2, Cattle Chutes
Farm #2, Cities Service Gas Pump
Farm #2, Concrete Trough
Farm #2, Electric Eye Sensor
Farm #2, Field Fence
Farm #2, Maternity Barn Ritchie Fountain
Farm #2, Nelson Water Bowls
Farm #2, Paddock Fence
Farm #2, Ritchie (livestock) Fountains
Farm #2, Well and Submersible Pump
Farm #3, Boundary Fence
Farm #3, Field Fence

characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one 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 that do not necessarily meet the National Register definition of "contributing resource."

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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.

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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 Eisenhower House and farm (Farm #1) is a National Historic Landmark. Farms #1, #2, and #3 derive significance under Criterion A, association with the 1863 Civil War Battle of Gettysburg and Criterion B, association with President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Order of

Designation for the Eisenhower National Historic Site establishes that the three farms have achieved significance within the last 50 years, therefore Criteria Consideration G also applies.

Areas of Significance

1. Shaping the Political Landscape: Political and Military Affairs after 1945, 1951 – 1969

This period reflects the aftermath of World War II and the property's association with General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th president of the United States. Gettysburg played an important part in General Eisenhower's life. The battlefield inspired Eisenhower early in his military career, and Eisenhower NHS is the place most closely associated with Eisenhower, other than the White House, after he became president. The landscape reflects his tenure.

2. 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 Eisenhower farmland. The area was used for logistical purposes, such as for artillery and wagon parks, hospitals, and headquarters.

Two potential areas require further analysis which is beyond the scope of this CLI. These areas 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 and conservation.

3. Transforming the Environment: Conservation - Fish, Wildlife and Vegetation, 1951 – 1969

This period reflects the unique role of the Eisenhower Farm within the farming community of Adams County. In the years that the Eisenhowers and their friends and business associates owned farms, there was a transformation in the landscape from a typical working farm landscape of Adams County to a sophisticated farming operation with a unique visual aesthetic. Eisenhower expressed a sincere love for the land and professed the goal of leaving the farm in better condition than when he found it. Eisenhower and partners hired Bob Hartley, an experience herdsman and graduate of the Pennsylvania State University School of Agriculture, and General Arthur Nevins (ret.) who served as farm business manager. During this time, Eisenhower employed conservation measures on the site, such as contour farming for soil conservation. He also allowed areas of natural woodland to develop as habitat for wildlife, especially quail.

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

This period includes the era of subsistence agriculture, between 1763 and 1820. Farms #1, #2, #3, and the Clement Redding Farm (documented in a separate CLI) represent a long continuous history of agriculture. Many of the nineteenth century structures and field boundaries were preserved during the Eisenhower period and are still evident today.

The Eisenhower National Historic Site retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The overall landscape has remained in agriculture use, with dispersed farm clusters and open fields; however, some changes have occurred, including the loss of the barn at Farm #2, diminution of farm activities, and the maturity of vegetation. For earlier periods, including the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 and early subsistence agriculture of

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

Farm #1 and #2, Pasture
Farm #1, #2, and #3, Contour Cropland
Farm #1, Adenauer Rose Garden
Farm #1, Ash Trees on rear terrace
Farm #1, Barn/House screen
Farm #1, Black Locusts in driveway turn around
Farm #1, Boxwood Hedge
Farm #1, Catalpa Row
Farm #1, East Rose Garden
Farm #1, Entrance Allee
Farm #1, Evergreen Trees
Farm #1, Foundation Shrubs
Farm #1, Functional Windbreak, trees west of house
Farm #1, Orchard
Farm #1, Ornamental and Shade Trees
Farm #1, Ornamental Entrance Planting
Farm #1, Ornamental Perennials in Barn/House screen
Farm #1, Putting Green
Farm #1, South Rose Garden
Farm #1, Vegetable Garden
Farm #1, Vegetated Corridors
Farm #2, Catalpa Row along drive
Farm #2, Ornamental Shrubs and Plantings Around Home
Farm #2, Shade Trees
Farm #3, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubs

Circulation

Farm #1 and #2, Historic Trace
Farm #1, Brick Path (from terrace to teahouse)
Farm #1, Concrete walk towards barn
Farm #1, Eisenhower Drive (Front Lane)
Farm #1, Field Lane (from farm to Red Rock Road)
Farm #1, Flagstone Patio, Walks and Steps
Farm #1, Nevins Lane
Farm #1, Skeet Range Lane
Farm #2, Back Lane

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Level II

Eisenhower National Historic Site:
Eisenhower National Historic Site Landscape Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Eisenhower National Historic Site concurs with the findings of the Level II inventory for Eisenhower National Historic Site Landscape 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 Eisenhower National Historic Site Landscape is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Eisenhower National Historic Site

9/7/04

Date

Park concurrence form, September 7, 2004.

Eisenhower NHS Landscape
Eisenhower National Historic Site



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 its 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 (11 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 Eisenhower National Historic Site (NHS) which focuses on the landscape of the historic farms. 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 on-site 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 landscape's 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

the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

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 and conservation.

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 and conservation under criterion A for the period of significance 1750 – 1969.

If you concur with our evaluation for the Eisenhower NHS 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

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

Sincerely,

15/
Chrysandra Walter
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 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

Farm #2, Barnyard and Barn Paddock Paving
Farm #2, Concrete Path (to house)
Farm #2, Farm Lane
Farm #2, Historic Trace
Farm #2, Lane Cattle Guard
Farm #3, Farm Lane
Farms #1 and #2, path connecting Farm #1 and #2
Grass swales along Eisenhower Drive, Nevins Lane and Farm #2 Lane

Buildings and Structures

Farm #1, "Nevins Lane" Guard Hut
Farm #1, Back Lane Guard Hut
Farm #1, Bank Barn
Farm #1, Barn Concrete Retaining Wall
Farm #1, Concrete Weir
Farm #1, Control Tower
Farm #1, Creep Feeder
Farm #1, Eisenhower Drive Culverts
Farm #1, Eisenhower Drive Retaining Wall
Farm #1, Eisenhower Farm House
Farm #1, Eisenhower Storage
Farm #1, Equipment Shed
Farm #1, Game Bird House/Coop
Farm #1, Guard Station Concrete Pad
Farm #1, Guest House
Farm #1, High and Low Trap, Skeet Range, Posts 1-8
Farm #1, Horse Shelter
Farm #1, Main Guard Hut
Farm #1, Natural Gas Meter and Box
Farm #1, Nevins Lane Culverts
Farm #1, Orlyt Greenhouse
Farm #1, Playhouse/"Dollhouse"
Farm #1, Quonset Hut
Farm #1, Redding Windmill
Farm #1, Retaining Wall
Farm #1, Skeet Range Lane Culverts
Farm #1, Small Greenhouse
Farm #1, Tea House and Barbecue
Farm #2, Back Lane Culvert
Farm #2, Bank Barn Complex Field Culvert System
Farm #2, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Silo, Oil/Gas Shed
Farm #2, Breeding and Equipment Shed
Farm #2, Cistern
Farm #2, East Bull Shed
Farm #2, Farm Lane Culvert
Farm #2, Farmhouse (Brandon Farmhouse)

Farm #2, Field Culvert
Farm #2, Garage
Farm #2, Loafing Barn
Farm #2, Maternity Barn
Farm #2, Semen House
Farm #2, Show Barn
Farm #2, Show Barn Culvert System
Farm #2, Silo and Self-feeder
Farm #2, West Bull Shed
Farm #2, Wire Corn Crib
Farm #2, Woodhouse (shed)
Farm #3, Bank Barn, Silo, and Barn Feeder
Farm #3, Farmhouse (B. Redding farmhouse)
Farm #3, Garage
Farm #3, Loafing Barn
Farm #3, Smokehouse
Farm #3, Wire Corn Crib
Farms #1 and #2 Historic Trace Culvert

Views and Vistas

View from Farm #1 front gate north to Farm #3
View from Farm #1 south to Farm #2
View from Farm #1 to east pastures
View from Farm #1 to western ridges
View from Farm #2 west to Clement Redding Farm
View from Farm #3 to Farms #1 and #2
Views to Farms #1 and #3 from Farm #2 and Western Confederate Avenue

Small Scale Features

Farm #1 Compost Frame
Farm #1 Guest House Water Meter Pit
Farm #1, "Eisenhower Farm" Sign (entry gate)
Farm #1, "Private Road" Sign (entry gate)
Farm #1, Barn Faucet
Farm #1, Barn Gravel Area
Farm #1, Benches and Patio Furniture
Farm #1, Birdbaths (rear terrace and north lawn)
Farm #1, Boundary Fence
Farm #1, Brass and Glass Lanterns (rear terrace)
Farm #1, Camera and Light Pole
Farm #1, Cast Iron Horse Hitch
Farm #1, Cities Service Gas Pumps and Island
Farm #1, Clothes/Laundry Pole Foundation
Farm #1, Copper and Glass with Eagle Finial Lanterns
Farm #1, Dog Pens (Quonset Hut)
Farm #1, Eisenhower Drive Drain

Farm #3, Fire Hydrant (northwest of house)
Farm #3, Loafing Barn Faucet (livestock)
Farm #3, North Feeder
Farm #3, Pump and Well Cover
Farm #3, Ritchie Fountains
Farm #3, South Feeder
Farm #3, Water Meter Pit and Cover
Farm #3, Yard Fence

**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:

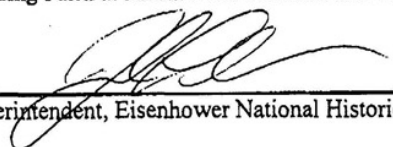
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good- Eisenhower NHS Landscape
 Good- Clement Redding Farm

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

8/26/08

Date

Condition reassessment form, August 26, 2008.

**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
S. Eyring, S. Pevaroff, J. Gee, D. Sonka		05/15/1997	Additional site visits were conducted by Jodi Gee, graduate of Landscape Architecture from Iowa State University, in the fall of 1996. Based on additional 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 for review in fiscal year 1997.
D.Sonka		02/14/1998	In the implement of the CLAIMS database, the Level I inventory for Eisenhower NHS was initially entered by David Sonka, graduate of Landscape Architecture from Iowa State University. Input from the previous inventory has been slightly revised in instances to comply with the database. In addition, supplementary graphics and maps 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.
Laurie Matthews		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).
Lisa Nowak	Change in Condition	08/26/2009	Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.
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 Eisenhower NHS Landscape has been conducted at a Level C effort. See Landscape Documents in CRIS-CL for correspondences with park.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Pennsylvania	Adams County

Size (Acres): 690

Land Tract Number(s)

Boundary Description:

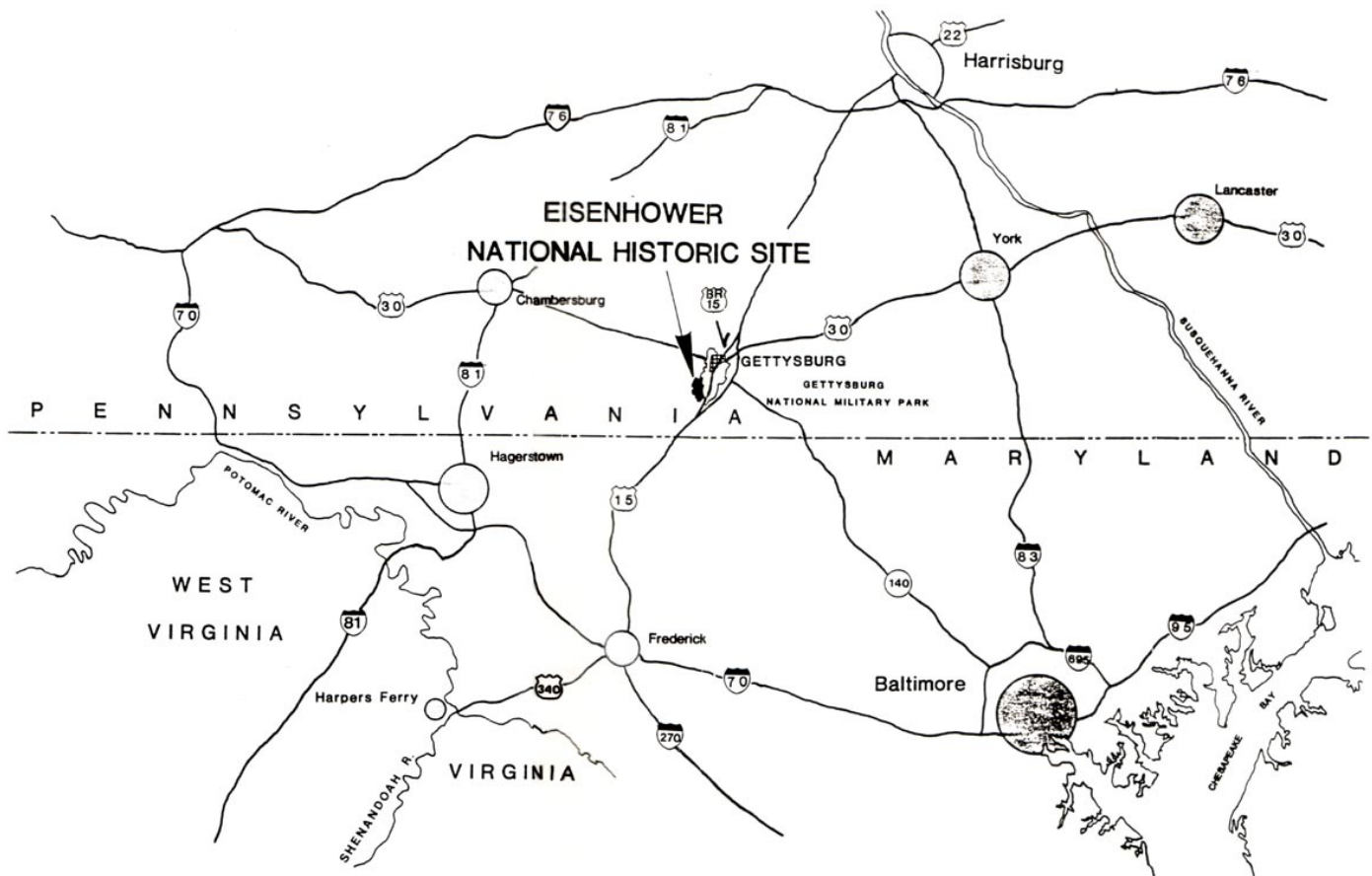
The 690-acre Eisenhower National Historic Site consists of the home and farm (Farm #1) of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th president of the United States, two neighboring farms, (Farms #2 and #3) related to the agricultural operations at the Eisenhower farm, the Clement Redding Farm and a sixty-acre tract south of Farm #2. (The Clement Redding and the sixty-acre tract are not included in this CLI.)

The boundaries of the Eisenhower National Historic Site are a combination of natural and manmade elements. The site is bordered by Gettysburg National Military Park historic woodlots on the east and north. The western portion of Farms #1 & #2 are bordered by Red Rock Road and the southern portions are flanked by other area farms. Millerstown Road provides a physical boundary between Farm #3 and Farm #1 while the division between Farms #1 and #2 is a vegetated stream corridor. The Clement Redding Farm is bordered in part by Marsh Creek and a variety of fencelines, hedgerows, and roads.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	-77.2649850059454	39.795922042463	

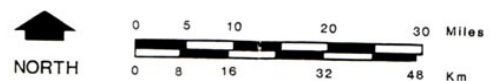
Location Map:



REGIONAL MAP

EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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



Regional map (Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE CLR) 2004).



Vicinity map (Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site (EISE CLR) 2004).

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Eisenhower NHS is located directly west of Gettysburg National Military Park. Eisenhower NHS 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 Adams County, the township of Cumberland.

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: Lease

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

The park tried to convert the Eisenhower Special Use Permit for agricultural use to a historic lease. When advertised, no farmers applied so the historic lease was never implemented.

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

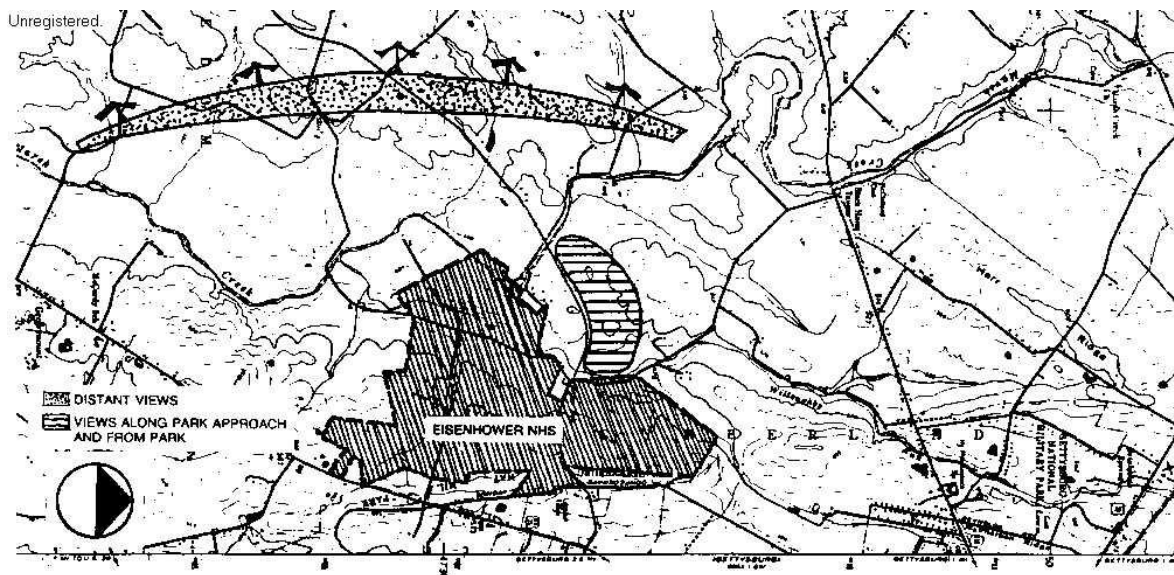
Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

The adjacent farm landscape in the Piedmont Province of Adams County depicts the historic land use and setting of the area. Extant views surrounding the farm landscape to the Blue Ridge Mountains in the west are a part of what attracted President Eisenhower to this location.

Adjacent Lands Graphic:



Sketch graphic of contributing views of adjacent farms to the west, and to the South Mountains in the far distance.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative 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 and a sixty-acre tract south of Farm #2. (The Clement Redding and the sixty-acre tract are not included in this CLI.)

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.

Farms #2 and #3, which total 260-acres, were sold to the Gettysburg National Military Park on September 12, 1962 and administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. On December 2, 1969 a Joint Resolution (Public Law 91-133) was passed by Congress which transferred Farms #2 and #3 from the Gettysburg National Military Park to the Eisenhower National Historic Site. 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.

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 Eisenhower House and farm (Farm #1) is a National Historic Landmark. Farms #1, #2, and #3 derive significance under Criterion A, association with the 1863 Civil War Battle of Gettysburg and Criterion B, association with President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Order of Designation for the Eisenhower National Historic Site establishes that the three farms have achieved significance within the last fifty years, therefore Criteria Consideration G also applies.

Areas of Significance

1. Shaping the Political Landscape: Political and Military Affairs after 1945, 1951 – 1969

This period reflects the aftermath of World War II and the property's association with General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States. Gettysburg played an important part in General Eisenhower's life. The battlefield inspired Eisenhower early in his military career, and Eisenhower NHS is the place most closely associated with Eisenhower, other than the White House, after he became president. The landscape reflects his tenure.

2. 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 Eisenhower farmland. The area was used for logistical purposes, such as for artillery and wagon parks, hospitals, and headquarters.

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. As a result of this CLI the landscape of Eisenhower National Historic Site is found to be eligible and contributes to the national significance of the property.

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Individual

Classification: District

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 and a sixty-acre tract south of Farm #2. (The Clement Redding and the sixty-acre tract are not included in this CLI.)

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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 Eisenhower House and farm (Farm #1) is a National Historic Landmark. Farms #1, #2, and #3 derive significance under Criterion A, association with the 1863 Civil War Battle of Gettysburg and Criterion B, association with President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Order of Designation for the Eisenhower National Historic Site establishes that the three farms have achieved significance within the last fifty years, therefore Criteria Consideration G also applies.

Areas of Significance

1. Shaping the Political Landscape: Political and Military Affairs after 1945, 1951 – 1969

This period reflects the aftermath of World War II and the property's association with General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States. Gettysburg played an important part in General Eisenhower's life. The battlefield inspired Eisenhower early in his military career, and Eisenhower NHS is the place most closely associated with Eisenhower, other than the White House, after he became president. The landscape reflects his tenure.

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

Two potential areas require further analysis which is beyond the scope of this CLI. These areas 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 and conservation.

3. Transforming the Environment: Conservation - Fish, Wildlife and Vegetation, 1951 – 1969

This period reflects the unique role of the Eisenhower Farm within the farming community of Adams County. In the years that the Eisenhowers and their friends and business associates owned farms, there was a transformation in the landscape from a typical working farm landscape of Adams County to a sophisticated farming operation with a unique visual aesthetic. Eisenhower expressed a sincere love for the land and professed the goal of leaving the farm in better condition than when he found it. Eisenhower and partners hired Bob Hartley, an experience herdsman and graduate of the Pennsylvania State University School of Agriculture, and General Arthur Nevins (ret.) who serve as farm business manager. During this time Eisenhower employed conservation measures on the site, such as contour farming for soil conservation. He also allowed areas of natural woodland to develop as habitat for wildlife, especially quail.

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

This period includes the era of subsistence agriculture, between 1763 and 1820. Farms #1, #2, #3, and the Clement Redding Farm (documented in a separate CLI) represent a long continuous history of agriculture. Many of the nineteenth century structures and field boundaries were preserved during the Eisenhower period 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 Eisenhower National Historic Site retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The overall landscape has remained in agriculture use, with dispersed farm clusters and open fields; however, there have been changes affecting integrity have occurred, including the loss of the barn at Farm #2, diminution of farm activities, and the maturity of vegetation. For earlier periods, including the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 and early subsistence agriculture of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

National Register Significance Criteria:

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

B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

National Register Criteria Consideration:

G -- A property less than 50 years of age

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	

Time Period: CE 1951 - CE 1969

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	Political and Military Affairs After 1945	The Aftermath Of WW II	
Transforming the Environment	Conservation of Natural Resources	Fish, Wildlife, And Vegetation Preservation	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Politics - Government

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

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
Other Certifications and Date:	MM/dd/yyyy

State Register Documentation:

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? Yes

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 1800 - 1863	Land Transfer	More permanent farmsteads were established. More sophisticated dwellings and outbuildings were constructed. The properties exchanged ownership several times.
CE 1750 - 1800	Land Transfer	The earliest European settlement in Cumberland Township was the establishment of primitive farms in mid-18th century after the land of William Penn was platted and settled. Within this period, the land exchanged ownership several times.
CE 1863	Altered	The Confederate and Union armies met in battle at Gettysburg, impacting the farm landscape within the boundaries of Eisenhower NHS with the trampling of crops, destruction by artillery, and looting by soldiers.
CE 1863 - 1900	Restored	The years after the Civil War involved rebuilding and recovery from the battle that occurred in 1863, and then the depression of the 1870s.
CE 1900 - 1950	Land Transfer	The lands within the current park boundary exchanged ownership. Corn, oats, wheat, and rye were generally the crops grown in various quantities.
CE 1951 - 1967	Developed	Various improvements are made to heighten the farm's productivity and to suit the Eisenhower's interests.
CE 1900 - 1948	Planted	The Catalpa Rows were possibly planted along the fencerows of the Sollenberger Farm some time around the turn of the century. Powerlines were later introduced along the Back Lane.
CE 1951	Purchased/Sold	The Eisenhowers purchased Farm #1 from the Allen Redding family.
CE 1965 - 1966	Destroyed	The Catalpa Row in the Farm #2 pasture suffers damage in storm due to gale-force winds in 1965.
CE 1975	Established	The entire site is added to the NRHP as part of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District.
CE 1951	Purchased/Sold	General and Mrs. Nevins move into the Redding farmhouse. General Eisenhower was elected to the Presidency in 1952.
CE 1955 - 1956	Planted	Crabapples and spruce for the entrance allee were given to the President by the Republican Committee of all 48 States. The allee was planted along with other improvements.
CE 1955 - 1956	Memorialized	Bronze markers noting each state installed in front of each tree in the entrance allee.
CE 1956 - 1961	Farmed/Harvested	General Nevins operated the farm while Pres. Eisenhower was in office. Eisenhower would often visit the farm and entertain dignitaries, but was also actively involved in the decision making for the estate such as cattle and land development.
CE 1961 - 1966	Settled	Pres. and Mrs. Eisenhower retire to the estate. The farm operations continue.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1969	Maintained	Staff from the Denver Service Center thoroughly documents vegetation on the site including the allee.
CE 1953 - 1961	Altered	While President and Mrs. Eisenhower occupied the White House, various construction projects and landscape improvements were made to their retirement estate.
CE 1955	Built	The golf green and driving range were introduced to the site as a gift from the PGA.
CE 1961 - 1966	Altered	The golf tee may have been removed during this period.
CE 1955 - 1956	Planted	Roses were given to the President from Chancellor Adenauer and planted by Walter A. West's crew.
CE 1961 - 1967	Retained	The Adenauer Rose Garden was maintained throughout this period, despite new construction occurring in close proximity.
CE 1979	Maintained	After the death of Mrs. Eisenhower, the special use permit ends and the farm is turned over to the full management of the NPS.
CE 1957	Established	By 1957, the heliport was added to the farm landscape.
CE 1955 - 1956	Planted	The orchard was planted. Other landscaping improvements were made.
CE 1961 - 1966	Maintained	The orchard is maintained at the farm despite low yields.
CE 1966	Established	The Eisenhower Farm (Farm #1) was designated a NHL.
CE 1954	Purchased/Sold	Arthur Nevins, as agent for W. Alton Jones, purchased Farm #2 from the Earl Brandon family.
CE 1948	Purchased/Sold	The Earl Brandon family bought Farm #2 from the Roy Sollenberger family.
CE 1953 - 1955	Built	Demolition of the Redding farmhouse began in 1953. The Eisenhower residence was constructed and the farm improved.
CE 1967	Established	General and Mrs. Eisenhower transferred ownership of Farm #1 to the United States Government. The farm is designated a NHS.
CE 1969	Established	Upon General Eisenhower's death in 1969, the NPS began assuming an active managerial role of Eisenhower Farm #1. Through a special use permit, Mrs. Eisenhower continued to live on the estate.
CE 1962	Purchased/Sold	Farms #2 and #3 are sold to the Gettysburg NMP.
CE 1966	Established	Farms #2 and #3 are administratively listed on the National Register as part of Gettysburg NMP.
CE 1969	Land Transfer	Farms #2 and #3 are transferred to the Eisenhower NHS.

Physical History:

1749-1800

The first owner of the Eisenhower tract was William Penn who received a land grant from the King called Manor of Maske. This grant incorporated approximately 15% of present day Adams County. The areas now occupied by Farms #1, #2, #3 and Clement Redding Farm are first believed to have been settled by the mid-eighteenth century with patents dating from 1749. Therefore these farms reflect the earliest colonial European settlement in Cumberland Township. Quintain Armstrong owned 352 acres, 120 perches and allowances which he named "Mount Airy." This tract of land encompassed the approximate area of Farms #1 and #2. It has been suggested that the name Mount Airy was given to the Farm because of its location on a ridgeline, which exposed it to sweeping breezes that the Eisenhowers would later experience. John Murphy owned 183 acres, 149 perches and allowances called "Fairview." This tract encompassed the area of Farm #3. Fairview may have been named so because of the sweeping view west over the Marsh Creek valley. Survey maps indicate Willoughby Run as the approximate western borders of these properties.

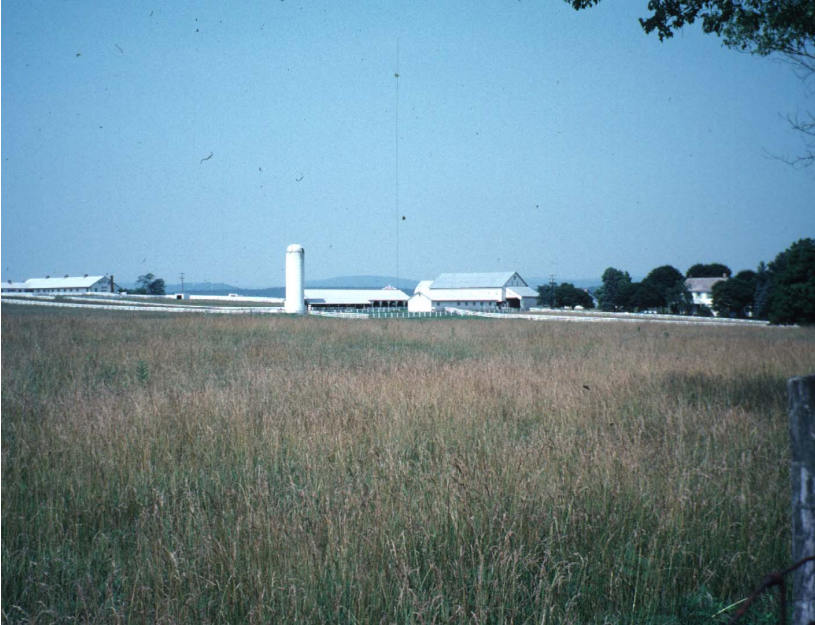
The original boundaries of all the farms, which have shrunk and swelled throughout the years, appear to closely follow those that exist today.



Ph #1: Aerial photo of site - c1955. Farm #1 is located in upper left-center of photo.



Aerial photo of Farms #1 and #2 - c1960.



Current view of Farm #2, Eisenhower NHS.

1800-1860

The properties, especially the area of Farms #1 and #2, encountered great expansion to the east, with the Armstrong family acquiring lands as far as Big Round Top. By 1825, however, due to financial difficulties of the owner, this expansion was reduced to its original grant boundaries. By 1841, Farms #1 and #2 had changed hands many times. Known changes to the farms during this time period include the construction on Farm #1 of two two-story log houses, two double log barns, and a log spring house. On Farm #2, a burgeoning tannery and large orchard were established, and a two-story stone house and a double log barn were constructed.

Farm #3 remained in the Murphy family until approximately 1817. At this time the family was forced to relinquish it through sale. Between 1817 and 1830, the property changed hands several times and finally was purchased by the Pitzer family. The Pitzers owned the property through the mid-19th century.

1860-1865

Just prior to the Civil War, Farm #1 was owned by the Biesecker family, Farm #2 was owned by W. Douglass, Farm # 3 by Samuel Pitzer, and the Clement Redding Farm by the Sandoe family. While these properties escaped the most intense fighting, all farms were subjected to artillery fire and losses of farm resources due to trampling and looting by the soldiers. The Confederate defensive line formed a continuous line along the woodlots and the eastern boundary of Farms #1, #2, and #3. The farms were used as campsites for several Confederate units and supply trains. Farm #3 served as the headquarters for General Longstreet during the Battle of Gettysburg. Farms #1 and #2 were generally used as tenant farms during this period through the late 19th century. Breastworks extended across the east and south perimeters of Farms #1 and #2. Maps completed by the Warren survey party just after the Civil War show evidence of the pre-19th century circulation system for all three farms that remains evident today.

1865-1899

The years after the Civil War were ones of recovery. Claims were filed from occupants of all the farms except the Clement Redding Farm and included loss of livestock, acres of crops, clothing, foodstuff, equipment, fencing, and damage to farmed land and gardens. Over the next twenty years Farm #1 would change hands four times ending in the purchase of the farm by John and Sarah Plank in 1886. The Planks immediately razed the old barn and constructed a new one, which exists on the site today. This new construction indicates a turning point from the post-Civil War era and depression of the 1870s to a time when this was a viable working farm.

1900-1950

In 1910, the Planks sold Farm #1 to the Hemler family who farmed the property until 1921 when it was sold to Allen Redding, the owner just prior to the Eisenhower family. During the years the Reddings owned the property, corn, wheat, oats, and rye were raised in fields of varying sizes. Surrounding the domestic cluster, the Reddings had a vegetable garden east of the house. The windmill that exists today outside the main house was erected during this era to pump water into the house from a nearby spring. Ash trees and black locust trees appear in photographs from the early 1950s, along with a mature catalpa hedge just north of the main house.

Farms #2 and #3: (Primary research is needed to provide information about this period which was outside the scope of this CLI.)

During this era, President Eisenhower was stationed at Camp Colt in Gettysburg and was first introduced to the Gettysburg area as a resident. In addition to this experience, the location of the farm, his interest in history, and friends George and Mary Allen led him back to the area almost thirty-five years later in search of a retirement home.

1951-1967

In 1951, with the memory of Gettysburg from his days at Camp Colt and at the beckoning of close friends, the General and Mrs. Eisenhower visited Adams County in search of a retirement home and farm. President Eisenhower's autobiography, *At Ease*, suggests that the family was enticed by the view of the South Mountains to the west and the mature ash trees shading the east side of the house. The Eisenhowers purchased what is now called Farm #1 from Allen Redding. Close friend and business associate, W. Alton Jones, eventually purchased the Brandon Farm (Farm #2) and the Bernard Redding Farm (Farm #3), the Pitzer School House lot and the Flaharty Tract, totaling 495 acres.

Although the farm was in full operation before the Eisenhowers purchased it and there is evidence that crop rotation was practiced on Farm #2, the land showed signs of exhaustion. One associate of Eisenhower noted that the fields were red stone and dirt with yields below average. This observation is especially significant. Eisenhower expressed a sincere love of the land and professed the goal of leaving the farm in better condition than when he found it. This goal had its physical manifestation in the farming techniques and improvements introduced during the Eisenhower era, some of which were unique to the area.

In the years the Eisenhowers and their friends and business associates owned the farms, the transformation of the typical unornamented working farm landscape of Adams County to a sophisticated professional farming operation occurred. Through the construction of many new landscape features and modern conservation farming techniques, a unique visual aesthetic not then typical of the area, but reflective of the values of the President, his family and his associates was introduced. This included a prize winning herd of purebred Angus cattle, the introduction of contour farming for corn and other grains, the construction of white board fences, paddocks, and painted farm structures. The domestic landscape included many ornamental plantings such as the spruce and crabapple entrance allee and many rose gardens. There was also a golf green and skeet and trap ranges. A residential cluster was added on the northwestern edge of the Farm #1 property when the Pitzer Schoolhouse was rehabilitated into a house for the Eisenhower's son John and his family.

An aerial photograph reveals the existence of the catalpa row in the 50s and 60s. It was reported that in 1965 a storm including gale-force winds may have damaged at least 11 of the trees along the row, and that a catalpa row opposite the one along the Back Lane was completely devastated and removed.

The entrance allee on Eisenhower Drive was introduced with the extensive construction and landscape renovations that occurred on Farm #1 (the Eisenhower Farm) in 1955-1956. Chief Walter A. West, landscape architect and groundskeeper at Camp David, was employed by Eisenhower to design and develop the landscape at the Eisenhower Farm. West had drawn sketches of a landscape idea he had for the farm. President Eisenhower was pleased with them and encouraged West to implement his plans (West I: Vol. 1). It is not known whether the entrance allee was a proposal by West, or if it was planned after the spruce and crabapple trees were to be donated to the farm.

In March 1955, Eisenhower Drive was regraded to improve the drainage and the overall condition of the road (West I: Vol. 1). In March-April of 1955, both sides of Eisenhower Drive were seeded with Kentucky Fescue #31, donated by Lee and Clyde Creech of Pineville, Kentucky (Box 3 Folder). The existing Hemlocks at the entrance of Eisenhower Drive were removed. Later in the year, plant material for the entrance allee was donated to President Eisenhower. In October 1955, forty-eight Norway spruce were given from the Republican committee in commemoration of the states they represent (Box 3 Folder). Bronze markers commemorating the states were developed for each tree. Each marker was a 4" brass plaque with the name of a state inscribed on it. They were randomly placed near the base of each tree shortly after planting (West: Vol. 1).

The members of President Eisenhower's Cabinet purchased 53 flowering quince trees for his birthday. The quince were to be planted along the drive with the Norway spruce. In a letter to the President, General Arthur A. Nevins reported the arrival of 53 flowering quince trees on October 16,

1955 (Box 3 Folder). However, the trees that were planted are pink-flowering crabapples. It is uncertain whether the crabapples were substituted for quinces at the nursery, if quinces were planted, died, and had been replaced with crabapple trees, or if the nursery had accidentally supplied them with crabapple trees instead of quince. It is assumed that a substitution took place, and 53 pink-flowering crabapple trees were planted in the spring of 1956.

Following a heart attack during his presidency, Eisenhower spent time at the farm to recover and walk along the drive. He would monitor his condition and progress each day by marking a line in the dirt road or walking to a different and more distant "state" each day.

The Professional Golfers Association (PGA) proposed installing a golf green at Gettysburg in April 1955. Construction of the putting green was completed in September 1955 and playable by late October 1955. These features were first used as the president was recovering after his heart attack in 1955 (GMP: p. 16).

The golf green has always been a unique element in the farm landscape and has inspired a variety of landscaping schemes throughout the years. Chief Walter A. West, Landscape Architect and caretaker of the grounds while the president was in office, would try various complimentary plantings to the green and tee areas and later arrived at a scheme that would integrate the green more subtly into the landscape.

In addition to the variety of other improvements instituted during 1955-56, the apple orchard at the end of Eisenhower Drive was installed under the direction of Chief West. In an interview, Chief West had reported that the species donated to the president and planted in 1955 were: 10-12 apple trees of three or four varieties, 4 Alberta peach, and an undetermined amount of cherry trees. Within the premises, dogwood, hemlock, and tuliptree were also planted in 1955 (West Vol. 1). In a letter dated the 18th of May, 1955, President Eisenhower thanked the Michigan Young Republicans and Michigan Fruit Growers for sending 4 plants: two apple, a cherry, and a peach to the farm. (Box 3 File) But it is unknown whether they were planted in the orchard, or where other specimens planted in the orchard might have originated. There is a base map of the original orchard planting yet to be located.

Between 1955 and 1967, the orchard did not thrive due to poor climatic condition. However, Chief West had indicated that President Eisenhower went for quality rather than quantity. The fruit was picked and sent to the White House and Col. John Eisenhower's family, with the rest kept on the farm. Chief West also indicated that President Eisenhower liked to show dignitaries, such as Churchill and Montgomery, his orchard. (West I: p. 14-15). The species that were most productive or less productive is not known at this time. Species that were removed from the orchard are unknown at this time as well.

The Adenauer Rose Garden was also established between 1955 and 1956. It is not known whether the rose garden was part of Chief West's initial plans for the farm or conceived after 200 roses were donated to the farm by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of Germany. Nonetheless, nearly 50 of the mono-hybrid roses were planted along the eastside of the bank barn. The other roses were planted amongst hybrids in other beds. It's uncertain if the Adenauer Rose Garden was left intact during Eisenhower's occupation of the farm. In the early 1960s a storage shed was erected east of the bank barn directly next to the current location of the rose garden. The new storage shed was landscaped with 50 boxwood and 50 floribunda roses.

The heliport became a permanent feature in the farm landscape by 1957. The heliport was mowed in the Timothy hayfield by Chief West on a weekly basis or when word came of President Eisenhower's arrival from Camp David. The configuration of the heliport was relatively consistent except for an occasional addition of another lane directing Secret Servicemen to their quarters. However, aerial photography suggests this area may not have been a formal feature in the landscape, and other photographs suggest a regimented moving pattern. The heliport was used between the end of Eisenhower's presidency and his death in 1969.

The 238-acre Eisenhower home and farm (Farm #1) was designated a national historic landmark on May 23, 1966.

1967-Present

On November 27, 1967, the Eisenhowers transferred Farm #1 to the United States Government when Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall designated it a national historic site. The property was to be administered by the National Park Service. On the death of General Eisenhower (in 1969), Mrs. Eisenhower was allowed to remain living on the farm until her death in 1979. In 1962, The W. Alton Jones Foundation donated Farms #2 and #3 to Gettysburg National Military Park with the stipulation that the Eisenhowers could use them as long as desired. Due to their being transferred to Gettysburg NMP, they were administratively listed on the National Register on October 15, 1966. On December 2, 1969 Farms #2 and #3 were transferred to the Eisenhower NHS.

Nearly a decade later, on November 10, 1978, the adjacent Clement Redding Farm and a 60-acre parcel were added to the Eisenhower NHS, with the property being transferred from the National Park Foundation to the NPS in 1979 with an agreement of life tenancy for Clement and Irene Redding. Upon Irene Redding's death in 1993, the NPS obtained full management of the farm.

The entire Eisenhower NHS was included in the boundary for the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District on March 19, 1975 when the approximately 11,000 acre land area associated with the battle was listed on the National Register.

In 1970, a Historic Resources Study was completed which included thorough existing conditions basemaps of all three farms. Reflecting conditions surveyed in 1967, the basemaps were completed in 1969. The management objective for Eisenhower NHS is preservation of significant features of the cultural landscape and natural resources to reflect the general character of the Eisenhower Farm at the time of its donation in 1967 and provide a setting to interpret the life and career of Dwight D. Eisenhower and the events of far-reaching importance that have occurred on the property. (SFM, March 1992). The Clement Redding Farm is managed to preserve the historic view from the Eisenhower property.

These base maps provided detailed documentation of the entrance allee and other site vegetation. Specimens of white pine and hemlock were planted within the allee and later removed. Five species of crabapple were removed and replaced with 4 new varieties. The new varieties have a slightly different flower color and bloom time than the original crabapple variety.

It can be noted through photography that the golf green and sand trap existed at the property in 1967. Little is known about the golf green since the administration of the NPS. Photographs show the golf green and sand trap existing in 1967. However, according to Bob Staley, the putting green went to seed after President Eisenhower died. The NPS re-established the putting green in spring 1980. More trees and shrubs are located in close proximity to it than existed during Eisenhower's occupancy of the farm.

While a detailed inventory of Catalpa Row is not known, some of the trees are believed to have been removed during this era due to disease or death. No replacement specimens have been planted.

The orchard has been treated differently with 'red delicious' varieties being planted to replace dead trees of other varieties. No 'red delicious' varieties were originally planted.

The Adenauer Rose Garden has been preserved and maintained since its transfer to the NPS. According to Bob Staley, horticulturalist for the park, the existing rose is the 'Eisenhower' cultivar, a hybrid tea with a stunning red color.

The use and permanence of the heliport during this era is not well documented. Since the NHL designation it is uncertain if the heliport was considered a feature and maintained as an essential component of the Eisenhower farm landscape. At some point, the Timothy hayfield was replanted with turf grass. Today, the heliport is maintained through the park's mowing regime to reflect Eisenhower's use of the helicopter and fascination with flying.

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Livestock	Livestock	Yes	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling- Other	Yes	No	Yes
Government	Government-Other	Government-Other	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Recreation/Culture-Other	Recreation/Culture-Other	Yes	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: With Permission

Public Access Narrative:

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

No

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

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 Eisenhower National Historic Site retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The overall landscape has remained in agriculture use, with dispersed farm clusters and open fields; however, there have been changes affecting integrity have occurred, including the loss of the barn at Farm #2, diminution of farm activities, and the maturity of vegetation. For earlier periods, including the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 and early subsistence agriculture of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

The park is currently dealing with many issues that may impact the site. These include pressures on the site to accommodate visitors, maturing vegetation, farming practices not reflective of the Eisenhower era, and removing original features without replacement in kind. The site is currently protected from uncontrolled visitor impact because it is accessed only by shuttle bus. This feature eliminates the need for additional visitor facilities such as parking lots and paved paths that could impact the integrity of the site.

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

Archeological sites include any features or locations that are important to understanding the historic landscape but no longer exist above ground. According to Jill Halchin, Park Archeologist, a comprehensive survey has not been done of the Eisenhower NHS. There are, however, some features that have been identified either on the historic base map from 1967 or through previous research. These features include the old Pitzer School Site and an Old Trace Road from the Eisenhower era.

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
Pitzer School Site	106844	Undetermined					No
Old Trace Road	106843	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



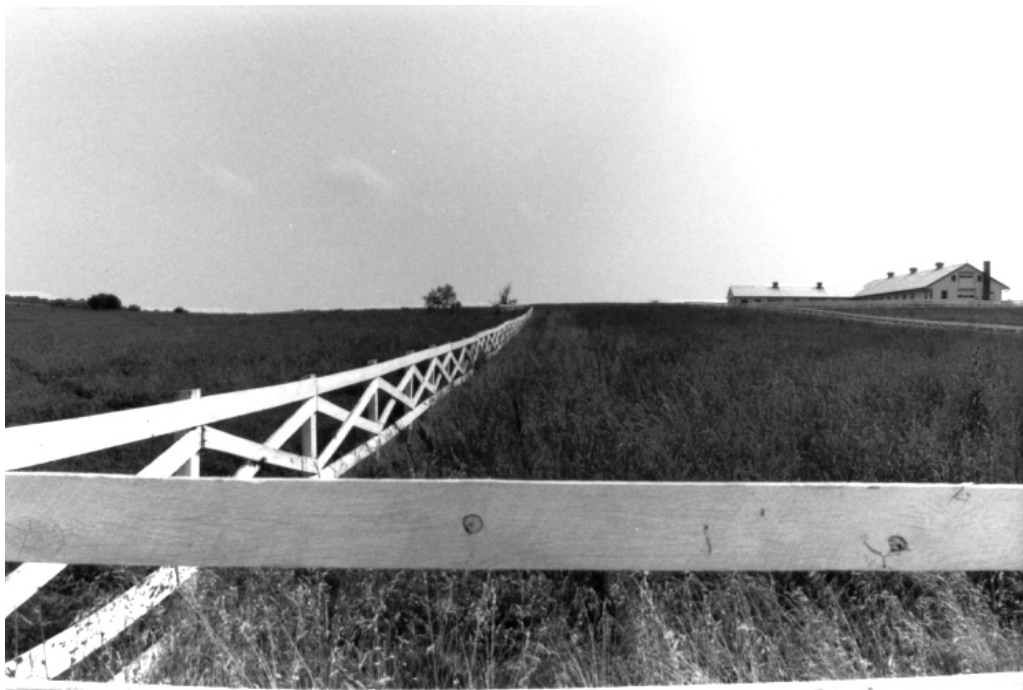
Barn and house clusters of Farm #3 and surrounding fields, 1993.



Aerial photograph of Farms #1 and #2 and the landscape setting, c1960.



View of Eisenhower home looking northeast.



View of Shown Barn at Farm #2 in the distance.



Paved entrance: Eisenhower Drive (1993)



Unpaved farmlane (1993)



Outdoor terrace east of the Eisenhower home, Farm #1.



Strip farming on Farm #1 in foreground, 1993.



President Eisenhower's skeet and trap range.



President Eisenhower's orchard.



The cast stone bench at Eisenhower Farmhouse.



The planter, bell, and lightpost on the terrace at the Eisenhower home.



View of powerlines at Farm #2.



A lightpost at Farm #3.



Aerial view of Eisenhower Farm, c. 1967.



Aerial view with newly planted Eisenhower Lane, c. 1955.



The Entrance Allee on Eisenhower Lane, 1993.



Hickory fencerow south of the skeet range.



Woodlots and fencerows to the east of Farm #2.



Pastures and trees near Farm #2.



Panoramic view toward the western ridges.

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Structures on the farms remain largely intact from the Eisenhower era and include those dating from the 18th century to those introduced during the Eisenhower era by the President and his associates. Styles and clustering arrangement therefore reflect basic 19th century patterns with a contemporary overlay. This is best reflected on Farms #1 and #2 where the Eisenhower influence appeared to be the greatest. The Eisenhowers changed the simple farmhouse that existed on the site upon their arrival to suit their tastes and needs but left such elements as the windmill and the barn while adapting the bake oven and garage to contemporary uses. Farm #2 also encountered tremendous modification. Although the domestic cluster appears to have remained intact, the farm cluster was completely modified to accommodate the cattle operation. An elaborate system of paddocks and barns was constructed during the 1950s to accommodate this need and was located farther south up the hill from the 19th century bank barn. The interior of this operation includes a U-shaped loafing area framed by a silo, a loafing barn, and a maternity barn. The 19th century bank barn, which formed the crux of the U-shaped loafing area, burned in November 1993 and is in stabilized ruin.

Several elements introduced to the site during the Eisenhower tenure reflect both his presidential status and personal interests and needs. These include several guardhouses, a barbecue and tea house, and a skeet and trap range to the east of the farmhouse. Most of these are clustered around the farmhouse of Farm #1 and are still existing.

Summary of Findings:

Overall, structures appear to retain integrity to the Eisenhower era, with exception of the 19th century bank barn which burned in 1993.

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
Farm #3, Farmhouse (B. Redding farmhouse)	99944	Contributing	23568		Location	53029	Yes
Farm #1, Bank Barn	106847	Contributing	23528				No
Farm #2, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Silo, Oil/Gas Shed	99805	Contributing	23561		Location	52966	Yes
Farm #3, Bank Barn, Silo, and Barn Feeder	99943	Contributing	23567		Location	53035	Yes
Farm #2, Farmhouse (Brandon Farmhouse)	99931	Contributing	23562		Location	52957	Yes
Farm #2, Breeding and Equipment Shed	99927	Contributing	23552		Location	52960	Yes
Farm #1, Creep Feeder	98842	Contributing	23538				No
Farm #2, East Bull Shed	99929	Contributing	23550		Location	52968	Yes
Farm #1, Eisenhower Farm House	98845	Contributing	23527		Location	52815	Yes
Farm #1, Retaining Wall	98860	Contributing	23629, 23543				No
Farm #1, Equipment Shed	98847	Contributing	23539		Location	90625	Yes
Farm #2, Loafing Barn	99934	Contributing	23558		Location	52963	Yes
Farm #3, Garage	99945	Contributing	07849		Location	53038	Yes
Farm #3, Loafing Barn	99946	Contributing	23566		Location	53034	Yes

Eisenhower NHS Landscape
Eisenhower National Historic Site

Farm #1, Game Bird House/Coop	98848	Contributing	23531		Location	90628	Yes
Farm #2, Garage	99933	Contributing	23553		Location	52961	Yes
Farm #1, Orlyt Greenhouse	98856	Contributing	23535, 36		Location	52829	Yes
Farm #1, "Nevins Lane" Guard Hut	106845	Contributing	023546		Location	234925	Yes
Farm #1, Guest House	98850	Contributing	23529		Location	52821	Yes
Farm #1, Horse Shelter	98852	Contributing	23544		Location	81661	Yes
Farm #2, Maternity Barn	99935	Contributing	23557		Location	52965	Yes
Farm #1, Playhouse/"Dollhouse"	98857	Contributing	23533		Location	52825	Yes
Farm #1, Quonset Hut	98858	Contributing	23532		Location	52822	Yes
Farm #2, Semen House	99936	Contributing	23551		Location	52958	Yes
Farm #2, Show Barn	99937	Contributing	23556		Location	52962	Yes
Farm #2, Silo and Self-feeder	99939	Contributing	023560		Location	234921	Yes
Farm #1, High and Low Trap, Skeet Range, Posts 1-8	98851	Contributing	023541		Location	52833	Yes
Farm #3, Smokehouse	99947	Contributing	23569		Location	53037	Yes
Farm #1, Tea House and Barbecue	98863	Contributing	23534		Location	52827	Yes
Farm #2, West Bull Shed	99940	Contributing	23570		Location	52967	Yes
Farm #2, Woodhouse (shed)	99942	Contributing	23554				No
Farm #1, Eisenhower Storage	98846	Contributing	023543		Location	52834	Yes
Farm #1, Main Guard Hut	98853	Contributing	023549				No
Farm #1, Guard Station Concrete Pad	98849	Contributing	023585				No
Farm #1, Small Greenhouse	98862	Contributing	023536		Location	52831	Yes
Farm #1, Natural Gas Meter and Box	98854	Contributing	023537		Location	56051	Yes
Farm #1, Control Tower	98841	Contributing	023540		Location	52832	Yes
Farm #1, Back Lane Guard Hut	106846	Contributing	023547		Location	234922	Yes
Farm #2, Wire Corn Crib	99941	Contributing	023555				No
Farm #3, Wire Corn Crib	99948	Contributing	023563				No
Farm #1, Redding Windmill	98859	Contributing	023575				No
Farm #1, Eisenhower Drive Retaining Wall	98844	Contributing	023605				No
Farm #1, Barn Concrete Retaining Wall	106848	Contributing	023627				No

Farm #1, Concrete Weir	106849	Contributing	023639				No
Farm #2, Back Lane Culvert	98864	Contributing	081383				No
Farm #2, Show Barn Culvert System	99938	Contributing	081384				No
Farm #1, Skeet Range Lane Culverts	98861	Contributing	081386				No
Farms #1 and #2 Historic Trace Culvert	99949	Contributing	081387				No
Farm #2, Farm Lane Culvert	99930	Contributing	081389				No
Farm #2, Bank Barn Complex Field Culvert System	98865	Contributing	081393				No
Farm #2, Cistern	99928	Contributing	081394				No
Farm #2, Field Culvert	99932	Contributing	081401				No
Farm #1, Eisenhower Drive Culverts	98843	Contributing	081374				No
Farm #1, Nevins Lane Culverts	98855	Contributing	081375				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 Eisenhower NHS, there is a vehicular network associated with the farm complex and a pedestrian system associated with each farmhouse. There are also features associated with these circulation systems.

Vehicular Circulation:

The general circulation system of the Eisenhower era followed a system in place when the farms were purchased originally. This circulation system begins to appear on maps as early as the 1868 Warren survey. Improvements were made during the Eisenhower era to some roads, especially those on Farm #1. These included road widening, surfacing, and the addition of drainage features. A road connecting Farm #1 and Farm #2 on the southwest side of the house was removed by the Eisenhowers and Nevins Lane was constructed to provide access between the farms. Also a road on Farm #2 was added from bank barn west and then north through the fields. This road was extended to access the show barn when it was constructed. Mamie was known to prefer light colored pavement and according to Walter A. West, paved roads were surfaced with white chip and seal. Roads through Farms #2 and #3 were left gravel.

Today the circulation alignment remains in place from the Eisenhower era. The paved roads on the farms, such as Nevins Lane and the roads throughout Farm #1, have been resurfaced with dark surfacing. Lanes leading to Farm #2 and Farm #3 remain gravel. An employee parking lot and road extension was added at the end of the gravel farm lane leading from Red Rock Road to Farm #2. Field lanes remain visible today in the pasture of Farm #1 and Farm #3. These lanes, which are unpaved, provided routes for farm equipment to access the fields. Although some changes have occurred to the vehicular circulation system, overall it remains largely intact from the Eisenhower era.

Pedestrian Circulation:

Eisenhower Farmhouse:

Pedestrian circulation around the farmhouse of Farm #1 appears to have changed significantly since the Eisenhower era. A pedestrian circulation network associated with the terrace gives access within the immediate area of the farmhouse. According to the historical basemap of 1967, pedestrian paths provided access south to the barbecue terrace, to the storage building, and access to the front doors of the house. Some historic photos show flagstone paving leading from the terrace to the barbecue, but by 1969 it was changed to brick laid in sand. Since then, however, new paths have been laid in the area and some historic paths in the garden area have been resurfaced with new and different materials.

Farmhouse #2:

A concrete path with a stone step leads directly from the entry drive to the front door. This path predates the Eisenhower era. The concrete path that leads from this path south up to the barn complex appears in an historic photo from 1962.

Farmhouse #3:

A concrete path with three steps leads from the main entrance drive directly to the front porch of the house. This appears to be a path surviving from the Eisenhower era and is similar to the one at Farmhouse #2. It likely predates the Eisenhower's use of the farm.

Associated Circulation Features:

Features associated with the circulation system include culverts, cattleguards, and swales. Grass swales line Eisenhower Drive, Nevins Lane and Farm #2 Lane and appear to be from the Eisenhower era. Cattle guards remain on the same locations as they were during the Eisenhower era, except for the one at Nevins Lane and the skeet range Lane, but some have been changed from metal to concrete. Culverts exist on the major roadways at low points to allow drainage.

Summary of Findings:

With only a few apparent changes, vehicular circulation remains intact from the Eisenhower period. Although surface materials may have changed, some small additions have occurred, and some related circulation features, such as some cattle guards, have been altered, the system still conveys its historic function. Pedestrian circulation remains intact at Farms #2 and #3. At Farm #1 additions of new paths and changes in surface materials, especially on the garden side, has substantially compromised pedestrian circulation.

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
Farm #2, Farm Lane	100736	Contributing	23595		Location	90704	Yes
Farm #1, Brick Path (from terrace to teahouse)	99953	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Brick Path (along east rose garden, rear terrace)	99952	Noncontributing					No
Farm #2, Lane Cattle Guard	100738	Contributing	23600				No
Farm #2, Concrete Path (to house)	100735	Contributing					No
Concrete cattle guards	99950	Noncontributing					No
Farm #1, Eisenhower Drive (Front Lane)	99955	Contributing	023592		Location	52839	Yes
Farm #2, Back Lane	100733	Contributing	023595		Location	90704	Yes
Farm #3, Farm Lane	100740	Contributing	023596		Location	53044	Yes
Farm #1, Field Lane (from farm to Red Rock Road)	99956	Contributing	81379				No
Farm #1, Flagstone Patio, Walks and Steps	99957	Contributing	023629				No
Farm #1, Green macadam paths	99958	Noncontributing					No
Farm #1, Nevins Lane	100506	Contributing	23638		Location	90706	Yes
Farm #1, Skeet Range Lane	100732	Contributing	23641		Location	90720	Yes
Farm #2, Staff parking lot	100739	Noncontributing					No
Grass swales along Eisenhower Drive, Nevins Lane and Farm #2 Lane	100742	Contributing					No
Farms #1 and #2, path connecting Farm #1 and #2	100741	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Concrete walk towards barn	99954	Contributing					No
Farm #2, Barnyard and Barn Paddock Paving	100734	Contributing	081396				No
Farm #1 and #2, Historic Trace	99951	Contributing	023578				No
Farm #2, Historic Trace	100737	Contributing	023661				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 Eisenhower NHS, land use is perhaps the most significant landscape characteristic. Not only does it portray the primary historical function of agriculture in place since the eighteenth century, but it also illustrates most effectively the values, personal tastes, and activities of Dwight D. Eisenhower during the years he owned the farm. Land use at Eisenhower NHS falls into three main categories: agriculture, leisure and recreation, and utilitarian.

Agriculture

Farming has been the primary use of this land since the settlement period. During the primary historic period, President Eisenhower and his associates continued basic land use patterns by farming the land and utilizing the same fields and pastures that were used historically. Eisenhower, who was known to have a great sensitivity to land conservation, introduced contour farming to the property using a plan developed by the Soil Conservation Service. This practice had a great visual impact on the landscape. Farms #1 and #2 saw the greatest development related to the agricultural operation. The 19th century bank barn complex on Farm #2 was significantly altered and extended with additional paddocks, a silo, and barns, including one to accommodate the prize winning cattle herd. While a few feeding stations were added to the paddock area, Farm #3 largely remained a simple Pennsylvania farmstead. Although it was used only as support operations during the Eisenhower era, it derived the greatest benefit from Eisenhower's soil conservation practices.

Today, agricultural land use at Eisenhower is perpetuated through the agricultural leasing program. Farmers grow crops and raise cattle, making use of the barn facilities on Farms #2 and #3 and the fields of all three farms. Elements that remain in the landscape, such as feeders, fencing, and water troughs and fountains enhance an understanding of agricultural land use. The fields and pastures are important contributing elements of the cultural landscape. It is difficult, however, without interpretation to fully comprehend the extent and sophistication of the agricultural process at Eisenhower NHS during the primary period of significance.

Domestic: Family Use

The Eisenhowers purchased a typical domestic farm landscape that can still be seen at Farms #2 and #3 and embellished it with gardens, paths, a terrace, a barbecue, seating and numerous ornamental plantings. This arrangement was used not only for personal enjoyment but also for entertaining the many political figures that visited the Eisenhowers during this period. Fishing took place in a pond that was located on what was known as the "nine acre pasture" north of Farm #2. Most outdoor entertaining took place east of the house and in the Tea House/Barbecue area.

Today, in addition to the gardens and barbecue, there are several landscape elements that portray the domestic land use of this first family. The skeet range, located to the east of the house, was used by the president to entertain friends and dignitaries. The golf green, located east of the house, was used each day by the president and on special occasions for entertaining. This kind of recreational land use is evident on Farm #1. The horse paddock also represents recreational use of the property by the president.

Domestic: Utilitarian

During the historic period, the septic field, vegetable gardens, power lines, and the shale (gravel) yard adjacent to the barn are all examples of the utilitarian land use at Eisenhower NHS. Today the vegetable gardens, power lines, and septic field are evident in the landscape but the shale yard was paved with asphalt by Secret Service in the 1970s. Since then, it has been transformed into a seating area for visitors to the historic site. In addition, a gravel employee parking lot has been added southwest of Farmhouse #2. Farmhouse #2 was converted to park offices in January 1995.

Summary of Findings:

Historic land use is still visible through physical and interpretive means. Although some things have changed to accommodate the site as a national historic site, land use qualities remain apparent in the landscape.

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Small scale elements include objects such as a footbridge, a road sign, a bench or an urn. At Eisenhower NHS, small scale elements are found in both the domestic landscape and the farm landscape and provide information about the public and private face of the Eisenhower family.

The Farm Landscape:

The existing farm landscape at Eisenhower NHS retains many small scale features of the Eisenhower era that illustrate the needs generated from raising a herd of cattle and growing crops. Some of these features appear to predate the Eisenhower era but continued to function during the Eisenhower era. These include water faucets, troughs, gas pumps, and utility lines and poles.

The Domestic Landscape:

There are small scale features at Eisenhower NHS that survive from the Eisenhower era and some elements that were recorded on the 1967 historical base map that are no longer present. Many of the surviving elements are located in the garden around the farmhouse of Farm #1 and were gifts to the Eisenhower family from supporters and friends. One such item, a horse hitch, was brought from Mrs. Eisenhower's home in Denver. Other small scale elements, such as security lighting and electric eye sensors, are functional. Overall the small scale elements close to the Eisenhower farmhouse illustrate a family at leisure. Elements that are no longer present around the Eisenhower farmhouse include birdhouses placed in trees around the house by David Eisenhower, and birdfeeders placed in the wooded corridors of the property by Dwight Eisenhower to attract quail. Small scale elements around the farmhouses of Farms #2 and #3 include cisterns, wells, light posts and other features that illustrate daily domestic needs.

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
Farm #1, Barn Faucet	100748	Contributing	23611				No
Farm #1, Benches and Patio Furniture	100752	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Birdbaths (rear terrace and north lawn)	100754	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Camera and Light Pole	100758	Contributing	23637				No
Farm #1, Cast Iron Horse Hitch	100759	Contributing	23582				No
Farm #2, Cattle Chutes	93710	Contributing	81392				No
Farm #1, Clothes/Laundry Pole Foundation	100761	Contributing	023610				No
Farm #2, Concrete Trough	93897	Contributing	81385				No
Farm #1, Electric Eye Sensor (beside Eisenhower Drive)	100765	Contributing	81381				No
Farm #1, Well and Cover	93704	Contributing	023588				No
Farm #2, Brandon House Well and Cover	93709	Contributing	23643				No

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Farm #1, Fire Hydrant	99056	Contributing	23603				No
Farm #2, Cities Service Gas Pump	93711	Contributing	023602				No
Farm #1, Cities Service Gas Pumps and Island	100760	Contributing	23580				No
Farm #1, Gateposts and Gate Opener	93681	Contributing	023607				No
Farm #1, Metal Farm Gates (Nevins Lane, northeast pasture and "nine acre pasture")	93687	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Heliport	93683	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Incinerator	93685	Contributing	23584				No
Farm #2, Ritchie (livestock) Fountains	93907	Contributing	23615, 23, 25				No
Farm #3, Loafing Barn Faucet (livestock)	93915	Contributing	23652				No
Farm #1, Ritchie Water Fountain (livestock fountains in northeast pasture)	93698	Contributing	023583				No
Farm #1, Martin Bird House	93686	Contributing	23548				No
Farm #1, NHL Marker	93690	Contributing	23573				No
Farm #1, Patio Post Lights	93691	Contributing	023634				No
Farm #1, Powerlines and Poles	93693	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Perimeter Security Lights	93692	Contributing	23649				No
Farm #1, Septic Field	93699	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Sundial	93701	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Wooden Planters (rear terrace)	93705	Contributing					No
Farm #3, Water Meter Pit and Cover	93921	Contributing	23658				No
Farm #3, Pump and Well Cover	93917	Contributing	023646				No
Farm #2, Well and Submersible Pump	93910	Contributing	23626				No
Farm #1, Historic Well and Pump	93684	Contributing	023589				No
Farm #1, Benches (wrought iron with wood slats)	100751	Noncontributing					No
Farm #1, Bird houses in western windbreak	100753	Noncontributing					No

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Farm #1, Copper and Glass with Eagle Finial Lanterns	100762	Contributing					No
Farm #1, "Eisenhower Farm" Sign (entry gate)	100746	Contributing					No
Farm #1, "Private Road" Sign (entry gate)	100747	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Tree Plaques	93703	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Basketball Hoop	100750	Undetermined					No
Farm #1, Birdfeeder with "Mamie" Inscription	100755	Noncontributing					No
Farm #1, Flagpole	99057	Contributing	023572				No
Farm #1, Garden Plaque (rear terrace)	93680	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Golf Flags	93682	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Putting Green	93694	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Brass and Glass Lanterns (rear terrace)	100757	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Railroad Bell "Frisco"	93695	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Railroad Bell "Wabash"	93696	Contributing					No
Farm #1 Interpretive Tour Signs	100745	Noncontributing					No
Farm #1, Dog Pens (Quonset Hut)	100763	Contributing					No
Farm #1 Compost Frame	100743	Contributing					No
Farm #2, Fire Hydrants (four located along farm lane between house and show barn)	93900	Noncontributing					No
Farm #2, Sewer System (north of Farm #2 house)	93908	Noncontributing					No
Farm #2, NPS Signs (entry drive)	93905	Noncontributing					No
Farm #2, NPS Interpretive Signs	93904	Noncontributing					No
Farm #3, South Feeder	93920	Contributing	023564, 65				No
Farm #3, Fire Hydrant (northwest of house)	93913	Contributing					No
Farm #3, Lamp Post	93914	Undetermined					No
Farm #3, Septic Tank	93919	Noncontributing					No
Farm #1, Traphouse and Firing Line	93702	Contributing	023545		Location	52836	Yes
Farm #3, North Feeder	93916	Contributing	023565		Location	63785	Yes
Farm #1, Flaharty Pump	91866	Contributing	023597				No

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Farm #1 Guest House Water Meter Pit	100744	Contributing	023604				No
Farm #1, Nevins Lane North Faucet	93688	Contributing	023612				No
Farm #1, Nevins Lane South Faucet	93689	Undetermined	023613				No
Farm #1, Red Rock Road Well	93697	Contributing	023614				No
Farm #2, Nelson Water Bowls	93903	Contributing	023618				No
Farm #2, Maternity Barn Ritchie Fountain	93902	Contributing	023623				No
Farm #2, Silo and Self-Feeder Ritchie Fountain	93909	Undetermined	023624				No
Farm #2, Loafing Barn Ritchie Fountain	93901	Undetermined	023625				No
Farm #1, Septic Field Cleanouts	93700	Contributing	023636				No
Farm #2, Brandon Apartment Well and Cover	93708	Contributing	023644				No
Farm #1, Eisenhower Drive Drain	100764	Contributing	023651				No
Farm #3, Ritchie Fountains	93918	Contributing	023653				No
Farm #1, Flaharty Well Ruins	93679	Contributing	081376				No
Farm #1, Yard Fence	93706	Contributing	081376				No
Farm #1, Field Fence	100766	Contributing	081377				No
Farm #1, Boundary Fence	100756	Contributing	081378				No
Farm #1, Barn Gravel Area	100749	Contributing	081380				No
Farm #2, Electric Eye Sensor	93898	Contributing	081397				No
Farm #2, Boundary Fence	93707	Undetermined	081398				No
Farm #2, Paddock Fence	93906	Contributing	081399				No
Farm #2, Field Fence	93899	Contributing	081400		Location	52970	Yes
Farm #3, Boundary Fence	93911	Contributing	081402				No
Farm #3, Yard Fence	93922	Contributing	081403				No
Farm #3, Field Fence	93912	Contributing	081404		Location	53043	Yes

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 Eisenhower NHS these broad landscape characteristics 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 cisterns, shade trees, and gardens adjacent to a barn complex with paddocks, watering and feeding troughs, and fencing.

The site is characterized by gently rolling land. In general the land slopes from east to west being framed on the east by the higher ground of Seminary Ridge and to the west by the low lying drainage of Marsh Creek. Locally, there is topographic variation within each of the farmsteads. Historically, topography and natural features appear to have guided placement of major roads and location of farm boundaries and buildings. Red Rock Road and Millerstown Road both divide the farms at low points; Farms #1, #2, and Clement Redding Farm are divided by low lying drainage and Farm #3 is bounded by Willoughby's Run (the legal boundary today is just to the west of Black Horse Tavern Road) to the west and the farm complexes are located on higher knolls and ridges, with the fields and pastures occupying the sloping lands. 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. As suggested in the history summary, the area around Marsh Creek was the first settled in the area. A simple analysis of the landscape character east of Seminary Ridge provides the obvious clues. The high rocky base close to the surface characteristic of Little Round Top, Devils Den and many farm fields in that direction reveal the difficulties of farming such an area. To the west of Seminary Ridge, the rolling land is much less rocky and the bottomland adjacent to Marsh Creek provides a richer farming soil.

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 later emerge as roads. Maps as early as the Warren survey of 1868 show clustering of farms and domestic structures, open fields, and the locations of major public roads at low points. During the Eisenhower era, these general landscape characteristics provided the basis for improvements made on the farms. Most fields in production continued to be farmed, the circulation system continued to be used, and new building construction remained on the ridges.

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 Eisenhower era. These characteristics continue to be read clearly in the landscape at Eisenhower NHS.

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. At Eisenhower NHS, vegetation reveals patterns from the Pre-Eisenhower and Eisenhower eras. Vegetation can be grouped into three categories at Eisenhower NHS: natural vegetation, functional vegetation, and ornamental vegetation. Vegetation patterns largely represent those in existence during the Eisenhower era and range from naturally vegetated

corridors, woodlots, and fencerows to ornamental plantings and orchards. In general, the natural and functional vegetation occurs in the farm landscape and the ornamental vegetation is clustered around the farmhouses, but there are exceptions, such as the entrance allee to Farm #1, and the catalpa row along the back lane.

Natural Vegetation:

Natural vegetation of Eisenhower NHS consists of wooded corridors along streams and intermittent drainages. Some of the drainages appear, from 1946 aerial photographs to have been wooded prior to the Eisenhower's occupation. The most prominent one occurs along a branch of Willoughby's Run and extends east/west from Red Rock Road to Bisecker Woods. Part of this vegetated corridor is the boundary between Farms #1 and #2. According to Walter A. West, long time groundsman of the Eisenhowers, the President valued the wooded corridors as habitat for wildlife, especially quail. The President was known to site birdhouses made especially for breeding quail in the wooded corridors. The President also introduced crown vetch as an understory in the wooded corridors again to promote wildlife habitat. The vegetated drainage corridors of the Eisenhower era remain vegetated today. Some of the corridors, however, are growing denser and wider than they did historically. This is especially evident in the vegetated corridor east of Farmhouse #1 along Nevins Lane and also between Farm #1 and Farm #2. No evidence of crown vetch or the bird feeders was apparent at the last site visit. Currently, the stream corridors are a mix of wetland species including red maple, green ash, box elder, and sycamore. There are catalpas evident along the stream south of the house, possibly remnants from an earlier fencerow.

Functional Vegetation:

Functional vegetation at Eisenhower NHS includes the fencerows, crops, pastures, vegetable gardens and the orchard. Currently three prominent fencerows exist on the site. Although it is unclear exactly why these fencerows exist, they appear to have been intentionally planted with regular spacing and similar species. Each predates the Eisenhower era. The catalpa fencerow along the rear entrance to Farm #2, begins to show up on War Department maps from the early 20th century. The catalpa row along the Back Lane is an important contributing feature of the landscape at Eisenhower NHS. The loss of trees along this row is threatening the integrity of the whole feature. The remaining trees should be evaluated by a trained arborist. The feature should also be addressed in long-term planning efforts. There is evidence that some vegetated fencerows that date from earlier this century through the Eisenhower period have since been removed and not replaced. These include fencerows on Farm #1 defining the Flaherty property and on Farm #2 defining the Carlana Motel boundary. These are indicated on the 1967 historical basemap but do not exist today. Also indicated on the 1967 historical basemap is a row of trees along a field line on Farm #2 that apparently blew down after being girdled by the cattle just before this map was completed.

Crops during the Eisenhower era include corn, hay, barley, milo, which were planted in contours. Owing to the overpopulation of white-tailed deer, farmers who lease the property today appear to practice some contour farming, but do not employ the full palette of crops used during the Eisenhower era. Contour farming is practiced, and according to the park, remains faithful to the contours of the Eisenhower era.

The vegetable gardens occur at Eisenhower farm close to the farmhouse and were a prominent feature of the domestic landscape. According to Walter A. West, Dwight D. Eisenhower was especially interested in the vegetable gardens, taking good notes of what grew in them. Vegetable gardens were noted on the 1967 existing conditions plans on both Farms #2 and Farms #3 but neither are visible today. The gardens at Farm #1 exist and are maintained by the NPS.

Screens:

The history section of this CLI made reference to an early name for the Eisenhower Farm property of Mt Airy. The Eisenhowers apparently experienced the winds themselves. During their occupation, a dense screen of pines was planted along the western edge of the driveway to screen winds. The privet underplanting was added later to provide additional wind screen. The privet apparently already existed on the farm and was transplanted from an area near the chicken coop at Mamie's request. This screen exists today. Other screens planted during the Eisenhower era

include the evergreen screen between the house and barn, and another evergreen screen at the head of the Back Lane to screen the house from the eyes of the Carlana Motel.

Ornamental Plantings:

Farmhouse #1:

Ornamental plantings embellish Farm #1, setting it apart from the typical domestic farm landscape illustrated around the farmhouses of Farms #2 and #3. Based on the 1969 vegetation survey and the 1967 historical basemaps, much of the vegetation that exists on site today remains from the Eisenhower era. Of particular note is the entrance allee to Farm #1 which is an alternating planting of pink crabapples and Norway spruce.

The Entrance Allee along Eisenhower Drive is a prominent cultural feature of Farm #1. It creates a formal procession along the drive that all park visitors experience. Although the extant allee does not replicate exactly the original allee planting in 1955 and 1956, the mature tree row at the site today is a significant feature of the landscape that had been developed in honor of President Eisenhower.

The spruce trees were a gift from the Republican committee of each state and territory. There is some conflicting evidence on the origin of the crabapples. Walter A. West noted that Mamie probably instructed the planting of pink flowering crabapples placed in between the spruce, because she loved this kind of tree. There was some evidence suggesting that the flowering trees were quince trees. A horticulturist from Penn State recently identified the trees as pink flowering crabapples.

Many plantings around the Eisenhower Farmhouse were gifts to the family from friends and supporters. A review of the park records indicates that this was the primary way that the Eisenhowers received plants and their gardens are made up largely from these donations. The donations ranged from roses to shade trees to bulbs. Walter A. West noted that Mamie would usually suggest where they should be planted.

Mamie also loved roses and several rose gardens currently existed and are maintained in the landscape. Some rose gardens noted on the 1967 historical basemap appear to have vanished. According to Walter West, there were three important rose gardens: the Adenauer Rose Garden by the bank barn, which contained the Eisenhower rose; the rose garden east of the house; and the rose garden south of the house. The rose gardens west of the shale yard by the barn appear to have been removed and placed along the northern edge of the yard.

Several ornamental plantings are known to predate the Eisenhower era. These include the three ashes on the east terrace, and two black locusts at the main house entrance. With the exception of one surviving ash, all trees have been replaced.

Farmhouses #2 and #3

Plantings around the farmhouses of Farms #2 and #3 appear to represent typical plantings of farmhouses in the area with canopy trees shading the house and ornamental shrubs adorning the domestic area. Typical species include Norway maple, spruce, and apple. Shrubs include lilac and mock orange. It is difficult to confirm that all the trees and shrubs surrounding the farmhouses today existed during the Eisenhower era, although many are quite large and probably date to at least that era.

Summary of Findings:

Some areas, like the drainage-ways are becoming overgrown and there have been some tree replacements of ornamental plantings with substitute species. Overall, however, the vegetation at Eisenhower NHS retains integrity and conveys the historic character and appearance to the Eisenhower era.

Landscape Features:

Eisenhower NHS Landscape
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Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Farm #1, Adenauer Rose Garden	93925	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Ash Trees on rear terrace	93926	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Barn/House screen	93927	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Black Locusts in driveway turn around	93928	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Boxwood Hedge	93929	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Catalpa Row	93930	Contributing					No
Farm #1, East Rose Garden	93931	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Entrance Allee	93932	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Ornamental Entrance Planting	97974	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Evergreen Trees	93933	Contributing					No
Farm #1, North Rose Garden by shale yard	97971	Noncontributing					No
Farm #1, Orchard	97972	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Ornamental and Shade Trees	97973	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Functional Windbreak, trees west of house	97970	Contributing					No
Farm #2, Screen between Farm #2 and Carlana Motel	97983	Noncontributing					No
Farm #2, Shade Trees	97984	Contributing					No
Farm #3, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubs	97985	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Foundation Shrubs	97244	Contributing					No
Farm #2, Ornamental Shrubs and Plantings Around Home	97982	Contributing					No
Farm #1, South Rose Garden	97977	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Vegetated Corridors	97979	Contributing					No
Farm #2, Catalpa Row in east pasture	97981	Noncontributing					No
Farm #2, Catalpa Row along drive	97980	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Putting Green	97976	Contributing					No

Farm #1, Vegetable Garden	97978	Contributing					No
Farm #1 and #2, Pasture	93923	Contributing					No
Farm #1, #2, and #3, Contour Cropland	93924	Contributing					No
Farm #1, Ornamental Perennials in Barn/House screen	97975	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.

Description:

Since the earliest history of the property, views are suggested as important. The first patent holder of Farm #1 named the farm Mount Airy, implying an elevated position in the landscape; the earliest owner of Farm #2 named it "Fairview," suggesting that a beautiful view was afforded from the site. President Eisenhower wrote in his autobiography, *At Ease*, that the family was drawn to the farm because of the spectacular views west from the house to the mountains.

Today, many of these views survive and are relatively intact. In addition, there are views from various points within the farms that are important. The extant views include: a view through the catalpa fencerow on the Back Lane to Farm #2, a view from the Back Lane to Farm #1, a view from the ridge of Farm #2 to the Clement Redding Farm and Toot Farm, a view from Farm #3 to Farm #1, a view from Farm #1 to Farm #3, a view from West Confederate Avenue to Farms #1 & #3. The long view currently seen from the head of the Back Lane is recent. A vegetated fenceline between the Carlana Motel property and the Eisenhower property was removed by the NPS in 1980.

The view from the porch of the Eisenhower Home toward Seminary/Warfield Ridge and towards Farm #2 is now obstructed by trees that have grown up along the stream bed. During the historic period these wooded areas south and east of the house were much more open.

Summary of Findings:

The views described above remain intact today, providing insight into a quality that drew the Eisenhowers and previous owners to this particular property. Currently the internal views are preserved because of the dedicated use of the land for agriculture and because of maintenance along fencing by NPS. This keeps the land open and free of encroaching vegetation that may block the view. The distant views remain intact today, but are more vulnerable to threats of development that could negatively impact the scene. For example, ski slopes that did not exist in 1962 can now be seen from the farms. Closer views and the western approach to the site have been impacted by new development on the northwest corner of Red Rock Road.

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 from Farm #2 west to Clement Redding Farm	97990	Contributing					No
View from Farm #1 to east pastures	97988	Contributing					No
View from Farm #1 front gate north to Farm #3	97986	Contributing					No
Views to Farms #1 and #3 from Farm #2 and Western Confederate Avenue	97992	Contributing					No
View from Farm #1 to western ridges	97989	Contributing					No
View from Farm #3 to Farms #1 and #2	97991	Contributing					No
View from Farm #1 south to Farm #2	97987	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: 09/17/2021

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 overall 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: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Historic structures from the Eisenhower era, such as the Barn

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Age/Maturity

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The cultural landscape at Eisenhower NHS is largely comprised of plantings that were established in the 1950s, such as the entrance allee on Eisenhower Drive and the orchard at Farm #1. These, and other like features, are suffering with age and demand that measures be taken for their preservation. The same situation is true of various buildings and structures located on the property.

Date Identified: 08/04/2025

Type of Impact: Removal/Replacement

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The removal and replacement of various plantings within the cultural landscape threaten the integrity of the landscape scheme imposed during President Eisenhower's occupancy.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Preservation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Other Document

Document Date: 1992-04-01

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

The 1992 Statement for Management and the 1987 General Management Plan authorize the overall treatment of preservation. Reconstruction, Restoration and Rehabilitation are reserved for various individual buildings and structures.

Approved Treatment Costs

Approved Treatment Cost: \$1,821,736.00

Cost Narrative:

No treatment document for the landscape has been completed.

Treatment Type: See CLR

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 2005-01-01

Title: Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site, Vol I

IRMA Link: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2187415>

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Treatment Type: See CLR

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 2006-01-01

Title: Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site, Vol II

IRMA Link: <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2223180>

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
NPS	Statement for Management -- Eisenhower National Historical Park	1982		Both Graphic And Narrative	PHSO, EISE	4
Brown, Margie Coffin, Stakely, J. Tracy	Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site	2002		Both Graphic And Narrative	Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation	
Glatfelter, Charles H. Weaner, Arthur	The Manor of Maske: It's History and Individual Properties	1992		Narrative	NPS Files, PHSO	3
Prosperi, R.	History of Clement Redding Farm	1992		Narrative	NPS Files, PHSO	5
Harrison, Kathy	Origin of a Farm - A Brief History	1989		Narrative	NPS Files, PHSO	4
Bearss, Edwin C.	Historic Resource Study and Historic Base Map	1970		Narrative	NPS Files, PHSO	1
	Box 3 Folder: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers and Grasses"	1956		Narrative	Located at EISE library	1
West, Walter A.	Chief Walter A. West, interviewed by Carol A. Hegeman, "Oral History Interview" Volume 1	1983		Narrative	EISE library	2
West, Walter A.	Chief Walter A. West, interviewed by Carol A. Hegeman, "Oral History Interview" Volume II	1983		Narrative	EISE library	3

Bloom, Robert L.	A History of Adams County, Pennsylvania 1700-1900	1992		Narrative	NPS Files, PHSO	2
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Landscape Documents:

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

Source