National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Olmsted Center
for Landscape Preservation

# Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

## Volume 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis

# Cultural Landscape Report

# for

# Eisenhower National Historic Site

Volume 1:

Site History

Existing Conditions

Analysis

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**Cover Photo**: Aerial view of Farm #1 from the south, 9 August 1967. (A. J. Parsonese, U. S. Marine Corps, EISE NHS files, #2988)

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# Preface

Dwight Eisenhower wrote that he wanted an "escape from the concrete to the countryside." His farm at Gettysburg was just that. He relished the challenge it gave him. He wrote, "The buildings had seen better days. So had the soil. It would take work and money to modernize it. But the view of the mountains to the west was good."

This setting that became the Eisenhower National Historic Site is the only home that Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower ever owned. The Eisenhowers' renovations to the house, barn and outbuildings and the choice of landscape design features reflect their interests and values. Their popularity as President and First Lady resulted in many gifts for their newly renovated home. In addition to gifts for their house, the Eisenhowers received trees, shrubs, flower bulbs, sets of lawn furniture, even locomotive bells. The Eisenhowers used these gifts to landscape their property, whether it was constructing a barbecue pit so typical of 1950s leisure entertaining or installing a putting green where the President could hone his golf game. They entertained family and friends at the farm or enjoyed quiet moments away from their public life. The buildings and landscape features of the Eisenhowers' Gettysburg farm represent their idea of what a home should be.

The farm setting assumed a larger role during Eisenhower's presidency. Once renovations were complete in March 1955, Eisenhower spent part or all of 365 days at the farm during his remaining six years as president. It served as a temporary White House as Eisenhower recuperated from his first heart attack in the fall of 1955 and again as he recovered from ileitis surgery in the summer of 1956. President Eisenhower also used his home and farm as a place for presidential diplomacy. To ease Cold War tensions, Eisenhower brought Churchill, DeGaulle, Nehru, Khrushchev, Adenauer, Macmillan and others to Gettysburg for a tour of the grounds and his Angus cattle herd. The relaxing atmosphere of the farm provided Eisenhower with opportunities for one-to-one conversation with these world leaders.

Since the Eisenhowers lived at their farm only 35 years ago, the photographic documentation of the property and written records of donated gifts are extensive. Many of Eisenhower's personal letters reveal the thoughts and values that influenced the development of the landscape. Oral history interviews with Eisenhower family members, friends and staff discuss the evolution of the landscape at the Gettysburg farm. Most of the original landscape features are still evident at the site today. The staff of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation surveyed this wealth of primary source materials to develop the Eisenhower Cultural Landscape Report. Tracy Stakely, Margie Coffin Brown, Jeffrey Killion, Shaun Eyring, and Lauren Laham organized the large volume of materials into this report. Their fine work has provided the Eisenhower staff with a detailed study of the evolution of the landscape and recommendations for its treatment. It will be used by future generations of National Park Service employees to maintain the Eisenhower National Historic Site landscape as the Eisenhowers intended.

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Supervisory Historian
Eisenhower National Historic Site

# Acknowledgments

This report was a collaborative effort of the staff at the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, the Eisenhower National Historic Site, and National Park Service Northeast Regional Office in Philadelphia. At the Olmsted Center, Tracy Stakely, the primary OCLP, 2002, compiled the site history using primary and secondary historical documents at the Eisenhower NHS and Gettysburg National Military Park. He also incorporated historical maps and photographs, and took many contemporary photographs from the same vantage points for comparison. Margie Coffin Brown compiled the analysis chapter, and incorporated information prepared by Shaun Eyring at the Northeast Regional Office in Philadelphia during the 1999 Cultural Landscape Inventory. Jeffrey Killion prepared the period plans for the document and existing conditions maps. He also verified the location of features in the field and updated the analysis chapter. Lauren Laham incorporated edits into the document and enhanced the diagrams as well as overall layout of the document. Robert Page, Charles Pepper, and David Uschold provided overall project guidance. Several additional Olmsted Center staff members reviewed the document including Eliot Foulds, Lauren Meier, Gina Heald, and Linda Berkeley.

Carol Hegeman at Eisenhower NHS provided guidance at the park's archives and library and identified useful sources of information such as oral history interviews. She provided historical materials from her research visits to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas located near Eisenhower's boyhood home and also reviewed and edited all draft documents and supplied additional historical source materials where needed. Winona Peterson reviewed the first draft, and Kathleen Harrison and Winona Peterson's combined research with Carol Hegeman for the final National Register nomination also aided in the research and analysis for this document. Curt Musselman provided maps with an accurate depiction of property boundaries. During site visits and project meetings Kenneth Kime and Bob Staley assisted with locating and assessing the condition of site features. Michael Florer assisted with the use of the park's archive and curatorial collection. John Latschar, Jim Roach, Jim Johnson, and John McKenna provided overall project guidance. The compilation of an extensive amount of information about the Eisenhower farms would not have been possible without the dedication of the park staff to preserving the legacy of the Eisenhower family.

# Introduction

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."[1]

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. (figs. 0.1-0.3)

This Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) documents the development of all four farms from their earliest recorded history in the late 1700s to existing conditions in 2005. Although the individual development of each farm is discussed, special emphasis is given to the ornamental landscape on Farm #1 and the changes on Farms #1, #2, and #3 as a result of the Eisenhower Farms operation.

## Eisenhower NHS Overview

Ownership of the Eisenhower NHS can be traced to the late seventeenth-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. 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. They purchased the property in 1951, and in his book, *At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends*, General Eisenhower described it:

> *The buildings had seen better days. So had the soil. It would take work and money to modernize it. But the view of the mountains to the west was good.*[2]

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). Prior to finalizing the settlement, 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 made few changes to the landscape.

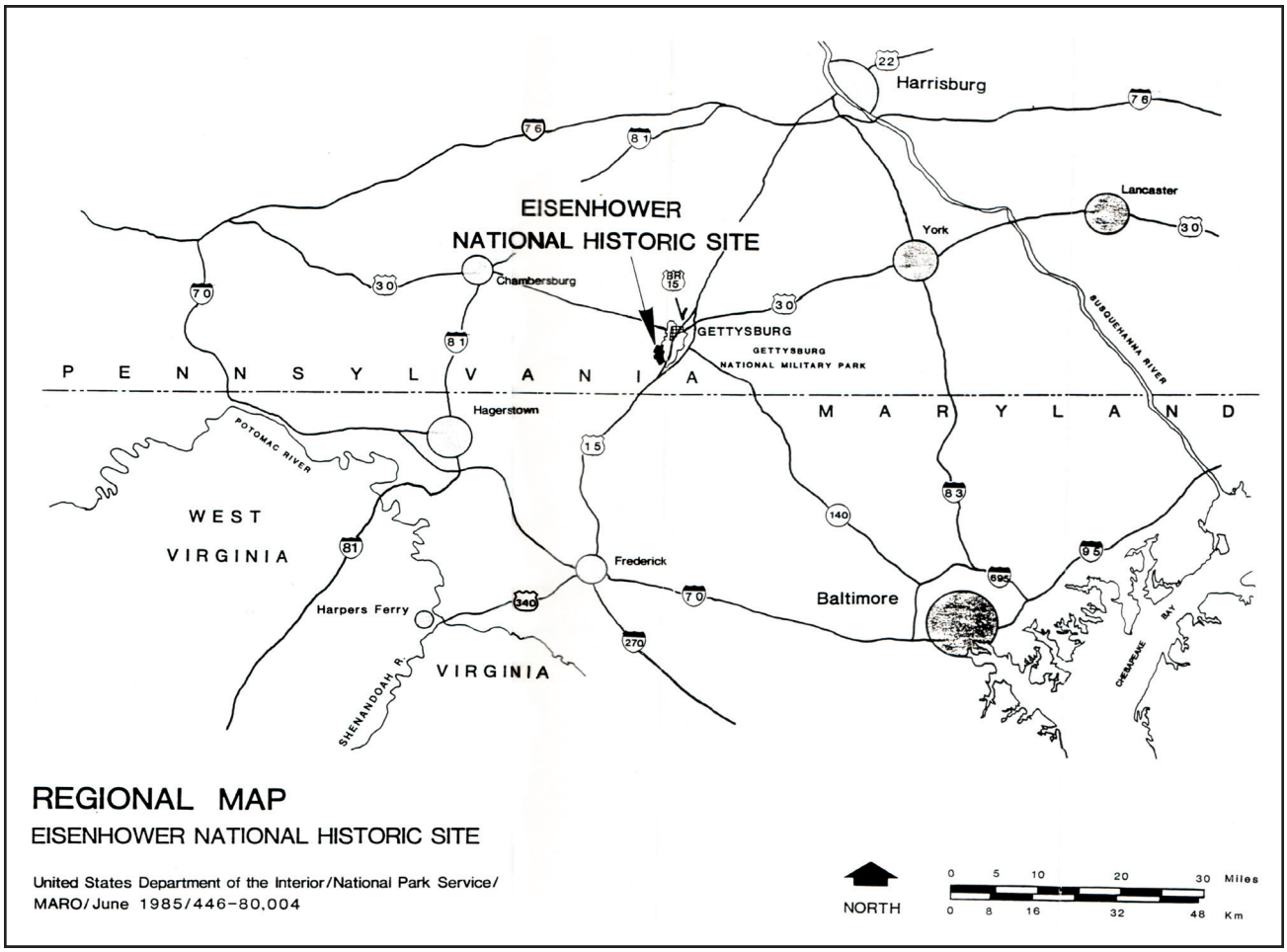



*Figure 0.1. Regional map.*

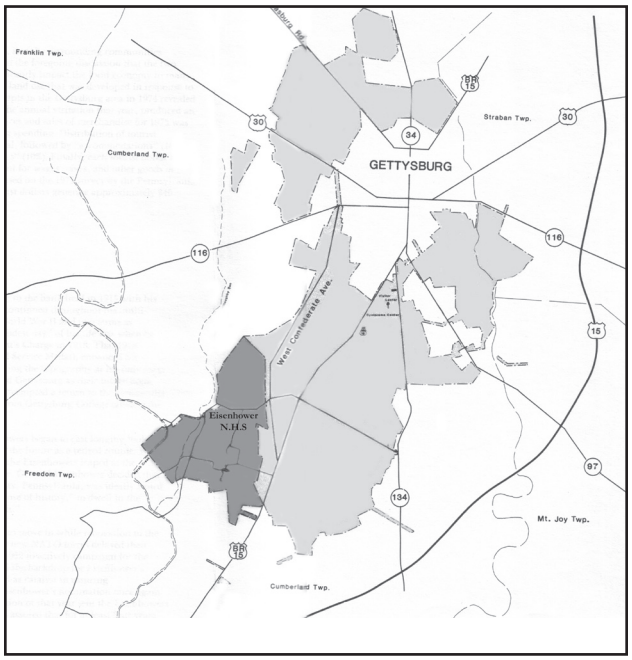



*Figure 0.2. Vicinity map (Park shaded in dark gray).*

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)

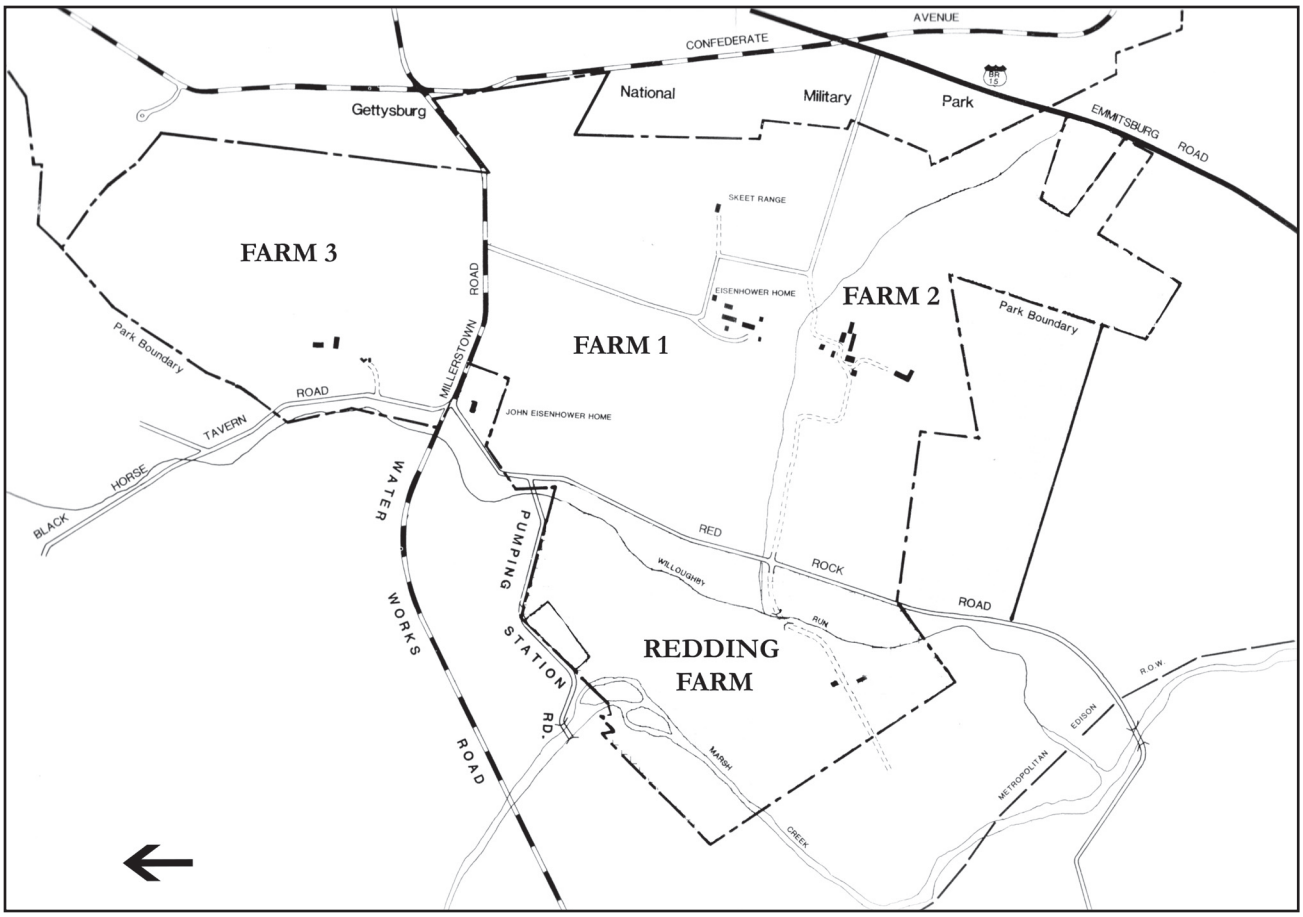



*Figure 0.3. Site map.*

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 was transferred to the federal government and officially became a part of the Eisenhower NHS. 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.

## Purpose of Report

A CLR is the primary document used in the treatment and long-term management of cultural landscapes. It provides site managers with a comprehensive site history, identifies important landscape characteristics for the property, compares and analyzes the historic and existing conditions, discusses the site's significance and historic integrity, and provides treatment recommendations to guide future site development and stewardship.

This CLR represents completion of phase one of a two-phase project intended to develop a complete CLR for the Eisenhower NHS. Included in this document is a comprehensive site history, record of existing conditions, and analysis of significance and integrity. The evolution of the landscape is described from the earliest recorded land ownership to the present for each of the four included farms. Both the common development patterns and unique landscapes of each farm are examined; however, the primary emphasis is placed on the development of the historic core of Farm #1. Secondary emphasis is given to the role of the Eisenhower Farms agricultural and cattle operation in regards to the farms' development.

## Methodology

Extensive research of written, graphic, and photographic resources was completed to establish a complete historical record of the site, and field surveys were undertaken to document the existing conditions. Much of the written documentation examined was previously compiled and edited primary source material. Bound collections of correspondence from General Eisenhower and others and a set of transcribed oral history interviews with persons associated with the Eisenhowers and the site provided detailed information. Major secondary sources used were a previously completed survey of the site's early land ownership record, and several NPS planning documents, including the *1969 Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map,* the *1987 General Management Plan*, and the *1999 Cultural Landscapes Inventory*. The site's extensive photographic collection and several historic maps also provided valuable information.

Field surveys were completed in spring and summer 1999, 2000, 2002, and fall of 2005. Existing conditions were documented and checked against a 1969 historic base map to determine changes in the landscape. Existing conditions maps were then produced by combining the detailed information with a 1999 AutoCAD base map. This map was acquired by the park from an outside contractor prior to the completion of this report. Additionally, repeat photography was used to document landscape changes. In 1969, NPS photographer W. E. (Bud) Dutton took a set of slides of Farms #1, #2, and #3. These images were rephotographed in May 1999 by the primary author from the same locations to document the landscape changes that had occurred over the previous three decades.

The analysis examines the historical significance of the Eisenhower property and evaluates the integrity of the physical character of the landscape. It is based on criteria developed by the National Register of Historic Places, which lists properties significant to our country's history and prehistory. The analysis reviews the current National Register status, identifies inconsistencies and potential new areas of significance, and evaluates them in accordance with National Register criteria and related historical contexts. The evaluation examines the physical integrity of the extant landscape characteristics and features, such as vegetation, views, and circulation, with respect to the site's historical appearance and identifies

which contribute or do not contribute to the site's historical significance. An awareness of contributing and non-contributing characteristics and features will facilitate the development of the second volume of the CLR, the treatment plan.

## Organization of Report

Volume 1 of this CLR consists of five chapters. Chapter 1 discusses the early history of the properties and land ownership records from the late 1700s until 1950. Chapter 2 documents General and Mrs. Eisenhower's acquisition of Farm #1, their use of the farm as a home, and the development of its ornamental landscape. It covers the "Eisenhower period" of 1951 to 1969. Chapter 3 discusses the Eisenhower Farms operation during this same period. Chapter 4 covers the NPS management period from 1970 to 2005 and documents existing conditions for all four farms.

While Chapters 1 and 4 follow a chronological format in discussing both the early and recent site history, the Eisenhower period between 1951 and 1969 discussed in Chapters 2 and 3 does not flow chronologically from chapter to chapter. Several different themes are discussed in these chapters such as the Eisenhower's acquisition and use of Farm #1, development of the ornamental landscape, and the farming operations. These themes occurred concurrently during the historic period and as a result, the chronology for each section may overlap with other sections. For example, the ornamental landscape on Farm #1 and the Angus show herd were under development at the same time historically, but for clarity they are each discussed separately in this report.

Chapter 5 discusses the significance of the site's historic landscape and identifies contributing landscape characteristics and features. The second volume of the CLR will provide treatment recommendations based on the historical research, significance, existing conditions and analysis, and the management goals set forth by the park. A bibliography and a number of appendices are included and provide supplemental information and are referenced in the text.

## Endnotes to Introduction

[1] United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *General Management Plan, Eisenhower National Historic Site, Pennsylvania*, February 1987, p. 1.

[2] Dwight D. Eisenhower, *At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends*, (New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1967), 358.

# Chapter 1:
# Record of Land Ownership, ca. 1749–1950

# Chapter 1: Record of Land Ownership, ca. 1749–1950

Research on the record of land ownership for the Eisenhower NHS was first undertaken when the Eisenhowers acquired the property in the 1950s. However, later evaluation has shown inconsistencies and errors in this generally accepted ownership record. The earliest record of the farm's establishment was originally thought to be 1762 with settlement by the Reverend Robert McMordie. This information which was based on a title search by General Eisenhower's attorneys has been presented as fact by later researchers and by Eisenhower himself in his writings. The validity of this early research has since been questioned. A reexamination of the primary documents in 1982, by National Park Service Historian Kathleen Harrison, revealed errors in the original research. Harrison's resulting document, "Origins of the Farm – A Brief History," provides a more thorough and complete ownership record starting with Quintain Armstrong's settlement on the property in the mid-1700s. Records indicate that during subsequent generations, the Armstrongs and McMordies intermarried and some of the Armstrong lands transferred to the McMordie family by 1829. This may have led to the initial confusion of names and deeds in the 1950s.[1]

The material presented in this chapter is drawn from "Origins of the Farm" and other secondary sources. Information on the early history of Pennsylvania and the establishment of the Manor of Maske is taken from *The Manor of Maske: Its History and Individual Properties*, by the Adams County Historical Society. This publication provides a more in-depth history of the early land settlement than can adequately be presented here. "Origins of the Farm" provides the basis for the remaining discussion of land ownership from the mid-1700s until the early 1900s. Research for this CLR did not include a reexamination of the primary documents cited in "Origins of the Farm," however, original references from Harrison's research are included where applicable.

## Early Records, ca. 1749–1799

### Manor of Maske

The early colony of Pennsylvania had it beginnings in 1681 when William Penn was given a charter for a large land grant by King Charles II of England. Penn's ambition was to establish a religious haven in the colonies for his fellow Quakers, providing them with a peaceful community filled with "brotherly love and religious toleration."[2] The charter granted Penn governance over the region under the English crown and allowed him to dispose of the property as he saw fit. Due in part to his Quaker ideals, Penn sought and established sixteen different treaties with the Native American inhabitants, primarily the Iroquois nation, before he sold any of the property. Although it is questionable whether the natives fully understood or realized the ramifications of these treaties, Penn's gesture managed to keep the region free of Indian wars at least until the middle of the eighteenth century.

After gaining the treaties, Penn began to sell the land to settlers in abundance. Most transactions were on "common terms" and involved three steps. First, the buyer purchased a warrant. This was an order for a surveyor to locate a certain parcel of land. Second, the surveyor measured and recorded the boundaries of the parcel. And third, Penn granted ownership of the land through a patent deed. The length of time required to complete the transaction ranged from a few years to several decades.

Part of Penn's charter required him to extend to the residents of the land the entitled "rights of Englishmen." He surpassed this requirement, granting Pennsylvania residents more rights and religious freedoms than were enjoyed in any of the other colonies. Pennsylvania soon became one of the most prosperous and ethnically diverse regions in the New World. Penn died in 1718, leaving his estate to his widow Hannah. After her death in 1726, the proprietorship passed to her three surviving sons John, Thomas, and Richard.

Although all of the initial land transfers granted by William Penn had been east of the Susquehanna River,

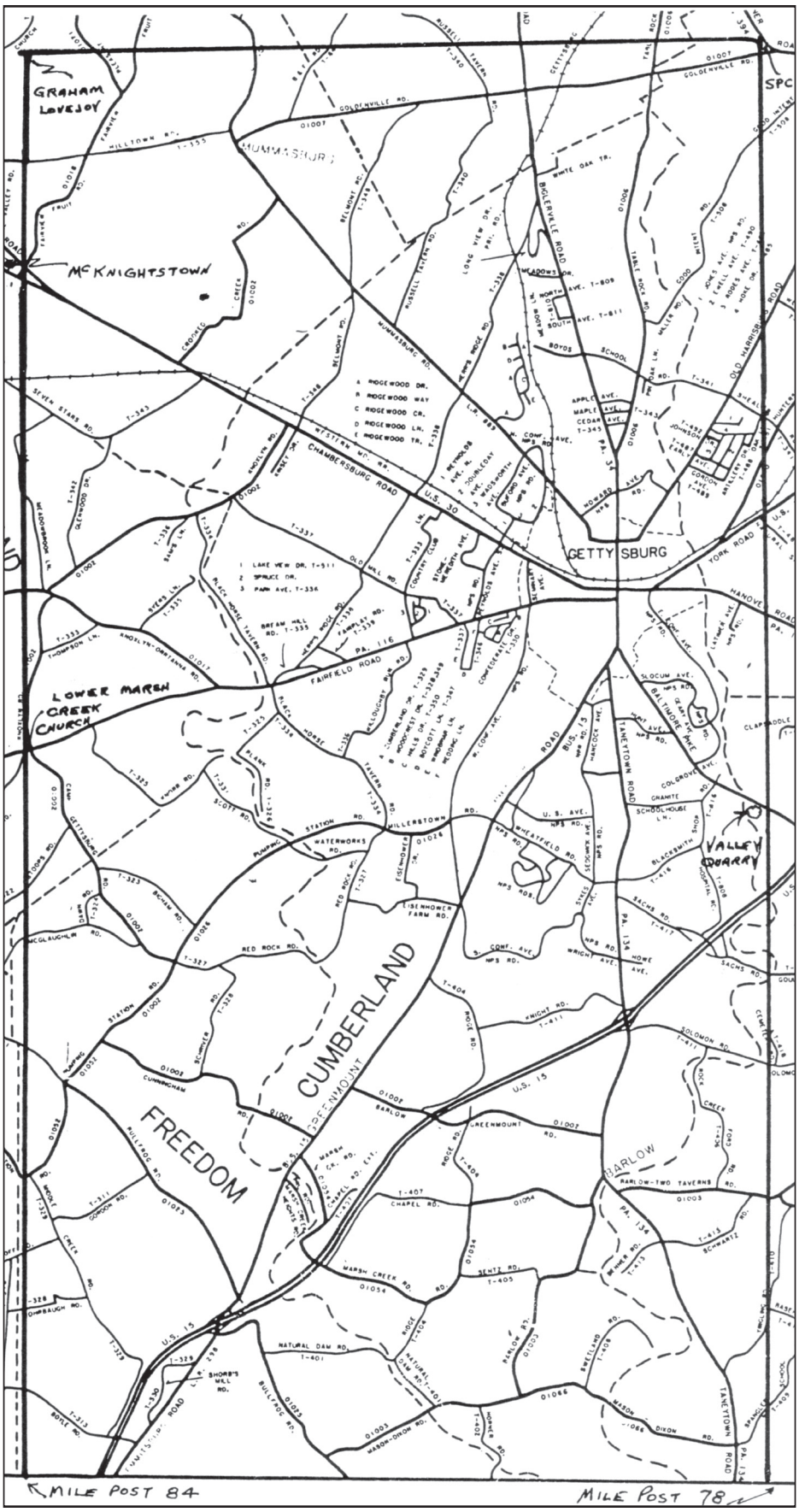



*Figure 1.1. The Manor of Maske as shown on a modern street map of Adams County.*

an expanding population began to push the boundaries further north and west. However, Penn's sons were prevented from granting lands west of the river by two circumstances. First, they had not established treaties with the Iroquois for these lands. And second, there was a long-standing argument over the border between Maryland and Pennsylvania, leaving the legal jurisdiction of the lands in dispute. One of these obstacles was overcome when the Penns negotiated a treaty for the "River Sasquehanna [sic], and the Lands lying on both sides thereof, and the Islands therein contained" with the Iroquois in 1736.[3] The boundary dispute was also temporarily resolved in 1739 by order of King George II. Pennsylvania and Maryland were instructed to establish a "Provisional and Temporary" boundary between the two provinces.[4] With the impasse resolved, the Penns began selling lands west of the Susquehanna in earnest in order to maximize their profits. These parcels were located in present day York and Adams counties.

In addition to land transactions on common terms, the original 1681 charter provided another method for Penn and his heirs to make a profit off the land by establishing proprietary estates, or "manors." The land within these manors was typically leased, or sold at a much higher price than land on common terms. The manor residents could also be subjected to special courts and governing practices that were much stricter than the prevailing eighteenth-century English law. The manors typically made up about ten percent of an area that was open for settlement, were located on the best available land, and were warranted and surveyed before or soon after settlement of an area began. William Penn had established eleven of these manors during his lifetime, and his sons continued this pattern when the new western lands became available for settlement.

On June 18, 1741, Thomas Penn issued a warrant deed "to survey or cause to be surveyed a tract of land on the Branches of Marsh Creek on the West side of the River Sasquahanna [sic]…containing about Thirty Thousand acres for our own proper Use and Behoof."[5] Penn chose to name the newly surveyed lands "Manor of Maske." The original Manor of Maske was an estate owned in York County, England, by an uncle of the Penn brothers. Why Penn chose the Marsh Creek location for a new manor is unknown, but one reason may have been the relatively few number of warrants which had been issued for these lands up until this time. Perhaps if he had realized the difficulties that were to ensue with the existing settlers at Marsh Creek, Penn may have chosen a different location. (fig. 1.1)

The predominantly Scotch-Irish settlers had begun relocating to the Marsh Creek area in the mid-1730s. By 1741, seventy-four tracts were occupied by the new immigrants within the proposed manor boundaries. In later years these settlers recalled that they had moved into the area in response to a "governor's proclamation calling for the settlement of unimproved lands west of the Susquehanna River" and believed they would be able to secure warrants, surveys and patent deeds to the land on common terms.[6] The appearance of a proprietor's surveyor and the proposition of their lands being included in a newly established manor understandably arose suspicion and discord in the community. The settlers realized establishment of a manor may have prevented them from owning the lands they occupied, and even if they were allowed to purchase the lands, the price would have been higher than lands in other areas sold on common terms. As a result, animosity soon arose between the settlers and proprietors. This distrust continued throughout the next quarter of a century, and the local community successfully prevented the proprietors from completing a full survey of the Manor off Maske until January 1766.[7] Throughout this period, very few warrants were issued, surveys completed, or patent deeds granted to settlers within the manor. The majority of the early settlers in the region never gained full and legal title to the lands they were occupying and farming.

**Farms #1 and #2: Quintain Armstrong**

One of the few early surveys allowed by the Penn brothers, as proprietors of the Manor of Maske, was recorded on December 22, 1749. The survey identified a 382-acre tract along Marsh Creek owned by Willoughby Winchester.[8] The southern boundary of Winchester's parcel was the junction of present-day Marsh Creek and Willoughby Run. It is apparent that the name Willoughby Run was chosen for the stream in reference to this original settler. The present-day Clement Redding Farm was included in this initial Winchester tract.

According to this 1749 survey, Quintain Armstrong was the original recorded landowner and owned the lands on the eastern boundary of the Winchester property, in the exact location of the current Eisenhower Farms #1 and #2.[9] Armstrong was one of the many

Scottish-Irish immigrants who settled in the Marsh Creek area. Examination of tax records and eighteenth-century land surveys in the York archives at the Adams County Historical Society indicates Armstrong was the originally recorded land-holder of a major portion of the Eisenhower site. Although the Winchester survey revealed that Quintain Armstrong was a neighbor as early as 1749, Armstrong did not apply for a survey of his own lands until October 1765. The earliest recorded survey of Armstrong's farm was made on January 9, 1767.[10] At that time the survey showed that Armstrong owned 352 acres, 120 perches plus allowances. Armstrong had also constructed a log farmhouse on the property around 1750.[11] This 352 acres would eventually comprise the limits of Eisenhower Farms #1 and #2, Biesecker Woods of Gettysburg National Military Park, the future Pitzer Schoolhouse tract, and the lands on both sides of Emmitsburg Road. (fig. 1.2)

Armstrong called his estate "Mount Airy." It is not known exactly why Armstrong picked this name, but there are several possibilities that would account for his choice. The name's origin may have referred to a site in Armstrong's ancestral home in Northern Ireland. This was a common practice employed among the Scotch-Irish settlers of this region. Another possibility was the influence of Big Round Top and Little Round Top, the predominant landforms just east of the farm. According to township history, it was in the area of these features that the Armstrongs hunted for deer and bear.[12] The Armstrong family eventually acquired title to all the lands eastward to the base of Big Round Top. They may have claimed these lands as early as the 1767 survey, as this survey indicated that there were no adjoining landholders to the east of the Armstrong claim.[13] And lastly, even though the setting of the farm does not readily fit the image of a "mount," the name of Mount Airy may have been given to the farm because of its location atop a north-south ridgeline. The view westward over the valley of Marsh Creek from the elevated farmhouse may have inspired the "lofty" name.

Upon the death of Quintain Armstrong around 1793, Mount Airy was divided between his two sons, Quintain, Jr. and Isaac. Quintain, Jr., inherited the northern part that would later become Eisenhower Farm #1, while Isaac was given the southern tract which would later become Farm #2. Tax records for 1797-98 indicate that Isaac may have constructed the original stone house on Farm #2, while his brother Quintain, or tenants, lived in the log house on Farm #1.

**Farm #3: John Murphy**

Early occupation of Farm #3 and the Flaharty Tract also date to the eighteenth century settlement near Marsh Creek. The earliest recorded warrant for the survey of this land was dated August 13, 1767, and the property was probably surveyed within a year or so after this was issued. The claimant to the property was John Murphy, who constructed a one-story log house upon the tract. The 183 acres, plus 149 perches and allowances, of the Murphy farm remained relatively unchanged throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.[14] Like Quintain Armstrong, John Murphy was proud of his new American home and wished to give it a descriptive name. He chose to call his farm "Fair View."[15] Upon the death of John Murphy around 1796-1797, his son, Daniel Murphy, inherited the farm.

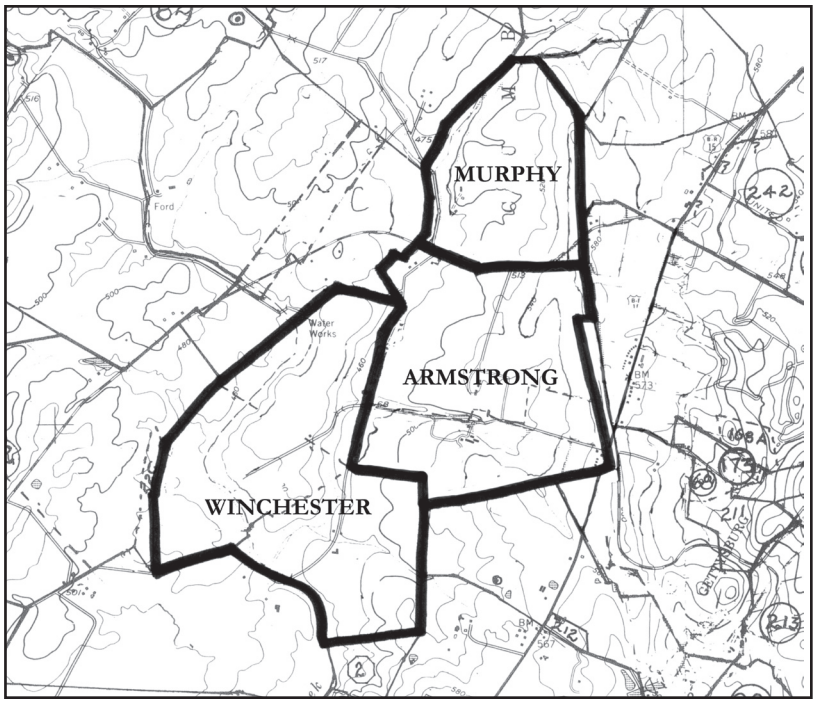



*Figure 1.2. Boundaries of the original Murphy, Armstrong, and Winchester warrants.*

**Clement Redding Farm:**
**Willoughby Winchester / Thomas Douglas**

The Clement Redding Farm was part of the original 382-acre tract claimed by Willoughby Winchester and first recorded in 1749. However, Winchester did not retain ownership of this parcel for very long. After various land transfers, the farm was purchased by Thomas and Susanna Douglas. The Federal Direct Tax in 1798 recorded three log structures on the farm, including a two-story house, kitchen, and barn. An early road through this tract connected the settlements at Marsh Creek with those at Rock Creek. The current access road to the Clement Redding Farm may follow the path of this early road.[16]

Table 1.1 summarizes the land ownership record and the documented landscape changes to the farms from 1749 to 1799.

## Subdividing the Landholdings, 1800-1859

**Farm #1: Quintain Armstrong, Jr., et al.**

During the first decade of the nineteenth century, both Quintain Armstrong, Jr., and Isaac Armstrong expanded the boundaries of their father's original claim through successive purchases. In 1800 Quintain, Jr., obtained additional acreage from the Penn family. One tract straightened out the eastern boundary of the property along present-day Biesecker Woods and another eastern tract extended to Devil's Den and the lower slopes of Big Round Top.[17] To join this separated tract with the main acreage of the old farm, Quintain, Jr., purchased additional lands from Jacob Sherfigh on May 3, 1806. This included part of a tract bisected by the Emmitsburg Road and would later include the site of the Snyder farmhouse.[18] Isaac also purchased a portion of the lands later known as the Snyder farm, and by 1811, he had added fifty-six additional acres to his original property.[19] Isaac's purchase was contiguous to and south of the acquisitions of Quintain, Jr. By 1811 the combined holdings of the Armstrongs comprised about 450 acres and extended from Willoughby Run to Plum Run. By Quintain, Jr.'s death in April of 1818, an examination of his estate revealed the prosperity of the family in both the vastness of the land holdings and the size of the tangible personal property amassed by the deceased.[20]

Quintain, Jr., and Isaac Armstrong had continually farmed and improved their properties throughout the early nineteenth century. However, the cost of running the farms while simultaneously maintaining

Table 1.1
Ownership Record and Documented Landscape Features: 1749–1799

| Date | Eisenhower Farm (Farm #1) | Farm #2 | Farm #3 | Clement Redding Farm |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1750 | Quintain Armstrong (1749)<br><br>By the 1750s, Armstrong had built a log farmhouse. This was still extant as part of the Redding house when General Eisenhower purchased the farm.<br><br>A 1767 survey showed the Armstrong holdings included 352 acres, 120 perches plus allowances. | | | Willoughby Winchester (1749) |
| 1760 | | | John Murphy (1767)<br><br>A 1767 survey of the Murphy holdings included 183 acres, 149 perches plus allowances and a one-story log house. | |
| 1770 | | | | |
| 1780 | | | | Thomas Douglas (Late 1700s)<br><br>Douglas added three log structures to the farm, a two-story house, kitchen, and barn. An early road through the property connected settlements at Marsh and Rock Creeks. |
| 1790 | Quintain Armstrong, Jr. (ca. 1793) | Isaac Armstrong (ca. 1797)<br><br>Isaac Armstrong constructed a stone farmhouse on Farm #2. | Daniel Murphy (ca. 1797) | |

properties in town became a financial strain, primarily on Quintain, Jr. After his death, heirs Francis and Robert Armstrong found themselves constantly in debt to creditors. Throughout 1823, they appeared in court for non-payment of loans and bills on almost a monthly basis.[21] In the summer of 1824, primarily due to these mounting debts, Robert's one-half title and interest in the farm was exposed to a public sheriff's sale to satisfy the creditors. By the following year, Francis joined Robert in his fate, and saw his interest in the farm subjected to a public sale.[22] A long-standing and mounting debt to Walter Smith was the primary cause for the suit against Francis. John McMordie, an in-law of the Armstrongs, satisfied this $710 in return for Francis' one-half interest in the Quintain Armstrong, Jr., farm. At the time of the transfer to McMordie, the 320-acre parcel included two two-story log houses, two double log barns, and a log spring house.[23]

In 1832 and 1839, portions of the Armstrong property were sold off by John McMordie and James Thompson, the owners of record at the time. This reduced the acreage of the main farm to nearly its original boundaries when it was first acquired by Quintain Armstrong, Jr.

John McMordie held his remaining interest in the farm until his death in the mid-1830s. By 1838 the surviving executor of McMordie's estate, Robert McMordie, was residing in Kentucky and wished to liquidate the Adams County farm. McMordie came to Gettysburg in August 1838 to offer the farm at public sale. Advertisements for the sale were brief and nondescript, hardly mentioning the number or type of buildings and improvements on the property, and only ran for two weeks instead of the customary month. According to newspaper accounts, the sellers were looking only for those individuals with a sincere wish in buying a farm and had no intention of wasting time or money on other disinterested parties.[24]

The public sale took place on August 27, 1838, and most of the farm's acreage was sold to a partnership of James A. Thompson and Andrew Heintzelman, most likely real estate investors or speculators. Thompson was a Gettysburg resident with several short-term real estate transactions to his credit, and Heintzelman was a Franklin Township resident.[25] Another parcel, including part of the eastern extension of the farm crossing the Emmitsburg Road, was sold to Philip Snyder.

Thompson and Heintzelman did not intend to become farmers, so they immediately sold their farm to Thomas Linah. Linah owned and occupied the property until November 24, 1843, when he sold the farm back to Thompson and Heintzelman. Records indicate that Linah may have remained on the farm as a tenant for some time after this transaction.

In 1845, Thompson and Heintzelman sold the farm to Jacob Hereter, who in turn sold it to Daniel Baumgardner on January 13 of that same year. Baumgardner was likewise not a long-term owner, only keeping the farm for a little over five years.

On October 29, 1851, Baumgardner sold the property to John Biesecker.[26] Biesecker and his wife Christiana, both in their mid-50s, moved to the farm with their five children from nearby Hamiltonban Township. They continued to farm the land for nine years, returning to their previous home in 1860 and leasing the farm to Adam Bollinger and his wife. Although the Bieseckers still owned the property in 1863 at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg, the Bollingers occupied the property as resident tenants.[27]

During the mid-1800s the original log house constructed by Quintain Armstrong was updated, but it is not clear who was the owner of the property during the renovations. Work on the two-story structure included a brick addition on the south side of the house and installation of brick facing on all exterior log walls. Around the same time, a summer kitchen was constructed south of the house. A large brick bake oven was included as part of this structure.[28]

**Farm #2: Isaac Armstrong, et al.**

Isaac Armstrong was not as insolvent as his brother Quintain had been. By the time of Isaac's death in 1835, his farm, later to become Eisenhower Farm #2, was the site of a prosperous tannery. The 150-acre farm was improved with a large two-story stone house, a double log barn, a large orchard, a tanyard with seventeen vats, a sixty feet by twenty-two feet bark-shed, a bark-mill, and a twenty-eight feet by eighteen feet courier's shop.[29]

Upon Isaac Armstrong's death, the farm was inherited by John Stewart, the husband of Armstrong's daughter Deborah. Stewart sold the farm shortly thereafter to a William Work. Work owned the farm for approximately

three years until he sold to William McCullough, who likewise owned the farm a mere three years.[30]

In 1841, Hugh McGaughy, who already owned two farms in Cumberland and Highland Townships, purchased the farm from McCullough. His intention was to increase the holdings of an adjoining farm he previously acquired, the future Clement Redding Farm. However, McGaughy died in the summer of that year before the transaction was complete and subsequently, the executors of his estate paid approximately $580 to McCullough to complete the sale.[31]

In order to cover McGaughy's debts and satisfy his will, requiring "Several Legacies and sums of money" to be paid to his heirs, the McCullough property was immediately sold by the executors of the estate.[32] A public sale occurred on Saturday, October 23, 1841. An advertisement for the sale described the farm as having twenty acres of meadowland and a "due proportion of Woodland."[33] As the farm approached mid-century the conditions were almost unchanged from those described after the death of Isaac Armstrong in 1835. The original stone house and log barn were the major domestic buildings. The commercial tanyard was still in operation with fifteen vats, three handlers and a pool, the tan house, and bark shed. The property had running water in the tanyard, a well at the kitchen door, and three running springs.[34]

William Douglass purchased the farm and tanyard at the sale, but the circumstances of the transaction are unclear. At the time McGaughy's estate was being appraised, over $800 was owed to Douglass for an unspecified debt.[35] There is evidence that Douglass and McGaughy may have had a business partnership before McGaughy's death and the sale of the farm. It is possible Douglass acquired the farm with the understanding that the $800 would be credited to his purchase price, thus allowing him to buy the farm at a lower price and eliminating the McGaughy debt at the same time. Whatever the exact circumstances, the farm was in Douglass' hands by the fall of 1841.

**Farm #3: Daniel Murphy, et al.**

During Daniel Murphy's ownership, improvements on Farm #3 included a two-story log house and log barn.[36] At Murphy's death around 1813-1814, his heirs maintained the farm for approximately three more years until they were forced to relinquish it through a sale to Conn Minoch.[37] There is apparently no recorded deed for this transaction, although the tax records indicate the transfer did occur. In addition, a mention of Minoch in an adjoining land transaction in 1821 confirms his residence and ownership of the farm at that date.[38]

In July of 1824 the 200-acre farm was advertised for sale by the county sheriff after seizure from Minoch. The farm did not sell, and upon Minoch's death in late 1825, it was put on the block again to satisfy the debts of the estate.[39] William M. Cooper, who was credited with paying $1400 in debts incurred by Minoch before his death, acquired the tract with its two-story log house and log barn.[40] Listed in the tax records as the property of Cooper and McFarlane, the farm remained in their hands just a little over one year. Sometime in 1827 the farm was sold to John Stewart, Isaac Armstrong's son-in-law, who owned additional property along Rock Creek. Stewart likewise did not own the farm for a lengthy term, selling it to Emmanuel Pitzer around 1832.

The Pitzer family constructed a stone house on the property and maintained ownership of the farm through several decades. In 1836, Emmanuel Pitzer sold the farm to his son Samuel. In the mid-1850s, Samuel built a small schoolhouse on the southwest corner of the farm. In 1857, "Pitzer's School House" was sold to the local public school system. This school continued to operate until a new building was constructed across Millerstown Road around 1916-1917.[41]

**Clement Redding Farm:**
**Hugh McGaughy / David Sandoe**

Upon Thomas Douglas' death, Susanna Douglas inherited the 136-acre farm. In 1803, she sold the farm to Hugh McGaughy. The farm stayed in the hands of McGaughy for nearly forty years. He continued to run the farm and also had a blacksmith shop on the site until his death in 1841. After McGaughy's death, the farm changed owners several times. Specific owners and details of these transactions are unknown at this time.[42]

Table 1.2 summarizes the land ownership record and the documented landscape changes from 1800 to 1859.

Table 1.2
Ownership Record and Documented Landscape Features: 1800–1859

| Date | Eisenhower Farm (Farm #1) | Farm #2 | Farm #3 | Clement Redding Farm |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1800 | Quintain Armstrong, Jr. (ca. 1793)<br><br>In the early 1800s Quintain, Jr. and Isaac Armstrong increased their total holdings to approximately 450 acres. | Isaac Armstrong (ca. 1793) | Daniel Murphy and heirs (ca. 1797)<br><br>In the early 1800s, Daniel Murphy added a two-story log house and log barn. | Thomas and Susanna Douglas (late 1700s) |
| 1810 | Francis and Robert Armstrong (1818) | | Conn Minoch (ca. 1817) | Hugh McGaughy (1803)<br><br>McGaughy farmed and ran a blacksmith shop. |
| 1820 | John McMordie - bought Francis' share (1825)<br><br>McMordie obtained 320 acres, 2 two-story log houses, 2 double log barns, and a log spring house. | | William M. Cooper and McFarlane (1825) | |
| | | | John Stewart (1827) | |
| 1830 | | John Stewart (1835)<br><br>When Stewart purchased the 150-acre farm, Armstrong had added a two-story stone house, double log barn, orchard, shed, bark-mill, courier's shop, and tannery with seventeen vats. | Emmanuel Pitzer (1832)<br><br>Pitzer constructed a stone house in the 1830s. | |
| | John Thompson and Andrew Heintzelman (1838) | William Work (1835) | Samuel Pitzer (1836)<br><br>Pitzer built a small schoolhouse on the southwest corner of the farm. He sold it to the local school system in 1857. | |
| | Thomas Linah (1838) | William McCullough (1838) | | |
| 1840 | John Thompson and Andrew Heintzelman (1843) | Hugh McGaughy (1841)<br><br>A public sale was held after McGaughy's death. In addition to the Armstrong features, the farm contained 20 acres of meadowland and a "due proportion of Woodland," a kitchen well, and three springs. | | There were several owners for a period after McGaughy's death in 1841. |
| | Jacob Hereter (1845) | William Douglass (1841) | | |
| | Daniel Baumgardner (1845)<br><br>In the mid-1800s, the Quintain Armstrong log house was updated with a brick addition and brick facing, a detached kitchen, and bake oven. It is not known who did the work. | | | |
| 1850 | John Biesecker (1851) | | | |

## Civil War and Effects, 1860-1899

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Farm #1 was owned by John Biesecker with Adam Bollinger as tenant. Farm #2 was owned by William Douglass, Farm #3 by Samuel Pitzer, and David Sandoe owned the future Clement Redding Farm.

During the Battle of Gettysburg on July 1-4, 1863, these farms escaped the brunt of the battle, as the main skirmishes occurred to the east. However, all of the farms were subject to damage caused by artillery, trampling, and looting. They were also occasionally used as first aid stations and hospitals. One of the double log barns located on Farm #1 may have served as such an aid station for wounded Confederates during the second day of the battle.[43]

Confederate forces established a continuous line of defense along the eastern boundaries of Farms #1, #2, and #3. Breastworks (temporary low defensive walls) were installed across the east and south boundaries of Farms #1 and #2. (fig. 1.3) A stone wall located along the eastern border of the Clement Redding Farm may date to this period, but there is no evidence that it was used for cover during the battle. In addition to providing a line of defense, Farms #1, #2, and #3 were used as campsites for Confederate units and supply trains and the Pitzer Schoolhouse was used as the headquarters for General Longstreet during the battle.[44]

Following the end of the Civil War, Gettysburg, as with much of the country, underwent a period of economic depression resulting from the devastating effects of the war. Claims were filed with the Federal Government by many of the local farmers in an effort to recoup some of the livestock, crops, and other personal property lost as a direct result of the war. Over the next few decades economic recovery slowly came to the region, but all of the farms within the future Eisenhower NHS experienced some growth through the addition of site improvements by their respective owners. Two maps, an 1868 Warren Map and circa 1900 Mattern Map,

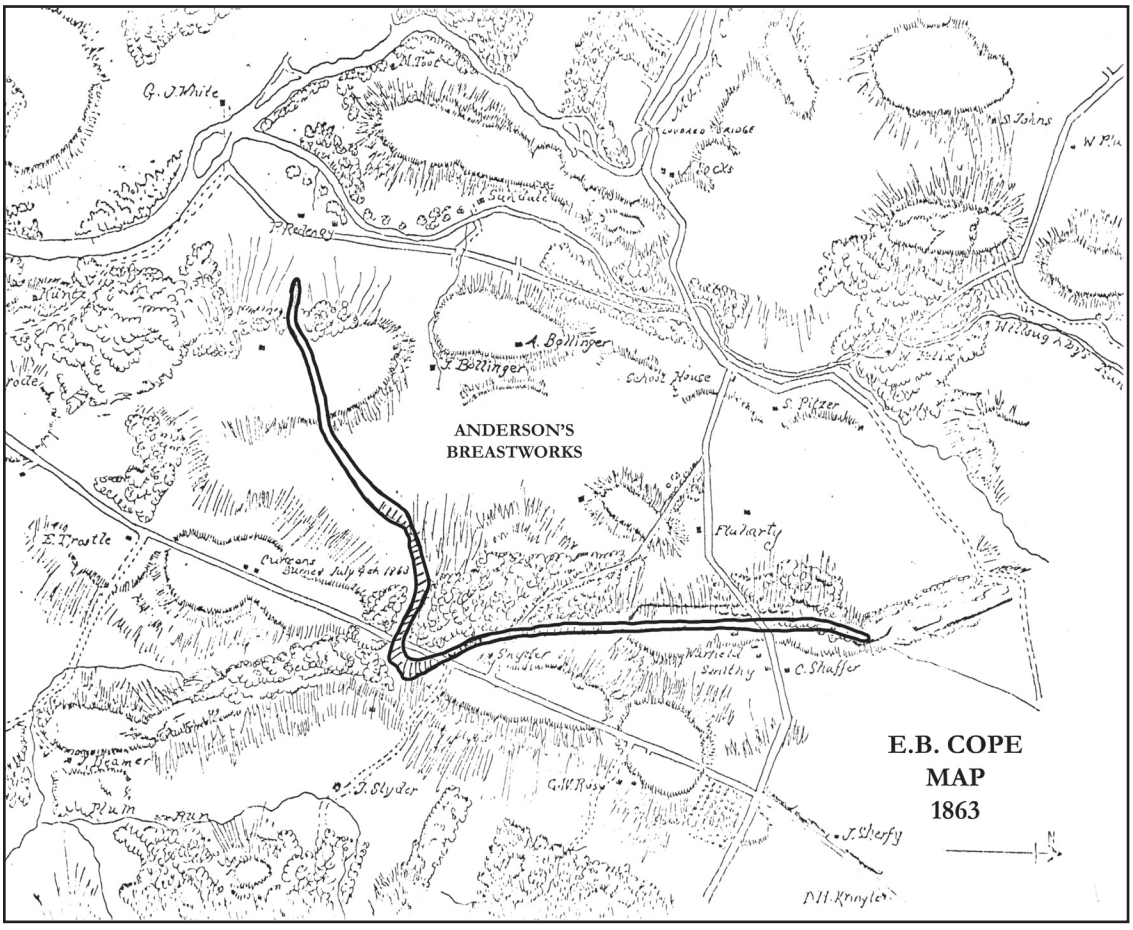



*Figure 1.3. 1863 Cope Map indicating line of breastworks across the eastern boundaries of the present-day Eisenhower NHS.*

were produced during this era that identify some of the features found on the farms during the last half of the nineteenth century. (figs. 1.4, 1.5)

**Farm #1: John Biesecker, et al.**

During the last decades of the nineteenth century the ownership of Farm #1 transferred hands several times. In December 1865, the Bieseckers sold the farm to Henrietta R. Hafner for $3,500. Mrs. Hafner worked the farm, along with her husband Julius, for two years and then sold the farm to Samuel and Elizabeth Herbst of Gettysburg for $3,300. Another two years passed, and the Herbst family sold the farm to Isaac Price of Chester County, Pennsylvania for $4,400. Price did not occupy the farm, but his brother Charles and his family became tenants on the property.[45]

At the time of Isaac Price's death around 1886, his executor, Joseph Fitzwater, sold the farm to John and Sarah Plank. The Planks remained on the farm for fourteen years. During their tenure on the property, they made several improvements to the farm, including razing the old barn and constructing a new one north of the house in 1887. This Pennsylvania Bank Barn is the barn currently extant on Farm #1. The financial obligation of constructing such a large-scale feature on the farm indicates that the depressed economic conditions of the years following the Civil War may have been improving. By adding improvements to the farm, the Planks were able to make it a more economically viable property.[46]

**Farm #2: Stewart, et al.**

Upon the death of William Douglass in 1869, the farm passed to his heirs, David and Martha E. Stewart. In March 1870, the Stewarts sold the farm to Abdel Slonaker and it remained in the Slonaker family for nearly thirty years. In 1898 Sarah Plank acquired the farm, extending her holdings from the adjacent Farm #1.

*Figure 1.4. Close examination of the 1868 Warren Map reveals landscape features extant during this period, including farm buildings, orchards, and fields.*

Several additions were made to the farm during the 1890s. The old log double-barn was replaced with a new bank barn. A wood frame garage was also constructed.[47] It is not known if these additions were during the Slonakers' tenure or were made after Sarah Plank purchased the property. The Mattern Map shows the stone farmhouse, wooden barn, and a large orchard on the property. The house and orchard were likely the originals added by Isaac Armstrong.

**Farm #3: Pitzer Family**

Samuel Pitzer continued to work this farm during the years after the Civil War. His family occupied the original stone farmhouse constructed by his father, Emmanuel. They also made additions to the farm, including the construction of a bank barn and a stone smokehouse. In 1875, Samuel Pitzer sold the farm to his son John, who continued to work the farm for eight more years. John then sold the property to William and Martha Martin in 1883.[48]

In the early-1860s, John Flaharty was renting a log house and barn on a parcel of the Pitzer farm. This twenty-acre tract was the southeastern corner of the Pitzer holdings and was separated from the main farm by Millerstown Road (formerly Waterworks Road). Flaharty purchased this tract from the Pitzer's at an unknown date. It later became known as the Flaharty Tract, and eventually became part of Farm #1 when it was purchased by Eisenhower in 1962.

At the time of Flaharty's ownership, a road trace passed along the western boundary of the property, adjacent to Farm #1. This road connected Millerstown Road with Emmitsburg Road to the east. The Warren Map shows three wooden structures and a sizeable orchard on the property for the Flaharty period. These features were located along the western edge of the tract, adjacent to the road trace.

**Clement Redding Farm: David Sandoe**

Following Hugh McGaughy's death in 1841, the farm went through a series of different owners over the next twenty years. Then, in 1861, David Sandoe purchased the farm. Sandoe and his family lived and worked on the farm for forty years until he sold it in 1901.[49]

The major addition made to the farm during the Sandoes' tenure was the large bank barn, which was constructed sometime between the mid-1860s and 1885. The Warren Map indicates that along with the barn, there were four other wooden structures on the property. An orchard was also shown west of the farm buildings. It is likely that one or more of these buildings was one of the original structures constructed by Thomas Douglas in the late 1700s.

Table 1.3 summarizes the land ownership record and the documented landscape changes from 1860 to 1899.

## Early 20th Century, 1900-1950

**Farm #1: Allen Redding**

Allen Redding Purchase

In 1910, the Planks sold the farm to George Hemler and his wife, Mary Alice. Three years later, Hemler died, leaving his entire personal estate to his wife and seven children. His will stipulated that Mary Alice Hemler could keep the farm as long as she lived and did not remarry. If she wanted to give up farming, she was empowered to sell the farm at a public or private auction or sale.[50]

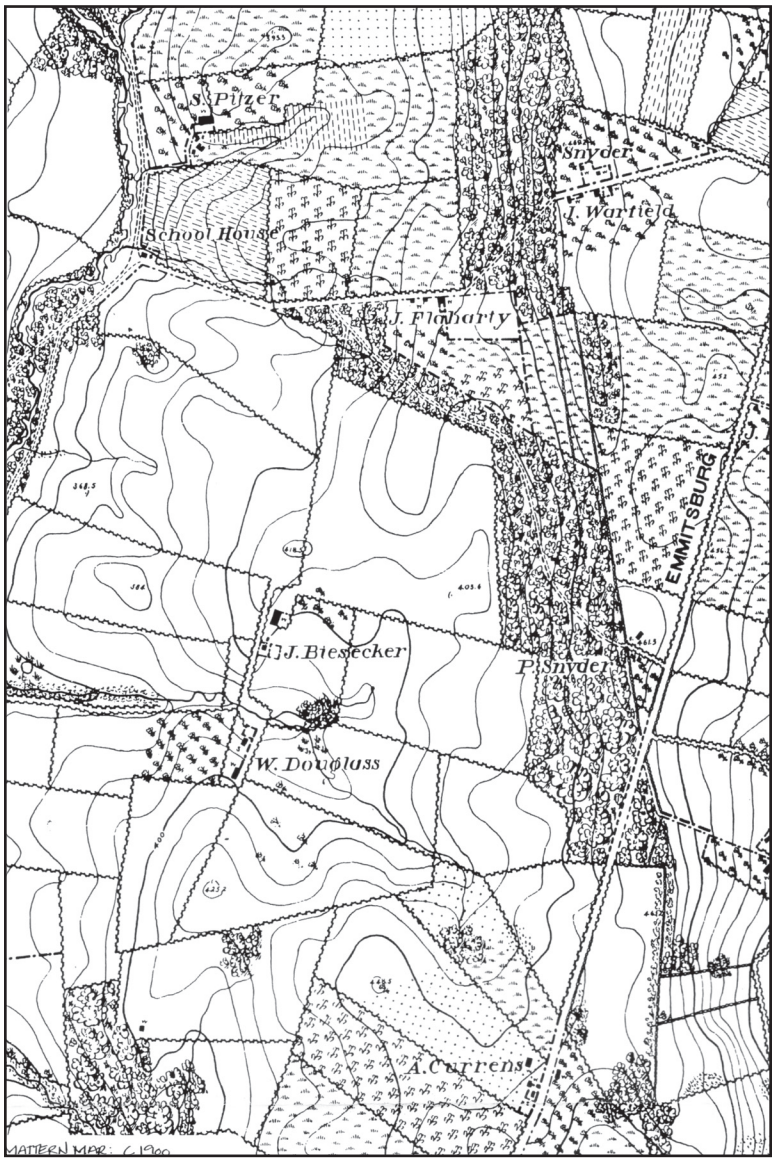



*Figure 1.5. Circa 1900 Mattern Map.*

Mary Alice Hemler stayed on the farm for eight more years before deciding to leave in 1921. She sold the 189-acre farm to her nephew Allen Redding. Redding had grown up on his family's farm, a half-mile southwest so he knew the Hemler farm from an early age.[51] According to later recollections, Redding had always wanted to purchase this property, so when Mary Alice Hemler decided to sell, Redding agreed to buy it for $15,000. Redding remembered this was the highest price per acre for any farm sold in Cumberland Township in 1921.[52]

In 1911, prior to purchasing the Hemler farm, Redding had married Caroline Pecher. The couple lived on the nearby Black Horse Tavern Farm, operating a dairy from 1912 until 1921, prior to moving to the Hemler farm.[53] After seven years on the new farm, the Redding family had grown to include six children. There were four girls and two boys including Frances, Eleanor, Louise, Jeanette, Joseph and Rafael.[54]

When the Reddings purchased the farm, primary access to the site was a north/south farm lane starting at Millerstown Road. It passed the Redding home and connected with the east/west farm lane on the Beard farm (Farm #2). This connection provided a secondary entrance to the Redding Farm and provided access to either Emmitsburg Road to the east or Red Rock Road to the west. However, it was only used by the Reddings in extreme circumstances, like severe snowstorms, when the main drive became unusable and other access routes were used. Even crossing frozen fields, including those on someone else's property became an accepted practice.[55]

The two predominant structures on the property were the original farmhouse and the nineteenth-century wooden barn. The barn was an extremely large building, covering an area of approximately fifty feet by one hundred feet. It had three cupolas on the roof, including a large one in the center and smaller one on each end. The barn was always painted red. According to Redding's son, Rafael, the building's size made it "quite a chore to paint, which we did several times that I can remember…My dad, of course, insisting that we had to paint it, which I was glad we did 'cause it did make a fine appearance."[56]

Table 1.3
Ownership Record and Documented Landscape Features: 1860–1899

| Date | Eisenhower Farm (Farm #1) | Farm #2 | Farm #3 | Clement Redding Farm | Flaharty Tract |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 | John Biesecker (1851) | William Douglass (1841) | Samuel Pitzer (1836) | Thomas Douglas (late 1700s) | Samuel Pitzer (1836) |
| | Adam Bollinger (tenant - 1860) | | | David Sandoe (1861)<br><br>Sandoe added a new bank barn sometime between 1865 and 1885. | John Flaharty (mid-1860s)<br><br>A 20-acre tract of Farm #3 was purchased from Samuel Pitzer. The property contained a log house, barn, and a road on the western boundary. |
| | Henrietta R. Hafner (1865) | David and Martha E. Stewart (1869) | | | |
| | Samuel and Elizabeth Herbst (1867) | | | | |
| | Isaac Price (1869) tenant - C. Price | | | | |
| 1870 | | Abdel Slonaker (1870) | John Pitzer (1875)<br><br>Pitzer added a bank barn and stone smokehouse circa 1880s. | | |
| 1880 | John and Sarah Plank (1886)<br><br>The Planks razed the old barn and constructed a new bank barn in 1887. | | William and Martha Martin (1883) | | |
| 1890 | | Sarah Plank (1898)<br><br>The double barn was replaced with a bank barn and a wood frame garage was built in the 1890s, possibly before Plank's ownership. | | | |

Undoubtedly there were several additional outbuildings on the farm to support the Hemlers' farming operations. However, individual locations and construction details for these structures have not been documented.

One of the more interesting structures on the site was the brick oven that was located on the south side of the main house. Rafael Redding remembered the dome-shaped oven was located in the wash house, just south of the main farmhouse. He described how his mother would use the oven to bake bread for the large family:

> *…my mother would take long green sticks and fill in this oven, light the fire. When the sticks had all burnt down and she'd rake out the coals. She'd stick her hand in to get the right feel of the temperature. And when this was just right, she would bake the bread in there. And, of course, naturally we had delicious bread, baked in a brick oven.*[57]

Farm Operations

Dairy and Poultry

During their years on the farm, Allen and Caroline Redding operated a dairy as they had previously done on the Black Horse Tavern Farm. The barn was used to house both cows and milking equipment. Most times the herd was pastured in a twelve-acre field on the south edge of the farm. However, in the winter months or during severe weather, the cows stayed in the barn.[58] Initially, the milking was done by hand and all family members participated. The cows were gathered to the barn for milking and the milk was stored in the adjacent milk house, a small wooden structure about twenty-five to thirty feet from the main barn, close to the silos. Redding, his children, and the hired hands would milk five or six cows apiece, twice a day. A truck came every morning to pick up the milk and take it to Baltimore. The Redding Farm was the last on the route, so they did

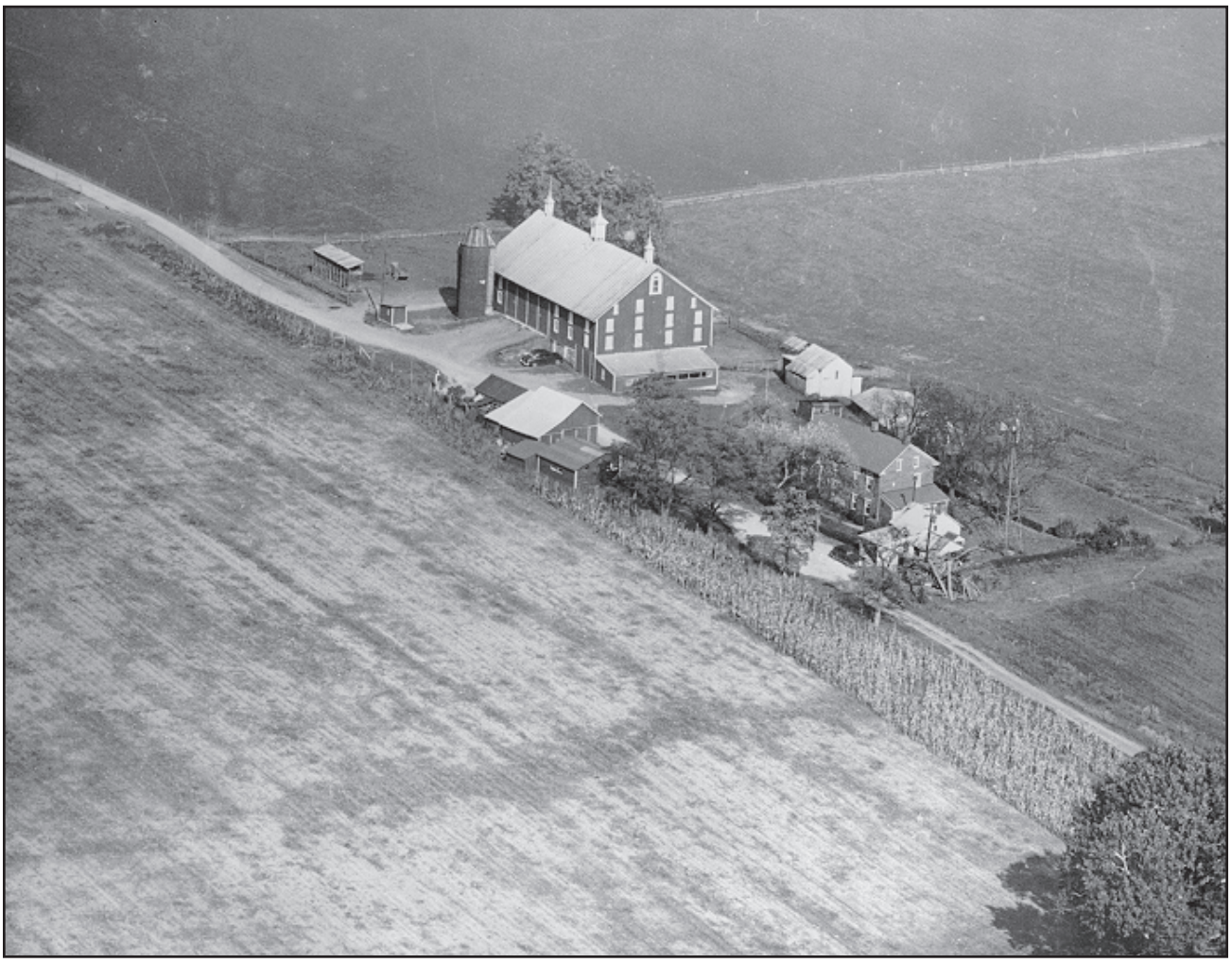


*Figure 1.6. Southwest view of the Allen Redding farm, formerly the Hemler farm, 1952. (Lane Studios, EISE NHS files, #2885)*

*Figure 1.7. Allen Redding barn from northwest with the farmhouse to the right, ca. 1952. (Henry Blatner, EISE NHS files, #2878)*

*Figure 1.8. Allen Redding farmhouse from north, ca. 1952. (A. M. Taylor, EISE NHS files, #1126.)*

*Figure 1.9. Allen Redding farmhouse from south, ca. 1952. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2874)*

*Figure 1.10. Holstein dairy cattle waiting for milking in the Redding barn, ca. 1952-54. (Henry Blatner, EISE NHS files, #2532)*

not have to get the milking done quite as early as other farms. It was generally completed at about 8:30 to 9:00 in the morning.[59] Frances Jacobs, one of the Redding's daughters, described the work that was involved in the milking process:

> *Well, we'd have to…take the cows in the stable and put [them in] the stanchions. We'd have to get a solution [of] water and wash the udders off. We had to sterilize the buckets, the milk cans, the cooler. And every time we got a bucket full, we'd have to carry it up to the…milk house and pour it in a container…And that would go into the milk can. And then we'd set that in a deep pitted refrigerator-like with ice cold water.*[60]

The farm produced approximately sixty to eighty gallons of milk per day, storing it in ten gallons cans before it was picked up. Milk from the evening milking was stored in the milk house cooler until the morning pickup.[61]

In 1948, a modern milk house was constructed out of cement block to meet more restrictive sanitation requirements. The facility included new equipment, like electric coolers, although initially the milking was still done by hand. Redding only installed automatic milking equipment in the last ten or twelve years that they ran the dairy operation. The addition of the machines significantly reduced the length of the milking process, allowing twenty to twenty-five cows to be milked in one hour.[62]

Along with the dairy, the Reddings also raised between 500-800 leghorns every year in the two chicken houses on the farm. Typically, they would keep the chickens for about six to nine weeks and then sell them wholesale, keeping a few for their own consumption during the summer. Mrs. Redding always took care of the family's chickens.[63] One coop was adjacent to the southern end of the barn, and the other was located southeast of the barn.

Agriculture

The Reddings raised primarily corn and wheat, but also occasionally planted oats and rye. On the forty-seven acre field east of the farm lane and south of Millerstown Road, they rotated corn, oats, wheat, and sudan grass in succession. Other agricultural plots were located west of the farm lane and had similar crop rotations. From Millerstown Road to the south there were four different parcels, including two thirty-three acre fields, a thirty-eight acre field, and a ten-acre pasture for livestock. Additionally, a six-acre corn field and truck patch was located between the main house and the southern boundary of the property. A small vegetable garden and potato patch covering about three-quarters of an acre was located on the eastern side of the house. This plot produced enough to feed the entire family.[64]

In their early years on the farm, the Reddings used horses and mules for cultivation of the croplands, but in the 1930s, they began purchasing mechanized farm machinery. This increased productivity while decreasing the number of horses and mules to maintain.[65] Much of the new equipment was shared between Allen Redding and his brothers, who owned adjacent farms. For example, a large threshing machine was purchased jointly by the brothers for use in harvesting wheat, oats and barley. At harvest time the families would work together, usually spending two or three days on each farm with the threshing machine until all the crops were harvested. Then they would move on to the next farm.[66]

Redding Improvements to Farm #1

Buildings and Structures

During their tenure, the Reddings made several improvements to the farm. In the 1920s, the farmhouse was modernized with the addition of upgraded plumbing, central heating, and the enclosure of the back porch. Along with the new milk house and dairy equipment installed in the 1940s, the barn was jacked-up and stabilized with stanchions. A new mill elevator was installed and a new chicken house was constructed on the barn's south elevation.[67]

By 1950, several additional outbuildings were present on the farm that were probably added since the Hemlers' ownership. The second chicken house and adjacent shed was located southeast of the barn. A hog house, corn crib, and hog pen were just north. Three small buildings were extant along the western side of the entry drive, including a garage and machinery shed, another storage shed, and a blacksmith shop. A second garage with a woodshed was located on the southwest corner of the house near the detached kitchen and bake oven. Southeast of the house, a grape arbor covered the old well and hand pump, with a small smokehouse nearby. (figs. 1.11, 1.12)

There were several different styles of fencing used on the farm by the late 1940s. At the entry to the site

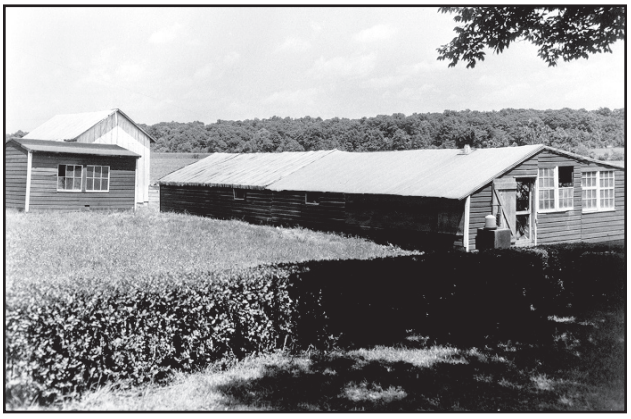


*Figure 1.11. Chicken house and shed on the Redding farm, southeast of the barn, ca. 1952-53. (EISE NHS files, #3059)*

*Figure 1.12. Milkhouse on the north end of the Redding barn, 27 January 1953. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2877)*

from Millerstown Road, a three-board wooden fence marked the entrance gate. It is unknown how far this fence continued along Millerstown Road. Around the barnyard, there were three fencing styles: five-board wooden, split-rail, and post and wire. The fields and pastures were sectioned off with typical post and wire fencing, and also post fencing with two or three strands of barbed wire. Other examples of fencing were extant around the farmhouse and were more ornamental in style. A privet (*Ligustrum species*) hedge acted as a fence to enclose the farmhouse yard, with two ornamental garden gates used for access. The gates were typical off-the-shelf styles constructed with a metal pipe frame and wire mesh. Wooden posts supported the gates. One gate was located in the hedge north of the farmhouse, and the other was west of the farmhouse, adjacent to the garage. Finally, a wooden picket fence enclosed the old well southeast of the house. (figs. 1.13-1.18)

*Figure 1.13. Wooden fence at entry gate, looking south, 1 August 1954. (US Navy, EISE NHS files, #2928)*

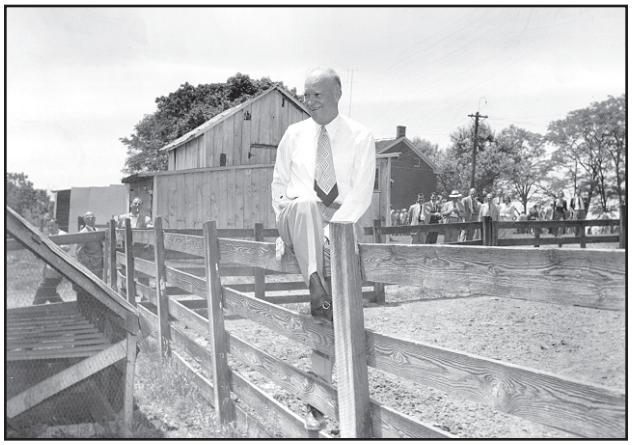


*Figure 1.14. General Eisenhower poses for reporters atop a wooden barnyard fence soon after his purchase of the Redding farm, 13 June 1952. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2221)*

*Figure 1.15. Split-rail fence at Redding barn, ca. 1952. (Henry Blatner, EISE NHS files, #2878)*

Water Supply

The early water supply for the farm came from a shallow well, about thirty feet deep, located about twenty-five feet southeast of the main house. The Reddings would use a hand pump at the well to fill water buckets to be carried into the house. This well was one of the original features on the property, predating the Redding's purchase of the farm. Because of its shallowness, the well would often be pumped dry in hot weather.[68] (fig. 1.18)

Around 1922, in order to increase the availability of water for the house, the Reddings walled-in a natural spring located just south of the house and constructed a catch basin about two hundred feet west of the spring. Pipe was laid leading to the house and a windmill was installed to operate a pump, bringing water from this catch basin up to the house. There also existed two wells on the property. One was located southeast of the windmill and had a shallow depth of about thirty feet. When the hot weather arrived, this well was often pumped dry. The second well was drilled by the Reddings in 1930 and was located between the barn and farm lane. It had a depth of about two hundred and forty feet. A storage cistern was built several hundred feet northwest of the barn to store water from this well.[69]

Another water feature on the farm was a large cistern on the north side of the barn to catch and hold rainwater from the barn roof. Often times the small creek on the property would dry up during the summer. The water stored in this cistern was then used to water the cattle when they came in from the fields. There is no clear record of when this was added to the farm.[70]

*Figure 1.16. General Eisenhower and Arthur Nevins on the farm, post and barbed wire fence in foreground, 13 June 1952. (Paul Roy, EISE NHS files, #1084)*

*Figure 1.17. Hedge and gate along western facade of Redding house, ca. 1952. (EISE NHS files, #2898)*

*Figure 1.18. Picket fence surrounding well with Ivan Feaster at pump, ca. 1952. (Henry Blatner, EISE NHS files, #2882)*

Ornamental Vegetation

By the late 1940s, several large trees were located around the farm core. A row of eight mature catalpa trees (*Catalpa species*) was planted along a fence northeast of the barn. Another row of five mature trees, three black locusts (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and two catalpas, was located on the western side of the entry drive, directly across from the farmhouse. Three additional maples (*Acer species*) were growing on the northwest end of the farmhouse, and three mature green ash trees (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) were located east of the home. The size of the trees in the late 1940s indicates many of them may have pre-dated the Reddings and were probably planted in the early 1900s. Other prominent vegetation features on the site included the Reddings' vegetable garden east of the farmhouse, and the aforementioned privet hedge surrounding both the home and garden.

**Farm #2: Beard Family, et al.**

Around the turn of the century, H. Foster Beard purchased Farm #2 from Sarah Plank and spent the next twenty years on the farm. In 1922, he sold the property to Frank D. and Iowa Beard. In 1946, the Beards sold to Roy and Lenora Sollenberger, who in turn sold to Earl and Nellie Brandon just two years later, in 1948. The Brandons operated the farm for the next six years.[71]

The development of Farm #2 during this period is not well documented. It is known that a wood-frame equipment shed was added southwest of the bank barn during the 1920s. During the 1940s, several additional changes were made. Both the farmhouse and the garage were renovated and a concrete block milk house was constructed south of the bank barn.[72]

One change to the landscape was the addition of a row of catalpa trees in the pasture east of the barnyard core. These trees were probably installed during the late 1930s or early 1940s and were still extant during the Brandons' ownership of the farm.

**Farm #3: William Redding, Bernard Redding**

Farm #3 was sold by the Martins and went through a series of owners over the next few years. In 1910, the farm was purchased by William Redding, Allen Redding's brother. The farm remained in the William Redding's family for the next forty-five years.[73] In 1943, after his father's death Bernard Redding bought the farm from his siblings.

Early in the twentieth century changes were made to the original stone farmhouse constructed by Emmanuel Pitzer. A two-story, wood-frame extension was added. A wrap-around porch with a hipped roof was constructed along the west and south facades, and the entire structure was covered with wooden siding. The siding was an unusual feature, in that it was used over the original stone house as well as the new wooden addition.[74] It is unknown if these changes were made by the Martins or the Reddings.

**Clement Redding Farm: Joseph Redding, Clement Redding**

In 1901, records show David Sandoe sold the farm to Joseph C. Redding, Allen Redding's father. However, there is an inscription found on the feed box in the barn indicating Joseph Redding may have been living on the farm as early as 1885. Carved into the wooden box is the phrase, "J.C. Redding moved to this place March the 31, 1885."[75]

The farm remained in Joseph Redding's family for the next seventy years. Many improvements were made to bring the farm into the modern era. Redding constructed a large, red brick, Queen Anne style farmhouse for his family in 1901. It was located directly in front of the log kitchen constructed by Thomas Douglas in the late 1700s. He placed the home on a sloping site just below a ridgeline facing east, leveling the ground with a low stone retaining wall. Various other structures were added during the Reddings' ownership to improve productivity on the farm, including two wagon sheds, a hog barn, small garage, and several other small sheds.[76]

The last Reddings to own the property were Joseph's son, Clement and his wife Irene, for which the farm is currently named. They acquired the farm from Clement's father in 1934 and were in possession of the farm when the Eisenhowers came to Gettysburg in the early 1950s. It is likely that Clement Redding made minor improvements to the farm during his ownership, however, documentation has not been found to adequately record this period. It is known that Redding constructed a concrete block addition to one of the wagon sheds in the 1940s and added a lean-to addition to the northeast side of the barn in later years.[77]

Table 1.4 summarizes the land ownership record and documented landscape changes from 1900 to 1950. The period plans following Chapter 1 graphically illustrate the landscape circa 1950 for Farms #1, #2, #3, and the Clement Redding Farm. The plans show that the four farms shared similiar utilitarian arrangements and features - a farm house surrounded by barns, outbuildings, wells and windmills linked together by gravel farm lanes and fencerows. The most dominant building in the landscape at this time was the massive bank barn at Farm #1, built in 1887 and enlarged in the 1940s. Ornamental plantings were typically at a minimum save for occasional shade trees near the houses.

TABLE 1.4
OWNERSHIP RECORD AND DOCUMENTED LANDSCAPE FEATURES: 1900–1950

| Date | Eisenhower Farm (Farm #1) | Farm #2 | Farm #3 | Clement Redding Farm | Flaharty Tract | Pitzer Schoolhouse |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | John and Sarah Plank (1886) | Sarah Plank (1898) | William and Marth Martin (1883)<br><br>In the early 1900s, a two-story addition was added to the original house. | David Sandoe (1861) | John Flaharty (mid- 1860s) | John and Sarah Plank (1886) |
| | | H. Foster Beard (ca. 1901) | | Joseph C. Redding (ca. 1901)<br><br>In 1901, Redding built a red brick farmhouse. He also added other outbuildings during his ownership of the farm. | No information is known for this period. | |
| 1910 | George and Mary Alice Hemler (1910) | | William Redding (1910) | | | George and Mary Alice Hemler (1910) |
| 1920 | Allen and Caroline Redding (1921)<br><br>In the 1920s, the farmhouse was modernized with new plumbing and heating and the back porch was enclosed. A catch basin, windmill, and reservoir were installed.<br><br>In the 1930s, a new 240 ft. well was drilled on the northwest corner of the barn.<br><br>In the 1940s, the barn was jacked up and stanchions were added, and a new chicken house was added to the south end of the barn.<br><br>In 1948, the old wooden milk house was replaced with a concrete block building and new dairy equipment was installed. | Frank D. and Iowa Beard (1922)<br><br>In the 1920s, a wood frame equipment shed was added.<br><br>In the 1930s, the catalpa tree row was planted in the eastern pasture. | | | | The northwest corner of Farm #1 was transferred to the Cumberland Township Board of School Directors in 1917 and a new schoolhouse was constructed. |
| 1930 | | | | Clement and Irene Redding (1934)<br><br>In the 1940s, a concrete block addition was built next to one of the existing wagon sheds. | | |
| 1940 | | Roy and Lenora Sollenberger (1946)<br><br>In the 1940s, the farmhouse and garage were renovated and a milk house was added. | Bernard Redding (1943) | | | |
| | | Earl and Nellie Brandon (1948) | | | | |

## Endnotes to Chapter 1

[1] Jean Boyd McMordie Armstrong, the wife of Quintain Armstrong, Jr., was the sister of Robert McMordie. (*Adams Sentinel*, January 23, 1837; Estate Papers, #342 Janet McMordie, Adams County Courthouse as cited in "Origins of the Farm").

[2] Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., General Editor, *The Almanac of American History* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1983), p. 17-18.

[3] Adams County Historical Society, *The Manor of Maske: Its History and Individual Properties* (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: Adams County Historical Society, 1992), p. 5.

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] Survey Book D-84, p. 198, Pennsylvania State Archives, Item D-84-198, as cited in *The Manor of Maske*, p. 7.

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 9.

[7] At the time of its survey, the Manor of Maske was a rectangular parcel measuring approximately six miles wide and twelve miles long with the southern boundary set on the border between Pennsylvania and Maryland. The manor contained 43,500 acres. The lands later comprising the Eisenhower National Historic Site were fully contained within these boundaries.

[8] Marsh Creek was identified as "Mash" creek in this survey.

[9] In historical documentation Quintain Armstrong's name is variably spelled Quinton, Quintan, and Quintin; "Survey Plat of Willoughby Winchester, Cumberland Township, York County, December 17, 1749," Copy of plat in survey file of Adams County Historical Society, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[10] "Survey plat of Quintain Armstrong, Cumberland Township, York County, January 9, 1767," Copy of plat in survey file of Adams County Historical Society, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[11] *Ibid.* Portions of Armstrong's log farmhouse remained intact within the Redding farmhouse when the building was dismantled in the early 1950s during the Eisenhowers' renovations of the farm.

[12] *Gettysburg Compiler*, August 19, 1884, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[13] See Note 3; *Tax Records for Adams County, Pennsylvania*, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[14] Part of this property, a tract known as the "Pitzer Woods," was later purchased by the War Department in the late nineteenth century to add to the Gettysburg National Military Park.

[15] "Survey plat of John Murphy, Cumberland Township, York County," n. d., Copy of plat in survey file of Adams County Historical Society as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[16] *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Clement Redding Farm, Eisenhower National Historic Site*, (Philadelphia: National Park Service, 1999), p. 16.

[17] The second parcel would later become part of the Civil War-era Philip Snyder farm. *Deed Book B*, Adams County Courthouse, March 25, 1800, April 23, 1800, John and Richard Penn to Quintain Armstrong, pp. 275, 277, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[18] *Deed Book I*, Adams County Courthouse, November 24, 1818, Jacob Sherfigh to Andrew Bushman, p. 68, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[19] *Deed Book F*, Adams County Courthouse, November 13, 1811, John Armstrong to Isaac Armstrong, p. 486, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[20] Appendix B, "Estate of Quintain Armstrong, Jr.," in "Origins of the Farm."

[21] *Appearance and Judgment Docket*, vol. J, 1822-1823, Adams County Courthouse, Prothonotary's office, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[22] *Adams Sentinel*, July 14, 1824, December 14, 1825, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[23] Part of the property transferred included the Civil War-era Snyder farm. This record would seem to indicate that a log house and barn were on the Quintain Armstrong, Jr. farm and another house and barn had been erected on the Snyder farm by 1824. *Sheriff's Deeds, Insolvent Debtors, Naturalization Docket, vol. 1, 1819-1833*, p. 246, Adams County Courthouse, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[24] *Adams Sentinel*, August 13, 1838, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[25] *Deed Book O*, p. 20, Adams County Courthouse, September 5, 1838, David McMordie (Administrator of the Estate of Francis McMordie) to Andrew Heintzelman and James Thompson, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[26] *Deed Book Y*, p. 68, Adams County Courthouse, December 14, 1866, Henrietta Hafner to Samuel Herbst as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[27] *Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map*, Edwin C. Bearss (National Park Service: Washington, DC, 1970), p. 12.

[28] Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action Which Effects Natural and Cultural Resources, Eisenhower National Historic Site, Project: Install Fire Suppression System In 17 Historic Structures, Project #EISE 98-7," May 28, 1998, Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[29] *Gettysburg Times*, June 13-14, 1952, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[30] Appendix A, as cited in *Cumberland Township Tax Records,* "Origins of the Farm."

[31] Estate Papers, #2226 Hugh McGaughy, Letters of Administration, Adams County Courthouse, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[32] Estate Papers, #2227 Hugh McGaughy, Last Will and Testament, August 7, 1841, Adams County Courthouse, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[33] These woods still exist as the southern half of the Biesecker Woods, opposite the Snyder Farmhouse and adjacent to the entry road to Eisenhower Farm #2.

[34] *The Republican Compiler,* September 27, 1841, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[35] Estate Papers, #2226 Hugh McGaughy, Letters of Administration, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[36] Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…"

[37] In historical documentation Conn Minoch's name is variably spelled Menoch, Menough, Menick, Menich.

[38] *Tax Records for Adams County, Pennsylvania*, as cited in "Origins of the Farm;" *Deed Book I*, Adams County Courthouse, March 2, 1821, Robert and Francis Armstrong to Dr. William Crawford, , p. 166, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[39] *Adams Sentinel*, July 14, 1824, November 2, 1825, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[40] *Sheriff's Deeds, Insolvent Debtors, Naturalization, Docket, vol. 1 1819-1833*, p. 257, Adams County Courthouse, Prothonotary's office, as cited in "Origins of the Farm."

[41] Some records indicate the new school may have been constructed as early as 1902. This was the same building later renovated into a home for John and Barbara Eisenhower. Paula S. Reed, "National Historic Landmark Nomination," Draft, December 1999, Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 26.

[42] *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Clement Redding Farm*, p. 16-17.

[43] Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…"

[44] *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Eisenhower National Historic Site*, p. 20; "Origins of the Farm," no page numbers.

[45] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 12-13.

[46] *Ibid*, p. 14; *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Eisenhower National Historic Site*, p. 20; Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…"

[47] Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…"

[48] *Ibid.*; *Adams Sentinel*, November 1, 1825, as cited in *Origins of the Farm; Cumberland Township Tax Records*, as cited in "Origins of the Farm;" Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…"

[49] *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Clement Redding Farm*, p. 16-17.

[50] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 14.

[51] Allen Redding's grandfather, Phillip Redding, lived on a farm near Willoughby Run during the Civil War. Phillip was Mary Alice Hemler and Joseph Redding's father. Joseph had three sons, Clement, William, and Allen. He later purchased a farm near his fathers, southwest of the Hemler Farm (Farm #1) which would be later know as the Clement Redding Farm. In later years, Allen purchased the Hemler farm from his aunt, William purchased the Martin farm (Farm #3), and Clement purchased his father Joseph's farm (Clement Redding Farm).

[52] *Historic Resource Study*, p .3.

[53] *Ibid.*

[54] M. Frances Jacobs, interview by Edwin C. Bearss, Tape Recording, 1970, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 4; Rafael Redding, interview by Edwin C. Bearss, Tape Recording, May 23, 1973, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 1.

[55] *Historic Resource Study*, p.8.

[56] Rafael Redding interview, p. 1; M. Frances Jacobs interview, p. 5.

[57] This oven was still in use at the time of the Eisenhower' purchase of Farm #1 and was later incorporated into the construction of their new home. Rafael Redding interview, p. 6.

[58] *Ibid.*, p. 4.

[59] *Ibid*, p. 2-3.

[60] M. Frances Jacobs interview, p. 10.

[61] *Ibid.*

[62] Rafael Redding interview, p. 2-3.

[63] M. Frances Jacobs interview, p. 10-11.

[64] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 8-9.

[65] *Ibid.*

[66] Rafael Redding interview, p. 9.

[67] *Historic Resource Study,* p. 9-10.

[68] M. Frances Jacobs interview, p. 10-11; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 9-10.

[69] *Historic Resource Study.,* p. 9-10.

[70] Rafael Redding interview, p.11.

[71] "National Historic Landmark Nomination," p. 25.

[72] Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…"

[73] *Ibid.*, p. 26.

[74] *Ibid.*, p. 9.

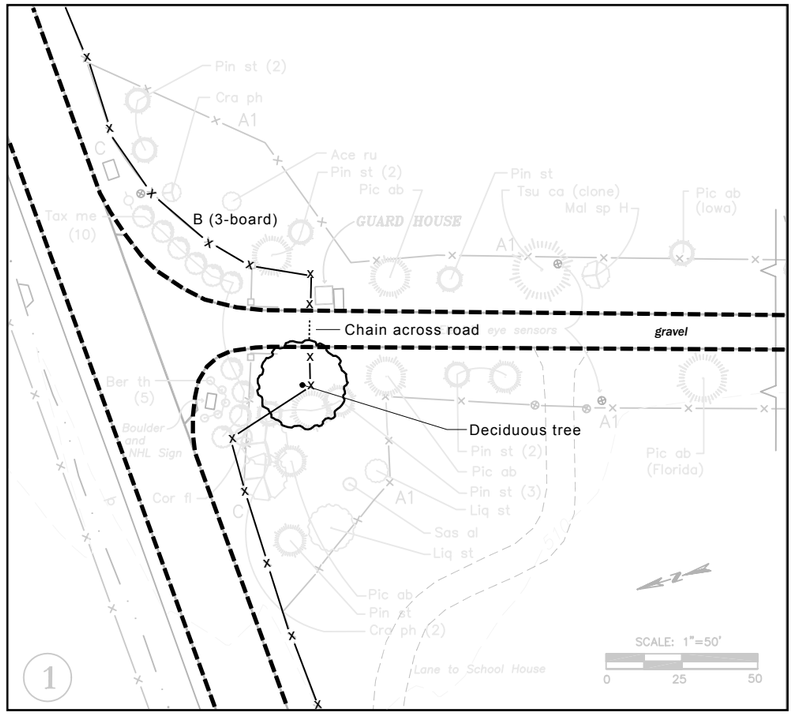
[75] *Ibid.,* p. 11.

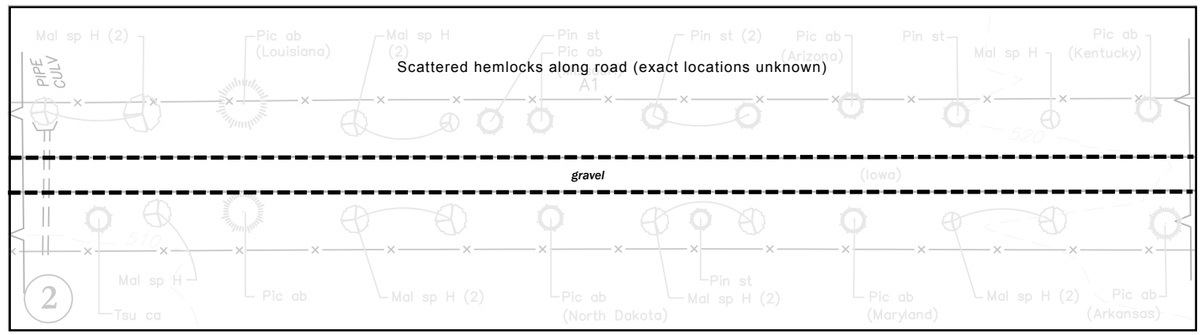
[76] *Ibid.*

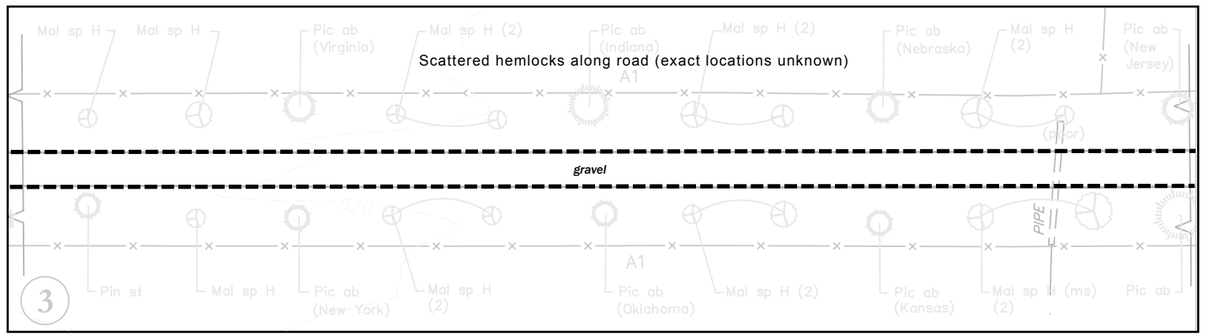
[77] Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…."

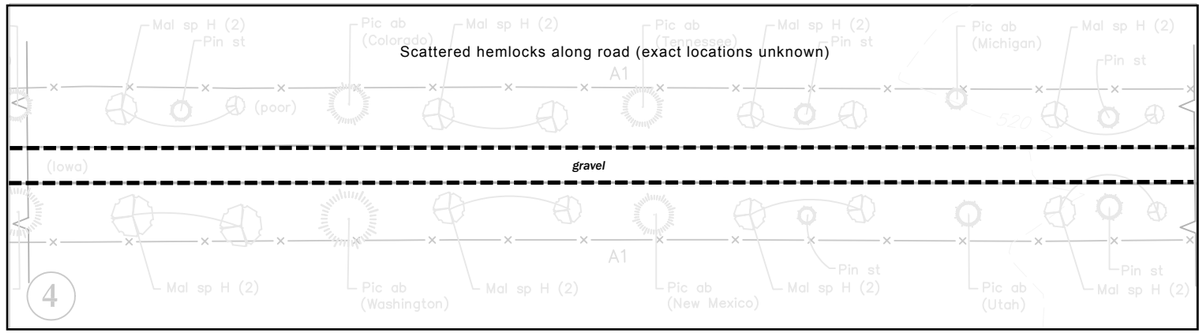
| Symbol | Botanical Name | Common Name(s) | Symbol | Botanical Name | Common Name(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Trees and Shrubs** | | | | | |
| Abe gr | Abelia x grandiflora | Glossy abelia | Mal sp W | Malus spp. wild crabapple | Wild crab (from rootstock) |
| Ace pl | Acer platanoides | Norway maple | Phi co | Philadelphus coronarius | Mock orange |
| Ace pl C | Acer p. 'Crimson King' | Crimson King maple | Pic ab | Picea abies | Norway spruce |
| Ace ru | Acer rubrum | Red maple | Pic pu | Picea pungens | Colorado blue spruce |
| Ace sa | Acer saccharum | Sugar maple | Pie ja | Pieris japonica | Japanese pieris |
| Ber th | Berberis thunbergii | Japanese barberry | Pin st | Pinus strobus | Eastern white pine |
| Bet pe | Betula pendula | European white birch | Pla oc | Platanus occidentalis | Sycamore |
| Bet sp | Betula spp. | White birch | Pru ce | Prunus cerasifera 'Atropurperea' | Purple leaf plum |
| Bud sp | Buddleia spp. | Butterfly-bush | Pru pen | Prunus pensylvanica | Wild red/Pin cherry |
| Bux mi | Buxus microphylla var. koreana | Korean boxwood | Pru per | Prunus persica | Common peach |
| Bux se | Buxus sempervirens | Common boxwood | Pru pr N | Prunus persica "Nectarina' | Nectarine |
| Car il | Carya illinoinensis | Pecan | Pru se | Prunus serrulata | Oriental cherry |
| Car sp | Carya spp. | Hickory | Pru sp | Prunus spp. | Cherry |
| Cat sp | Catalpa spp. | Catalpa | Pru su | Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula' | Weeping Higan cherry |
| Cer ca | Cercis canadensis | Redbud | Pru tr | Prunus triloba | Flowering almond |
| Cha la | Chamaecyparis lawsoniana | Port Orford cedar | Pyra coc | Pyrancantha coccinea | Pyracantha (Firethorn) |
| Cor fl | Cornus florida | Flowering dogwood | Pyru com | Pyrus communis | Common pear |
| Cra ph | Crataegus phaenopyrum | Washington hawthorn | Que pa | Quercus palustris | Pin oak |
| Cry ja | Cryptomeria japonica | Japanese cryptomeria | Que ve | Quercus velutina | Black oak |
| Fag gr | Fagus grandifolia | American beech | Rho ob | Rhod. x obtusum 'Hinodegiri" | Hinodegiri azalea |
| Fag sy | Fagus sylvatica 'Atropunicea' | Purple leaf beech | Rho sp | Rhododendron spp. | Azalea/Rhododendron |
| For ov | Forsythia ovata | Early forsythia | Rob ps | Robinia pseudoacacia | Black locust |
| Fra pe | Fraxinus pennsylvanica | Green ash | Ros sp | Rosa spp. | Rose |
| Hib ro | Hibiscus rosa sinensis | Chinese hibiscus | Sal ba | Salix babylonia | Weeping willow |
| Hib sp | Hibiscus spp. | Hibiscus | Sal ni | Salix nigra | Black willow |
| Hib sy | Hibiscus syriacus | Rose-of-Sharon | Sas al | Sassafras albidium | Sassafras |
| Ile cr | Ilex crenata | Japanese holly | Seq se | Sequoia sempervirens | Redwood |
| Ile gl | Ilex glabra | Inkberry | Spi sr | Spriraea prunifolia | Bridalwreath spirea |
| Ile op | Ilex opaca | American holly | Syr ch | Syringa x chinensis | Chinese lilac |
| Jug sp | Juglans spp. | Walnut | Syr pe | Syringa x persica | Persian lilac |
| Lig sp | Ligustrum spp. | Privet | Syr vu | Syringa vulgaris | Common lilac |
| Liq st | Liquidambar styraciflua | Sweet gum | Tax bac | Taxus bacatta | English yew |
| Lir tu | Liriodendron tulipifera | Tulip poplar | Tax ba R | Taxus bacatta 'Repandens' | Dwarf English yew |
| Lon sp | Lonicera spp. | Honeysuckle | Tax ca | Taxus canadensis | Canadian yew |
| Mag so | Magnolia x soulangiana | Saucer magnolia | Tax cu | Taxus cuspidata 'Capitata' | Japanese yew |
| Mag sp | Magnolia spp. | Magnolia | Tax me | Taxus x media 'Hicksii' | Hicks yew |
| Mag st | Magnolia stellata | Star magnolia | Tax sp | Taxus spp. | Yew |
| Mal sp A | Malus spp. Apple | Apple | Tsu ca | Tsuga canadensis | Canadian hemlock |
| Mal sp H | Malus spp. 'Hopa' | Hopa crabapple | Ulm am | Ulmus americana | American elm |
| Mal sp K | Malus spp. 'Katherine' | Katherine crabapple | Ulm pu | Ulmus parvifolia | Chinese elm |
| Mal sp L | Malus spp. 'Liset' | Liset crabapple | Zel se | Zelkova serrata | Japanese zelkova |
| **Groundcovers, Vines, and Herbaceous** | | | | | |
| Agr te | Agrostis tenuis 'Penncross' | Penncross bentgrass | Iri sp | Iris spp. | Iris |
| Aqu sp | Aquilegia spp. | Columbine | Nym sp | Nymphaea spp. | Water lily |
| Beg tu | Begonia tuberhybrida | Tuberous begonias | Pae sp | Paeonia spp. | Peony |
| Cal bi | Caladium bicolor | Caladium | Pel ho | Pelargonium x hortorum | Common geranium |
| Cam ra | Campsis radicans | Trumpetcreeper | Sal sp | Salvia splendens | Scarlet sage |
| Cen ce | Centaurea ceneraria | Dusty Miller | Sin sp | Sinningia spp. | Common gloxinia |
| Car pe | Carum petroselenum | Parsley | Sed sp | Sedum spectabile | Showy sedum |
| Cle sp | Clematis spp. | Clematis | Tag sp | Tagetes spp. | Marigold |
| Cor va | Coronilla varia | Crown vetch | Tul sp | Tulipa spp. | Tulip |
| Cyc sp | Cyclamen spp. | Cyclamen | Typ la | Typha latifolia | Common cattail |
| Dia de | Dianthus deltoides | Maiden pink | Vin mi | Vinca minor | Vinca (Periwinkle) |
| Gla sp | Gladiolus spp. | Gladiola | Vio sp | Viola spp. | Violet |
| Hed he | Hedera helix | English ivy | Vio wi | Viola x wittrockiana | Common pansy |
| Hel tu | Helianthus tuberosus | Jerusalem artichoke | Vit la | Vitus labrusca 'Concord' | Concord grape |
| Imp wa | Impatiens wallerana | Impatiens | Vit sp | Vitus spp. | Grape |
| Iri ge | Iris x germanica | German iris | Wis si | Wisteria sinensis | Chinese wisteria |

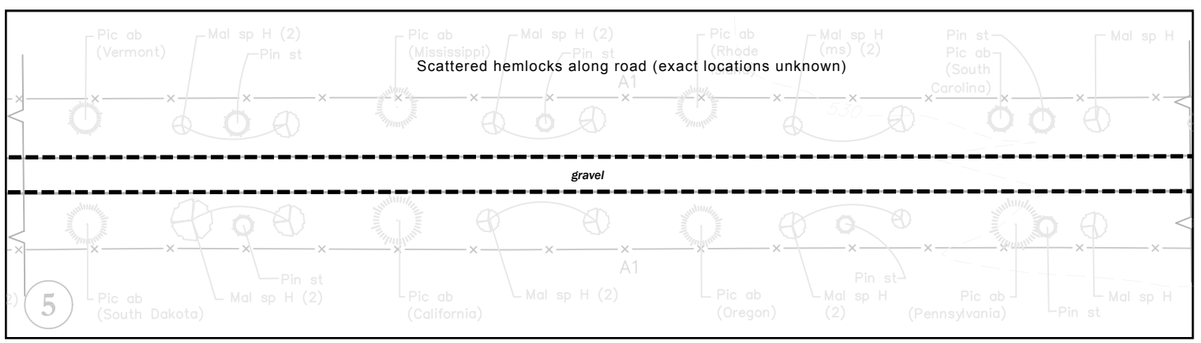
Notes: Plant sizes in inches indicate trunk diameter at breast height; plant sizes in feet indicate shrub diameter; (ms) multi-stemmed

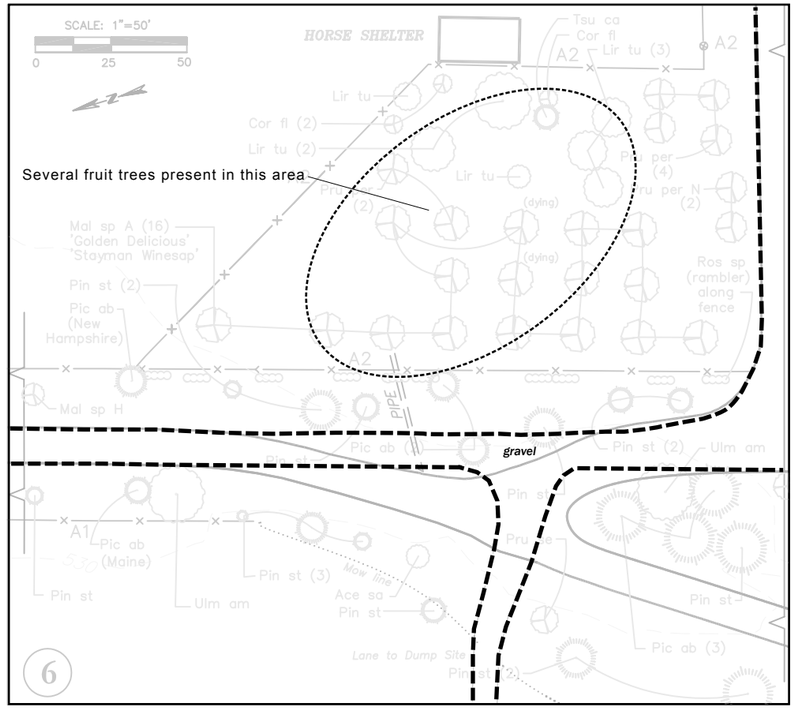



Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

## Period Plan
## Farm #1: 1950 (1/2)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

### Sources:
Historic photographs and plans (1951-1955, 1955, 1967, 1969); CADD drawing (1999); Site visits (2002, 2005).

### Notes:
Confirmed features darkened over 1969 map. Size and location of structures are approximate. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

### Legend:
- Park boundary
- 540 — 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket

Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

## Period Plan
## Farm #1: 1950 (2/2)

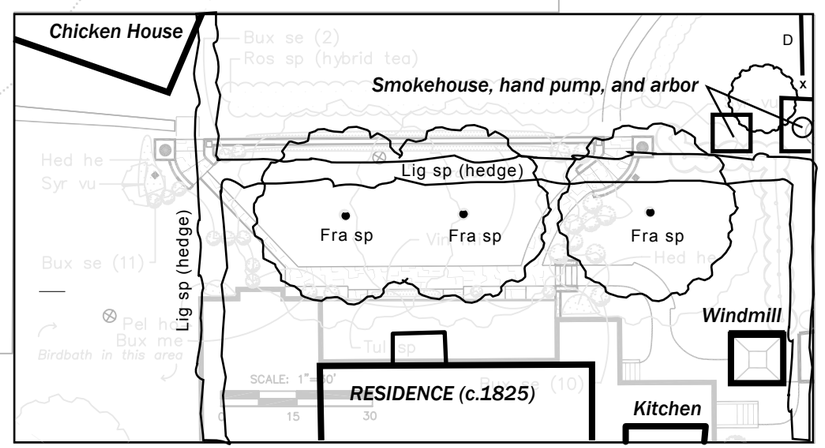
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

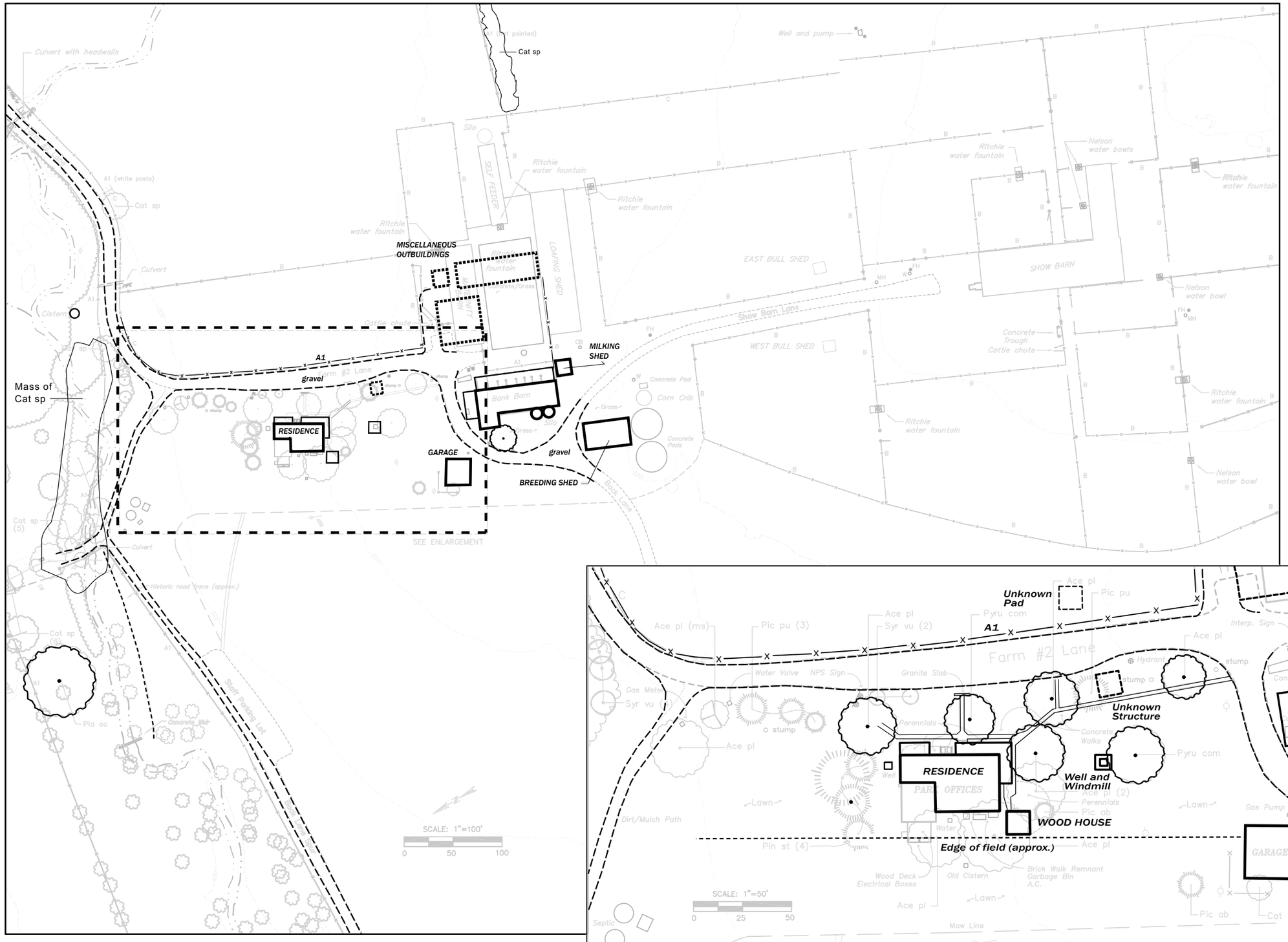
### Sources:
Historic photographs and plans (1951-1955, 1955, 1967, 1969); CADD drawing (1999); Site visits (2002, 2005).

### Notes:
Confirmed features darkened over 1969 map. Size and location of structures are approximate. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

### Legend:
- Park boundary
- 540 — 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket

Fence and deep drainage ditch
Cat sp (8)
B (5-board)
Hog House and Shed
Cow Lot
Corn crib
Chicken House
Shed
Bee hives
D
Garden
SEE ENLARGEMENT
Hand pump and grape arbor
Corn field
Barnyard
North of Barn: Cistern to collect rain from roof (exact location unknown)
Milk Shed
Barn
Chicken House
Windmill
RESIDENCE (c.1825)
Bake Oven
Gate
Ace sp (2)
Kitchen
Woodshed/Garage
Corn crib
Silos
stone retaining walls/earthen ramp
Milk pick-up and 240' well
gravel
Storage cistern for well
Gas pump
Garage/Machine Shed
Shed
Blacksmith Shop
Rob ps (3)
Cat sp (2)
Edge of field
Edge of field
SCALE: 1"=50'
0 25 50
Catch basin 200' from spring, connects to Windmill via pipe






Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

## Period Plan
## Farm #2: 1950

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

### Sources:
Historic photographs and plans (1955,1967,1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002,2005).

### Notes:
Confirmed features are darkened on top of 2005 base map. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

### Legend:
- Park boundary
- 540 — 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket

Cattle chute
Ritchie water fountain
Feeder
Feeder
LOAFING BARN
Faucet
Corn Crib
FEEDER
Silo
Ritchie water fountain
BARN
Water meter pit/cover
Grass Drive
Stone Wall
Clothesline Poles (3)
Sewer
Utility
Lawn
Three shade trees
Yard Light on pole
Ace pl
RESIDENCE
SMOKEHOUSE
Perennials
Walkway
Annuals
Concrete Walk
Well and Pump
GARAGE
Septic
Light
gravel
Two shade trees
gravel
Ace pl
Ace pl
Jug sp
(dying)
N
SCALE: 1"=50'
0
25
50

Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

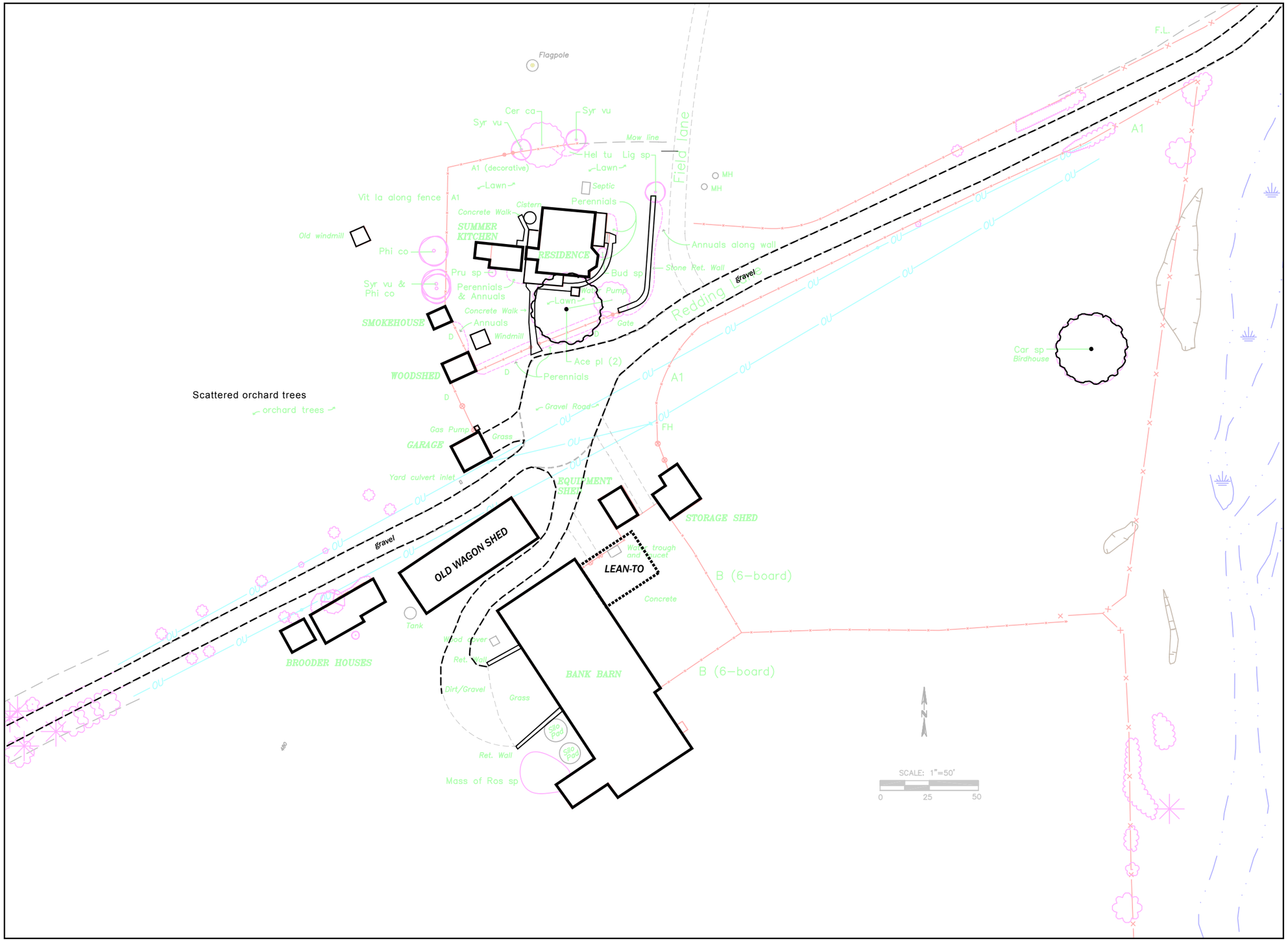
## Period Plan
## Farm #3: 1950

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

### Sources:
Historic photographs and plans (1955,1967,1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002,2003).

### Notes:
Confirmed features are darkened on top of 2005 base map. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

### Legend:
- Park boundary
- 540 — 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket




Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

## Period Plan
## Redding Farm: 1950

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

### Sources:
Historic photographs and plans (1955,1967,1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002,2005).

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# Chapter 2:
# The Eisenhowers and Farm #1, 1951–1969

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This chapter focuses on General and Mrs. Eisenhower's association with Farm #1 during the 1950s and 1960s. In the first section a general overview of the farm's acquisition, renovation, and use by the Eisenhowers is given. The second section provides a more in-depth discussion of the development of the ornamental landscape of Farm #1 and describes the condition of the property upon General Eisenhower's death in 1969.

## Acquisition and Renovation

### The Eisenhowers Purchase Farm #1

After completing his tour of duty as Chief of Staff of the United States Army in 1948, General Eisenhower moved from Washington to New York City to serve as President of Columbia University. It was during this time that the Eisenhowers began to think about their retirement years and the possibility of purchasing a home of their own. John Eisenhower recalled his father occasionally mentioned looking for a place while at Columbia, possibly in the Middleburg area of Virginia, but he felt his parents were just really exploring the idea and there was not any urgency on their part. However, in General Eisenhower's own writings, he indicated the desire to own a home of their own had been something he and Mrs. Eisenhower had felt for quite some time. In a letter written to Mamie from Algiers, Africa, December 2, 1943, the General wrote:

> *I know that when I find myself contemplating a post-war experience I always picture a little place far away from cities (but with someone near enough for occasional bridge) and the two of us just getting brown in the sun, (and possibly thick in the middle.) A dozen cats and dogs, with a horse or two, maybe a place to fish (not too strenuously) and a field in which to shoot a few birds once in a while - I think that's roughly my idea of a good life.*[1]

They had always lived in government-issue housing during "more than a third of a century of married life." As the possibility of retirement became a reality for them, they seriously "began to think about buying a house and farm" for their retirement.[2]

Throughout the years, the Eisenhowers had often talked about the kind of home they would want to own. These discussions became more frequent and grounded in reality during the time at Columbia. General Eisenhower recalled:

> *While I was Chief of Staff, Mamie and I frequently discussed the sort of home that would fit us best, if we ever got one. On several occasions, we actually began making specific plans. These never got beyond sketchy scratchings. We knew that years would pass before we could do anything more than dream and talk. Now, after leaving the military and moving into Columbia, we started thinking again about a place of our own. The topic recurred regularly at Morningside Heights. For my part, I wanted an escape from concrete into the countryside. Mamie, who had spent a lifetime adjusting herself to other people's housing designs, or the lack of them, wanted a place that conformed to her notions of what a home should be. In the fall of 1950 we finally did something about it.*[3]

The "something" to which Eisenhower referred was the purchase of a farm just outside the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. There were several reasons Gettysburg was chosen. First, the town was an easy commute to both Washington and New York. Second, the Eisenhower's friends, George and Mary Allen, owned property nearby. The Allens had purchased a small farm in Adams County, four miles south of Gettysburg, east of Emmitsburg Road and had plans to restore their eighteenth-century stone farmhouse. They encouraged General and Mrs. Eisenhower to settle in the area. And finally, General Eisenhower had "a certain affinity to come back to Pennsylvania because [his] people were from here originally before they went to Kansas."[4] This affinity was enhanced by fond remembrances Eisenhower had of a 1918 command he held at nearby Camp Colt. During his brief nine-month post, the Eisenhowers settled into a life in the quiet town while he organized the training for the Army's Tank Corps. Eisenhower realized these "sentimental attachments," to Gettysburg, which were "reinforced by its significance in American, as well as personal history," made this a comfortable place for he and Mrs. Eisenhower to settle into retirement.[5]

During late 1949 and 1950, General and Mrs. Eisenhower made several trips to the Gettysburg area in search of a suitable farm to purchase. The Allens often accompanied them on these expeditions. Over a period of months, they examined many properties, but none of them seemed appropriate for their needs. Then, in October 1950, while Mrs. Eisenhower was in Denver visiting her mother, she received a call from George Allen. Allen informed her there was a farm available in Adams County that might be of interest. The weekend after Mrs. Eisenhower's return to New York, she and the Allens set out on another "farm hunting expedition" to see the Allen Redding Farm.[6]

By 1949, Allen Redding and his wife had decided to sell the farm and move into town. According to their daughter, M. Frances Jacobs, most of their children had already married and left home and Redding was "getting tired of farming 'cause he couldn't get help. And Rafael, my brother, didn't care about farming any more."[7] The farm was listed with John C. Bream, a local realtor. After the farm had been on the market for about a year, Bream told the Reddings he had "some prominent people" who may be interested in the farm.[8] Mrs. Eisenhower made her initial visit to the farm with Mrs. Allen shortly thereafter.

The Eisenhowers made an additional visit some weeks later. Mrs. Redding showed the home to Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Allen, both of whom she remembered as "very sociable," while the men examined the outside of the house and the farm.[9] Eisenhower noted that the barn dwarfed the small house, the buildings were in a state of disrepair, and the soil was sorely depleted. He later recalled thinking it would "take work and money to modernize it." However, there were several selling points that made the property desirable. Eisenhower was enamored by the view of the mountains to the west, while Mrs. Eisenhower especially liked the old house with its large kitchen and the huge green ash trees in the eastern lawn. In spite of its poor condition, the Eisenhowers decided to purchase the property.[10]

However, a deal was not immediate in coming. The Reddings had begun to second-guess themselves and were unsure of their decision to sell. They had considered taking the farm off the market just before the Eisenhowers became interested, and after the Eisenhowers visited the farm, the Reddings did withdraw the farm for a short time. Negotiations with Eisenhower's attorney, Richard A. Brown, convinced the Reddings to reconsider and they agreed to sell the farm, although they increased the asking price from what had originally been discussed.[11]

Years later, Mrs. Eisenhower gave her recollections of the purchase:

> *Well, Ike and myself had been looking for someplace to go to in the summertime and we'd looked up and down the Hudson; well, they were mansions and I knew I couldn't staff them. So, I said aren't there any other places around here? And this man who had sold them [the Allens] the house…said, well there's one house or farm over here owned by a Mr. Redding and he says he's going to sell. Well Ike said, Mamie, you go over and look at it. Mrs. Allen brought me over and she sort of slurred my name so they didn't know it was Eisenhower. And I looked at this place and I saw these three big trees and they're ash and then they had a big square kitchen…That appealed to me [to] no end, you see, and I said, oh, I've just got to have that place…and Ike said, well Mamie, if you like it, buy it. The old gentleman then decided not to sell. Well, of course, woman-like, if I couldn't have what I wanted…well, I was heartbroken….in about three months, he decided to sell again….We had to buy everything – all the equipment, worn out and otherwise. And he went way up on his price. But we eventually took it, with the understanding, of course, that we were coming back here the following summer. We felt it was a place we could walk in, close the door and walk off.*[12]

The papers were signed giving the Eisenhowers ownership of the Redding Farm on January 15, 1951. The purchase included 189 acres of farmland, the old house, barn, outbuildings, equipment, and all farm animals, including a herd of approximately twenty-five Holstein milk cows, a dozen heifers, a few Chester White hogs, some white Leghorn chickens, and one horse. The Eisenhowers paid approximately $40,000 for the farmland, structures, equipment, and livestock.[13] (figs. 2.1, 2.2)

Even though the Reddings had vacillated in their decision to sell the farm, in the end they were pleased to sell to the Eisenhowers. Raphael Redding remembered his father "was always very proud of the fact…that he sold to General Eisenhower. And of course the whole family

*Figure 2.1. The Eisenhowers' new farm, view toward west, ca. 1952. (Gettysburg Times, Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2873)*

was. If we were gonna sell…we'd like to sell to somebody like this…we were very proud of this."[14]

As it would turn out, the Eisenhower's plans for retirement to Gettysburg would be put on hold. In December 1950, before the farm transaction was even complete, General Eisenhower was called back to active duty by President Truman. Eisenhower was put in charge of NATO and he and Mrs. Eisenhower left for their new post in Europe soon after the New Year. It was arranged that the Reddings would remain on the farm until April 1, 1951. After this, General Arthur Nevins and his wife, Ann, moved into the Redding Farmhouse to oversee the farm in the Eisenhowers' absence.[15]

*Figure 2.2. The Redding farmhouse, western facade, ca. 1952. (Gettysburg Times, AP, EISE NHS files, #1471)*

**General Arthur Nevins as Farm Manager**

Arthur and Ann Nevins were long-time friends of the Eisenhowers. Both men had crossed paths repeatedly throughout their military careers. Their concurrent military service provided many opportunities for socialization among the couples, including frequent dinners and bridge-playing parties, giving them the means to establish a longstanding friendship. Nevins first met Eisenhower in 1917 when they were both stationed in the Army's 57th Infantry in Leon Springs, Texas. Eisenhower was a Captain at the time, and Nevins was a newly commissioned Second Lieutenant. They eventually went on to separate posts, then in 1936, they served together again in the Philippines. Nevins was a Captain stationed at McKinley, near Manila, and Eisenhower was an assistant to General Douglas MacArthur. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the start of World War II, Nevins was assigned to the War Plans Division on the general staff where then Brigadier General Eisenhower was also stationed. Eisenhower left for Europe a few months after Nevins arrived, and later Nevins served with him in both Algiers and Bari, Italy, where Eisenhower was in command. In late 1946, Nevins returned to the Operations Division, formerly the War Plans Division in Washington, and worked under Eisenhower, who was Chief of Staff. Nevins did not particularly like service in the Pentagon, so he requested retirement from the Army. The request came to Eisenhower's desk and he told Nevins he was making a mistake in retiring. He tried to convince Nevins to stay with the service, but Nevins' mind was made up and he left the military. A few years later, while working at Columbia University, Eisenhower offered Nevins a job as his assistant on a panel for the Council on Foreign Affairs that was studying aid to Europe. Nevins worked with Eisenhower there for about two years until Eisenhower was assigned to command the newly established NATO.[16]

When General Eisenhower accepted the NATO position and realized that he and Mrs. Eisenhower would need

*Figure 2.3. Arthur and Ann Nevins in the living room of the Redding farmhouse, ca. 1952. (Arthur Nevins, EISE NHS files, #1552)*

*Figure 2.4. Ivan Feaster on tractor in the farmyard, 27 January 1953. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2879)*

someone to oversee their newly acquired farm, he immediately thought of Nevins. Nevins, however, had initial reservations about the idea, feeling he really did not know anything about farming, although he had grown up on a farm in Illinois. Not willing to take no for an answer, Eisenhower told Nevins to hire advisors to assist in the operation. After some discussion with his wife, Nevins accepted the offer and he and Mrs. Nevins left New York for Gettysburg on April 1, 1951. They spent their first night in town at a hotel in Gettysburg and then moved into the Redding farmhouse.[17] (fig. 2.3)

Upon moving to the farm, Nevins immediately had to oversee the continued operation of the Redding dairy herd and the poultry operation. One of the first things Nevins did was to hire capable men to work the farm. He employed Raphael Redding since he already knew the farm so well. Redding had moved from the farm along with his parents when they sold to the Eisenhowers, but he agreed to work with Nevins for a time to keep things running smoothly. In May 1951, Nevins also hired Ivan Feaster as a farm hand. Redding worked on the farm for Nevins until the spring of 1952, when he left Gettysburg to pursue a singing career in New York City. To replace Redding, Nevins hired Dale Newman in May 1952. He also promoted Ivan Feaster to chief farmer and gave a full-time job to Bobby Heflin, who had been previously working at the farm on a part-time basis.[18]

Nevins had a good working relationship with the farm hands. He was primarily an overseer, managing the day-to-day activities of the farm, but leaving much of the manual labor to the workers. Ivan Feaster recalled that he and Nevins worked well together, especially after Feaster became the chief farmer. Nevins seemed to trust the judgement of Feaster and allowed him to manage the details of carrying out the farm operations. When General Eisenhower came to inspect the farm, Nevins would always have Feaster close by to provide Eisenhower with specific details Nevins might not be familiar with. Feaster indicated that even though he and Nevins had the occasional argument over procedures, Nevins did not carry a grudge. After the decision had been made, what may have been a "heated discussion" was soon forgotten.[19] (fig. 2.4)

The typical work schedule on the farm involved the farm hands arriving at six o'clock in the morning. Feaster and Heflin did the early milking while Newman fed the cows, horses, chickens and hogs. The milking machinery was then washed and the milk was placed in the cooler, to be picked up later and delivered to the Royal Dairy in Baltimore. During an eight o'clock coffee break in the farmhouse, Nevins discussed the rest of the day's work with the men. After coffee, the men did various farm chores. The eggs were gathered and Nevins cleaned, candled, and boxed them in the cellar of the house. Chores continued into the afternoon. At five-thirty, the evening milking was done, and after it was finished, the equipment cleaned and stored, and the milk placed in the cooler, the men headed for home.[20]

General Eisenhower was concerned that Art and Ann Nevins were "happy and contented on the farm." He wanted to make sure that they felt like they were "getting a fair and just deal all around," and he kept in frequent

touch with Nevins to make sure things were running smoothly.[21] Nevins was given freedom to manage the farm as he saw fit and the authority to make needed repairs to the house or farm buildings. In one of his many letters to Nevins, Eisenhower explained how these expenditures would be handled. He wrote, "I repeat that you should never want for alterations around the house. Minor repairs and so on, as I see it, are absolutely chargeable to the farm operation. Permanent additions are, of course, chargeable to me."[22]

The dairy schedule caused Nevins some problem keeping adequate help on the farm. The combination of the lack of on-site housing for the hands and the hard work of milking the cows twice a day made it difficult for them to keep the dairy operations going. The poultry business was also hard work for very little profit. Gradually, Eisenhower wanted to get out of both the dairy and poultry, beginning the move toward raising pure-bred Angus cattle on the farm.[23] In letters to Nevins during the summer of 1951, Eisenhower expressed his thoughts on the poultry issue:

> *I want to say that I thought you already knew how much I agree with your paragraph which begins, 'I continue to regard chickens as the dirtiest, nastiest, dumbest creatures on the earth.' So far as I am concerned – and I thought I had put this in earlier letters – you can sell any chicken on the place any moment you choose, saving only those you want to keep for your own household purposes. This I supposed was understood, and I am quite sure you will find George [Allen] in agreement. So from here on out, the decision as to chickens is entirely yours – if George agrees.*[24]

> *I note that one week you sold 193 dozen of eggs. I think that, in a letter I wrote you some months ago, I urged the selling of those chickens on the grounds that you had enough to do without fooling with the vagaries of a whole flock of laying chickens. I still have youthful memories that made a chicken seem to me to be, except when properly cooked and on the dinner table, an exasperating sort of beast. Either you must have a somewhat different reaction, or the farm must be making a lot of money out of the darn things – otherwise, you would get rid of them.*[25]

In 1953, Nevins contracted tuberculosis and had to leave Gettysburg for a long-term hospital stay. Due to the extended nature of his illness, Nevins and his wife moved out of the Redding farmhouse. Ivan Feaster and his wife moved into the Redding home and he assumed management of the farm.[26]

In early 1954, Eisenhower instructed Feaster to cease the dairy operation and sell the herd. He listed several reasons for this decision including labor problems and the health of the herd. Brucellosis, a bacterial infection causing some pregnant cows to abort their fetuses, was a major health concern for the cows. Redding had never had his cows tested for Brucellosis and when Feaster had the herd tested, six of the cows were positive and had to be destroyed. After Eisenhower made the decision to close the dairy, he wanted the herd dispersed without any publicity or advertising of a large sale. Difficult as this was, Feaster managed to accomplish this task and sold the stock to two different parties.[27]

After his recuperation and release from the hospital in 1954, Nevins returned to Gettysburg and resumed his managerial role, although he and his wife did not move back to the farm. Instead, they rented a home just outside of Gettysburg. Due to their good working relationship, there was no animosity between Nevins and Feaster when Nevins returned to his supervisory position.[28]

**Winning the Presidency**

In early 1952, while Eisenhower was still in Europe at his NATO command, talk began to circulate among his friends and supporters of a possible presidential bid. Many prominent Republican leaders from the liberal wing of the party were eager to secure Eisenhower's nomination for the upcoming presidential race. In order to assure his victory over the leading opposition, Senator Robert Taft, the support of the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Republican Convention was needed. The convention was scheduled for early July 1952 in Chicago. Strong Eisenhower backers, like Senator Duff of Pennsylvania, suggested a picnic on the Gettysburg farm prior to the convention as a way for the Pennsylvania delegates to meet with Eisenhower and hear his views on the issues of the day.[29]

Per General Eisenhower's request, Nevins arranged the event, which consisted of a large picnic luncheon on the farm. This was to be the first of many such historical events held against the backdrop of the Eisenhowers' farm, ranging from gatherings of supporters to individual meetings with visiting dignitaries. This first significant event was held in mid-June 1952 with about 350 people

in attendance, including delegates, prominent guests, and the press. The luncheon was catered by Henry Scharf, owner of the Gettysburg Hotel. Tables, complete with white tablecloths and silver place settings, were arranged under the trees in the field east of the farmhouse. According to all accounts, the afternoon was a great success. Eisenhower gave his remarks to an enthusiastic crowd from the farmhouse porch, taking the opportunity to formally announce his run for the presidency.[30] (figs. 2.5, 2.6)

General Eisenhower was pleased with how well the event turned out. Nevins recalled it as "one of the few times that I ever received praise from General Eisenhower. He said that it was absolutely perfect and the reason I mention [this]…is because in the service you don't expect praise, you expect to get bawled out if you don't do a good job but you don't expect somebody to pat you on the back every time."[31] Along with his appreciation, Eisenhower expressed to Nevins the importance of this event in gaining support from those who "had been leaning toward Senator Taft."[32] The success of the picnic played a crucial part in Eisenhower securing the Republican nomination for the presidential race at the July 7 convention.

*Figure 2.5. Delegates to the GOP National Convention picnic at Farm #1, 13 June 1952. (Paul Roy, Gettysburg Times, EISE NHS files, #2227)*

*Figure 2.6. General Eisenhower and the press at the GOP picnic, east facade of the farmhouse, 13 June 1952. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2213)*

Along with Eisenhower, the 1952 Republican ticket also included Richard Nixon as the vice-presidential candidate. On November 4, Eisenhower won the race, beating his democratic opponent Adlai E. Stevenson by obtaining fifty-five percent of the popular vote and the electoral votes of all but nine states. On January 20, 1953, Eisenhower was inaugurated as the thirty-fourth President of the United States.[33]

**New Home Construction**

Shortly after the Eisenhowers moved into the White House in 1953, Mrs. Eisenhower decided it was time to fix up the farmhouse at Gettysburg. She made her opinion known to her husband, telling him, "Now look, we have this place. We bought it and paid for it. Now, I've never had a home. So let's fix this up as a home."[34] General Eisenhower had some hesitation on the timing of this project, because of his workload and the possibility of him seeking a second term. But due to Mrs. Eisenhower's insistence, he was finally convinced and they started the process of farm renovation.

To begin the project, General and Mrs. Eisenhower hired architect George S. Brock, Jr., to analyze the structure of the Redding farmhouse and determine if renovations to the building were feasible. Brock's report described the existing farmhouse as a seven-room structure built in two sections. There was a kitchen, living room, and dining room downstairs and four rooms plus a bathroom upstairs. The original part of the house was the northern section. It was twenty-nine feet wide and twenty-five feet deep, including two-stories with a low basement and attic. A twenty-two inch thick stone foundation supported log walls with timbers of varying size, from three inches by four inches to eight inches square. Mud chinking filled the space between logs, and diagonal braces gave extra support at the corners. A four-inch veneer of brick was a later addition to the outside, along with new wooden window sash. The log portion of the house was thought to be the original Quintain Armstrong home, and was estimated to be approximately 200 years

old. The southern section of the house was all brick and had a basement, two floors and attic. It measured eighteen by twenty-five feet. This was much newer than the northern log section, and was probably added to the original structure in the mid-1800s.[35]

Brock's report emphasized the deteriorated condition of the house. Many of the original logs within the brick walls were rotten and beyond repair and the building was not structurally sound. Although Mrs. Eisenhower had wanted to rehabilitate the historic structure, given Brock's analysis of the building, it was decided the best course of action was to raze the old farmhouse and build a new home on the site.[36] (fig. 2.7)

Milton S. Osborne from Pennsylvania State University was commissioned to design the new house. His plans "were purposely very general" in order for the Eisenhowers to make changes as they went along. From the beginning, Mrs. Eisenhower had the most influence in the design of the new home. She had a sincere desire to incorporate some of the remaining historic structure into the new house, so it was decided to include the existing Dutch oven from the summer kitchen and many of the original materials, like wooden beams and paneling, into the design. The solid brick section from the mid-1800s was also salvaged and incorporated into the new house. Another consideration was the location of the new house. An initial survey indicated the new building should be sited a few hundred yards north and west of the original house. This would provide a slight elevation and a little more distance between the house and existing barn. However, Mrs. Eisenhower's insistence that the house be constructed on the same site and the existing large trees be saved, along with the existence of extensive ledge rock, which discouraged the expansion of the basement, determined the new house would be constructed on the same location as the old.[37] According to General Eisenhower,

> *the house had to be built step by step, according to Mamie's ideas. Building this way, work frequently had to be redone. Mamie occasionally forgot a detail to two. For example, when the walls were going up, we discovered that no plans had been made for central air-conditioning. Part of the walls had to be torn down so that air ducts could be installed. ….Other work had to be done over because of our improvised design. But the work was done well and the house, although not completely convenient, did conform largely to her ideas.*[38]

*Figure 2.7. General Eisenhower inspects the farm with Ivan Feaster (left) and George Brock prior to construction, 13 June 1954. (UPI photo, EISE NHS files, #1323)*

*Figure 2.8. Workmen demolishing the lean-to on the south end of the Redding farmhouse, 17 November 1953. (AP Wirephoto, EISE NHS files, #2781A)*

The Eisenhowers hired Charlie Tompkins, an old friend and contractor from Washington, to oversee construction of the house. When asked to take on the project, Tompkins was reluctant, telling Eisenhower, "I don't build houses." But Eisenhower was persistent, replying, "well, your gonna build this one," and Tompkins finally agreed. He personally oversaw all construction on the house and farm through his contracting company, Charles H. Tompkins Company. This work also included renovations to several farm buildings, the entry drive, and initial landscaping around the farm. E. L. Berkey served as the supervisory foreman for the renovations.[39]

Tompkins' men began work on the demolition of the Redding farmhouse in the fall of 1953. (fig. 2.8) Prior to this, Ivan Feaster and his wife were still living in the house, so to accommodate the construction, they moved from the farm, renting a home on nearby Water Works

*Figure 2.9. The remaining Dutch oven after demolition of the house, facing southeast, January 1954. (Paul Roy, Gettysburg Times, EISE NHS files, #2788)*

*Figure 2.10. Boxwoods from the farmhouse were saved for later use, ca. 1954. (EISE NHS files, #3068)*

Road.[40] When Tompkins' men razed the building, many of the construction materials were salvaged for recycling as Mrs. Eisenhower had desired. All useable timber taken from the log section was cleaned, sized, and stored. Plank flooring was carefully removed, cleaned, and stacked under cover. Most windows, frames, shutters, hardware, plumbing, radiators, and other fixtures were saved for possible later use. In the summer kitchen adjacent to the original house, all the wooden parts were removed, but the Dutch oven and fireplace were left intact and incorporated into the new structure. In the landscape, all existing shrubs and hedges were removed and heeled-in on the farm for later use. Stone from the house's foundation was later recycled in the garden walls.[41] (figs. 2.9, 2.10)

When construction had started, Tompkins asked General Eisenhower whether or not he should use union or local nonunion labor. Eisenhower said that due to his position as President, he thought it proper to use union labor even if this increased the costs. To see if this would indeed make a difference in the price, Tompkins kept two sets of books during construction, one showing the costs of construction with union labor, and another showing the costs with nonunion labor. In the end, it cost the Eisenhowers an extra $65,000 to employ the union labor. This extra cost could not be completely attributed to the difference in wages, but also included the cost of transporting union workers to the site from as far away as Washington. In many instances, Eisenhower had to "pay for an eight-hour day for four hours' work with the other hours spent in traveling to and from the job."[42] This use of unionized labor also caused some delay in the construction schedule due to a few jurisdictional disputes between labor unions. Additionally, change orders arising from on-site modifications by Mrs. Eisenhower and others slowed progress. However, by late February 1955, the construction on the new house was essentially complete and the Eisenhowers began preparations to move their belongings into their new home.[43] (figs. 2.11-2.17)

On February 25, the Eisenhowers came to the farm to examine the nearly completed construction and begin the process of moving in. Mrs. Eisenhower, working with the assistance of Elizabeth Draper, an interior designer from New York, focused on the home's interior, while Eisenhower inspected the grounds and other buildings. When completed, the Eisenhower's new home was considerably larger than the original Redding farmhouse. The first floor contained a living room, dining room, porch, kitchen, office, one bedroom, two bathrooms, a powder room or half bath, laundry room, and a "Dutch oven room" located off of the kitchen. The second floor had six bedrooms, five bathrooms, and a sitting room. A studio, half bathroom, and additional storage space were located on the third floor. Much of the saved historic material from the Redding house was apparent in the new home, including old beams that were reshaped, salvaged wood floors and bookcases in the den.[44] The total cost for construction was $215,000 including $45,000 spent for additional improvements to grounds and outbuildings. The Eisenhowers "scraped the barrel" and the whole project was paid in full through their personal funds, including money Mrs. Eisenhower had saved over the years and some assistance from her mother, Mrs. Doud.[45]

### The Farm as a Home, Retreat and Showplace

Since they were still living in the White House when the home was completed, the farm was initially only used as a weekend retreat for the Eisenhowers. Nevins continued to manage the daily farm operations, although he and his wife no longer lived on the property.[46] General and Mamie Eisenhower spent their first weekend at the farm in April 1955. On July 1, 1955, to celebrate their 38th wedding anniversary, the Eisenhowers hosted a White House staff picnic and invited members of the office and domestic staff and their spouses, the Cabinet members and their spouses, and a few close friends. This was the first large event held at the farm since the renovations were complete and included a tour of the house, a picnic on the east lawn, and the presentation of an anniversary gift to the Eisenhowers from the staff. On August 9, 1955, due to the nationwide interest in the Eisenhowers' home, an open house was hosted for the press, including tours of the house and the farm. As a result, many national newspaper and magazine articles were released describing the Eisenhower property in detail.[47]

The Eisenhowers were extremely pleased with their new home and had been anticipating life on the farm since they first purchased the property. In a 1951 note to Nevins, Eisenhower had expressed this anticipation:

> *More and more, Mamie and I project ourselves forward into that setting. Ever since we acquired title to that place we have been thinking ever more specifically and frequently of life in a secluded place, on a productive piece of ground. I simply cannot tell you how often we talk about you, and the idea of all of us living together in the Gettysburg district.*[48]

*Figure 2.11. Construction on new home, view toward the southeast, spring 1954. (Gettysburg Times, EISE NHS files, #2791)*

*Figure 2.12. Construction on new home, view toward northeast, January 1954. (Paul Roy, EISE NHS files, #1103)*

*Figure 2.13. Stockpiling materials near the Redding garage for use during construction, view from the south toward the barn, spring 1954, two images combined into one panorama. (Gettysburg Times, EISE NHS files, #2784 & #2789)*

*Figure. 2.14. The Eisenhowers' new home nearing completion, view toward the southwest corner, 11 June 1954. (LIFE Magazine, EISE NHS files, #3424)*

*Figure 2.15. General and Mrs. Eisenhower admire a goose during a construction visit, summer 1954. (EISE NHS files, #2240)*

*Figure 2.16. General Eisenhower and W. Alton Jones visit the construction site, 11 June 1954. (LIFE Magazine, EISE NHS files, #3425)*

*Figure 2.17. Mrs. Eisenhower inspects the construction, 11 June, 1954. (LIFE Magazine, EISE NHS files, #3427)*

Once the renovations were completed, the Eisenhowers considered the farm their true home and would spend as much time there as possible. According to John Eisenhower, his mother "grew up in a fairly solid environment where they had this nice home out in…Denver, and I believe that she missed that, being a nomad through all those years."[49] The Gettysburg farm was particularly important to her because it was a place she could make a permanent home. Having the farm as a stable home throughout the White House years also lessened the "come-down" after Eisenhower was out of office. Since they spent so much of their free time at the farm, it was comfortable and familiar when they moved in permanently after Eisenhower's second term ended in 1961.

During Eisenhower's presidency, and for some time after he left office, he brought many visiting dignitaries to Gettysburg to show off the farm and his successful cattle operation. These visits served as "ice-breakers" with the guests and provided a brief respite from stressful meetings or negotiations. It also provided an opportunity to show a typical American small town and rural farm to world leaders. During these visits, Eisenhower would escort the guest around the farm in one of his golf carts or the four-cylinder car "Crosley Runabout," which was the frequent mode of transportation on the farm.[50] John Eisenhower recalled,

*To get the full scale treatment, everyone had to come down by helicopter from Camp David to be shown around here. Barbara and I were always sorry that we didn't keep a guest book down here because all but Khrushchev [also] were brought down to our house by Dad to show them how the average American family lived.*[51]

Some of the individuals to visit the farm included West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and French President Charles deGaulle. (figs. 2.18-2.21) Table 2.1 provides information on the documented visits to the farm by foreign dignitaries.

The farm was also put to use for many parties and gatherings. The Eisenhowers regularly celebrated their July anniversary with a picnic at the farm for their family, friends, and members of the White House staff. When Eisenhower announced his intention to run for a second term, a large luncheon and rally was arranged to bolster support from the Republican Party. As they had during the 1952 picnic, Nevins and his crew were in charge of preparing for the event. In September 1956 over a thousand people were in attendance at the farm. Nevins had a large tent erected in the field east of the house. It contained seating for 700 with additional seating provided in an adjacent press tent. Once again, Henry Scharf and his staff from the Gettysburg Hotel catered the picnic lunch. Along with the dining accommodations, facilities were provided for more than 200 photographers and reporters, including five telephone booths, fifteen Western Union teletype machines, and facilities for six television crews. The Eisenhowers arrived at the picnic in the Crosley Runabout, and Eisenhower, as always, "took a deep interest in the welfare of the employees of Eisenhower Farms. Prior to the rally, he personally saw that they and their families were invited to sit and eat with the guests.[52] (figs. 2.22-2.23)

**John and Delores Moaney**

John and Delores Moaney, an African-American couple, began working for the Eisenhowers at the farm during the mid-1950s. Moaney was Eisenhower's valet and "right-hand-man," taking care of many of his personal needs as well as doing odd jobs around the farm. He had been with General Eisenhower since 1942. Moaney was especially fond of gardening and took over most of the responsibility for the vegetable gardens. Delores worked in the house for Mrs. Eisenhower where she did some of the cleaning and all of the cooking.

Moaney had first met Eisenhower when he was drafted into the army in 1942. He became part of an eight-person crew of non-commissioned officers and soldiers at Eisenhower's command post. Moaney was in charge, among other things, of Eisenhower's dogs, two Scotties named "Telek" and "Khaki," and their various litters of puppies. John Eisenhower recalled, "there were always eight or nine pups around the house and Moaney was in charge of them. So Moaney and dad became fast friends."[53] At the end of the war, Moaney decided to stay with General Eisenhower as his personal

*Figure 2.18. General Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill in golf cart near the helipad on Farm #1, 6 May 1959. (UP/AP photo, EISE NHS files, #1446)*

*Figure 2.19. General Eisenhower confers with Phillipine President Ferdinand Marcos on the front lawn of the house, 16 September 1966. (Paul Roy, AP photo, EISE NHS files, #2497)*

Table 2.1
Visiting Dignitaries at the Eisenhower Farm

| Visitor | Date | Notes on Visit |
|---|---|---|
| Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India | December 1956 | Eisenhower gave Nehru a tour of the farm in the Crosley, including a stop at his prized Angus bull, Ankonian 3551. They held private talks on the porch during lunch, tea, and dinner. Nehru stayed overnight at the farm. |
| Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery of Great Britain | May 11, 1957 | Eisenhower and Montgomery reminisced about their association during WWII and toured the Gettysburg battlefield. Some comments made by both men during the tour were pounced upon by the accompanying press and stirred up quite a controversy for Eisenhower. Early on, Montgomery had remarked that if he had been in command during the Battle of Gettysburg, he would have sacked both General Robert E. Lee and Major General George G. Meade for the way they handled the situation. Later, when Montgomery reiterated this attitude, Eisenhower replied if Montgomery had been in charge of the Confederate troops and fought as General Lee had, Eisenhower would have "sacked him." Later, Eisenhower found several individuals and groups had taken offense to the remarks and rose to Lee's and Meade's defense, including the United Daughters of Confederacy. |
| Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany | May 26, 1957 | Adenauer and Eisenhower lunch at the Eisenhower home, retire to the porch to discuss politics, and then toured the cattle operation. Eisenhower explained how the show cattle were prepared and showed him several individuals from the Eisenhower-Jones herd. Both men flew back to Washington that same evening. |
| Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Great Britain | March 12, 1959 | As a break from their Camp David talks on the Berlin situation, the men visited the John Eisenhower family and watched grandson David shoot basketball. |
| Former Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain | May 6, 1959 | Sir Winston Churchill lands by helicopter and spends one hour and seven minutes visiting the farm with Eisenhower. Churchill is no longer prime minister and has suffered a stroke, but is able to tour the farm via golf cart and Crosley Runabout. Eisenhower shows him his registered Angus in the show barn and offers him a beverage on the porch. They fly over the battlefield before leaving Gettysburg. |
| Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union | September 26, 1959 | Khrushchev made a short side trip to the farm during his official state visit. He and Eisenhower were at nearby Camp David, when Eisenhower suggested they take a helicopter ride to the farm as a tension-breaker. They spent a few minutes at the house, then went to Farm #2 to see the show herd. Khrushchev later met with Barbara Eisenhower and the grandchildren on the porch. After the seventy-five minute visit, Eisenhower and Khrushchev returned to Camp David to resume talks. |
| President Lopez Mateos of Mexico | October 10, 1959 | This is a return visit for Eisenhower's trip to Mexico to enhance the friendship between the two countries. Improved relations result in the construction of a radar tracking station in Mexico, essential for NASA's Project Mercury. Mateos watches the equestrian performance by granddaughter Susan Eisenhower. Eisenhower gives him a tour of the farm and show barn. |
| President Lleras Camargo of Colombia | April 7, 1960 | Camargo visits the farm and the nearby John Eisenhower home. The visit last two hours and twelve minutes. |
| President Charles deGaulle of France | April 24, 1960 | During his official state visit, Eisenhower gave deGaulle a quick tour of the house, flower beds, and barn where they inspected one of Eisenhower's new Arabian horses. They took the Crosley Runabout to the Show Barn on Farm #2 to inspect the Angus herd, in the company of approximately seventy waiting reporters. After much discussion about the livestock operation, and a quick visit to the nearby battlefield, they boarded the helicopter for the return trip to Camp David. |
| President Ayub Kahn of Pakistan | July 15, 1961 | Khan visits for one hour. Eisenhower had visited Pakistan on his eleven nation tour of European, African, and Asian countries in December 1959. |
| Vice President Chen Cheng of the Republic of China (Taiwan) | August 2, 1961 | Eisenhower had visited the Republic of China in June 1960 in a show of support for Formosa (Taiwan). He supported the Republic of China against the People's Republic of China over the bombing of the islands of Quemoy and Matsu. |
| King and Queen of Afghanistan | September 7, 1963 | The King and Queen spend ninety minutes at the farm and meet John and Barbara Eisenhower and the grandchildren. The King is interested in cattle and he and the Queen tour the cattle barns with the General and Mrs. Eisenhower. Eisenhower had visited Afghanistan in December 1959 as part of his eleven-nation tour. |
| President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines | September 16, 1966 | Eisenhower had visited the Philippines as President in 1960 and met with Marcos' predecessor, President Garcia. |
| King and Queen of Nepal | November 1967 | The King and Queen of Nepal visit the farm. |

*Figure 2.20. General Eisenhower and French President Charles deGaulle arrive at the Show Barn on Farm #2 in the Crosley Runabout, 24 April 1960. (EISE NHS files, #2475A)*

*Figure 2.21. General Eisenhower and French President Charles deGaulle inspect the Show Barn on Farm #2, 24 April 1960. (EISE NHS files,*

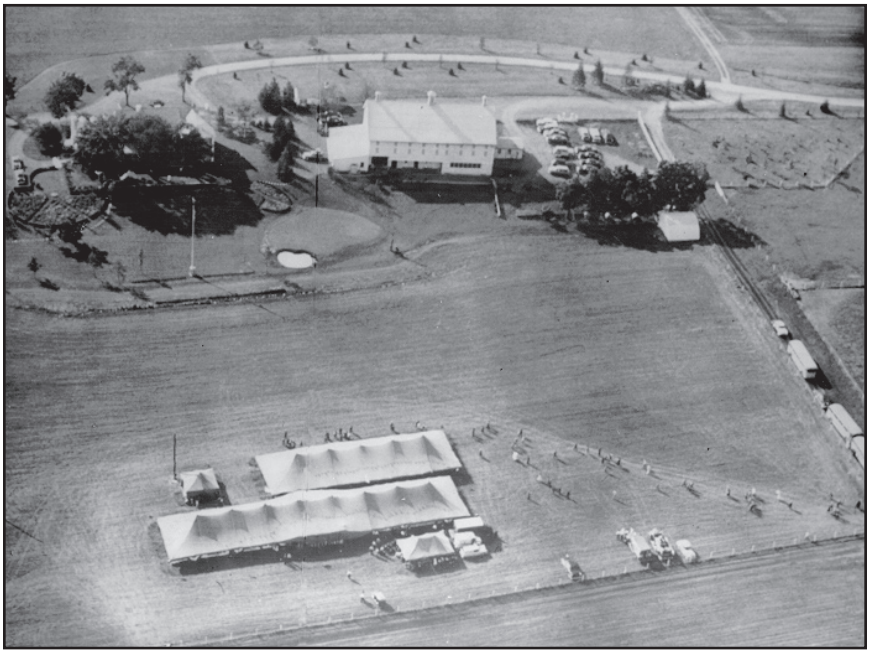


*Figure 2.22. Tents set up on the eastern field of Farm #1 for a GOP rally, 12 September 1956. (EISE NHS files, #3018)*

*Figure 2.23. Tents and tables set up for a White House staff party on the eastern lawn of Farm #1, 1 July 1959. (Mary Jane McCaffree, EISE NHS files, #2318A)*

valet, and remained in his service throughout the rest of Eisenhower's life. He accompanied Eisenhower wherever he was stationed, eventually ending up in the White House, and finally at the Gettysburg farm. Moaney met Delores while in Washington and they were married in 1948. Mrs. Eisenhower offered Delores a job in the household, and Delores accepted. She started cooking for the Eisenhowers in October 1948, going with them to the White House in the 1950s, and finally to Gettysburg. Delores and John Moaney remained with Mrs. Eisenhower until 1977.[54]

John and Delores Moaney were indispensable to the Eisenhowers in maintaining the house and farm. In remembering the Moaneys, John Eisenhower said, "my parents couldn't run that house without somebody like the Moaneys. You just don't buy loyalty like they had….They took care of Mother for quite a long while after Dad died even though, quite frankly, it was not in their best interest. They just took care of her out of loyalty."[55]

**Retirement Years**

After the January 1961 inauguration of John F. Kennedy as the thirty-fifth President of the United States, the Eisenhowers moved to the Gettysburg farm permanently and began enjoying their retirement years. Upon arriving at the farm on January 20, they were met with a warm welcome by a reception committee headed by Paul L. Roy of the *Gettysburg Times*, and a "Welcome Home Community Dinner" the next

day at the Gettysburg Hotel. Over 2000 people came to the town square for a public reception before the dinner, despite the fourteen-degree weather. At the dinner, which included a guest list of 217 county residents, the Eisenhowers were presented with an engraved silver platter.[56]

General Eisenhower's retirement years were by no means sedentary. He continued his farming and cattle operations until the late 1960s. Much of his time during the early 1960s was spent writing his memoirs with the help of his son John. He maintained an office at nearby Gettysburg College for this work. He also kept his former political ties and remained fairly active in world affairs. His expert advice on foreign policy was sought by leaders like President Kennedy, after the "Bay of Pigs" incident, and President Johnson during the Vietnam War.[57]

Eisenhower also used quite a bit of his free time developing his skill at oil painting, a hobby he began in 1948. Many hours were spent at his easel on the porch creating numerous portraits and landscapes. He gave most of his paintings away to his family and close friends. (fig. 2.24)

Mary Jean Eisenhower recalled how special it was to receive one of her grandfather's paintings. She had not been given one and had mentioned to her sister-in-law, Julie, she "was feeling kind of left out." Julie later told this to General Eisenhower, and Mary Jean thought, "Oh, no…I didn't want him to feel like he had to give me one." Later, Mary Jean was at the farm and her grandfather said to her, "Mary Jean, I've been thinking, perhaps you don't have one of my paintings. It's occurred to me that I've never given you one….you might not want one at all. You don't have to take one, but you may have your choice of any one of these." General Eisenhower laid thirty or so paintings out for Mary Jean to choose from and "it was like being in a toy shop at Christmas." She chose a Hudson River scene that he had just finished. Eisenhower said, "Mamie, she picked the one you didn't like." Mary Jean recalled it was like she had "unhurt his feelings" because apparently Mrs. Eisenhower had told him she did not like this particular painting.[58]

*Figure 2.24. General Eisenhower at his easel on the porch, ca. 1966. (EISE NHS files, #2380.)*

The Eisenhowers continued to participate in local community affairs throughout their retirement years. They frequently went into town for a movie and dinner at the Gettysburg Hotel. However, they did not spend the winters at the farm. Most winters were spent in Palm Desert, California, where they could enjoy the warmer climate and Eisenhower could work on his golf game. Traveling by train, they would leave Gettysburg around early December, stay in a home owned by the country club, and return to the farm the next April. After Eisenhower's death in 1969, Mrs. Eisenhower continued this tradition, and often traveled to Augusta, Georgia for the winters. She would stay at "Mamie's Cottage," a cabin the golf club owned and had built for the General and Mrs. Eisenhower after the 1953 presidential election.[59]

## Farm #1 Ornamental Landscape

Installation of the ornamental landscape on Farm #1 began soon after the home's construction was complete in the mid-1950s. The landscape continued to change and develop throughout General and Mrs. Eisenhower's ownership with the addition and/or subtraction of plantings, structures, and small-scale features. The following section documents both the ornamental landscape's initial development and the specific changes that occurred from the mid-1950s until 1969.

The information provided in this section was taken from several sources including oral histories, correspondence, farm records, and historic photographs. Additionally, three historic site plans were used to document change during the Eisenhower period. A 1955 plan is the earliest drawing of the Eisenhower landscape found in the historic record. The designer of this plan is unknown. Although the plan does not indicate whether it is a proposed design or an as-built drawing, it does list donors for specific trees and shrubs, as well as their location. This information leads one to assume that the plan reflects the actual landscape as installed. Two other plans were developed by the NPS in 1967 and 1969 to record the existing site conditions at the end of the Eisenhower period.[60] These three plans are included in Appendix A. Where specific mention of the feature is made in other documentation, a notation is included in the text. Late 1960s site conditions for each landscape element or feature were extrapolated from the historic plans and checked against historic photographs and documents for accuracy. Discrepancies are corrected on an updated 1969 Period Plan following this chapter that graphically documents the existing conditions of Farm #1 at the end of the Eisenhower period.

For organizational purposes, the landscape of Farm #1 has been divided into six subareas (fig. 2.25):

Area 1: Entry Gate and Drive,
Area 2: Main House,
Area 3: Barn,
Area 4: South Gardens,
Area 5: Orchard, and,
Area 6: Pastures and Fields.

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, concurrent development was occurring in all areas of the farm. As such, the narrative does not follow a strict chronology for the entire farm, but rather the development of each individual area is discussed in detail for the entire Eisenhower period.

### Initial Renovation Ideas

When the initial renovations began on the farm in 1954, Charlie Tompkins oversaw work on the farm's landscape as well as the construction of the new house and rehabilitation of farm buildings. Tompkins turned to Horace Peaslee, one of his foreman who had landscape

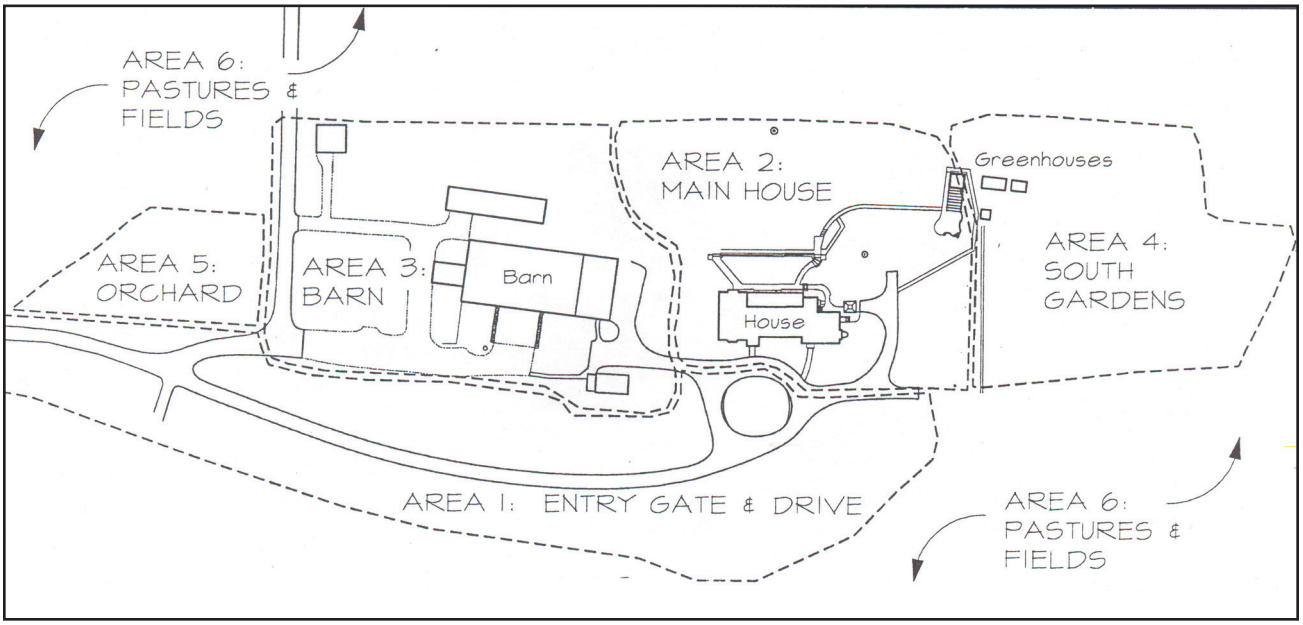



*Figure 2.25. Divisions of the Farm #1 landscape.*

experience, for the development of a new landscape design for the property. In September 1954, Peaslee sent Eisenhower some sketches of how he thought the grounds should be developed around the new Eisenhower home.[61] (fig. 2.26) Apparently Peaslee's plans were quite extensive and emphasized a formal landscape, as indicated by Eisenhower's reaction in a memorandum to his friend Colonel Schulz. Eisenhower stated "Of course they comprise a plan that would make a most beautiful place, but I do have to think of the cost of maintenance, as well as the difficulty of getting a man who can take care of gardens of a formal, or even complicated, character." Eisenhower gave Peaslee some additional guidance regarding his wishes in the development of the landscape. He indicated the kitchen garden should not be outlined with permanent plantings, creating the "necessity each spring of spading it up by hand," but should be kept as an open field so it could be turned with a plow, saving time and labor. Eisenhower wanted a "fine stand of grass" around the home, a rose garden, which he thought "would be very useful and attractive," and a "narrow strip all around the back and sides of the grass plot where Mrs. Eisenhower could, on her own, raise seasonal flowers, such as zinnias and so on."[62]

**Chief Walter A. West**

The ornamental landscape was primarily influenced by the work of Chief Petty Officer Walter A. West, General Eisenhower's grounds crew supervisor at the farm. In 1953, West had been assigned to nearby Camp David. After Eisenhower observed West's work and liked what he saw, West was asked to supervise the landscape work on the farm along with his responsibilities at Camp David.[63]

West had been stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, when he received the order to come to Camp David. Prior to his enlistment in the U.S. Navy, West had gained an extensive background in horticulture and landscape design. While in college in Oklahoma, he studied

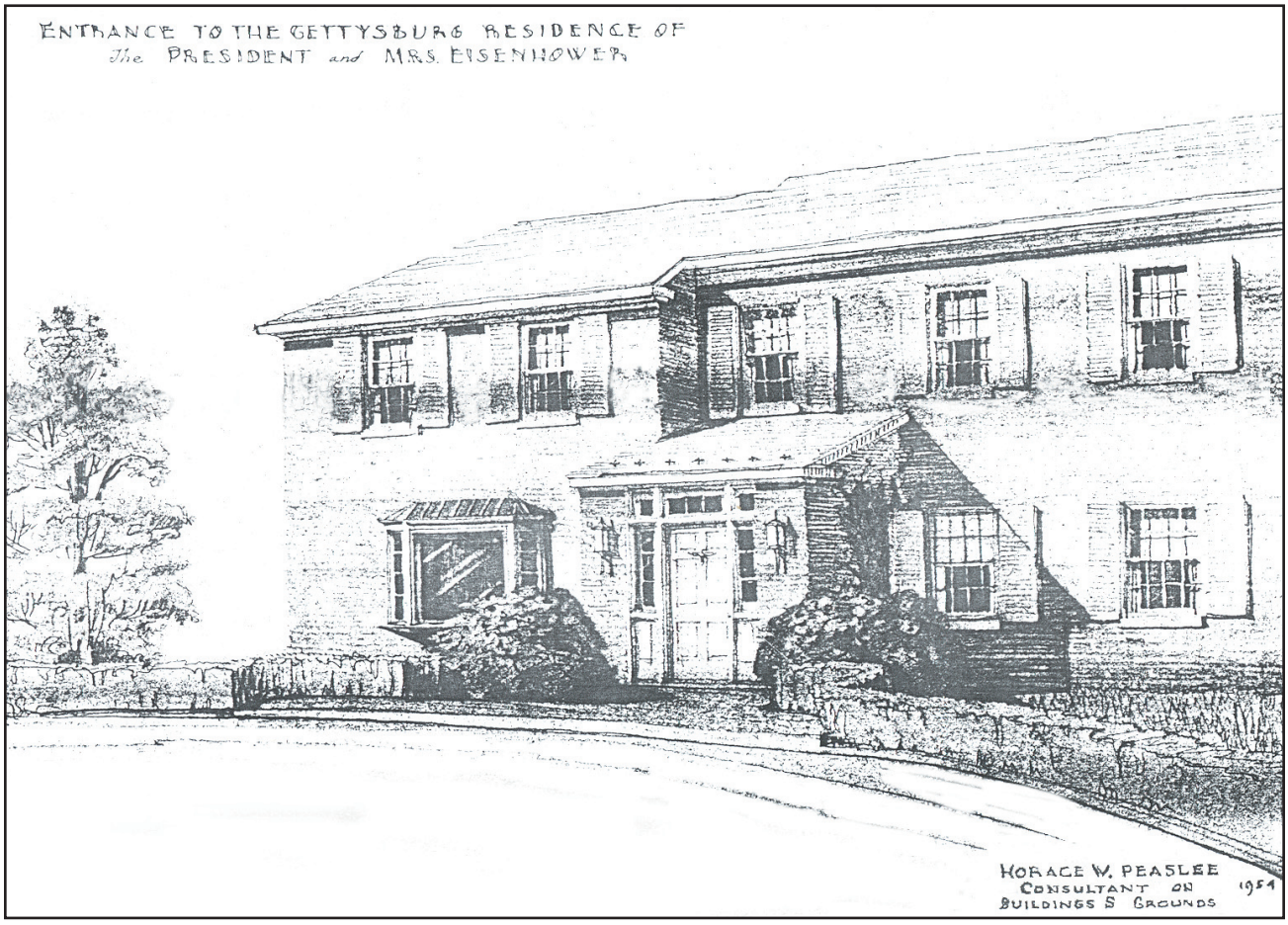



*Figure 2.26. Horace Peaslee sketch of the proposed entry to the Eisenhower home showing formal plantings of shrubs around drive, October 1954. (Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Construction," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.*

landscape architecture and after working in his family's florist business for a short time, he started a nursery in Deland, Florida. His position in the Navy was loosely referred to as a "posey mate" because he was on the grounds crew and had the job of maintaining the base landscaping, including various ornamental flower beds. When West was ordered to report to Camp David, he did not know what to make of it because the notification came as "a speed letter to report to the U.S. Shangrila." Thinking that the Shangrila was a Navy ship, West was confused about his new assignment and he inquired of his commanding officer "What kind of flowers could they grow on the Shangrila?" Shangrila, however, was not an aircraft carrier as West had imagined, but the original name for Camp David. President Eisenhower was looking for someone to oversee the maintenance of the Presidential retreat. Apparently West's reputation as a capable landscape gardener had preceded him and he was recommended for the job.[64]

When West arrived in Washington, President Eisenhower gave him instructions on how he wanted the landscape at Camp David maintained. Then he sent West to the site to let him look things over. After visiting the grounds and indicating to Eisenhower that he could handle the job, West was assigned to the post and began working full time at Camp David. West's more direct association with the Eisenhower Farms came soon thereafter. West recalled,

> *I was sent to the farm to pick up Mr. Reed with the RCA people and Mr. Alton Jones…and take them to Camp David. While I was sitting there waiting, I drew a picture of what I thought the place ought to be landscaped like, and I hung it in the chicken coop house. The next thing I knew I was called to come see Mr. Eisenhower and he asked me, Did you draw this? Scared me half to death, 'cause I thought I'd done something wrong! He said this is what I like…then I started doing some work at the Eisenhower farm.*[65]

West had signed the drawing, so General Eisenhower was able to identify the designer without too much difficulty. At Eisenhower's request, West worked both at Camp David and the farm. This arrangement lasted until 1960 when West was relieved of duties at Camp David and was assigned to work for a Lt. Commander Breen. It is thought that West continued to work some afternoons at the farm until 1963. As West saw it, his responsibilities were "to make the place as beautiful, as pleasant, so that when he [Eisenhower] came to the farm it was strictly for him to have a complete rest and recreation….whatever it took to make the President happy."[66]

Although West never drew up any formal plans for the landscape, Eisenhower gave him a relatively free hand in deciding what to do on the property. Because of this easy working relationship, West thought "it was a pleasure working there 'cause it was like working for your own family." Some of West's ideas came from his own prior experience. However, he also had a professional relationship with a landscape architect in Washington. West would often use ideas and suggestions from this designer's work or his books, or call him occasionally for professional advice if there was a problem West could not resolve.[67]

West's crew at Eisenhower Farms consisted of two permanent men, Russell Baker, a retiree from the Pennsylvania roads department, and his son Charles, a World War II veteran. Other short-term employees included two other locals, Mr. Testerman and Mr. Stone, as well as several teenage boys who primarily helped out in the summers with the mowing or other odd jobs. The crew's work focused on the Farm #1 landscape, although occasionally they did work on the other farms. When the Eisenhowers were at the site, the men would often work seven days a week, eight to ten hours a day on the grounds. West said that when Eisenhower and his family were at the farm, "your full attention was at the farm, always…When the Eisenhower family wasn't there, this gives you opportunity to catch up on…things that had to be done pertaining to your family."[68]

West had anticipated he would only be assigned to the farm for a few years and his tour of duty would end in April 1956. However, General Eisenhower liked West's work and had different ideas, wanting to keep West on awhile longer. West recalled how Eisenhower asked him to stay. In September 1955, Eisenhower suffered a heart attack while vacationing in Denver. In November he returned to the farm for an extended recuperation.[69] As Eisenhower's car arrived from the airport, West was working on the entry road. Eisenhower instructed West to get in the car with him, and then Eisenhower asked "I want to know, will you stay with me as long as I'm President?" West agreed. After Eisenhower decided to run for a second term, he called West in and said "my constituents want me to run again. How's that stand between you and I?" West replied, "Well, if you get elected, look[s] like I'm hooked for another four

*Figure 2.27. General Eisenhower and Walter West conversing on the rear terrace, 11 October 1958. (US Navy, EISE NHS files, #2518)*

years." West eventually stayed a few years longer than Eisenhower's second term, leaving the farm for another assignment in May 1963.[70] (fig. 2.27)

**Area 1: Entry Gate and Drive**

Renovation

After the Eisenhowers purchased Farm #1, the decision was made to keep the main entry in the same location as it had been during the Reddings' ownership. The existing gravel drive ran north and south from the farm complex to Waterworks Road, now Millerstown Road. When the Eisenhowers began improvements to the farm, including the construction of their new home, plans were made to upgrade this existing entry drive. This would not only improve the aesthetics of the farm's entry, but also provide for better security, discouraging the trespass of curious tourists.[71] Given the Eisenhowers' notoriety, there was an offer by the state of Pennsylvania to upgrade Millerstown Road to provide a better approach for the Eisenhower Farms. In early 1953, Eisenhower was contacted by Donald P. McPherson, Jr., Pennsylvania State Senator for the farm's congressional district, who asked whether Eisenhower needed any special improvements to the state road leading to his property. Eisenhower thanked the Senator for his thoughtfulness, however, to avoid any impropriety he refused the offer. He replied to McPherson, "the question of any improvement to this particular highway should merit the same attention that is accorded to any highway in Pennsylvania and in the light of what is best for the entire community."[72]

During renovations in 1954, the farm's entry road was improved from its original rough grade and gravel surface. In order to provide for better drainage and a smoother approach, the entire road was re-graded, drain tiles were installed, and it was surfaced with asphalt. Mrs. Eisenhower did not like the dark color of typical asphalt; she preferred a lighter finish. So after the initial layer of asphalt was installed on the new roadbed, the contractor came back and applied a light colored chip-coat, creating an almost white surface.[73] The newly paved road extended from the entry gate, to the turnaround in front of the house. Two offshoots of the drive, one leading to the garage at the southern end of the barn, and another pullout just south of the main house, were also paved. Areas around the barn and milk house maintained a gravel surface. None of the farm roads east of the barn and house were paved at the time the initial entry road renovation was complete in mid-1954. However, by the late 1960s the farm lane leading from the entry drive past the orchard to the eastern fields had been paved with a bituminous surface.[74]

When designing the initial landscape plan for the Eisenhowers' new home and grounds, Peaslee also developed a layout for the entry gate. The gate area not only provided a formal entry to the site, but it also provided the level of security that was needed for the Eisenhowers' protection. According to correspondence, Eisenhower had originally desired to put large guns flanking the entry to provide a grand arrival to the farm. But due in part to Peaslee's advice, Eisenhower decided against it, telling his friend Colonel Schulz "if Mr. Peaslee thinks that the guns should not be at the entrance, I do not have to get them."[75] Instead, Peaslee's entry design called for a new guardhouse, brick columns, electric entry gate, and ornamental landscaping. New wooden cross-board fencing was also added along Millerstown Road. It was constructed by a local man, Mr. R. Lauver.[76] The columns, fencing, and guardhouse were all painted white. (figs. 2.28, 2.29)

Historic photographs show these entry features were not completed until after construction on the entry drive was finished, sometime after August 1954. In March 1955, Nevins informed General Eisenhower of the construction progress. Nevins said West and his crew would "seed the areas on both sides of the hard road in the lane with the best grass seed as recommended by the County Agent." He also indicated a strip of ground in the adjacent pasture that was disturbed when the electrical lines were installed to the entry guardhouse would be seeded. This indicates that the construction of the entry features was probably complete by spring 1955.[77] (figs. 2.30-2.33)

*Figure 2.28. Entry gate to Farm #1, wooden fencing along Waterworks Road, now Millerstown Road, aerial view toward southwest, 18 November 1966. (Wayne O'Neil, US Army, EISE NHS files, #3037)*

A final addition to the new columns provided the entry with a reference to local history. An anonymous donor presented the Eisenhowers with two copper and glass lanterns with eagle finials as a Christmas gift in December 1955. These lanterns were originally used in Gettysburg as gas street lights. Mounted atop the brick columns at the entry gate, the lanterns served to elegantly illuminate the arrival to the Eisenhower Farm.[78] (fig. 2.34)

After construction of the entry facilities in 1955, but sometime before 1960, a sign was added to the front entry to identify the Eisenhower property. The sign was created out of a wooden board, stained dark brown, with "The Eisenhower Farm" painted in white block lettering. The board was framed with two hames and hung from a whiffletree.[79] The sign was mounted on a four inch square wooden post approximately seven to eight feet off the ground, just next to the eastern brick column. By 1961, this sign had been removed. (fig. 2.34)

An additional wooden sign identifying the entry drive as a private road was installed during construction of the entry gate. This replaced an original sign that was at the entry before the gate was constructed, when there was only a chain across the drive. The original sign read "Private Property Keep Out," but the later sign, which read "Private Road," was a bit more cordial. The "Private Road" sign was originally located on the wooden fence approximately eight feet from the western brick column. Historic photographs show that it remained in this location until the early 1960s, but sometime thereafter it was moved to a position on the fence directly adjacent to the western column. (figs. 2.35-2.37)

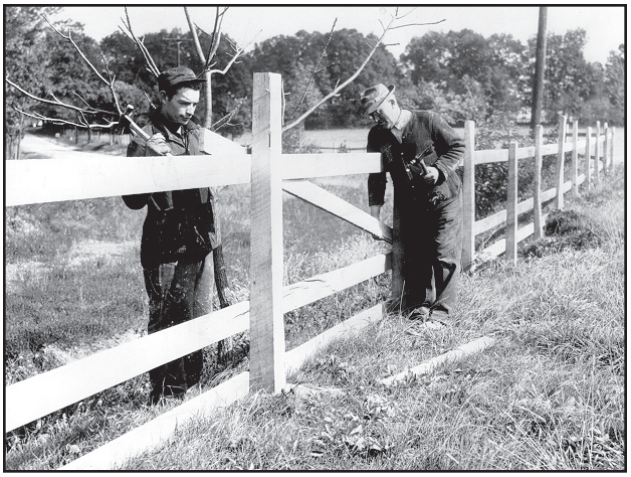


*Figure 2.29. Working on the wooden fence along Waterworks Road, now Millerstown Road, view east toward West Confederate Avenue, fall 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3141)*

The last addition to the entry gate during the Eisenhower years was a large boulder and plaque designating the farm as a National Historic Landmark. Since 1957, under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Park Service (NPS) had been conducting a National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings that were "exceptionally valuable in commemorating [the] nation's history." One element of this program included the recognition of each president through landmark designation of a site or structure that was "intimately

*Figure 2.30. Entry gate to Farm #1 before renovations, view south, 1 August 1954. (US Navy, EISE NHS files, #2928)*

*Figure 2.31. Entry gate to Farm #1 after renovations, lamps have not been installed on columns, view south, 8 December 1955. ( EISE NHS files, #2929)*

*Figure 2.32. Entry gate to Farm #1, view south, 8 September 1967. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2827)*

*Figure 2.33. Entry gate to Farm #1, view north, 8 September 1967. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2826)*

associated with his past, such as a birthplace or a home." By December 1964 twenty-five out of thirty-six presidents had been recognized through this program. That same month, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall sent a letter to General Eisenhower asking for his evaluation of the "site or building" having the "strongest historical identification with [Eisenhower's] life and service." Udall suggested three options, including Eisenhower's birthplace in Denison, Texas, his family home in Abilene, Kansas, and the Gettysburg farm, but indicated Eisenhower may prefer to choose some other significant site.[80]

After much thought, Eisenhower decided on the Gettysburg farm, explaining to Udall:

> *After some consideration I have come to the conclusion that our farmstead at Gettysburg would be the most suitable spot because it is the only home, truly ours, that has been acquired by us during almost a half century of public service that has led us to many corners of the world. Another reason for so designating the Gettysburg home is because it lies on the edge of an area that has very great historic significance, the Battlefield of Gettysburg.*[81]

Over a year later, in June of 1966, Eisenhower sent a letter to George Hartzog, Jr., Director of the NPS, requesting "an appropriate certificate and bronze plaque designating [the farm] as historic property." Eisenhower intended to display the plaque in "an appropriate area and hopefully in such a way as to discourage souvenir seekers." He also indicated that although the farm would not be made open to the public, he would continue to maintain it "in a manner consistent with its historic character."[82]

A plaque was provided, and in November 1966 it was installed at the entry to the farm. The plaque was mounted on a large boulder which had been taken

*Figure 2.34. "Eisenhower Farms" sign and lantern on east column at the entry gates, ca. 1960. (EISE NHS files, #2156)*

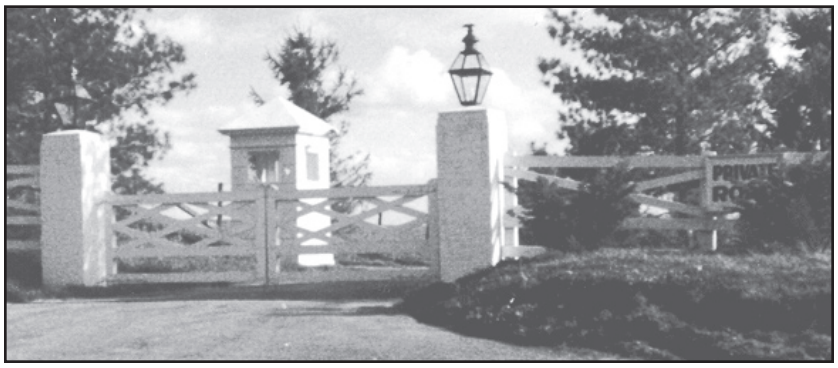


*Figure 2.36. Entry gate in the early 1960s with "Private Road" sign on the fence away from the west column, left edge of photo, ca. 1961. (EISE NHS files, #2143)*

*Figure 2.35. Detail of "Private Property" sign before renovations, 1 August 1954. (US Navy, EISE NHS files, #2928)*

*Figure 2.37. Detail of "Private Road" sign adjacent to west column, 8 September 1967. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2827)*

*Figure 2.38. The National Historic Landmark boulder and plaque are brought by helicopter to Farm #1, November 1966. (Abbie Rowe, NPS, EISE NHS files, #2945)*

*Figure 2.39. Detail of the National Historic Landmark plaque, May 1966. (Bud Dutton, NPS, EISE NHS files)*

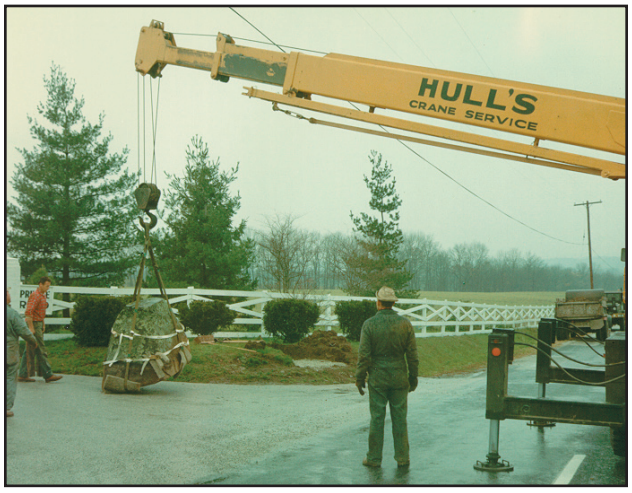



*Figure 2.40. Setting the National Historic Landmark boulder and plaque at the entry gate, November 1966. (Abbie Rowe, NPS, EISE NHS files, #2946)*

*Figure 2.41. General Eisenhower shows the National Historic Landmark plaque to PA Congressman Richard Schweiker, ca. 1967. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2763)*

from nearby "Devil's Den," a site within the adjoining Gettysburg National Military Park.[83] The boulder and plaque were flown in by helicopter and placed just west of the entry gate, at a spot visible from Waterworks Road. (figs. 2.38-2.41)

Fencing

During 1954, while construction was progressing on the entry road, the issue of fencing styles and location was a topic of discussion between Nevins and General Eisenhower. Decisions needed to be made concerning not only the fencing along the entry drive, but the fencing that would be used in the pastures and fields as well. Nevins made suggestions to Eisenhower concerning fencing types, placement, and paint colors. Eisenhower in turn discussed the options with Mrs. Eisenhower and sent Nevins the following recommendations in October 1954:

> *She [Mrs. Eisenhower] thinks that the boards on top of the posts give the fence too heavy an appearance – possibly, I should say, are too dominate where she would hope that the trees, cattle and pasture would be the features. Consequently, she feels that we should put in a fence of good solid posts, and merely paint the top of each a white color. She said nothing about the rest of the post, but I assume that it would be a good idea to paint it – say – a dark green. I think the fence itself could be constructed in one of two ways:*

*(a) of the necessary strands of barbed wire (four or five, I suppose).*
*(b) some type of prepared fence, and assuming that it would not be of sufficient heighth [sic], to stretch on top of it at least one strand of barbed wire.*

*The two items of utility – that is, exactly how tight do we have to make the fence, and the cost – would be important. I think that you can go ahead with plans for this type of fence immediately. Incidentally, it is possible that when we get up to the head of the lane – that is, where it makes a turn just short of the barn – we might want a second gate.*[84]

Later correspondence in November 1954 mentions a style favored by E. L. Berkey, Tompkins' construction foreman. Berkey suggested a six-wire fence, barbed wire on top, and posts coated with creosote. General Eisenhower reiterated Mrs. Eisenhower's idea of painting the top six inches of the posts white, saying they should "try two or three posts that way and see how it looks."[85]

Nevins suggested including two gates along the entry drive. This access would allow supervised stock grazing in the drive, providing an easy way to keep the grass clipped by the cattle. Eisenhower agreed with this suggestion along with Nevins' idea to set the fence approximately two feet back from the newly planted tree line. Eisenhower also mentioned that if a pasture was to be located on each side of the drive, then a gate should be located in each fence about halfway up the drive to allow the ease of transferring stock from one pasture to another.[86]

A decision was eventually made, and one of General Eisenhower's preferred options prevailed. Wooden post and woven wire fencing would be the primary style of fencing along the entry drive, as well as in the fields and pastures of Farm #1. Two of these fences were installed parallel the entry drive with a single strand of barbed wire along the top. The western fence contained a metal gate at the north end near the main gate to access the adjacent pasture.[87] Both fences were set back from the road's edge approximately twenty feet.[88] The eastern fence ran from the entry gate, along the entry drive, past the orchard, and ended at the farm lane leading to the eastern fields, just north of the barn. The western fence was not quite as long, running from the entry gate to just across from the northern end of the orchard, where the entry drive made a slight curve to the west.
Mrs. Eisenhower's opinion about the "heaviness" of the boards across the top of the fence had prevailed and only a short section of the entry road fence contained this feature. The section of fence east of the road, running along the orchard and horse pasture to the horse watering area was capped in this way. This wooden cap was painted white and was used on all of the fencing surrounding the horse pasture. This detail prevented injury to the horses when they reached over the fence. All of the other entry road fencing consisted of only wire and wooden posts and did not have the wooden top rail.

A consensus was never reached on how the wooden posts should be painted. By the late 1960s, a variety of options existed along the entry drive. On the western side of the road, the posts were painted green for a short section near the entry gate and in the section directly across from the orchard. The middle section of fence had unpainted posts. The eastern fence had green posts at the orchard, unpainted posts in the middle section, and white posts near the entry gate. White posts were used in the fencing around the adjacent horse pasture.

Entry Drive Allee

Prior to its re-grading and improvement, the entry drive was lined with several hemlocks (*Tsuga species*) that may have been installed during the Reddings' ownership. There was also one unidentified mature deciduous tree located at the entry gate on the western side of the road.[89] These previously existing trees were removed to allow for the entry drive improvements. (fig. 2.42)

*Figure 2.42. Hemlocks along entry drive prior to renovations of the road, view to north, ca. 1955. (Walter West collection, EISE NHS files, #EE2016)*

*Figure 2.43a. Norway spruce allee and post and wire fencing along entry drive shortly after installation, view to north, 8 December 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3069)*

*Figure 2.43b. Detail of small brass plaque at the Norway spruce tree donated by the State of Oklahoma. (EISE NHS files, 3624#11J)*

In late 1954, West and his crew began to replant fifty-three Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) along the entry drive. These trees were a gift to the Eisenhowers from the Republican State Committees of each state and territory in the union. They were planted along both sides of the drive approximately 100 feet apart, centered between the road edge and the pasture fence. Each tree was marked with a small brass plaque, approximately three by four inches in size, noting which state had made the donation.[90] The trees were planted in a random order, not in any particular order of states. According to West, one of the reasons they were not installed in order was all of the holes were dug by hand, and "you always do the easy ones first….the hard ones you leave to last…. So as the trees went down, they were named. There was no significant method…or anything like that."[91] (figs. 2.43a-b)

In the fall of 1955 crabapple trees *(Malus species)* were added to the entry drive. These trees were a birthday gift to Eisenhower from his cabinet members. Helen Weaver, a secretary at the White House, and Ann Whitman, Eisenhower's personal assistant, coordinated this gift. They collected a total of $640 from the sixteen cabinet members. A check was given to West for him to purchase fifty-three trees. Of course, a pink-flowering variety was chosen, Mrs. Eisenhower's favorite color. Two crabapples were installed in the spaces between the spruce trees along both sides of the drive.[92]

In the thank you note to the cabinet members, Eisenhower expressed his sincere appreciation for the gift:

> *But now I want you to know that Mamie and I are delighted at the promise of the flowering quince that will bloom in our lane this coming spring; We hope each of you coming to the farm will be able to share with us the beauty that your gift will provide, and we join in deep appreciation of your thoughtfulness.*[93]

Sometime after the crabapples were installed, white pines (*Pinus strobus*) were also added to the allee, probably in the mid-1960s. The 1955 plan shows the addition of white pines along the entry drive area directly west of the orchard, barn, and house. However pines do not appear in a 1960 photo of the main portion of the drive. (figs. 2.44, 2.45) Some white pines do appear in the allee on the 1969 plan. From this drawing, it appears the intent was to install one pine tree between each set of crabapples, creating a pattern along the allee of Norway spruce, crabapple, white pine, crabapple, Norway spruce. However, this pattern was not completed. Either the pines were never fully installed, or they had been planted and some had died. Other than these historic maps, no direct documentation describing the addition of these trees has been found, but one letter from General Eisenhower indicates he agreed with Peaslee's early ideas about "thickening the trees along the lane." The addition of the pines may have been an attempt to increase the density of the entry drive plantings until the spruce and crabapples matured.[94]

The entry drive became a favorite place for Eisenhower to walk on the farm, especially during his recuperation periods following each of his two heart attacks.[95] He would take daily walks down the lane, and have someone measure his progress along the pavement by painting a small line at the point where he would turn around. A

paint mixture of lime and cement was used to establish a semi-permanent reference mark for future walks.[96] Mrs. Eisenhower recalled how he would tell her of his progress, saying something like "well I went as far as Oregon today," to indicate how far he had walked. Texas' tree was nearest the gate, so when Eisenhower announced he had reached Texas, Mrs. Eisenhower knew he had walked the entire length of the entry drive and had gained back a considerable amount of his former strength.[97]

West indicated there was no special maintenance program for the trees along the entry drive. The crew would spray them with oil in the dormant season to prevent scale and occasionally prune a crossing branch, but otherwise they did not spend too much time maintaining the trees in these areas.[98] By the late 1960s, the entry allee had completely filled-in with mature Norway spruce, white pine, and crabapples.

Additional Plantings

In addition to the trees along the entry drive allee, tree and shrub plantings were also installed at the main entry gate. The initial design for this area was likely based on Peaslee's ideas of a formal entry. The 1955 plan shows two rows of trees, white pines and flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida)*, installed in a semicircle directly behind the fence. There were no shrub plantings in front of the fence. This simplistic planting would have been in keeping with the formality Peaslee espoused.[99] (fig. 2.46)

As with other parts of the Farm #1 landscape, the entry gate planting was modified over the years. In 1957, a new planting plan was developed for the site by Boris Timchenko, a Washington landscape architect who had become acquainted with General Eisenhower through the National Capital Flower Show. After an

*Figure 2.44. Norway spruce and crabapple allee along the entry drive, crabapples in bloom, view to the south, 28 April 1960. (US Navy, EISE NHS files, #2145)*

*Figure 2.45. Norway spruce and crabapple allee along the entry drive, crabapples in bloom, view to the north, 28 April 1960. (US Navy, EISE NHS files, #2144)*

introduction at one of the shows, Timchenko offered to donate his design services to develop landscape plans for certain areas on Farm #1.[100] The plan he developed for the entry was less formal than the 1955 plan, and included plantings both in front of as well as behind the wooden fence. Along with his design for the entry gate, Timchenko also recommended the installation of red maples (*Acer rubrum*) between the existing Norway spruce along the entry drive allee. (fig. 2.47)

There is evidence that Timchenko's plan was at least partially implemented. By 1969, several of the plants he specified were still extant, including Washington hawthorne (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*) and white pine.[101] Additionally, a number of Hicks yew (*Taxus x media 'Hicksii'*) had been planted at the base of the fence, maintaining Timchenko's design intent.[102] The red maples, however, were not installed along the allee.

But the 1969 conditions were not completely faithful to earlier plantings. Other modifications had been made to the site and several new species were extant that were not on the 1955 plan or Timchenko's 1957 plan. Purple leaf Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*) was located in front of the yew planting. Behind the fence some of the Washington hawthornes, white pines and flowering dogwoods remained from earlier plantings, but most had been lost. The rows were supplemented with the addition of red maple, sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), and sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), installed in a less formal pattern.[103] Many of these trees were drawn at nearly mature size on the 1969 plan, indicating they were probably installed in the early 1960s.

In November 1955, a number of Port Orford cedar trees (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*) may have been installed along the property line and new fence at Water Works Road. These trees were a gift to the Eisenhowers from the Republicans of Pierce County, Oregon. In sending the 400-500 small trees to the farm, John Prins, Chairman of the group, wanted Eisenhower to establish a timber lot on the farm. He wrote, "Eventually - we know not when – you are going to be a farmer. Why not be a tree farmer? Timber is a crop!" When they arrived at the farm, the trees were approximately two years old and were about a foot tall. According to Prins, these trees would thrive in the Pennsylvania climate, growing to be six feet tall in five years, and reaching "great majestic heights" when they fully matured in seventy years.[104] General Eisenhower was not interested in becoming a timber farmer, and it is unlikely that all of these trees were planted at the farm. However, correspondence between Eisenhower and Nevins indicates Eisenhower wanted some of the trees planted along the fence line from the Pitzer Schoolhouse property on the west to the edge of the Gettysburg National Military Park on the east. No additional documentation has been found concerning the planting of these trees. By 1967, only a few unidentified trees appear on the historical plan in the area where these cedars would have been planted. If indeed the entire property line had been planted, nearly all of them had died or been removed during the ensuing decade.[105]

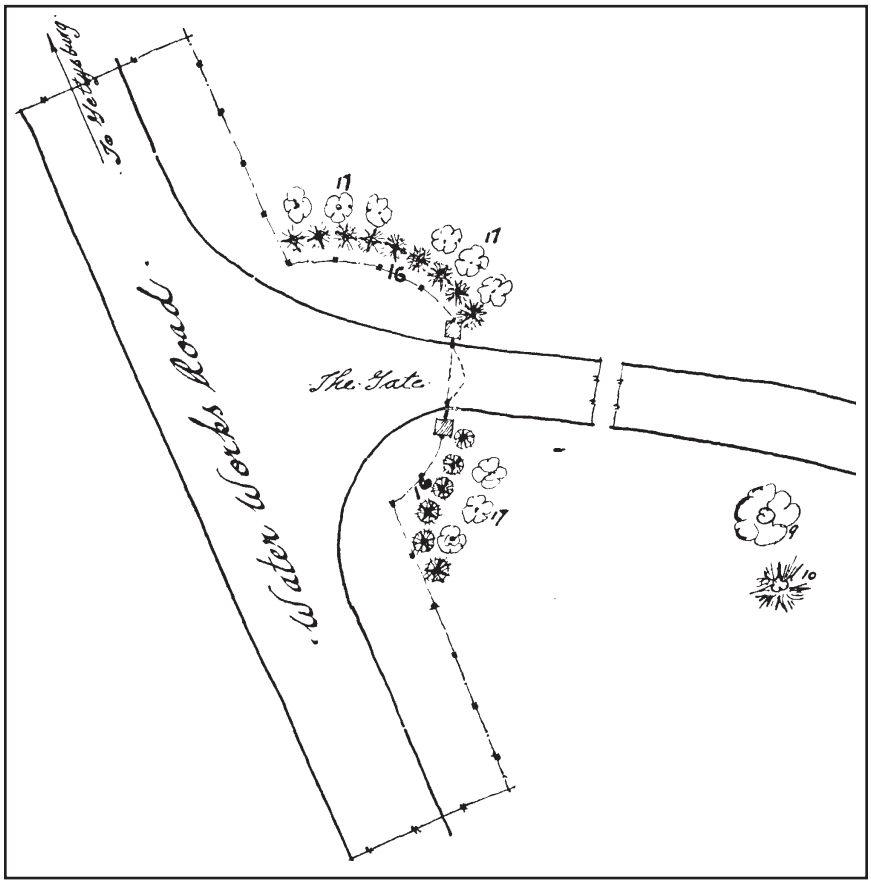



*Figure 2.46. Detail of the entry gate planting from the 1955 plan, #9 and #17 are identified as flowering dogwoods, #10 and #16 are identified as white pines. (EISE NHS files)*

In 1956, Sumpter T. Priddy, Jr., Vice President in Charge of International Relations for the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, proposed an idea for an additional tree planting in the same area. He suggested the Chamber and its affiliated international organizations provide General Eisenhower with a variety of trees. Eisenhower initially approved of both the idea and the suggestion to make the planting along Millerstown Road. Nevins concurred, but said that the trees would need to be outside the fence so the cattle would not harm them, and this might require approval from the highway commissioners. Eisenhower told Priddy he would be honored by the program, saying "if you do decide to go ahead with the project, I shall be delighted; but I want also to assure you that if you find too many difficulties inherent in it, I shall also understand if you decide to abandon the whole thing." Apparently there were indeed many difficulties with the project, as there is no record that it was ever implemented at the farm.[106]

Before the Eisenhowers' renovations, the landscape on Farm #1 immediately west of the orchard, barn, and house had very few trees. The only specimens that remained in this area from the earlier farm landscape were the two black locusts, which were originally in front of the Redding home, and five other trees along the entry drive south and west of the home. At least four of these trees were saved during the Eisenhower renovations. The two black locusts were enclosed by a patch of lawn and encircled by the new driveway turnaround, and the other trees remained adjacent to the western edge of the new drive.[107]

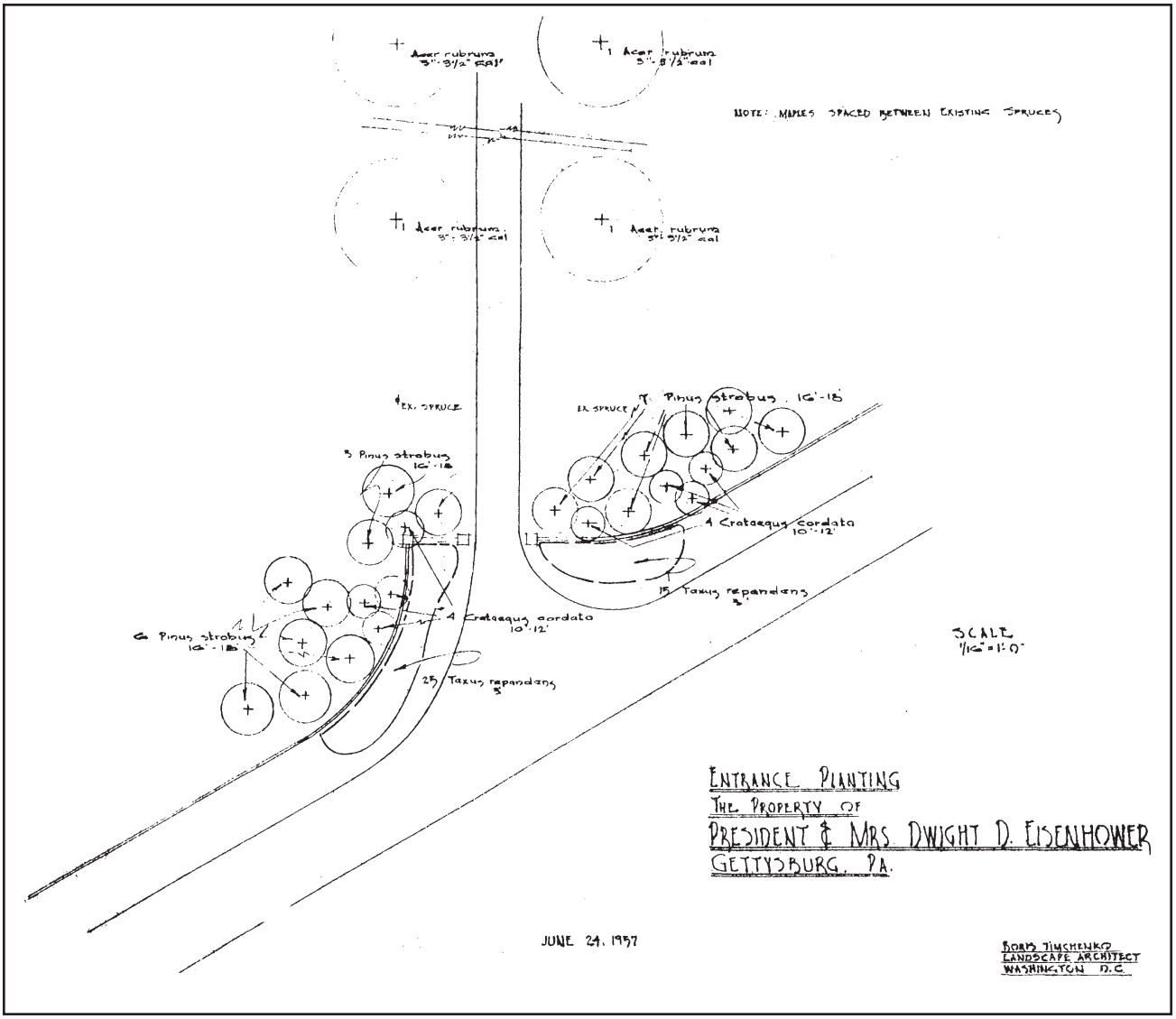



*Figure 2.47. Boris Timchenko planting plan for the entry to Farm #1, 24 June 1957. (EISE NHS files)*

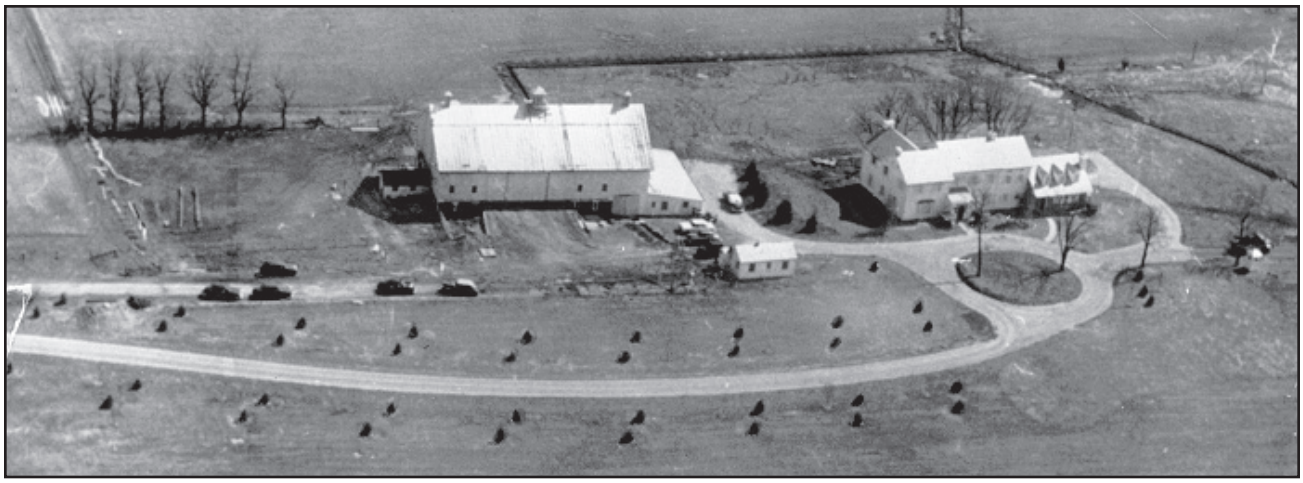


*Figure 2.48a. Entry drive on Farm #1, newly planted trees along the drive, existing trees maintained in front of the new home, right of photo, aerial view from the west, ca. 1954-55. (EISE NHS files, #3411)*

Initially, white pines were planted in a double row along each side of the entry drive as it passed west of the barn. Other trees and shrubs, including Norway spruce and dogwoods, were later installed along the western edge of the road adjacent to the field, as well as in the lawn area between the road and barn both for ornamental value and screening purposes. The new plantings extended from the orchard to the turnaround directly in front of the house, covering a large expanse of open space. (fig. 2.48a) West developed an early plan to put a small circular shrub bed in the lawn circle, and it was installed in 1956. (fig. 2.48b)

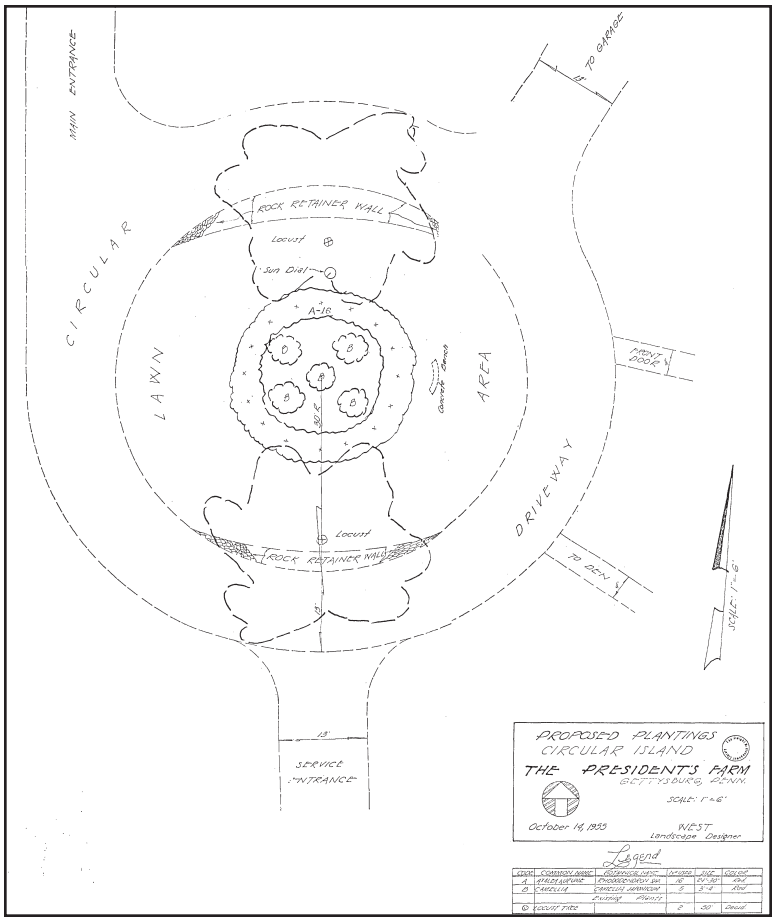



*Figure 2.48b. Walter West proposed plan for lawn circle in entry drive, 14 October 1955. (EISE NHS files)*

Many of the trees, shrubs, and flowers given to the Eisenhowers as gifts were used in this part of the landscape, including some of the earliest plantings installed by West and his crew. The first of these were probably flowering dogwoods and white pines shown on the 1955 plan as donations from Colonel and Mrs. G. Gordon Moore, Jr., Mrs. Eisenhower's sister and brother-in-law. Correspondence and other records document further vegetation donations eventually added to the entry drive area. As a result, by the late 1960s this area contained a wide variety of plant material in addition to the species represented in the allee and at the entry gate. Azalea (*Rhododendron species*), purple leaf beech (*Fagus sylvatica 'Atropunicea'*), purple leaf plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), and wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*) were found along the drive and in the lawn directly west of the barn. While American holly (*Ilex opaca*), flowering dogwood, forsythia (*Forsythia ovata*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera species*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and various daffodils (*Narcissus species*) and tulips (*Tulipifera species*) were planted along the drive west

and southwest of the house.[108] Appendix B provides a complete listing of the known tree and shrub donations given to General and Mrs. Eisenhower.

One tree species with a large number of references in the historic record is the flowering dogwood. This small understory tree was one of the Eisenhowers' favorites. Many were planted throughout the grounds during the initial landscaping and in succeeding years. The large numbers of flowering dogwoods mentioned in the correspondence indicates these trees were not only planted in the ornamental landscape surrounding the home, but they were also installed at other naturalistic locations around the farm. A March 1956 letter from Nevins to Eisenhower reveals two of these locations. The note states Nevins and West were going to install "some dogwood along the edge of the woods south of [the] house…and some more dogwood along the bank of the pond."[109]

Unfortunately flowering dogwoods never seemed to thrive in the local soil and climatic conditions, and there were repeated attempts to get them established. The earliest mention of a planting was in February 1955, when General Eisenhower gave West a check for $175 to use to purchase fifty flowering dogwood trees from a local nursery to be planted by Berkey. The Colonel and Mrs. Moore's donation for the entry drive planting occurred around this time or a little earlier. In fall of 1955, Senator Louis F. Goldstein of Maryland donated fifty flowering dogwoods from Calvert Co., Maryland to honor the county's Tercentenary Celebration. In early 1956, several other trees, both white and pink flowering varieties, were provided by Princeton Nurseries of Princeton, New Jersey, also for the entry drive area. Three other donations have been documented as gifts to the Eisenhowers by individual friends and admirers.[110]

Other flowering dogwood plantings have been mentioned in various oral histories. Mrs. Eisenhower recalled a planting of six flowering dogwoods across from the house in the early 1960s. The trees, located on the eastern side of the windbreak west of the house, were installed by groundsman Bill Woodward and were planted to represent individual members of the Eisenhower family. By the early 1970s, two of these had died and the original benefactor had inquired with Woodward about providing replacements.[111] Mrs. Eisenhower did not indicate who the donor was.

Windbreak

Just west of the driveway turnaround in the front entry area, West and his crew worked on one of the last major planting projects undertaken during the initial landscaping. This project was the installation of a windbreak of trees between the front drive and the western fields, directly in front of the house in 1955 or early 1956.[112] According to Mrs. Eisenhower, this planting was needed because the winds would "come right off the mountains," and in adverse winter weather, this would often deposit "as much as six feet of snow in that driveway….it would drift so terribly."[113] In order to alleviate this, a double row of white pines was planted as a wind buffer. These trees were twelve to fifteen feet tall when planted.[114]

Approximately one year after the white pines were installed, sometime in 1957, West and his crew added a privet hedge along the western side of the windbreak to provide additional protection from the elements. This hedge was originally located on the north and east sides of the Redding chicken house before the renovations on Farm #1. During the renovations Mrs. Eisenhower told West she would like to keep that hedge. So when it was removed from the chicken house, West temporarily heeled it in near the Quonset Hut, east of the barn, until it could be used elsewhere. Since there was not enough of the original hedge to span the length of the windbreak West acquired additional hedge from Farm #3. Once established, the hedge's height was maintained at approximately four-and-a-half feet.[115]

Although the installation of the windbreak and hedge blocked views of the distant mountains from the house, the benefits of sheltering the site from the prevailing winds were more important to General and Mrs. Eisenhower. The windbreak not only provided protection during the winter from chilling winds and drifting snow, but it also helped to keep dust and debris from blowing into the front lawn and driveway during the harvest season.[116] (fig. 2.49)

Additional trees continued to be added to the windbreak. Many of the original white pines did not survive and were replaced in the early 1960s.[117] By the late 1960s there was a row of nine Chinese elms (*Ulmus parvifolia*) added to the windbreak, west of the privet hedge. No documentation has been found to establish when these were installed,

*Figure 2.49. Winter view of the entry drive with windbreak southwest of the house, aerial view toward the south, ca. 1960s. (Robert Hartley Collection, EISE NHS files, #3102)*

*Figure 2.50. White House helicopter at the helipad, November 1967. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2506)*

however their size on the 1969 existing conditions plan shows a canopy spread of approximately fifteen feet, indicating they may have been less than ten years old and were probably planted in the early 1960s.

Helipad

While General Eisenhower was President, a helicopter was often the chosen mode of transportation used to shuttle him between Washington and the farm. This necessitated the installation of a helipad somewhere on the farm. The area chosen was just west of the front drive, across from the house, in the western field. (fig. 2.50) The helipad did not have a hard surface, but was simply a mown area where the grass was kept about one-and-a-half to two inches high. Its outline was identified by markers placed at the four corners. Security lighting was provided by mercury vapor lamps with 500 watt bulbs. These were installed along the tree line between the entry drive and the field. Extra room was often needed for two helicopters. To accommodate this, West and his crew would mow an additional space nearby. West recalled that the mowing equipment was always ready to go and if they got a radio call telling them that the helicopters were on the way, they would have the area mowed before they arrived. Two paths were usually mowed from the helipad to the entry drive with one pass of a fifty-inch-wide mower. The first one led towards the front entry of the house, and was used primarily by Eisenhower. The second led towards the barn and was used by the Secret Service to access their offices. Eisenhower's path was kept mowed extra short, at three-quarters of an inch. The other path was maintained at the same height as the rest of the helipad. This two-path arrangement was primarily for Eisenhower's convenience, preventing him and his accompanying entourage from being crowded onto one small path through the grass.[118]

Small-scale Features

Several small-scale features were initially located in the front drive area in addition to items previously mentioned at the entry gate, including a south guardhouse, hitching post, sundial, concrete bench, security lighting, small stone retaining walls, and birdhouses. Most of these items date to the original construction period of 1954-55. However, some features were added or moved from their original locations during the Eisenhower period of ownership.

Concrete Bench and Gold Sundial

In the circle of lawn directly in front of the house, an elaborate sundial with a gold-colored face and concrete bench were placed between the existing locust trees. The sundial, a gift from the National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors, was presented to General and Mrs. Eisenhower in May 1955. The face of the dial contained an engraving of the latitude and longitude of the farm as well as a poetic verse describing "time."[119] The sundial and bench were both placed in this location soon after the Eisenhowers received them and remained there until the early 1960s. By 1963, photographs show the bench and sundial were moved to another location, probably

*Figure 2.51. Original location of bench and sundial in lawn circle west of house, 1 July 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3221)*

*Figure 2.52. Bench and sundial were relocated by the early 1960s, 26 September 1963. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2820)*

the eastern side of the pine windbreak, directly across from the home's front entry. Both items are shown in the latter location on the 1967 plan. (figs. 2.51-2.53)

South Guardhouse

During initial renovations, a guardhouse was constructed south of the main house along the road between Farm #1 and Farm #2 for the Secret Service detail. The building was located on the western side of the driveway near the parking slip where the pavement ended. (fig. 2.54) The wooden structure was the same style as the entry gate guardhouse and provided the agents with a secure post to observe the south and west fields. During the presidency, this guardhouse and the others on the farm were manned when General Eisenhower was on site. Additionally, there were three men stationed around the house, and one or more men in the Secret Service office at the milk house on the north side of the barn. The guardhouses were considered posts for "special officers." These were agents whose primary responsibility was to guard the property. "Special agents" had the duty of guarding people. During the White House years, the special agents traveled back and forth with the president from the White House to the farm. But as Secret Service agent James McCown recalled "very seldom would a special officer leave with the principals if we went somewhere. It would just be the special agents. The special officers stayed here all the time, twenty-four hours a day." Special officers took care of the property; special agents took care of the people.[120]

The south guardhouse was moved to the back lane when Nevins Lane was installed in 1956 and remains there today. It was replaced by a glass telephone booth on a concrete pad which was installed southeast of the parking slip. This glass telephone booth remained until Eisenhower left office in 1961 at which time it was removed. The concrete pad remains today.

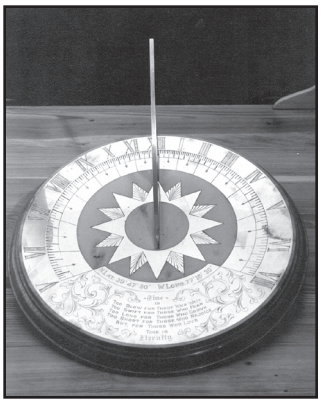


*Figure 2.53. Gold sundial. (EISE NHS files, "Gift Books")*

General Eisenhower was without any form of protection from January 1961 until October 1963 when the Pennsylvania State Police offered to provide an officer during daytime hours. This was a response to various people coming on the property such as disgruntled veterans wanting to see the General or souvenir seekers taking things from the property.

In 1965, as a result of stepped-up national security after the assassination of President Kennedy, a Secret Service detail was reassigned to the Eisenhower Farm on the recommendation of President Johnson and Congress' approval. The new detail resumed their previous routine and once again used the location of the south guardhouse as a post. However, the post was now in a chair under the tree or in a car parked on the driveway instead of a guardhouse. A second larger guardhouse was constructed around 1970, on the same concrete pad where the original had been. This new building was well-supplied with a telephone, radio equipment, desk, heater, an air conditioner, and lighting. In fact, much of the equipment used on the farm by this second detail was more updated than it had been when Eisenhower was

*Figure 2.54. Original location of guardhouse southwest of the Eisenhower home, aerial view toward northeast, spring 1955. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2990)*

*Figure 2.55. Hitching post. (EISE NHS files, "Gift Books")*

*Figure 2.56. Security lighting at the front entry drive. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 2.57. Lawn circle west of home prior to installation of the stone retaining walls, home nearing completion, 11 December 1954. (EISE NHS files, #3144) Figure 2.51 shows retaining wall soon after installation.*

in office, including closed circuit television surveillance, metal detectors, and electronic gates. McCown recalled the agents "used to joke about the fact that we had more security equipment out here after he was out of the presidency than we had when he was president…when he was president, none of this stuff had been invented or used in the protection of someone."[121]

Hitching Post

A hitching post was presented to General and Mrs. Eisenhower in July 1955 as a wedding anniversary gift by Colonel and Mrs. Moore. The hitching post consisted of an iron horse-head with two metal rings mounted atop a wooden post. Documentation for this feature indicates that it was originally mounted in the front of the house near the driveway, in the same location as the "tree branch" shaped hitching post extant today.[122] (fig. 2.55)

Security Lighting

Security lighting was installed along the edge of the western field by the Secret Service as part of the security system at the farm. The spotlights had a rectangular head and were mounted on metal poles approximately two to three feet off the ground with the lamp facing into the field. Their placement at the base of tree trunks helped to disguise the lights and prevented them from being too obtrusive in the landscape. Five of these lights were installed along the entry drive, two at the helipad area, and another three along the western side of the pine windbreak. These lights remained in place throughout the Eisenhowers' occupancy of the farm.[123] (fig. 2.56)

Stone Retaining Walls

When the new driveway turnaround was installed, the original grade was lowered slightly. In order to protect the roots of the existing locust trees, two small stone retaining walls were constructed to retain the soil and allow for the cut into the grade. One wall was placed on the northern side, and the other on the southern side. Fieldstones were placed along the cut at a slant, leaning into the small slope, and the walls tapered toward the ends to meet the new grade. Although no written documentation has been found concerning these features, historic photographs reveal the walls were

Table 2.2
Small-scale Features, Area 1: Entry Gate and Drive

| Item | Source | Date Acquired | Original Location | Status 1967 - 69 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Birdhouses | Installed by grandson, David Eisenhower | ca. 1954–55 | Western windbreak | Unknown |
| Concrete bench | National Capital Flower and Garden Show | 1955 | Front lawn circle, between trees | Extant, second location |
| Guardhouse, entry | Added during entry gate construction | Between August 1954 and March 1955 | Entry gate | Extant |
| Wooden Guardhouse and Glass Guardhouse, south | Wooden Guardhouse added during initial home construction, replaced by Glass Guardhouse | Wooden Guardhouse ca. 1954–55, relocated to Back Lane ca. 1956; replaced with Glass Guardhouse, ca. 1956, removed ca. 1960, rebuilt ca. 1970 | Wooden Guardhouse on west side of path between Farm #1 and #2, south of house. Glass Guardhouse on east side of path | Wooden Guardhouse extant at second location, only concrete pad of Glass Guardhouse remains |
| Horse head hitching post | Gift of Col. and Mrs. G. Gordon Moore, Jr. | July 1955 | Front of House, near driveway | Replaced with tree hitching post, date unknown |
| Lanterns, two copper and glass with eagle finials | Gift of anonymous donor through Mr. Patrick McClary, Huntley, IL | December 1955 | Atop brick columns at entry gate | Extant |
| National Historic Landmark plaque | Designated and placed by the United States government | November 1966 | Entry gate, west side | Extant |
| Sign, "Eisenhower Farm" | Unknown | Between 1955 and 1960 | Next to eastern column at entry gate | No longer extant, removed by 1961 |
| Sign, "Private Road" | Unknown | ca. 1954–55 | On fence next to western column at entry gate | No longer extant |
| Security lighting | Secret Service | ca. 1954–55 | Western field edge, along driveway treeline | Extant |
| Stone retaining walls | Added during driveway construction | Between December 1954 and July 1955 | North and south sides of front lawn circle | Extant |
| Sundial, gold | Gift of the National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors | May 1955 | Front lawn circle between locust trees | Extant, second location |
| Tree plaques identifying donor states | Donated with the spruce trees by states | ca. 1954 | At base of trees in entry drive allee | Some extant |
| Walkways, to front of home | Added during initial home construction | ca. 1954–55 | From front door to driveway, from office door to driveway | Extant |

installed between December 1954 and July 1955 and remained in place throughout the Eisenhower period. (fig. 2.57)

Walkways

Two flagstone walkways were added during the initial construction to connect the entry drive with the home's two front doors. One walk was a straight path from the drive to the main door, and the other was a short curving walk providing access to the office door. Both walks were extant in the late 1960s.

Table 2.2 provides a comprehensive list of the small-scale features located at the entry gate and drive. The status of each feature at the end of the Eisenhowers' ownership period is indicated.

**Area 2: Main House**

Lawns

As typical of the landscape style of the time, the lawn was an important feature of the ornamental landscape at the Eisenhower Farm. The careful maintenance of a healthy, weed-free lawn was a sign of a well-maintained and orderly home in the 1950s and 1960s. In keeping with this idea, a large amount of turfgrass was installed during the initial landscaping in 1954-55. Turfgrass was planted along the entry allee, in the front entry drive area, adjacent to the front of the home, and along its sides. However, the largest single expanse of lawn was installed on the eastern side of the house. Approximately three-quarters of an acre of turfgrass was used in this area, extending from the rear of the home to the eastern field, and from the barn on the north to the greenhouses and garden on the south. (fig. 2.58)

The historic record does not indicate what types of turfgrass were initially used at the farm to establish the ornamental lawns. Given General Eisenhower's interest in the latest agricultural trends, it is likely that he and Nevins consulted the local county agents for appropriate turfgrass recommendations and followed this advice. Records do indicate several different types of grass were donated to the Eisenhowers for use at the farm throughout their ownership. Sometimes a small quantity would be given for a trial plot to determine if that particular species would perform well in the local climate. Two such donations are recorded through correspondence. The first is a spring 1955 shipment of 100 pounds of Kentucky fescue #31 seed (*Festuca rubra 'Kentucky 31'*), given to Eisenhower by Lee and Clyde Creech of Pineville, Kentucky, and the second is an August 1956 shipment of Meyer Z-52 zoysia grass plugs (*Zoysia japonica 'Meyer Z-52'*) from A. Kiefer Mayer of Indianapolis, Indiana. The Kentucky fescue was primarily used at that time as a pasture grass, so it was likely intended for the fields surrounding the home. Nevins indicated that the County Agent did not think the fescue had much promise to provide a permanent pasture at the farm, but they tried out a small plot to see for themselves. It is unknown where this test plot was located. Zoysia grass was typically used as an ornamental turfgrass and would have probably been used on the lawns surrounding the home. However, it has not been determined if the zoysia was ever planted.[124]

Although Mrs. Eisenhower was not considered by many to be an "outdoor person," she enjoyed looking out to the landscape adjacent to her home and was determined that the surrounding lawns be weed-free. She was particularly unforgiving about dandelions, and whenever she saw them, she would often have the grounds workers hand dig them from the lawn. According to Art Kennell, the maintenance foreman at the Gettysburg Country Club who often provided grounds assistance at the farm, "she was strict with the people that cut out dandelions. She would watch over them closely and make sure that they got the total root out. She felt and knew that if you didn't get the whole root you wouldn't kill the plant."[125] James McCown recalled that Mrs. Eisenhower "used to

*Figure 2.58. Workers installing the eastern lawn, October 1954. (UPI/AP photo, EISE NHS files, #2200)*

be real tough on dandelions," and they would often have "Dandelion of the Week" to see who could dig up the largest weed.[126] In an effort to combat Mrs. Eisenhower's nemesis in the lawn, West's crew would both hand-pull and spot-treat the dandelions with a herbicide. This routine maintenance was performed on all the lawn areas on Farm #1 from the house to the front entry gate.[127]

Additional maintenance included two annual applications of fertilizer, one around the first of March and another near the end of September. A soil test was always performed when applying the fertilizer to ensure the correct amount was applied. In addition to the fertilizer, the lawn was limed as needed according to the soil test results. Dolomitic lime mixed with the fertilizer was spread during one application.[128]

The lawn was partially irrigated by an automatic system. It was installed on the rear of the main house, covering the lawn from the east rose garden to the flagpole. The front lawn and the shrub beds were not included in the system. These areas relied on natural irrigation, even during the hottest periods. Hand watering was only used on the shrubs until they became established, then it was stopped.[129]

Vegetation at Front Entry/North and South Sideyards

As revealed on the 1955 landscape plan, the form of the Eisenhowers' landscape was heavily influenced by prevailing post-World War II design trends. Even though the home was in a rural setting, the landscape design contained elements more commonly used during the 1950s in suburban neighborhoods and new home construction. The formalization of the front entry as well as the concentration of private spaces to the rear of the property, or "backyard," were timely suburban design patterns that were incorporated into this site. The placement of trees and shrubs around the home reinforced this design style. Foundation plantings at the front entry were low-key and served to enhance the public arrival space and complement the home's formality. Large trees and shrubs placed in prominent locations served as accents in the landscape, both framing the architecture of the home and providing shade and screening from the elements. In the private spaces to the rear of the home, "outdoor rooms" were created with stone walkways, grassy terraces, and shrub borders. These "rooms" provided a physical tie between the home and its surrounding landscape, extending the home's living space and providing the Eisenhowers with opportunities for outdoor entertaining. The home's landscape design called for an abundance of new vegetation. This was provided both from the Eisenhowers' own resources and a number of generous donations from their friends and supporters.

*Fig. 2.59. Installation of elm with a large tree spade north of house. (Walter West collection, EISE NHS files, #1123)*

The most prominent plantings used in the home's public entry spaces were several large trees. A sugar maple (*Quercus saccharum*) and a pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) were installed slightly south and west of the home, just east of the driveway. A large white pine was placed south of the Dutch oven, and an American elm (*Ulmus americana*) was installed in the lawn north of the house, between the house and barn. (fig. 2.59) The installation of these four trees was made possible by a generous gift from the Eisenhowers' friend Nelson A. Rockefeller. Each of these specimens was installed during the 1954-55 initial landscaping of the home and appear on the 1955 plan. They were all large specimens when transplanted, providing an immediate sense of age to the newly installed landscape. Because of their size, each had to be installed with a mechanical tree spade. References to these donations include the record on the 1955 plan, several historic photographs showing the trees being installed, and a brief mention by Mrs. Eisenhower of Rockefeller's donations in a later interview. There has been no other documentation found that provides the specific details of these donations. West recalled that one or more of the trees may have been transplanted from another location on Farm #1 or Farm #2.[130] Given West's recollections and the lack of sufficient documentation, it is unclear if Rockefeller paid for both

*Fig. 2.60. Mrs. Eisenhower and a guest in the north lawn, large elm to the right planted in the early 1960s as a replacement for the original tree. (Barbara Eisenhower, EISE NHS files, #1367)*

*Figure 2.61. Holly in front of the home, near the kitchen entry, soon after installation, 1 July 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3221)*

the cost of the trees and their installation, or just the cost of their relocation with the tree spade.

By 1969, all of these large trees were still extant except the original elm. General Eisenhower was especially fond of the elm and was insistent about having one on the farm, even with the constant threat of Dutch elm disease. West recalled going to extensive measures to try and maintain the elm and prevent its demise. After its installation, the tree was regularly sprayed with a preventative solution of fifty percent malathion, the recommended treatment of the day, and monitored closely for any sign of stress. Eventually, however, the tree succumbed to the disease and had to be removed. West remembered the event, but could not recall at what date it occurred, however it may have been in the early 1960s since he left the Eisenhower Farm after this time. There is an elm shown on the 1969 plan at the original

*Figure 2.62. Only one holly extant, north tree missing, ca. 1959. (EISE NHS files, #1479)*

*Figure 2.63. Two hollies present in front of home, 28 September 1963. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2820)*

*Figure. 2.64. Shrubs along front of home, 3 June 1955. (EISE NHS files, #1607)*

*Figure 2.65. Shrubs along front of home, 6 May 1959. (New York Herald, EISE NHS files, #1609)*

location, and a 1977 photograph shows an elm with a considerable sized trunk in the same spot. This elm was probably planted in the early 1960s as a replacement for the original tree.[131] (fig. 2.60)

Along with the large trees, two smaller American hollies (*Ilex opaca*) were planted in the front lawn. These trees and fifty white pines, were presented to the Eisenhowers by the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association in October 1954. The gift was celebrated at a ceremony on the farm on Arbor Day, October 7. The event marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Association and served to welcome the Eisenhowers to their new Pennsylvania home.[132] According to historic photographs, the hollies were fairly mature when they were installed and were already approaching twenty feet in height. Both trees appear on the late 1960s plans, however the northern specimen may not have been the original plant. A photograph taken circa 1959 clearly shows the plant south of the entry, but the other holly is missing. Apparently, the original northern tree had died within a few years of planting. It was replaced with a similar sized specimen in the early 1960s. A 1963 photograph shows two hollies, the original to the south of the front door and the replacement to the north. Both specimens were approximately the same size at this time. (figs. 2.61-2.63)

During the mid-1950s, several shrubs were installed both along the home's southern foundation adjacent to the Dutch oven and the western foundation flanking the front entry. In the fall of 1954, two Hicks yews (*Taxus x media 'Hicksii'*) were donated to Eisenhower by Anthony L. Roman and the people of Pine Grove, Pennsylvania. These shrubs were planted on each side of the oven. A climbing rose (*Rosa spp.*) provided by an anonymous donor was planted at the base of the oven and trained to grow up and over the bricks. Three large common boxwoods (*Buxus sempervirens*), a gift from the White House staff, were also installed around the same time.[133] One of these was used on the southwest corner of the home, with the others placed on each side of the main entry. Also near the main entry, along the foundation, two beds containing several rhododendron and azalea specimens were installed. The rhododendrons were from anonymous donors while the azaleas were given by the 1954 National Capital Flower and Garden Show in Washington, DC. Additional shrubs were added to the western foundation along General Eisenhower's study in the fall of 1955. These boxwoods and yews were a birthday gift for Eisenhower from the Small Business Administration, who specified their placement near the entrance of the study "according to the landscape plan at Gettysburg."[134] (figs. 2.64-2.66)

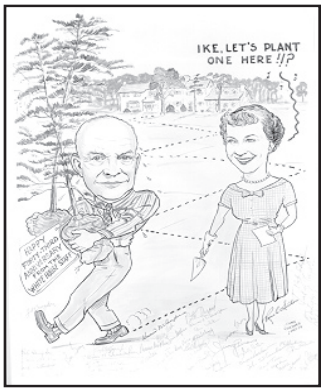



*Figure 2.66. Political cartoon illustrating how the Eisenhowers received many of their trees and shrubs, including this anniversary gift from the White House Staff, 1 July 1959. (Earl Chesney, EISE NHS files, #1905)*

Most of these original shrub plantings were extant in the late 1960s and continued to thrive in their locations. The exceptions to this were the azaleas, rhododendrons,

*Figure 2.67. Front of the Eisenhower home with early shrub plantings, ca. 1959. (EISE NHS files, #1479)*

*Figure 2.68. Front of the Eisenhower home with shrub plantings removed, 26 September 1963. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2820)*

*Figure 2.69. Front of the Eisenhower home, symmetrical plantings of boxwoods and yews flanking front door, January 1966. (Eisenhower family collection, EISE NHS files, #3440)*

and climbing rose. By 1963, both azalea/rhododendron beds had been removed from the entry plantings. (figs. 2.67, 2.68) The climbing rose appeared on the 1967 plan, but was no longer extant by 1969. West recalled that the original plant was killed during a hard freeze around 1959. Although he did not remember a new planting after this, the notation on the 1969 plan shows a replacement plant had indeed been installed, possibly after West's departure in the early 1960s. Two additional yews were planted along the western facade sometime between September 1963 and January 1966. One was located north of the main entry, beneath the living room bay window, and the other was placed south of the entry, creating a symmetrical planting of boxwood and yew on each side of the front door. Historic photographs show these plants clearly in 1966, but only the northern plant survived to be noted on the 1969 plan. It was identified as a dwarf English yew (*Taxus baccata 'Repandens'*). It is unknown if these were donated plants or purchased by the Eisenhowers as additions to the landscape.[135] (fig. 2.69)

On the edge of the driveway extension, south of the house, a small embankment sloped down toward the southern field. At the top of this small slope a line of trees and shrubs was installed, running parallel with the southern facade of the home. The plantings extended from the large pin oak on the west to the eastern edge of the driveway extension. The 1955 plan shows one flowering dogwood with the rest of the area obscured. However, the 1969 plan shows three ten inch caliper cherries (*Prunus species*), a small white pine, and four forsythia planted along the embankment. The size of the cherries indicates these may have also been installed during the initial landscaping or soon after. It is unknown when the pine and forsythia were added.[136]

Sunporch and Rear Terrace

Probably the most used room in the newly renovated Eisenhower home was the enclosed porch. While in residence at the farm, much of General and Mrs. Eisenhower's time was spent in this room watching television, playing cards, reading, or painting. Although it came to be a cherished and much used spot, an enclosed porch had not been included in the initial house design. Originally, the rear porch was designed with a covered portion on the north end, called the "Veranda," and a small open flagstone terrace on the south end. After a short time, possibly while construction on the house was still in progress, Mrs. Eisenhower decided they needed a "little place to go that's your own, like a den or something." Realizing the upstairs sitting room was too small for this, she had the "Veranda" enclosed with glass doors to create a porch, leaving the open terrace as it was.[137]

When General Eisenhower returned to the farm to recuperate after his first heart attack in the fall of 1955, Mrs. Eisenhower decided to expand the enclosed porch to include the small open terrace. Her idea was that her husband could use this larger space during his days of

recovery. By November 1955, the additional space was enclosed and the porch soon became one of the most lived-in rooms in the house. Eisenhower would often say, "we don't need but two rooms, our bedroom and the porch."[138] (figs. 2.70, 2.71)

General Eisenhower further expressed his feelings about the porch's significance, especially during their later retirement years, in a passage from *At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends*:

> *And we have learned, too, that one room can constitute a home. All the others are hardly more than support or embellishment. At Gettysburg, the important room is a glassed-in porch, not much larger than a modest living room, where we spend hours from early breakfast to late evening. Facing east, with the morning sun brightening it and in shadow through the heat of a summer day, the furnishings casual and designed for comfort, both Mamie and I find it an oasis of relaxation. I don't expect that we will ever again attempt to build a house. Were we to do so, I think it would be built around such a porch.*[139]

*Figure 2.70. Rear of the Eisenhower home prior to the enclosed porch addition, October 1954. (EISE NHS files, #2804)*

*Figure 2.71. Rear of Eisenhower home after installation of the enclosed porch, November 1955. (EISE NHS files, #2129)*

A natural extension of the porch was the rear terrace of lawn directly adjacent to the eastern side of the house. By raising the existing grade up to the level of the new porch, and creating a level terrace extending from the house, both the porch and home became more closely connected with the farm's surrounding landscape. The construction of the terrace was included in the initial home design, even before the porch was enclosed. Undoubtedly the intention was to establish a connection between the landscape and the home by creating an "outdoor room" in this private space on the home's rear facade. However, the terrace was never really used in this way on a consistent basis by the Eisenhowers. Although they spent innumerable hours on the porch, relatively little time was spent outdoors on the terrace lawn. General and Mrs. Eisenhower would occasionally stroll on the terrace in the evenings to inspect the flowers, and use it as a gathering spot when guests visited, but they hardly ever used the terrace as a sitting area for just the two of them.[140] The rear terrace functioned more as a visual connection with the landscape than the designer's intended use as an "outdoor room."

This "visual connection" was enhanced by the background of the surrounding farm scene. Mrs. Eisenhower considered the adjacent fields as vistas to be enjoyed from the house. As with her preference for pristine lawns, she often expected the farm scenes to be unblemished also. John Eisenhower recalled how the cattle were often forbidden to graze in the eastern field because of the "untidy" appearance that followed, saying,

> *Dad used to let the Angus feed in the nearby field across what they call Nevins Boulevard and these cattle would make their droppings …and then of course the next year with that fertile soil, you'd have these green clumps. Well, Mother didn't like that. She didn't like these green clumps out there that would ruin the scenery and so the cattle were forbidden to feed in that particular field…because of Mother's view.*[141]

Construction of the rear terrace was one of the initial jobs West and his crew undertook when the new home was under construction during 1954. The first task completed was the installation of the stone retaining wall. The wall was built with local "red slag rock" that West and his men gathered from the nearby fields. They also may have used some of the stones saved from the foundation of the Redding house. The finished wall ran north and

*Figure. 2.72. Rear terrace retaining wall shortly after installation, workmen installing turfgrass, October 1954. (EISE NHS files, #2804)*

south, parallel to the home's eastern facade, and was located approximately sixty feet east of the house. It was approximately one hundred and fifty feet long and two and a half feet tall. (fig. 2.72) The existing green ash trees presented a slight problem for the installation of the terrace. These mature trees were a feature from the original Redding Farm Mrs. Eisenhower especially liked and wanted to preserve. If West and his crew had simply backfilled the terrace over the existing trees, the added soil over the trees' roots would have surely killed them. In order to solve this problem, tree wells were constructed around the trees. The wells were around two to three feet deep and provided protection for the tree's trunks while allowing water to reach the roots. Additional protection was provided by a root aeration system of terra cotta tiles. The tiles were connected to form pipes, placed at the original ground level, and run to the new grade. The ends of the tile pipes were capped with perforated wooden plugs to allow adequate airflow to the roots. To complete the project, pea gravel was installed behind the finished wall for drainage, fill dirt was added to level the terrace, and topsoil and sod were placed on the new terrace surface.[142]

*Figure 2.73. Flagstone walk on rear terrace, 1 July 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3249)*

The flagstone walks on the rear terrace were installed by Charlie Tressler in 1955. Tressler added the walks after the completion of the retaining wall and terrace by West and his crew. Floyd Akers, a fishing buddy of Eisenhower's, had Tressler installing some stonework at Akers' hunting and fishing lodge. Eisenhower admired the work and requested Tressler for the masonry installations at the farm. The first project Tressler worked on in the summer of 1955 was the construction of a stone and brick incinerator, south of the house near the garden. This was used to burn paper and other trash from the house.[143] After he finished this project, he moved on to the installation of the rear terrace walks. All of the stones for the walks were hand picked by Tressler and an assistant from a local mountain. The men excavated the stones and carried them to the farm. Tressler recalled that he never worked from a plan, but just designed the layout of the walks as he went along.[144] (fig. 2.73)

Along with the three existing green ash trees, a number of new shrubs, vines, and flowers were used on the rear terrace as part of its initial landscaping. Many of these, as with the plantings in the front of the home, were donations from Eisenhower friends and supporters. Several common boxwood given to General and Mrs.

Eisenhower by W. Alton Jones were placed along the paths and around the home's foundation. The small beds adjacent to the porch along the walkway were planted with seasonal annuals, including pansies (*Viola x wittrockiana*) and tulips in the spring, and red, yellow, and pink tuberous begonias (*Begonia x tuberhybrida*) and caladiums (*Caladium bicolor*) in the summer. English ivy (*Hedera helix*) was planted along the top of the terrace retaining wall and allowed to grow down its face. To maintain a neat appearance the ivy was clipped at four or five inches, keeping a tight covering over the stone. West recalled the workers always used hand shears to prevent having "any jagged rusty brown patches" that might have resulted if electric clippers had been used. Other plantings shown on the 1955 plan include a common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) at the northeast corner of the home, a magnolia (*Magnolia species*) just south of the porch along the foundation, and a few azaleas grouped near the southern terrace steps. (figs. 2.74, 2.75)

*Figure 2.74. Planting beds on rear terrace along the base of the porch, mid-1950s. (Walter West collection, EISE NHS files, #EE2030)*

*Figure 2.75. Detail of ivy on rear terrace retaining wall, General and Mrs. Eisenhower posing for a 50th wedding anniversary photo in the garden, 27 June 1966. (AP/Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2415)*

By 1969 the green ash, most of the boxwood, and English ivy still remained from the original planting. The lilac, magnolia, and azaleas were no longer extant. Additions included a new lilac adjacent to the northern stone stairs, periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) in the beds along the porch, and several pots containing pink geraniums (*Pelargonium hortorum*) on the steps, tables, and stairway wingwalls.[145]

South Lawn and Drying Yard

The lawn south of the rear terrace was dominated by two features - the windmill and the old hand pump and well. The windmill had been installed by the Reddings during their residency. During the early years of the Eisenhowers' ownership, the windmill was still operable and water could be pumped from its well. West would occasionally use this water to irrigate the gardens. However, the well was undependable and was not consistently used as a primary source of water. Other than its irrigation use, the windmill was only operated sporadically for "show" and by the late 1950s it was rarely, if ever, used.[146] The older hand pump and well had been on the property since before the Reddings' ownership and were located southeast of the windmill. (figs. 2.76-2.78)

A small area of lawn adjacent to the windmill was often used as a drying yard for the laundry. An umbrella-like folding laundry pole was placed in this area as needed. During the White House years, the drying yard was primarily used when Mrs. Eisenhower stayed at the

*Figure. 2.76. Plantings of trees and shrubs define south garden area, workmen installing lawn, October 1954. (EISE NHS files, #2808)*

*Figure 2.77. Windmill south of Eisenhower home, 11 December 1954. (AP/UPI, EISE NHS files, #2809)*

*Figure 2.78. Well and handpump with lilacs and roses, 3 June 1955. (Abbie Rowe, NPS, EISE NHS files, #2813)*

*Figure 2.79. Semicircular flower bed around old well with "L" shaped lilac hedge, south of home, aerial view from east, original photograph out of focus, 12 September 1956. (EISE NHS files, #3018)*

*Figure 2.80. Semicircular flower bed removed, hedge and some small trees remaining, ca. 1959. (EISE NHS files, #1480)*

farm for extended periods. At these times her personal laundry would be washed and hung on the pole to dry. Otherwise, the laundry was done at the White House. When the pole was not in use, it was stored in the basement. After the Eisenhowers moved to Gettysburg permanently, the drying yard was used on a more regular basis.[147]

*Figure 2.81. Semicircular hedge and lilacs in south lawn, 9 August 1967. (A.J. Parsonese, US Marine Corps, EISE NHS files, #3014)*

Soon after the home's completion, West and his crew began planting in the south lawn area. An "L" shaped lilac hedge was installed along the northern edge of the drying yard, screening it from the terrace. The hedge ran east from the windmill, and then turned north to connect with the terrace retaining wall. Many of these lilacs came from a substantial gift of trees and shrubs given to General and Mrs. Eisenhower by Hershey Estates. Additional lilacs and a white pine were planted south of the drying yard, adjacent to the eastern end of the driveway turn-around. Tea roses (*Rosa species*) were installed around the old well while lilacs and flowering dogwoods were planted nearby in a semicircular arc. (figs. 2.79, 2.80) The arc started at the driveway and extended toward the southern end of the terrace retaining wall and used the well as the center point. This formed an enclosure for the yard. The small bed around the well was enlarged into three large wedge-shaped plots, creating a significant garden space. More tea roses and miscellaneous flowers and bulbs were planted and by 1956, the garden was filled. But it did not remain on the farm much longer. One season, West unearthed some human bones and a scalpel while planting daffodils around the well. Research by the Eisenhowers showed the farm was likely used as a hospital by the Confederate soldiers during the Civil War. As a result, Mrs. Eisenhower told West not to disturb the site and to "let those bones rest in peace" by eliminating the south garden and installing a lawn.[148]

The garden beds were removed and turf was installed, but the semicircular border defining the space remained. A hedge had been installed to further define this planting and it was left in place when the garden beds were removed. West maintained the hedge at around two and a half to three feet in height. The type of plant originally used for the hedge is not mentioned in the historic record, but the prolific use of common boxwood throughout the landscape indicates it may also have been used here. Examination of historic photographs supports this identification. Whatever was used initially, by the late 1960s the original hedge was replaced with privet. (fig. 2.81)

Other than the hedge, the only remaining evidence of the former garden by 1959 were a few lilacs and flowering dogwoods. By the late 1960s, most of the original trees and shrubs were no longer extant including the white pine and lilacs planted near the driveway. Only two new specimens were identified on the 1969 plan as replacements for the lost plants, a small magnolia (*Magnolia species*) and a flowering almond (*Prunus triloba*). Both of these were located near the hedge on the south side of the lawn.[149]

North Flower Garden

To balance the original south flower garden a complementary garden was installed on the north end of the terrace. Although the layout for the north flower garden does not appear on the 1955 plan, historic photographs and recollections by West reveal that it was installed in early 1955, with work starting on this garden even before the eastern lawn was completed. Designed on-site by West, the circular perimeter of the garden was outlined with a boxwood hedge. The interior planting spaces were defined by grassy paths and filled with different flowers according to the season. The garden's initial plantings were a gift to General and Mrs. Eisenhower by Mr. E. F. Harloff of the National

*Figure 2.82. Flower garden presented to Mrs. Eisenhower from the National Capital Flower and Garden Show, flowers were used in the north flower garden, bricks were used in the barbecue/teahouse wall, 1955. The bench remains at the farm today. (Ankers Photography, EISE NHS files, #2548)*

*Figure 2.83. North flower garden, view southwest, 1 July 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3246)*

*Figure 2.84. General and Mrs. Eisenhower inspect the flowers in the north flower garden, September 1956. (EISE NHS files, #3765)*

Capital Flower and Garden Show in Washington, DC. The display "Mrs. Eisenhower's Garden" from the 1955 show was given to the Eisenhowers and transplanted to the farm soon after the show's closing in the spring. (figs. 2.82-2.85)

In the years following its installation, the garden was filled with annual flowers planted in large blocks of color and included such species as tulips, salvia (*Salvia splendens*), marigolds (*Tagetes species*) and columbine (*Aquilegia species*). Many were grown from seed in the farm's greenhouses while others were additional gifts to the Eisenhowers. Planting and maintaining this sizeable flower garden was labor intensive for the crew. Spring and summer were seasons for planting, weeding, and maintaining the garden. After the first freeze in the fall of the year, the crew would seed the garden with grass for the winter. In the spring the sod would be turned under and the garden replanted with flowers again. Along with the types of flowers used, the exact shape of the beds would often change year to year. At different times the planted area inside the boxwood enclosure would be diamond-shaped, oblong, or square, depending on West's desire.[150]

This garden was in continuous use for only a few years. General and Mrs. Eisenhower realized that after they left

*Figure 2.85. Detail of shrub and flower plantings in the north flower garden soon after installation, 1 July 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3245)*

the White House the upkeep of the flower beds would become too large an undertaking for a limited staff. So they decided to remove this garden. A hard freeze around the winter of 1959 provided the opportunity. Most of the shrubs in the garden were killed, and those that survived were removed in the spring. Some of the salvaged boxwoods were relocated to the teahouse terrace. The area was replanted in lawn, and by the early 1960s, there was nothing left of the north flower garden remaining in the landscape.[151] This same hard freeze in 1959 was the reason privet replaced the boxwood on the south flower bed.

*Figure 2.86. East rose garden and rear terrace wall, shrubs were maintained at two feet in height, view northwest, 25 July 1956. (US Navy, EISE NHS files, #2931)*

East Rose Garden

Historic documentation reveals roses were intended to be included at the Eisenhower Farm from the earliest development of the landscape. Eventually, three separate rose gardens were located on the site, but the first one installed was the east rose garden at the base of the rear terrace retaining wall.[152] (fig. 2.86) One hundred and forty hybrid tea roses were provided to the Eisenhowers by the Conard-Pyle Company of West Grove, Pennsylvania, to establish this garden in early 1954. Photographic documentation reveals the garden was probably not planted until late 1954 or early 1955. The four-foot wide rectilinear garden spanned the entire length of the rear terrace retaining wall, from staircase to staircase, and was located approximately three feet from the base of the wall. When initially installed, the garden was surrounded by lawn on all sides, including the space between the wall and the garden. The roses were planted in two alternating rows in the garden. Some of the Conard-Pyle roses were also used in the south flower garden before it was removed.[153]

The roses were favorites of both General and Mrs. Eisenhower. In remembering Mrs. Eisenhower's fondness for them, James McCown said the roses in the east garden were her "pride and joy…as far as flowers are concerned because she sat here and she liked to just look over the tops of them."[154] The roses not only added beauty to the landscape, but they also provided a source of cut flowers. Nearly every morning during blooming season, new flowers were cut and used for bouquets in the home. Roses were used in the house more than other flowers, and it was primarily General Eisenhower who did the cutting. Although Mrs. Eisenhower rarely cut the roses, she often supervised her husband when he was at the task.[155]

Over the years, a wide variety of roses were planted in this garden. Many were gifts to the Eisenhowers and they would end up in the rose garden for a period of time before they died, were moved, or given away to guests by Mrs. Eisenhower. Complete records do not exist for all the individual rose plantings, however West recalled some of the varieties he installed were "President Lincoln," "Charlotte Armstrong," "White Radiance," "Peace," "The Talisman," and "Hoover."[156] One special variety was named after General Eisenhower called the "General Eisenhower Rose" and was a special gift from Konrad Adenauer of West Germany. This rose was planted in the North Rose Garden.

Given the short life of most hybrid roses, along with the harsh winters at Gettysburg, it is unlikely that any of the original shrubs survived very long. However, the east rose garden as a part of the landscape endured and was still extant on the farm in 1969, although with an entirely new generation of roses in place.

Table 2.3 lists the numerous known donations of roses.

Table 2.3
Recorded Donations of Rose Bushes

| How Many | Source | Date Acquired |
|---|---|---|
| 1 climbing rose | Unknown (This rose was planted to grow over the Dutch Oven.) | ca. 1954–55 |
| 140 shrubs - including 'General Eisenhower Rose' | Conard-Pyle Company, West Grove, PA | early 1954 |
| unknown | Tree Land Nurseries, Cambridge, MA | March 1955 |
| unknown | Mrs. Grace Z. Cremer, Cremer Florist, Inc., Hanover, PA | May 1955 |
| 6 shrubs - 'Golden Rapture Rose' | Tacoma Rose Society, Tacoma, WA | August 1955 |
| 8 shrubs - 'Orange Delight Rose' | J. H. Thompson's Sons, Wholesale Rose Growers, Kennett Square, PA (from Jackson and Perkins Co., Newark, NJ) | October 1955 |
| 10 shrubs - 'Peace Rose' | Mr. Donald Dickey, Chairman, Minnesota Citizens for Eisenhower, Minneapolis, MN | October 1955 |
| 100 shrubs - 'General Eisenhower Rose' | Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (These were primarily planted in the Adenauer Rose Garden east of the barn but some may have been used at other sites.) | December 1955 |
| 100 shrubs - 'Peace Rose' | Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany | |
| 24 shrubs - All American winners | Mr. John Awdry Armstrong, Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, CA | March 1956 |

*There may have been other rose donations that do not appear in the historic record. See Appendix A for a more detailed donation list with appropriate references.*

Barbecue/Teahouse

General Eisenhower at the Grill

One of General Eisenhower's favorite activities was grilling steaks on an outdoor barbecue. John Eisenhower surmised his father loved this because it relieved stress and provided relaxation. Eisenhower often grilled at home, but he was also occasionally known to use this activity to handle stressful international situations. John recalled one instance in 1960 when his father was at a summit meeting in Paris with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Khrushchev had broken up the meeting and in an effort to relieve the tension, Eisenhower fired up a grill outside the embassy. John said people were wondering "well now what was he doing outside the embassy residence there cooking steaks. Well, he was enjoying himself. It was quite a… relaxation for him."[157]

Naturally, this love of barbecuing was carried over to the farm. By all accounts, General Eisenhower was a good cook and had developed a uniquely personalized way to grill steaks. Arthur Nevins described the process:

> *the way he did it was somewhat of a show. He and Sgt. Moaney, his handyman, would get the charcoal in exactly the right shape and then he would just nonchalantly throw in the embers this nice filet that he had…coated, I think, with salt and some garlic and some stuff to keep it from getting injured. And then at the appropriate time he would withdraw this steak and brush it off and that was the most delicious steak you've ever tasted. It was just wonderful.*[158]

Eisenhower was also very particular about the meat he used, usually preferring beef he had raised on the farm. According to Mary Jean Eisenhower, her grandfather's barbecues were elaborate productions:

> *He would hang his meat, and then when he had it cut he would put mustard all over the outside and throw it directly onto the coals. He did not use the rack. It made for the best steak that you ever had in your life. It was all in his method…he literally seared the outside and it was almost cold in the middle, but it was delicious….He always had some apropos apron, usually a full length one. Occasionally he would wear the chef's hat. He made a big production out of the barbecues. That was one of his favorite things to do. You stayed out of his way when he was in the*

*middle of cooking. You did not disturb him because he had it down to such a science that he…wanted to make sure it was perfect. He was a real perfectionist about that sort of thing.*[159] (fig. 2.87)

Construction of the Barbecue/Teahouse

Even though he enjoyed the activity so much, General Eisenhower did not initially want to install an outdoor barbecue at the farm. One of Peaslee's early plans for the landscape included an outdoor grill, but upon reviewing the plan in September 1954, Eisenhower said, "I think I have no need for an outdoor barbecue pit, since I am now the possessor of about five different kinds of machines for barbecue purposes."[160]

However, Eisenhower's attitude soon began to change. Perhaps this started in the spring of 1955 after the National Capital Flower Show. Not only did the Eisenhowers receive a donation of shrubs and flowers from this show, which were later installed in the north flower garden, but they also were given the custom-made bricks that had been used in the display garden's wall. These were a gift from E. T. Chewning, owner of Continental Clay Company. Continental had manufactured the curved bricks and supplied them for the display garden. After the show, when the shrubs and flowers from "Mrs. Eisenhower's Garden" were sent to the farm, Chewning gladly donated the bricks as well.[161] Having no place to use the bricks immediately, General Eisenhower put them in storage and began to think about where they could be used on the farm. (see fig. 2.82)

By October 1955, Eisenhower had completely changed his mind and decided it would be nice to have a place for outdoor barbecuing. He intended to use the donated bricks to construct a garden wall near the greenhouses and install a small terrace in front of the wall. Writing

*Figure 2.87. Guests on barbecue/teahouse terrace at White House staff picnic, 1 July 1959. (Mary Jane McCaffree, EISE NHS files, #2335)*

*Figure 2.88. Flagstone walk installed by Charlie Tressler between barbecue/ teahouse and the Eisenhower home, 39th anniversary reception for General and Mrs. Eisenhower with the White House staff, 1 July 1955. (Mary Jane McCaffree, EISE NHS files, #2274)*

*Figure 2.89. Detail of barbecue pit, view southwest, ca. 1960s. (Springfield collection, EISE NHS files, #2851)*

to Nevins, Eisenhower described what he had in mind for the terrace and barbecue:

> *As you know, I have always thought it would be nice to use the hand made brick we have to build something of a decorating wall down near the green house [sic], and putting in front of the wall a flagstone surface of some say 12x15 feet, or 15 feet square, which could be the firm foundation for an outdoor picnic table; then back of the decorative wall we could put in a simple outdoor grill if we should choose. It is possible that this type of thing should wait until Mamie and I get there when we can decide on the exact spot to start the thing, but of course I hate to put it off until the weather gets so bad we might not be able to do it this fall. Anyway, if you think we should start soon, you might write to Ann [Whitman] and I can attempt to draw up a little sketch of the kind of thing I tentatively have in mind. If we do go into such a project, I think that we should probably have to plant a few shrubs on the edge of the flagstones facing the house. This would be because there would probably sit on the flagstones a red wood [sic] table which we have out here in Denver and which is built strictly for the picnic type of thing.*[162]

At some point during the next few months, a teahouse was added to the planned barbecue area. Charlie Tompkins was again called in to supervise the construction, and his crew completed a small brick building with an attached wooden pergola during the summer of 1956.

*Figure 2.90. Detail of eagle weathervane on teahouse roof, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE files)*

Other laborers, including Charlie Tressler, worked on the installation of the brick and stone terrace, brick serpentine wall, and brick barbecue pit. Tressler also installed a path of stepping stones to connect the new terrace with the house. Placed directly in the lawn, each stone was set on a bed of sand for leveling. The path roughly followed the curve of the circular hedge, near the old well and pump, connecting the barbecue with southern set of steps on the home's rear terrace.[163] (figs. 2.88, 2.89)

The initial design of the teahouse was modified soon after its completion. Mrs. Eisenhower decided she did not like the view of the greenhouse from her bedroom window. The new teahouse blocked some of this view, but it was not tall enough to completely obscure the greenhouse. To remedy this, the building's slate roof was reconstructed with an increased pitch, raising it several feet in order to screen the greenhouse. An eagle weathervane was added to the apex of the roof soon after completion.[164] (fig. 2.90)

Landscaping the Site

Boris Timchenko, the landscape architect General Eisenhower had met through the National Capital Garden and Flower Show, developed a landscape plan for the new barbecue and teahouse soon after construction was completed. By the summer of 1957, at least a partial implementation of this design had been completed, although it is unknown if the entire plan was followed. To enclose the terrace, a low hedge was placed along its northern edge, much as General Eisenhower had suggested in his earlier vision of the site. Timchenko chose bigleaf Japanese holly (*Ilex crenata 'Rotundifolia'*) for the hedge, but common boxwood may have been substituted instead. Existing trees marked on the plan included three Norway spruce behind the garden wall just southwest of the arbor and an American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) above the wall on the western end of the terrace. It is not known when these trees were installed.

Various trees and shrubs were specified by Timchenko to fill the beds behind the wall, along the slope on the northwestern end of the terrace, and along the eastern side of the teahouse. Suggested species included glossy abelia (*Abelia x grandiflora*), red maple, Washington hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*), Rose-of-Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*), inkberry (*Ilex glabra*), American holly, crabapple, Japanese pieris (*Pieris japonica*), pyracantha (*Pyracantha coccinea*), Japanese yew (*Taxus cuspidata 'Capitata'*), dwarf yew, and periwinkle. Additionally, three Concord grapes (*Vitis labrusca 'Concord'*) were planted at the base of the pergola and allowed to cover the structure while a common pear (*Pyrus communis*) was espaliered against the garden wall.[165] Timchenko's plan is shown in figure 2.92 and some of the vegetation that was installed can be seen in figure 2.87.

After the construction and the landscaping were complete, the barbecue and teahouse were used frequently. General and Mrs. Eisenhower entertained quite often during the White House years, primarily on the weekends when they were at the farm. This part of the landscape was more successful in serving the "outdoor room" function than the rear terrace. The space became a favorite place for summer cookouts and was enjoyed by the entire Eisenhower family. According to Barbara Eisenhower, it "was considered a big treat to have a steak cookout down there."[166]

In the early 1960s, many of the original plantings were still extant around the barbecue and teahouse. However, the hedge along the northern edge of the terrace had been removed. According to West's recollections, a winter freeze killed this hedge, along with many other plants on the farm. The hedge was not replaced after it was lost.[167] (fig. 2.91)

The 1969 plan showed a much greater change to the barbecue and teahouse landscape. Only a small number of original plantings remained. The three Norway spruce, American beech, and one red maple were extant. Surviving shrubs included a single Japanese pieris, three dwarf yew, and three Rose-of-Sharon. A few additional plants had been added to replace original materials. Seven Japanese holly were installed on the northwestern slope, English ivy was climbing the teahouse walls, and a clematis on the serpentine wall. The espaliered pear was still growing by the barbecue. The teahouse, pergola, and terrace had remained essentially unchanged, but the original stepping stone pathway was gone. It was replaced circa 1969 with a brick-on-sand walk. The new brick walk was in the same location as the original stepping stone path. (figs. 2.93-2.95)

*Figure 2.91. North elevation of teahouse/barbecue with the boxwood hedge and other vegetation no longer extant, NBC panel discussion with General Eisenhower, Melvin Laird, Gerald Ford, and John Tower, 6 June 1961. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2684)*

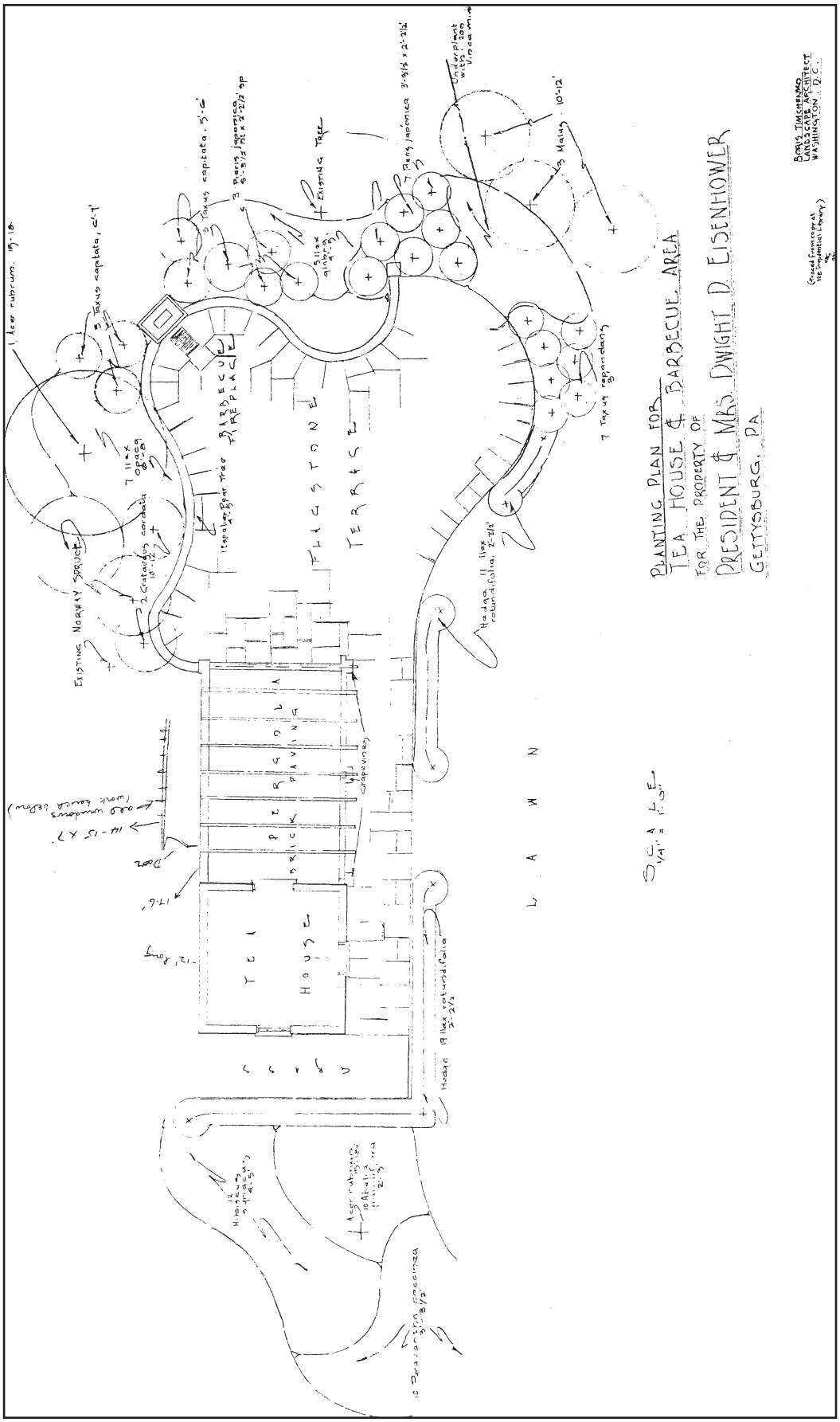



*Figure 2.92. Planting plan for barbecue/teahouse, ca. 1956. (Boris Timchenko, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 2.93. Brick walk to barbecue/teahouse from rear terrace, view west, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 2.94. Brick walk to barbecue/teahouse from rear terrace, view northwest, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 2.95. North elevation of barbecue/teahouse with most original plantings no longer extant, 8 September 1967. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2825)*

Putting Green

General Eisenhower Golfs at Gettysburg

Another favorite activity at which General Eisenhower excelled was golf. He had enjoyed this sport for many years prior to arriving in Gettysburg. After buying the farm he would often spend a free afternoon playing a round at the Gettysburg Country Club, both during and after he was the president. The club provided him with an honorary membership to encourage his play. Art Kennell, who oversaw maintenance at the club, was asked to serve as Eisenhower's permanent caddie. When asked about the job, Kennell said "of course I didn't hesitate a minute accepting the responsibility." According to Secret Service Agents, during the White House years Eisenhower's golf cart was transported to and from the Gettysburg Country Club each time Eisenhower played golf. After Eisenhower left the White House he no longer had Secret Service and Art Kennell most likely took on the responsibility of maintaining Eisenhower's golf cart.[168]

Eisenhower enjoyed his time at the club, although his celebrity status had a few drawbacks. He was particularly annoyed when other golfers would let him play through.

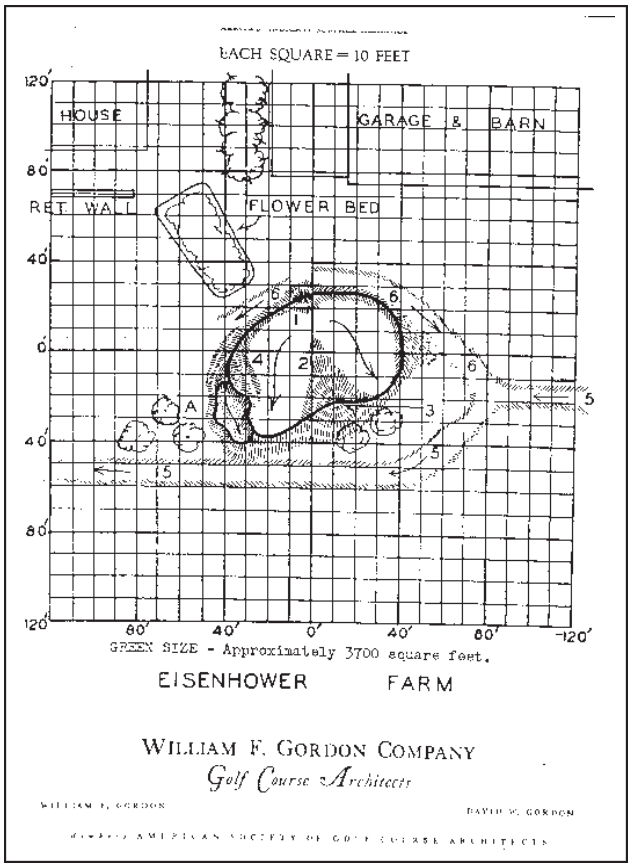



*Figure 2.96. Sketch of putting green from the William F. Gordon Company, September 1955. (Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Teahouse, Playhouse, Putting Green, Skeet Range," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library)*

In accepting the offers, he "felt he was hurrying his golf game."[169] Nevins often accompanied Eisenhower on these excursions and was also annoyed by this. In addition to feeling rushed, he often would not "get a good shot when [he] was in a hurry and a lot of people watching." Nevins also suspected that other golfers "were delighted to let the President go through," but he wasn't so sure they were happy about letting him pass.[170]

Golf at the Farm

Knowing of Eisenhower's keen interest in golf, the Professional Golfers' Association of America (PGA) proposed the installation of a "pitch and putt" green on the Eisenhower Farm in April 1955. General Eisenhower was interested in the prospect of practicing on the farm and readily accepted the offer.[171]

The PGA spent considerable time and effort in coordinating and planning this donation. After the initial idea was suggested and approved by the Executive Committee, support of the local Philadelphia Section of the PGA was acquired through Henry Poe, Sectional President and Professional at the Reading Country Club. Poe then became the official representative on the project for the PGA. Local officials and members of the Golf Club Superintendent's Association (GCSA) were solicited for support of the project. Charles W. Shirey, President of the Central Pennsylvania GCSA at the Country Club of York was instrumental in gaining this support. Once approved by everyone involved, the idea was formally proposed to Eisenhower.[172]

After General Eisenhower agreed to the construction of the green, a meeting was arranged to look around the farm and choose an appropriate site. Representatives for the project, including Shirey and Poe, met at the farm to discuss arrangements and details of construction.[173] An initial spot was chosen, which apparently was vetoed by Mrs. Eisenhower. In explaining her opposition, Eisenhower said, "Mrs. Ike says that the green simply must be some place where she can sit on the porch and watch us practice. This means we will have to put it somewhere east of the house."[174] The final location chosen for the green was in the eastern lawn, northeast of the rear terrace.

The GCSA suggested obtaining the services of the William F. Gordon Company of Doylestown, Pennsylvania to design the green. Gordon specialized in golf course architecture, engineering, and construction. It was agreed that he would be retained only if he would provide his services as an aid to the GCSA and not as a professional representative of the PGA. Gordon agreed to work on the project, but on the condition that he "be allowed to design, build, and pay all bills." He also asked "that no publicity is to be given except what the White House chooses to release." This was in response to an earlier episode at the White House where a green was constructed with much publicity that "was not to the President's liking."[175]

Gordon submitted a plan and model of the proposed green to Eisenhower prior to construction. (fig. 2.96) Construction on the green started in September 1955 and some modifications to the design were made on site. Gordon supplied a bulldozer, tractor, small ditcher, soil mixer, and laborers to operate the equipment. Grounds personnel from both Lancaster and York Country Clubs as well as West and the farm crew provided labor for the installation. Initially, the required 4000 square feet of sod was to be donated by the Lancaster Country Club, but

*Figure 2.97 Putting green and sand trap soon after intitial installation, north flower garden and Eisenhower home in background, view to southwest, November 1955. (EISE NHS files, #2868)*

this sod was ruined by a flood before it could be used. Subsequently, the sod for the green was provided by the Saucon Valley Country Club through Mr. Eugene Grace. The variety used was Penncross bentgrass (*Agrostis tenuis 'Penncross'*). The green was completed and ready for play by October.[176] (fig. 2.97)

A note from the PGA indicated that by February 1956, they had not received any bills for the construction of the green from any of the concerned parties. Although the organization was willing to accept the financial responsibility for the entire project, apparently those involved preferred to donate their time and resources to the construction of this amenity for General Eisenhower. It is not known if the PGA ever made any disbursements in connection with this project.[177]

Using the New Green

After the green's completion, General Eisenhower used it frequently. One primary approach tee was kept mowed by West's crew. It was located east of the greenhouse, across the swale and electric fence, slightly out into the eastern field and was approximately ninety yards from the green. Other temporary tees made out of coconut fiber mats were also used. These would be placed in the lawn wherever Eisenhower wanted to tee off. Either West or Moaney would assist Eisenhower when he was playing this way.[178]

Friends and family were invited to use the green as well. General Eisenhower and Arthur Nevins would often play a little game on the green. Each would have three balls, and they would get some distance away from the green. They would pitch onto the green and bet on who could get the least number of strokes with each of the three balls. Barbara Eisenhower was a regular golfer and she occasionally practiced her putting on the green. She would get pointers from her father-in-law, whom she remembered was "a very good teacher."[179]

*Figure 2.98. Detail of putting green flag. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

The original flags used on the green were a typical eighteen hole set. As one wore out, it was replaced with another, so the numbered flags changed regularly. The flags were changed after Frank Schuman suggested a special golf flag should be made for General Eisenhower. Schuman worked for Philadelphia Toro and was a friend of Art Kennell. Schuman had several flags made for Eisenhower. Each had five white stars on a red field, representing Eisenhower's rank of general. Schuman gave the flags to Eisenhower through Kennell with one stipulation; he wanted Kennell to fly one of the flags over the green and then give it back to him as a souvenir.[180] (fig. 2.98)

*Figure 2.99. Putting green in state of neglect, sandtrap to right of photo, barn and storage building in background, view to northwest, May 1969, two images combined into a panorama. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

Green Maintenance

Maintenance of the green was part of West's responsibility at the farm. This included not only mowing, overseeding, and fertilizing, but also hand watering since an automatic irrigation system was not part of the green's original construction.[181] However, due to the skill and amount of work required to successfully maintain a putting green, West soon asked for help from Art Kennell, who was obviously more experienced in greens management. During the first few years, while General Eisenhower was still in office, Kennell gave advice to West as needed. Later, after Eisenhower was out of the White House and West had left the farm, Kennell would often "come down and recommend to the President what should be done" and actually do the work himself. Eisenhower would leave it up to Kennell to make sure the green "was properly taken care of" through fertilization, spraying, aeration, and other maintenance tasks.[182]

Given its location on a farm, there were a few complications in successful maintenance of the green. One of these was the occasional onslaught of farm animals. Barbara Eisenhower recalled one "horse incident":

> *We were all sitting on the porch, and it was before dinner…I think there was a card game going…The two girls had gone down to see the horses and they accidentally left the gate open. So, while we were sitting on the porch, all the horses, and I think there were about seven of them at the time, came charging across the lawn and across the middle of the putting green, at a dead gallop. My father-in-law's first reaction was he just threw his head back and laughed, and he said 'What a beautiful sight!' You know it was getting toward dusk and these horses' manes were streaming out behind them…and I thought, 'How good natured.'…It took the green quite a while to recover from that.*[183]

However, David Eisenhower described a similar incident where General Eisenhower had a much different reaction:

> *Susan was saddling up the Arabians on one corner, I was driving in and Granddad with two friends were standing outside the porch as Granddad pointed out spots of interest around the farm to his guests. At just about that point, one of the horses spooked and broke across the field and headed straight for the green and Granddad was still pointing out the Nevins farm and the creek and so forth. It was a fairly soggy afternoon and sure enough the horse dashes right over the green, stops at the green as though he realized it was something special and… completely destroyed the thing….Granddad saw the whole thing….Naturally he was…unhappy and [wanted] to banish the horse for about six months, but we talked him out of it.*[184]

Even with this occasional abuse, the green was always repaired and continued to be maintained and used until Eisenhower's death in 1969. After this time, the green was no longer used regularly and its maintenance became less important. Although it was still mowed, it was not

highly maintained as it had been previously. Weeds invaded the turfgrass and almost completely took over the sand trap.[185] (fig. 2.99)

Trees in East Lawn

When the Eisenhowers purchased the farm from the Reddings, the lawn east of the house had no trees of any size other than the three green ash trees located to the rear of the farmhouse. A sporadic row of trees grew along the fence line between the eastern field and the field south of the house, but this did not extend along the fence directly east of the house. During the mid-1950s landscaping, and in the years following, several ornamental trees were added to the expanse of lawn between the home's rear terrace and the edge of the eastern field.

An early photographs shows that by October 1954, at least one medium-sized tree, perhaps a crabapple, had been placed in the east lawn. (fig. 2.100) By 1961, this tree was no longer extant, but several others were located in the area. West's crew had added two white pines, a weeping crabapple, and at least three tulip poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), between the teahouse and the flagpole. (fig. 2.101) A note on the 1967 plan indicates the crabapple was a gift to Mrs. Eisenhower, but no other information is provided.[186] The plan also indicates the white pines were part of the donations from Colonel and Mrs. Moore in the mid-1950s. The tulip poplars are not mentioned in any documentation. Nevertheless, by 1969 the white pines, crabapple, and three tulip poplars were thriving in the lawn. The recorded size for these trees indicates that they were all approximately ten to fifteen years old and were planted in the mid- to late 1950s. A small oriental magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangiana*) was also shown on the plan, between a white pine and the teahouse walkway. At only three inches in caliper, it is unlikely this tree was installed before the mid-1960s. (fig. 2.102)

*Figure 2.100. One of the few original trees in eastern lawn, possibly a crabapple, October 1954. (EISE NHS files, #2808)*

*Figure 2.101. White pines, crabapples, and tulip poplars in the eastern lawn, NBC panel discussion near barbecue/teahouse, view to northeast, 6 June 1961. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2689)*

*Figure 2.102. Tulip poplar, white pine, and other trees in the eastern lawn, view to south, teahouse/barbecue screened by mature trees, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, three images combined into a panorama, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 2.103. Newly installed flagpole in the eastern lawn, view to west, ca. 1955. (EISE NHS files, #2146)*

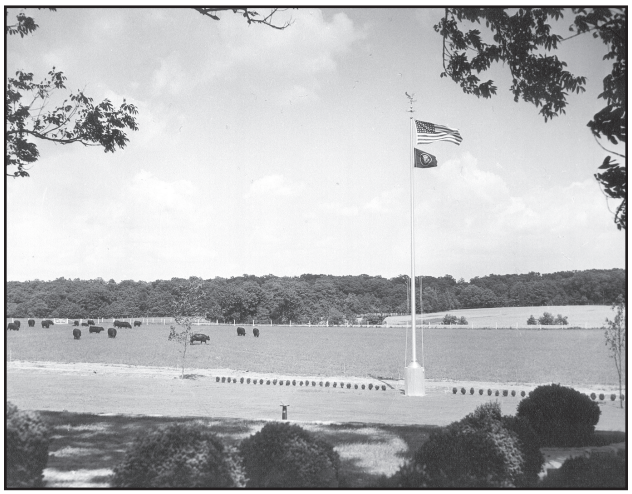


*Figure 2.104. Flagpole with presidential flag and boxwood hedgerow, view to east, no date. (EISE NHS files, "Gift Books")*

Flagpole

In May 1955, the Suffolk County Republican Committee of New York donated an aluminum flagpole to the Eisenhowers. The pole was installed on the eastern edge of the east lawn, centered on the house. The base of the pole could be taken apart and the pole was hinged and balanced, allowing it to be lowered to the ground. This design allowed for easy access to the gilded eagle weathervane that topped the pole.[187] (fig. 2.103)

The American flag was always raised at the farm when any member of the Eisenhower family was in residence. When Eisenhower was at the farm, the presidential flag was flown in addition, just below the American flag. The flags remained up unless the weather was extremely inclement. The daily responsibility for raising and lowering the flags was alternated between the Eisenhowers' drivers, Sergeant Dry and Dick Flohr. This activity followed the Army's schedule with the flag raising at "o-eight-hundred," or 8:00 a.m., and the flag lowering at "seventeen-thirty," or 5:30 p.m. After Eisenhower's presidency, Congress gave him his five star rank again and the five star flag flew on the flagpole at this time.[188]

Soon after the flagpole was installed, a boxwood hedge was planted slightly to the east of the pole, running north and south along the edge of the east lawn. (fig. 2.104) This hedge lasted until circa 1959 when it was killed during a winter freeze. West believed part of the reason the hedge did not survive was the microclimate around the flagpole; the area was lower than surrounding ground, creating a much cooler and damper location which was not ideal for the boxwood shrubs.[189] The hedge was never replaced, but the flagpole remained a fixture in the landscape and was still extant in the late 1960s.

Small-scale Features

Many small-scale features were added to the landscape surrounding the home during the initial construction in the mid-1950s. Some features were gifts, while other features were purchased by General and Mrs. Eisenhower as personal additions to their home. The continued presence of these items throughout the Eisenhower's ownership of the farm provided consistency and contributed to the character of the farm's landscape design. Documentation exists for several of these small-scale features, providing an accurate record of their origin and use in the landscape. Other items are not so well documented and are not discussed in the text, but are included in the accompanying table.

Basketball Net

A small-scale feature of particular interest to the grandchildren was a basketball net set up on the southern side of the house. Although there is no documentation for the installation of this feature, it was likely installed in the late 1950s when the children were at the appropriate age to use it. It was removed sometime later and was no longer extant by the late 1960s. A martin house was installed in the same location for a short time.[190]

Bird-related Features

The Eisenhowers enjoyed birds in the landscape and several bird-related features were used on the farm,

including birdhouses, birdfeeders, and birdbaths. A martin bird house was used for several years, first appearing around 1954-55. References to this feature indicate it was moved to several different locations, including a couple of sites near the driveway parking area south of the house, at the northeast corner of the teahouse, and near the barn. The martin house was still in use by the late 1960s and continued to be used until the early 1970s, primarily due to Mrs. Eisenhower's desire to see the martins return each summer. Other small birdhouses and feeders were scattered around the landscape. Most of these were installed by the Eisenhowers' grandson, David, in the mid-1950s. Documented locations for these features include the planted area between the barn and the house, the hedge along the pine windbreak, and in a tree along the eastern edge of the rear lawn. It is unknown how long these remained, as most are not indicated on the historic maps and do not appear in photographs. A handmade birdfeeder was crafted by eighty-two year old D. E. Billman of St. Petersburg, Florida, and given as a special gift to Mrs. Eisenhower in February 1955. The feeder had a small plaque inscribed with the name "Mamie." It is unknown where this feature was originally used. Two birdbaths were located near the house, one on the rear terrace, and another in the north lawn between the house and barn. The birdbath in the north lawn was in use by 1955. The other one does not appear in historic photographs until 1956. Both were still extant in the landscape in 1967, but by 1969 only the birdbath between the house and barn was shown. West remembered the birdbath on the terrace had artificial birds in it although he did not mention the other birdbath. Photographs show the one in the north lawn contained at least one artificial bird. Since the birdbaths would be stored in the winter and usually returned to the landscape in the spring, the location for each birdbath may have been interchanged from year to year. West remembered the terrace birdbath in particular because it was such a nuisance to keep clean, and he and Moaney would often try to put the cleaning job off on the other person.[191] (figs. 2.105-2.109)

*Figure 2.105. Rear terrace birdbath and iron bench, east rose garden in foreground, 25 July 1956. (US Navy, EISE NHS files, #2931)*

*Figure 2.106. Side yard birdbath with concrete bird in background, Frisco railroad bell in foreground, 1 July 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3250)*

*Figure 2.107. Handmade birdfeeder given to Mrs. Eisenhower, no date. (EISE NHS files, "Gift Books")*

*Figure 2.108. Location of the north lawn birdbath, railroad bell, and lantern, north garden in the foreground, 1 July 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3246)*

*Figure 2.109. Detail of martin house.*

*Figure 2.110. Electric wire fencing along the eastern lawn and field boundary, General and Mrs. Eisenhower receive a 39th anniversary gift during their celebration, 1 July 1955. (Mary Jane McCaffree, EISE NHS files, #2286)*

Fencing

An electric wire fence was installed along the border between the eastern lawn and the adjacent field in the early 1950s. This fence kept the grazing cattle from entering the lawn area from the field. The feature was extant into the early 1960s, but by 1969, it had been removed.[192] Other fencing styles used on the working farm are discussed in later sections of this document. (fig. 2.110)

Lanterns

Two reproduction colonial brass and glass lanterns were installed on the rear terrace soon after its completion. The lamps were made by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Tucker of Fairfield, Connecticut, and given to the Eisenhowers in March 1955.[193] Each lantern was mounted on a six by six inch square wooden post with a wrought-iron bracket. The posts were installed on the north and south ends of the terrace, near the locomotive bells. These lanterns became permanent fixtures in the landscape and were still extant in the late 1960s. (fig. 2.111)

Patio Furniture

Mr. and Mrs. Bolling Jones of Atlanta, Georgia, presented the Eisenhowers with a set of white patio furniture in August 1955. The set consisted of three cast iron benches and a folding metal table with four chairs. The furniture was used primarily on the rear terrace and was a fixture in the landscape during the Eisenhower's ownership of the farm. Two of the benches were placed underneath the green ash trees and the third was occasionally used in the eastern lawn. The table and chairs were used on the terrace lawn between the trees. The furniture was still in use by the late 1960s.[194] (figs. 2.112, 2.113)

Railroad Bells

Two of the most prominent small-scale features introduced into the landscape were the brass railroad locomotive bells located at each end of the retaining wall. Both bells were gifts to General Eisenhower. The bell installed at the northern end of the wall was the "Frisco" bell. It was a gift of Clark Hungerford, President of the Frisco Railroad, in October 1954. The bell was originally used on a locomotive operated by the St. Louis – San Francisco Railway Company. It was inscribed with both the emblem of the railroad and the official Seal of the President. The other bell, installed at the southern end of the terrace, came from the Wabash Railroad Company. It was presented to Eisenhower in November 1954 by the railroad's president, Arthur K. Atkinson. The bell was inscribed "To D. E. from Art."[195]

General Eisenhower's initial idea for the bells was to "set them up on the same axle so that we would get a duplicate chime when using them." He wanted them mounted on a "plain and simple concrete base" that could be covered with ivy, and possibly located near the windmill.[196] Evidently he later changed his mind concerning the bells'

*Figure 2.111. Detail of south lantern on rear terrace, view to south, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 2.112. General and Mrs. Eisenhower pose for a 50th wedding anniversary photo on one of the iron benches on the rear terrace, 28 June 1966. (Paul Roy, EISE NHS files, #1573)*

mounting and placement, instructing Berkey to install the bells on two different piers at opposite ends of the rear terrace retaining wall. The mason started work on the piers in early May 1955 using stone matching the retaining wall. The bells were mounted soon after this date.[197]

The locomotive bells became favorites of the Eisenhowers' grandchildren. According to Mrs. Eisenhower, the children would love to ring the bells and she was "always frightened the people in Gettysburg would think we were on fire or something."[198] On one occasion, Mary Jean Eisenhower, the youngest grandchild, tried to ring one of the bells by sticking her finger in the hole in the handle. Much to her surprise, her finger became swollen and she was stuck. Remembering the incident, she later recalled "I couldn't move from there either, and once again Delores Moaney always came to the rescue…[Delores] came out and found me and took soap and water to my finger and got me out."[199]

The brass bells were always kept brightly polished by Sergeant Moaney and were a consistent fixture in the landscape.[200] Both bells were still extant in the late 1960s. They are well-documented on historic maps and in many photographs. (figs. 2.114-2.116)

Sundial

A second sundial was a gift to General and Mrs. Eisenhower from the Radio and Television Correspondents Association. Given in February 1955, the bronze,

*Figure 2.113. Iron table, chairs, and bench on rear terrace, General and Mrs. Eisenhower walking along the flagstone path, 27 June 1966. (AP photo, Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2405)*

*Figure 2.114. Location of lantern and railroad bell along the flagstone walk, south end of the rear terrace, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

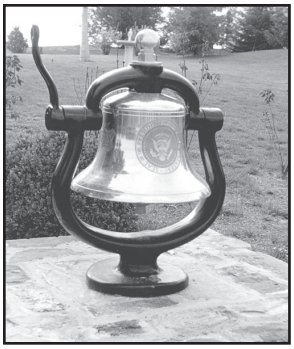


*Figure 2.115. Frisco Railroad Bell, located on the north end of the rear terrace, 1 July 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3250)*

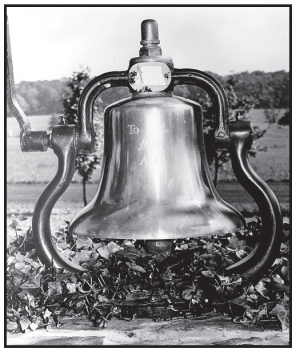


*Figure 2.116. Wabash Railroad Bell, located on the south end of the rear terrace, 6 October 1959. (US Navy, EISE NHS files, #2583)*

hexagonal face of the sundial had raised Roman numerals and contained the Latin inscription "Tempus Fugit" (English translation - "Time Flies"). The sundial and a small inscribed plaque were both mounted on a 120-millimeter artillery shell.[201] This sundial was placed in the center of the rear lawn where it remained throughout the Eisenhowers' ownership of the property. (figs. 2.117, 2.118)

Wooden Planters

During the growing season, annual flowers were often installed on the rear terrace in a variety of containers to provide additional color and interest to the landscape. West recalled two wooden planters in particular that were regularly used for this purpose. Although mainly used on the terrace, for a short time one of these planters was placed under the living room window on the front of the house. It did not remain there long, however, and was soon moved back to the rear terrace. A notation on the 1969 plan indicates that "white wood pots" continued to be used in the landscape, primarily on the steps, wing walls, and tables of the rear terrace. Historic photographs show that some of these planters were also painted green.

*Figure 2.117. Detail of sundial on artillery shell, no date. (EISE NHS files, "Gift Books")*

*Figure 2.120. Detail of garden plaque used in rear terrace beds, "The kiss of the sun for pardon, The song of the birds for mirth, One is nearer God's heart in a garden, Than anywhere else on earth," May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 2.118. Artillery shell sundial in center of eastern lawn, Wabash bell in foreground, White House staff picnic, 1 July 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3242)*

The planters were usually filled with seasonal annuals including pansies, tuberous begonias, geraniums, gloxinias *(Sinningia speciosa)*, and cyclamen *(Cyclamen species)*. A number of "unusual" annuals were chosen because they provided variety and would make a "good conversation piece." West would leave the plants in individual pots and place the entire pot into the larger planter. This way, if the plant became sickly or Mrs. Eisenhower wanted a change, the plants could quickly and easily be replaced with something from the greenhouse.[202] (figs. 2.119-2.121)

Table 2.4 provides a comprehensive list of the small-scale features located around the main house. The status of each feature at the end of the Eisenhowers' ownership period is indicated.

*Figure 2.119. Mrs. Eisenhower in doorway of sunporch, wooden planters on step, small garden plaque in bed to right, summer 1966. (EISE NHS files, #3185)*

*Figure 2.121. Detail of incinerator. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

Table 2.4
Small-scale Features, Area 2: Main House

| Item | Source | Date Acquired | Original Location | Status 1967–69 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basketball net | Unknown | ca. 1954–55 | In driveway parking area south of House, used by grandchildren | No longer extant |
| Birdbaths (2) | Unknown | ca. 1956 | Rear terrace and north side of House | Extant |
| Bird feeder, with "Mamie" inscription | Gift of D. E. Billman, St. Petersburg, FL | February 1955 | Among hemlocks south of Barn | No longer extant |
| Doormat, front, inscribed with and "E" | Gift of Francis Scott Matthew, Thurmont, MD | April 1955 | Front entry door | Extant |
| *Doormats, rear doors, inscribed with "First Lady" and "The President" (2) | Gift of Francis Scott Matthew, Thurmont, MD | May 1956 | Rear terrace doors | Extant |
| Garden plaque | Unknown | Unknown | Rear terrace flower beds | Extant |
| Golf flags | Gift of Frank Schuman, Philadelphia Toro | ca. 1956–57 | Golf green | Copies of originals extant |
| Incinerator | Constructed by Charlie Tressler | 1956 | South of House, between driveway and edge of field | Extant |
| Lanterns, brass and glass (2) | Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Tucker, Fairfield, CT | March 1955 | Each end of rear terrace, mounted on wooden posts | Extant |
| Martin house | Unknown | ca. 1954–55 | Three locations of the Martin house: near driveway parking area, south of house; northeast corner of teahouse; near barn | Copy of original extant |
| Patio furniture, white cast iron, two benches, table, and four chairs | Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Bolling Jones, Atlanta, GA | August 1955 | Rear terrace | Extant |
| Railroad bell, "Frisco" | Gift of Clark Hungerford, President, San Francisco Railway Company | October 1954 | North end of rear terrace wall, on stone base | Extant |
| Railroad bell, "Wabash" | Gift of Arthur K. Atkinson, president of Wabash Railroad Company | November 1954 | South end of rear terrace wall, on stone base | Extant |
| Stone retaining wall | Built by Walter West and crew | ca. 1954–55 | East side of rear terrace | Extant |
| Sundial, bronze, mounted on artillery shell | Gift of Radio and Television Correspondents | February 1955 | Center of east lawn | Extant |
| Walkways, flagstone on rear terrace | Constructed by Charlie Tressler | 1956 | Rear terrace, along porch and toward stairs on each end | Extant |
| Walkway, stepping stones to barbecue/teahouse | Constructed by Charlie Tressler | 1956 | From rear terrace south steps to barbeque/teahouse terrace, along circular hedge; changed to brick walk ca. 1969 | Brick path extant 1969 |
| Wooden planters, and other various pots | Unknown | Unknown | Primarily used on rear terrace, occasionally in front of House | Some extant |

**Note: There is a discrepancy on the donor for the doormats. James McCown said the mats on the rear terrace were given by Secret Service agents (McCown interview, p. 61). "Gift Books" indicates they were given by Francis Scott Matthews.*

*Figure 2.122. New garages and chauffeurs' quarters on the south end of the barn, installation of spruce and hemlocks, unknown date. (Walter West collection, EISE NHS files, #1124A)*

**Area 3: Barn**

Barn Renovations

Along with the renovations on the house in the mid-1950s, Charlie Tompkins' crew did a considerable amount of work on the barn. On March 13, 1954, the Eisenhowers made a site visit to inspect the construction progress. During this visit, General Eisenhower commented how there was plenty of room in the barn for a garage, referring to attached chicken house on the barn's south end. By the fall of that year, Tompkins implemented this idea and the old chicken coop was converted into a garage and chauffeur's apartment.[203] (fig. 2.122) The milk house on the northern end of the barn was renovated as an office for the Secret Service. Other changes to the barn included the removal of "spires" from the tops of the three roof cupolas and two silos which had been located on the barn's northwest corner. By the spring of 1955, renovations to the barn's stables had been completed, fencing in the barn lot had been repaired or replaced. And a portion of the barn lot had been filled using material obtained from a Gettysburg construction project.[204]

During General and Mrs. Eisenhower's February 1955 inspection of the completed home, Tompkins' workmen were in process of completing the barn renovations with the installation of a new tin roof. It was during this visit that Eisenhower decided to change the barn color. Realizing that the red barn did not complement the newly painted white house, General Eisenhower had a special shade of grayish-green paint mixed for the barn. The paint was provided by the Varicraft Paint Company. With Mrs. Eisenhower's approval, the barn was repainted this new custom shade. The barn remained this color throughout the Eisenhowers' ownership.[205]

Vegetation Around Barn

Two large trees were placed near the barn during the initial landscaping of the farm. A sugar maple was installed on the building's southwest corner and a red maple was planted slightly northwest of this, just across from the guesthouse entry. (figs. 2.123, 2.124) Both trees were large specimens, requiring the use of a tree spade for installation. The sugar maple was a gift from Rockefeller and was included with the donation of the other large trees around the new home. It is unknown whether he also funded the installation of the red maple.

To improve the trees' chances of survival, West and his crew installed a system of drain tiles before planting. Because this area contained a considerable amount of ledgerock lying just below the soil, water would have been trapped in the planting hole and drowned the newly installed trees. To remedy this, two sets of drain tiles were installed from this area to the flagpole, running underneath the east lawn. Another pipe was routed under the barn, directing the water to the barn's eastern side.[206]

At some unknown date between 1954 and 1965, the original sugar maple died and was removed. A replacement tree was installed in 1965. It is probable that this was also a sugar maple since the 1969 plan shows a sugar maple in this location, as well as the original red maple nearby. [207]

Another tree on the western side of the barn was a white birch (*Betula species*) installed by West in early 1956 near the barn bridge. Records show that the people of Laconia, New Hampshire had given the Eisenhowers a birch around this time and it is probable this was that gift.[208] It is unknown how long the original tree survived, but given birches are generally short-lived, it is unlikely it lived past the early to mid-1960s. No trees were shown in this location on the 1967 plan, but by 1969 another birch was extant in this area.[209]

*Figure 2.123. Installing a mature maple beside the barn with a tree spade, Butts Tree Movers from Cairo, NY, unknown date. (Walter West collection, EISE NHS files, #1118)*

South of the barn, along the garage parking area, a screen of trees was installed to mask the view from the house toward the barn. West and his crew worked on this project in the fall of 1954, at the same time the maples were installed near the barn. Two species of evergreen trees, Norway spruce and Canada hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), were used for screening. Four of the spruce trees were a gift to the Eisenhowers from Hershey Estates. Hershey also provided a gardener to assist with the installation of these trees and some other additional shrub donations. Six spruces were donated by Rockefeller, and three hemlocks came from the National Capital Flower Show.[210] (figs. 2.125, 2.126)

After the trees had been installed for a time West and his crew began to underplant with shrubs and flowers. Rhododendrons were dug from the mountains near Camp David and transplanted into this bed. Periwinkle was installed as a groundcover and became so prolific much of it eventually had to be removed. Azaleas were introduced to the bed at an unknown date, primarily low-growing varieties, along with many King Alfred daffodils. The bed soon became a catch-all for various flower and shrub donations and West recalled whenever plants were received from the National Capital Garden and Flower Show, some of them often ended up in this bed.[211]

*Figure 2.124. Recently installed maple near barn with wrapped trunk, view southeast from guesthouse porch, July 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3236)*

*Figure 2.125. Spruce and hemlock tree screen soon after installation, boxwoods on rear terrace in foreground, view to northeast, unknown date. (Walter West collection, EISE NHS files, #1116)*

*Figure 2.126. Tree screen at barn approximately one year after installation, no shrubs have been installed, fall 1955. (EISE NHS files, #1176)*

*Figure 2.127. Mature trees in screen underplanted with shrubs, view across lawn to west, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, two images combined into panorama, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 2.128. Tree screen, guesthouse, and garage, view toward west, spruce and lilac adjacent to garage, right of photo, 15 November 1955. (Paul Roy, Gettysburg Times, EISE NHS files, #2257)*

By the late 1960s the evergreens in this bed were mature and had grown into a dense screen. Historic photographs show the bed beneath the trees' canopy was fully planted with shrubs and had a slightly overgrown appearance, perhaps due to lack of adequate maintenance. (fig.2.127) Although the 1969 plan did not identify individual plantings in the bed, it did document two bridalwreath spirea located in the lawn just outside the western edge of the bed.

On the eastern side of the barn, vegetation added during the initial landscaping included a Norway spruce and lilac. (fig. 2.128) The spruce was planted at the southeast corner of the garage when the evergreen screen was installed and the lilac was placed slightly to the northeast of the spruce. In December 1955, several redwood trees (*Sequoia sempervirens*) were donated to the Eisenhowers. One of these was planted on the eastern side of the barn, but it only survived a few years. A Japanese cryptomeria (*Cryptomeria japonica*) was planted as a replacement for the redwood, but it also died after a short time.[212] By the late 1960s, the spruce and lilac were still extant. Additionally, a row of boxwoods had been planted at the base of the small concrete retaining wall on the barn's eastern side.[213]

The area north of the barn was still considered a working barnyard even after the Eisenhower renovations. As a result, there was little ornamental vegetation installed in this area, or around the adjacent Secret Service office, which had formerly been the milk house. The barnyard was surfaced in crushed shale and surrounded by wooden barn fencing. By the late 1960s the only plantings in this area was a row of climbing roses along the western fence, on either side of the gas pumps.

Guesthouse

General and Mrs. Eisenhower's guesthouse, located between the home and barn, had originally been used as a garage by the Reddings. (fig. 2.129) During the farm renovations, Charlie Tompkins' workmen converted this structure into a two-bedroom, one-bathroom guesthouse. After the original renovations were completed early in 1955, the entrance to the new guesthouse consisted of a small covered stoop on the north side of the building with gravel paths leading towards the barn and driveway. Sometime before early 1958, this entry was modified into an eight-foot wide covered porch extending the entire width of the guesthouse. Two items of note that Tompkins incorporated during the porch modification were the iron railing, which was taken from Mrs. Eisenhower's childhood home in Denver, and a rooftop bell and belfry, which had been relocated from the nearby

Pitzer Schoolhouse.[214] An unpaved gravel path led from the front porch of the guesthouse north toward the barn, and around the eastern corner to the garage area. Over $11,000 was spent on the renovations of this structure alone, primarily because of General Eisenhower's insistence on using union labor.[215]

West and his crew designed and installed the plantings around the guesthouse, finishing up in the summer of 1956. (fig 2.130) A lilac was planted on the northwest corner, a group of five white pines were installed on the south side, and planting beds were placed along the south and east foundations. The beds were filled with a variety of flowers and shrubs, including peonies (*Paeonia species*), azaleas, roses, daffodils, and other bulbs. Some of the daffodils eventually placed here had been originally located in the flower bed by the old well. These were replanted at the guesthouse when the Confederate bones were discovered.[216] Also, in 1955, prior to the guesthouse completion, a circle of twelve dark red azaleas had been installed by Berkey in the lawn just southwest of the group of pines.[217]

*Figure 2.129. Redding garage prior to remodeling into the Eisenhowers' guesthouse, garage to right of photo, view toward south along entry drive, spring 1954. (Gettysburg Times, EISE NHS files, #2790)*

*Figure 2.130. Guesthouse, west facade, before porch addition, dogwood planted along wall, white pines at southern end, 1 July 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3218)*

The beds around the guesthouse were often used to hold extra roses from the east rose garden. At times the Eisenhowers would receive gifts of two or three roses of the same variety. One would be placed in the east rose garden and the extras would be planted around the guesthouse. If a plant died in the east garden, or Mrs. Eisenhower gave a bush away to visitors as she often did, a replacement would be available to transplant from the guesthouse beds.[218]

Given the repeated planting of bulbs and flowers, and removal of roses over the years, these beds saw continual change in their mix of plant materials. It is probable that few, if any, of the original plantings lasted very long. The exception to this would have been the white pine and lilac. However, by 1969, only two of the original five white pines were extant and the lilac was not shown

*Figure 2.131. Mature white pines on south end of guesthouse, May 1966. (Eisenhower Family Collection, EISE NHS files, #3436)*

on the historic plan. An unidentified shrub had been marked in its place on the earlier 1967 plan, so either it was overlooked when the 1969 plan was prepared or it had died between November 1967 and July 1969. Also, the circle of azaleas southwest of the guesthouse had been removed. In addition to the original mix of peonies, azaleas, and bulbs used in the beds, several new species had been introduced since the mid-1950s, including violets (*Viola species*), General Eisenhower's favorite flower, wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*), and bridalwreath spirea (*Spiraea prunifolia*). (figs. 2.131-2.133)

*Figure 2.132. Guesthouse east facade, after porch addition, Pitzer Schoolhouse bell on roof, iron railing on porch, wisteria along foundation, 8 September 1967. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2155)*

*Figure 2.133. Guesthouse front facade, path to barn and parking in left foreground, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

Storage Building

In 1960, a storage building was constructed on the eastern side of the barn. This building was originally conceived as a storage facility for the enormous amount of memorabilia and personal gifts General and Mrs. Eisenhower had collected over the years. Storage space in the house was limited, and after the Eisenhowers left the White House, they needed a central location for storage. West and the farm crew participated in the construction of the building along with workers from nearby Camp David. These laborers donated their personal time to General Eisenhower for this project because they held him in such high regard. Eisenhower designed the building, and West marked the footprint on the ground according to Eisenhower's wishes. After Eisenhower saw the proposed layout, he said it was not big enough. They adjusted the length of the building to make it about ten feet longer. However, it was not to remain the new size for long. According to West, after work had started and the trenches had been dug for the footings, "Bang! Here come somebody wantin' Mamie to learn how to drive a Valiant." They had to have a place to store the car, so Eisenhower added another twenty or so feet to the north end of the building for a garage.[219]

Upon completion, the building measured approximately eighteen feet wide by eighty feet long. It was constructed of cinder block walls, plastered on the inside, and had a poured concrete floor. Other features included a furnace, a dehumidifier, and a restroom. The storage facility was accessed by one door, centered on the south end of the building. A concrete walkway connected this door with the parking area on the barn's south end. The garage area, in the northern end of the building, originally had a gravel floor. A concrete floor was added in the mid-

1960s. Brick on the interior garage walls came from the demolition of a Gettysburg building. A standard garage door was placed on the northwest end of the building, facing the barn, and an additional entry door was installed on the building's north end.[220] (figs. 2.134, 2.135)

Although this was primarily a utilitarian building, West did install some landscaping around the structure to soften the edges and blend it with the surrounding landscape. Shrubs were planted at the south entry, along the eastern foundation, and on the northwest corner of the building. Species used included common boxwood, Japanese holly, Canada yew (*Taxus canadensis*), and English yew (*Taxus baccata*). In the mid-1960s, a star magnolia had been planted just south of the entrance to the storage building, but it did not survive long. By the late 1960s, plantings were still evident at these locations. However, on the eastern side of the building, fewer shrubs were extant than had been originally installed.[221] (fig. 2.136)

*Figure 2.134. Storage building, south and east facades, various shrubs along foundation and weeping cherry adjacent to east facade, 8 September 1967. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2832)*

*Figure 2.135. Storage building north and west facades, original garage door on northwest corner, 8 September 1967. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2828)*

The 1969 plan only identified three small trees on the eastern side of the building, including a weeping cherry (*Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula'*) adjacent to the building and two pin cherries (*Prunus pennsylvanica*) planted closer to the eastern field.[222]

Architecturally, the storage building remained relatively unchanged from its construction until the late 1960s. The only changes came after Eisenhower's death in 1969 when the Secret Service modified part of the building for security use. At this time, the garage door was moved from the northwest corner to the northern end of the building.[223]

*Figure 2.136. Storage building east facade from Nevins Lane, showing that the east foundation orginally featured more foundation shrubs, May 1962. (Robert Hartley, EISE NHS files, #3128)*

Adenauer Rose Garden

In 1955, Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, gave General and Mrs. Eisenhower 200 hybrid tea roses. This gift came after Adenauer's earlier trip to the farm during a state visit. The shrubs were delivered in December for early spring planting and were all the variety of the General Eisenhower Rose. Some of the bushes were used in front of the house, although it is not known exactly where they were installed, while others were undoubtedly used in the east rose garden. After the construction of the storage

building in 1960, a new rose garden was planted between the barn and storage building. This garden was devoted entirely to the General Eisenhower Rose and most of the remaining shrubs were likely moved to this location.[224]

The Adenauer rose garden became a permanent fixture in the landscape during the 1960s. The roses in this bed were primarily for the ornamental landscape and were rarely used for cut flowers like the roses in the east garden. The bushes were maintained at a height of around twenty-seven inches to promote compact, bushy plants with plenty of blossoms.[225] Additional General Eisenhower Roses were probably added to the garden as older plants died. In the mid-1990s, cuttings from these originals were sent to Jackson-Perkins to be grafted onto new root stock. The plants were returned to the site and the original size of the rose bed was re-established.

*Figure 2.138. Catalpa row near future location of Quonset hut, 11 June 1952. (EISE NHS files, #2229)*

*Figure 2.137. Quonset hut and catalpa row, view toward north across eastern lawn and putting green. (EISE NHS files, "Gift Books")*

Quonset Hut

In June 1955, a corrugated steel Quonset hut was presented to General Eisenhower by James H. Berkey. The building was provided by Berkey's company, Arlington Light Steel Structures, Inc., of Arlington, Virginia, and the Stran-Steel Corporation. Berkey's father, E. L. Berkey had been the supervisory foreman on the renovation of the Eisenhower Farm. The building was intended as storage for small farm equipment, and apparently Eisenhower had expressed interest in acquiring such a structure.[226] In a thank-you note to Berkey, Eisenhower stated, "I know that your father has told you how much we needed a structure of this kind; and I hope he will also personally report to you how grateful I am for you kindness and generosity. The structure was much needed as an aid to our farming operations."[227]

The twenty-five feet by thirty feet building was placed along the farm lane, northeast of the barn, behind an existing row of eight catalpas. These trees were extant in this location during the Reddings' ownership. When General Eisenhower purchased the property in the early 1950s, the size of these trees indicated they were probably planted in the early twentieth century. (figs. 2.137, 2.138) These trees were the only vegetation associated with the Quonset hut. Since it was strictly a utilitarian building, no special attention was paid to the landscape surrounding it. The Quonset hut, and seven of the catalpa trees were still extant in the late 1960s.

Small-scale Features

Air Conditioning Compressor

During construction a new air conditioning system was installed in the Eisenhower home. The compressor for this system was originally located in the basement of the house. However, it made such a loud noise when it was running that it could be heard all throughout the building. The decision was made to move it and it was relocated to the southeast corner of the barn. The wiring and piping were buried approximately sixteen inches underground. The connections ran under the pavement, across the lawn, and into the house through the northeast corner of the crawlspace. By the late 1960s, the original compressor had been replaced, but the location at the corner of the barn remained the same as the original.[228]

Bird Coop

A wire bird coop and small wooden roosting house was attached to the south side of the Quonset hut in the early 1960s, shortly after the building was installed. General Eisenhower used the coop for two types of birds, game birds, like quail and pheasant, and domestic chickens for the farm table. The game birds were raised and then set loose on the farm for Eisenhower's hunting enjoyment. Whitecross chickens were kept in the coop until they were marketable size. They were then killed, dressed, and quick-frozen for later use by Delores Moaney in the kitchen. By the mid-1960s, the coop was no longer used for birds but was occasionally used as a dog pen. By the late 1960s, the coop and roosting house were extant, although the area was very overgrown and had obviously been neglected for some time.[229] (fig. 2.139)

*Figure 2.139. Quonset hut and bird coop, overgrown vegetation, view toward northeast, 8 September 1967. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2838)*

Dog Pens

A number of different dogs were owned by General and Mrs. Eisenhower and housed at the farm. Two English setters named George and Art were the first of the Eisenhowers' Gettysburg dogs.[230] A red spaniel was there for a short time, and then a border collie called Duke. Two of the dogs best remembered on the farm were Heidi and Hogan, female and male Weimaraners given to the Eisenhowers as gifts. General Eisenhower kept the female and gave the male to Walter West's wife, Margie. West recalled how Hogan got his name:

> *We named him Rommel because he was in everything…he was like a desert rat….So I was at the farm on day with [Eisenhower] and he said, 'How do you like the dog?' And I said, 'Oh, I really like [him].' I said, 'Come here Rommel.' He said, '…what'd you call him?…not that name on this farm!…Got him with the AKC?,' and I said, 'Yes sir.' He said, 'What'd it cost?' I said, 'Six dollars.' 'Here,' he said, 'Here's six dollars. Change his name.' And I said, 'OK. What shall I call him?' He said, 'Call him Ben Hogan.' I said, 'His name will be Ben Hogan.' And he was Hogan ever since.*[231]

The last dog General Eisenhower acquired was a Border Collie named Robbie. During a train station stop on a return trip from California, a man showed the puppy to Eisenhower. He asked Eisenhower if he would like the dog when he was weaned, and Eisenhower told him yes. A few months later, the dog was shipped to the farm. Robbie stayed at the farm until Eisenhower's death when he was given to Secret Service agent Jerry Terry.[232]

To accommodate these various dogs, several dog pens and houses were constructed underneath the catalpa row near the Quonset hut. The first pen and house was built by West in 1956 for Art and George. Another pen and house was completed by the end of the year, and then in 1957, a house and pen for Heidi and Hogan was added. The pens were approximately seven by ten feet and built with woven wire fencing supported by wooden posts. They were set back from the wooden farm fence along the catalpa row, allowing the farm fence to be easily painted. The pens were not connected to each other and each had a separate gate on the eastern side. Heidi and Hogan's pen also had some wire around the inside top to keep Hogan from jumping over the fence. Each house was placed in the pen on a small concrete pad. The houses were slightly smaller than the pads, allowing the rain to fall off the roof onto the concrete, not the dirt. Scrap lumber from the home construction was used to build the doghouses. They were double-walled, insulated, and had ventilation in the roof eaves. Two of the houses had a single door. The third house originally had a single door, but an additional door was added when Heidi had a litter of puppies. As the puppies grew, they were separated from Heidi's part of the house by a wooden partition so that she would not harm them by crushing them. Hay was used for bedding. It had been treated for ticks and fleas and was replaced every couple of weeks.[233] (fig. 2.140)

The pens and houses were used for several years, but by 1969 they had been removed. The three concrete doghouse pads were the only evidence of the dog pens and houses remaining in the landscape.

*Figure 2.140. Dog pens and house under catalpa row near Quonset hut, view toward southwest, fall 1955. (EISE NHS files, #2925)*

*Figure 2.141. Citgo gas pumps near barn. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

Fire Hydrant

To provide the new home and farm buildings with fire protection, a fire hydrant was installed just south of the guesthouse. A six-inch pipe connected the main water line from town with the hydrant near the entry drive. The hydrant was shown on the 1967 plan.[234]

Gas Pumps

Two Cities Service gasoline pumps were installed north of the barn on the western side of the barnyard sometime in early to mid-1955. When Eisenhower purchased the farm, there was already one gas pump located at the Reddings' garage. This pump stayed until the two new ones were added. Correspondence between General Eisenhower and Nevins indicated the primary use of the new pumps would be for the farm equipment. Nevins recommended installing two on the farm. Eisenhower replied one pump should be on Farm #1 and the other on Farm #2. As for their location, Eisenhower told Nevins he preferred a site on Farm #1 "near the east end of the garage area," where it "would be handy for the cars." He also said that there could be "a little planting around it if necessary." Eisenhower did not indicate a preference for siting of the pump on Farm #2. In the end, two pumps were installed on Farm #1 west of the barn, not in the location Eisenhower recommended, and another single pump was installed on Farm #2, near the garage. They continued to be used for fueling farm vehicles and machinery until farm operations ceased in the late 1960s. However, the pumps remained on the farm after this time and were used by the Secret Service and for the Eisenhowers' private vehicles.[235] (fig. 2.141)

Retaining Wall

A small cinder block retaining wall was installed parallel to the eastern side of the barn in the early 1960s. The wall was approximately eighteen to twenty-two inches high and ran the entire ninety-six feet length of the barn, starting at the northeast corner. Constructed approximately twelve feet from the barn, the wall was intended to provide a level access area to the barn's eastern side. By 1969, a row of common boxwood had been planted along the base of the wall.

Walkways

Around the same time the tree screen between the barn and house was first installed, an informal stepping stone walkway was constructed between the home's rear terrace and the barn. The path originated at the rear terrace's northern steps, passed through the north flower garden, and ended at the eastern end of the garage parking area. A set of stone steps was also constructed on the north end of the walk to traverse the small slope. By the mid-1960s, two concrete walks had been constructed in the barn area. The concrete walk to the storage building had been installed in 1960 and a three-feet-wide concrete walkway with steps on the north end had replaced the original informal walk to the Eisenhower home. The date of construction of the latter walk is unknown, but it was constructed before 1966. It may have been poured when the storage building walk was installed. (figs. 2.142, 2.143)

Well

The original Redding barn well remained in use during the early years of the Eisenhowers' ownership, primarily while Nevins was living in the Redding house. This well was located on the western side of the barn at the foot of the earthen ramp. It provided water to the house through an underground pipe. After new home was completed, and the hookup to the city water was installed, the old well was still maintained for occasional use. It provided water for the lawns, flowers, and sometimes acted as a backup water supply for the house. The well opening was always kept covered with an unpainted wooden cover.[236]

Table 2.5 provides a comprehensive list of the small-scale features located around the barn. The status of each feature at the end of the Eisenhowers' ownership period is indicated.

*Figure 2.142. Stepping stone path to barn from north stairs on rear terrace, Mrs. Eisenhower greeting guests at a White House staff party, 1 July 1959. (Mary Jane McCaffree, EISE NHS files, #2333)*

*Figure 2.143. Concrete walk to barn from north stairs on rear terrace, 27 June 1966. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2415)*

Table 2.5
Small-scale Features, Area 3: Barn

| Item | Source | Date Acquired | Original Location | Status 1967–69 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air conditioning compressor | Installed by Eisenhower during home construction | ca. 1954–55 | Southwest corner of Barn | Extant |
| Bird coop | Constructed by farm staff | ca. 1961 | Southern end of Quonset Hut | Extant |
| Bird houses | Installed by grandson, David Eisenhower | ca. 1954–1955 | Tree screen between Barn and House | Unknown |
| Dog pens | Constructed by farm staff | ca. 1956–57 | Underneath catalpa row, northeast of Barn | No longer extant |
| Fire hydrant | Installed by Eisenhowers during home construction | ca. 1954–55 | Lawn south of Guest House, near driveway | Extant |
| Gas pumps | Unknown - possibly acquired through W. Alton Jones | ca. 1955 | North of Barn, along western barnyard fence | Extant |
| Retaining wall | Constructed by farm staff | early 1960s | Eastern side of barn, along gravel access area | Extant |
| Walkway | Constructed by farm staff | Stepping stones - ca. 1954 - 55<br>Concrete - pre 1966 | Between rear terrace and Barn | Extant |
| Well | Installed by the Reddings | 1930 | West of Barn, at foot of ramp | Extant |

**Area 4: South Gardens**

Greenhouses

In early 1955, General Eisenhower's friend Howard Young offered to provide a greenhouse for the farm. Correspondence with greenhouse suppliers indicates the Eisenhowers had already been considering such an installation. Although Eisenhower initially refused the gift, probably to avoid improper appearances, by October of that year he had changed his mind and the offer was accepted. Young provided a new greenhouse with aluminum and glass side walls and roof. The structure was mounted on a wooden knee wall and measured approximately twelve feet wide by twenty-two feet long. It was placed on a concrete block base just southeast of the house, near the edge of the eastern field, approximately 140 feet away from the windmill.[237]

A second, smaller greenhouse was given to General and Mrs. Eisenhower in March 1956 by W. G. Haddrell of Waldor Greenhouses in Salem, Massachusetts. It was an aluminum frame structure with glass panels extending to the ground and measured approximately twelve feet wide by sixteen feet long. This greenhouse was first displayed at the 1956 National Capital Flower Show as "Ike's Greenhouse." It was presented to the Eisenhowers after Mrs. Eisenhower and her mother attended the show. E. F. Harloff, Show Manager, presented the greenhouse on Haddrell's behalf. George Off, a top orchid grower from New Jersey, also donated a number of orchids that had been on display in the greenhouse. In a thank you note to Haddrell, Mrs. Eisenhower expressed their appreciation for the gifts, saying she was "more anxious than ever to return to the farm and try our hands at raising orchids and other of our favorite plants."[238]

*Figure 2.144. Greenhouses, view toward southeast. (EISE NHS files, "Gift Books")*

*Figure 2.145. Greenhouses and playhouse, view toward east across vegetable garden, trees along boundary with eastern field in background, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

Originally, it was suggested that the two greenhouses be attached. The smaller one would form an "L" addition to the larger one. However, the original greenhouse had problems with water and wind infiltration soon after its installation. Some glass panes and one corner of the roof had to be replaced by West. Given these problems, it was decided the second greenhouse should be a freestanding structure. It was located on a gravel and cinder block foundation directly south of the original greenhouse. West's crew, along with laborers from the greenhouse company in Massachusetts, set up the greenhouse in April 1956.[239] (figs. 2.144, 2.145)

The greenhouses became invaluable to West for starting seedlings and housing the Eisenhowers' newly acquired orchid collection. The

larger greenhouse was also used as a "hospital" for Mrs. Eisenhower's houseplants. After flowering plants like poinsettias and cyclamen were finished blooming in the house, Mrs. Eisenhower would have West take them to the greenhouse where he would give them a "rest." It was also be used to hold many of the flowers and houseplants Mrs. Eisenhower received as gifts, allowing her to rotate the plants she used in the house. Both greenhouses were used throughout the year. To prevent the extreme build-up of summer heat, West and his crew whitewashed the roof of the larger greenhouse, and the entire smaller one, with a mixture of lime and white cement.[240] (fig. 2.146)

*Figure 2.146. Walter West at work in the small greenhouse, no date. (Walter West collection, EISE NHS files, #EE2045)*

Several red and black raspberries were planted along the tree line south of the greenhouses. General Eisenhower especially liked these bramble fruits, calling a berry patch "an indispensable part of any farm." He encouraged Nevins and West to plant many brambles in various places around the farm, and in the spring of 1956 he was given approximately 300 plants for just that purpose.[241] The brambles at the greenhouse, however, were hybrid shrubs collected by West from another location, possibly somewhere near Camp David.

A few trees were planted near the greenhouses after the structures were installed. Two pin cherries were placed directly south of the buildings. A Norway spruce was located on the northwest corner of the larger greenhouse, and a row of white pines was placed along the fence line of the eastern field. The dates of these plantings are unknown.

During General Eisenhower's retirement years, and after West left the farm, the greenhouses began to be used less and less. Moaney would do a little work in them occasionally, but according to James McCown, "By the time we [the Secret Service] came back in retirement years, they weren't really using [the greenhouses]. The glass was broken out, a great portion of it, and it was in ill-repair. There wasn't anyone really to work it and keep it up…but Moaney."[244] By the late 1960s, both greenhouses were still extant, although they were not being used regularly. Most of the brambles and the Norway spruce were gone. The pin cherries and the row of white pines remained.

Vegetable Gardens

A vegetable garden was always an important part of the farm's landscape. Moaney and West were the primary gardeners, with occasional help from the farm hands, and even David Eisenhower on a few of his summer breaks. Delores Moaney recalled "The general would occasionally pick tomatoes or beans but he didn't plan for work in the garden."[245]

The original vegetable garden was located directly south of the house and incinerator in the large field between Farm #1 and Farm #2. It covered nearly the entire area almost to the creek, and from the path between Farm #1 and Farm #2 to the greenhouses. (figs. 2.147, 2.148) Crops that were commonly grown included asparagus, onions, green beans, yellow squash, okra, cantaloupes, watermelons, corn, and potatoes. Four north-south rows of asparagus were planted just west of the greenhouses, extending slightly past the second greenhouse toward the creek. The other rows of the garden were usually planted east to west to take advantage of the sun. In the spring of 1955, the earlier days of the garden, seeds were ordered from W. Altee Burpee Seed Company that included: corn, tomatoes, spinach, kale, lettuce, radishes, cabbage, beets, peas, cucumbers, string beans, watermelon, potatoes, and okra.[246] Many vegetables were produced in this garden, providing produce not only for the farm, but also for the White House and Camp David on occasion. Marigolds and garlic were used to discourage the bugs, while a dilution of Fels Naptha soap and water was used for aphids and other pests. According to West, no other chemicals were used in the vegetable garden.[247]

In the mid-1960s, the garden was scaled-back to include the area only adjacent to the greenhouses. It did not extend west toward the path between Farm #1 and Farm #2 as it had previously.[248] By 1969, the garden plot covered an area of approximately thirty feet by one

*Figure 2.147. Spring planting in the vegetable garden, view across garden to west, large sycamore tree background, 1956. (Walter West collection, EISE NHS files, #EE2017)*

*Figure 2.148. Original extent of the vegetable garden on Farm #1 from greenhouses to southern treeline, aerial of Farm #1 from south, 22 June 1964. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2973)*

*Figure 2.149. Vegetable gardens, view toward northeast, greenhouses in background, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

hundred and twenty feet, primarily west and south of the greenhouses. (fig. 2.149)

Water for the vegetable garden and greenhouses was piped-in from the barn well. In September 1954, Berkey had suggested a system of storing rainwater in the old well southeast of the house for use in the gardens. Upon further examination, it was discovered this would cost approximately $200 more than using water from the barn. A pipeline was installed from the barn well to a pressure tank and pump located in the basement of the house. The water was then pumped to three faucets in the vegetable garden.[249]

South Rose Garden

To provide extra space for more cutting roses, an additional rose garden was installed south of the house in the mid-1960s.[250] The bed was located on the northern edge of the south field and was approximately four feet wide by one hundred feet long. It extended from just west of the greenhouses to slightly east of the path between Farm #1 and Farm #2. The garden included a variety of floribunda roses. By 1969, this garden was still extant.

Playhouse

In the summer of 1956, General Eisenhower saw a playhouse that Charlie Tressler had constructed at Floyd Akers' lodge for his grandchildren. Eisenhower was so impressed with Tressler's work, he asked him to design and build a similar one for the Eisenhower grandchildren to use at the farm. Tressler accepted and built the playhouse in seven pieces, including two roof sections, four wall sections, and the floor. The pieces all bolted together for ease of transport and assembly. When the playhouse was installed next to the greenhouses, the grandchildren loved it, but there was a slight disagreement as to what the structure would be used for. Tressler recalled,

> *the boy, David, him and his sister had an awful argument that day. They come just as I got it done…he wanted to use it as a fort…she said they didn't use playhouses for forts! And boys didn't play in playhouses! I could hear 'em arguin' [sic]. I don't know which one won out, but…I didn't hear no more argument the next day when I was up here.*[251]

Eisenhower was thoroughly pleased with the results. In expressing his gratitude to Akers he wrote,

> *You and Charlie have combined once again to greatly please the Eisenhowers – of all ages. The grandchildren are delighted with their new playhouse, and of course the rest of us get a great kick out of their earnest domestic efforts. All of us are more than grateful to you.*[252]

And to Tressler he added,

> *You could not possibly have done anything to please them more – especially Anne and Susie. (David is currently fighting all over again the Battle of Gettysburg). To their thanks I add also the appreciation of the elder Eisenhowers for your great kindness.*[253]

The playhouse continued to be used by the grandchildren until the early 1960s. After this the building was used for storage. The playhouse was extant in 1969 and identified on the plan as a "tool shed." (fig. 2.150)

Nut Trees

In 1956, a donation of several walnuts (*Juglans species*) and a few pecans (*Carya illinoinensis*) were planted on the property line between Farm #1 and Farm #2, approximately fifty yards northeast of the stream crossing between the two farms. The Pennsylvania Nut Growers Association coordinated this planting by soliciting a tree or seedling from each state association. Two other donations of nut trees were also made in 1956 and may have been installed in the same location. Although many of the trees had died by the late 1960s, a few of the originals were still extant.[254]

Septic System

When the Eisenhower farmhouse was constructed, a new septic system was installed to service the building. A large tank was buried south of the house and a leach field was located under the vegetable garden. The system required frequent maintenance, such as keeping the grease trap cleaned out. This responsibility fell to West and his crew. The septic system was still in use by the late 1960s.[255]

Small-scale Features

Security Lights

The Secret Service installed security lights along the edge of the eastern field under the row of white pines. These

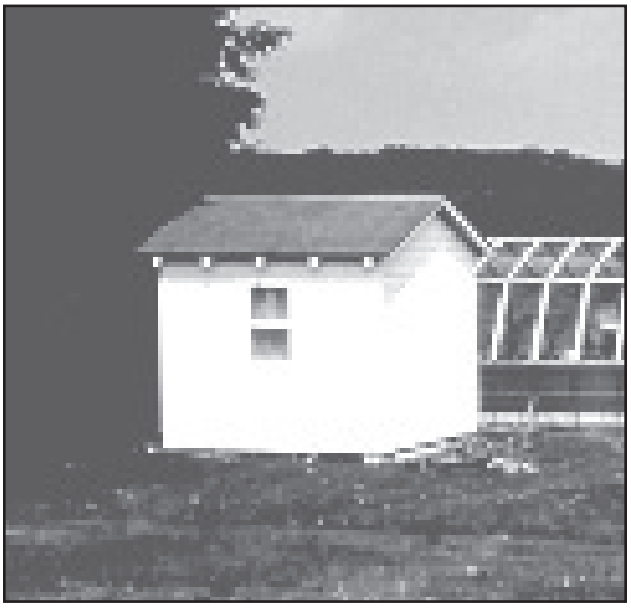


*Figure 2.150. Detail of playhouse, western facade, white clapboards and red shingle roof, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 2.151. Aerial of Farm #1 from south, detail of south gardens including (from left of photo) path to Farm #2, telephone pole, concrete foundation for south guardhouse, Martin house, south rose garden, incinerator, vegetable gardens, playhouse, and greenhouses, 9 August 1967. (A. J. Parsonese, US Marine Corps, EISE NHS files, #2988)*

lights were the same style as the ones used along the front entry drive and were intended to provide illumination to the eastern field. The lights were still present in the late 1960s.

Walkways

Walkways located in the south gardens included a dirt path running in front of the playhouse and greenhouse, and a gravel walk along the northern side of the south rose garden. The dirt path first began to be used when the greenhouses and the playhouse were initially installed in the mid-1950s. By the late 1960s, this remained an informal dirt path. The gravel path along the rose garden was installed in the mid-1960s to provide better access to the rose bed, but by 1969, only a trace of the path remained.

Another walkway located in this area was the path between Farm #1 and Farm #2. This path had originally been a road when the Eisenhowers bought the property. During the renovations, the road was used for construction access to the site. After construction on the house was completed, the road was removed and in informal pedestrian path was left to connect the two farms. This path remained unpaved and informal throughout the Eisenhowers' ownership of the farm. (fig. 2.151)

Table 2.6 provides a comprehensive list of the small-scale features located in the south gardens. The status of each feature at the end of the Eisenhowers' ownership period is indicated.

**Area 5: Orchard**

The orchard on Farm #1 had been in use for many years before Eisenhower bought the property. It is not known if there was an orchard in this location before the Reddings' ownership, but by the early 1950s several mature fruit trees were present in the pasture north of the barn. (fig. 2.152) After acquiring the farm, General Eisenhower was highly interested in improving the orchard, although by this time the trees' production was decreasing. According to Ethel Wetzel, Eisenhower's administrative assistant during the early 1960s, "The General was very interested in having some fruit around. He liked the trees, he liked the blossoms, and he liked the fruit."[256]

Table 2.6
Small-scale Features, Area 4: South Gardens

| Item | Source | Date Acquired | Original Location | Status 1967–69 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Security lighting | Secret Service | ca. 1954–55 | Eastern field edge, along white pine row | Extant |
| Walkway, dirt path to greenhouses and playhouse | Unknown | ca. 1955–56 | Northern side of greenhouses and playhouse | Extant |
| Walkway, gravel path along south rose garden | Unknown | mid-1960s | Northern edge of south rose garden | Partially extant |
| Walkway, path between Farm #1 and Farm #2 | Removal of road during initial construction | ca. 1954–55 | Along western field edge, from Farm #1 driveway to Farm #2 | Partially extant, no surfacing |

West and the other farm hands were not experienced in orchard management so General Eisenhower had to find assistance elsewhere to improve his orchard. Mrs. Wetzel's husband ran an orchard in eastern Pennsylvania, so he provided assistance by pruning the trees occasionally and giving advice. Eisenhower also went to Agricultural Extension at Pennsylvania State University for spraying schedules, soil tests, and other pertinent information. His fruit production did improve somewhat, but it was never considered high-quality. This lack of success was likely cause by two circumstances. First, the trees were past peak production age and the entire orchard should have been replaced. And second, the soil at the farm was not as conducive to fruit production as the soil in other areas of Pennsylvania. Besides these problems, Eisenhower also had trouble keeping the birds away from the fruit, especially the cherries. Mrs. Wetzel recalled Eisenhower's solution was "to have his little trees covered with cheesecloth so the birds couldn't get to the cherries. But that doesn't work too well and in the final analysis he never had as many cherries as he would have liked."[257]

Despite the obstacles, Eisenhower persevered and West installed several additional fruit trees over the years, including apples (*Malus species*), peaches (*Prunus persica*), and cherries (*Prunus species*). Varieties chosen were well adapted to the local conditions. Additional fruit trees were given as gifts to General and Mrs. Eisenhower including a spring 1955 gift of an apple, cherry, grape, and peach from the Michigan Young Republican Men and the Michigan Fruit Growers. Other recorded gifts included a May 1956 donation of several cherries by Mr. William B. Powell of the National Red Cherry Institute in Chicago, Illinois, and a peach tree donated by the White House Correspondents and Photographers in July 1956. Eventually the orchard contained approximately one dozen apple trees, four peach trees, and several cherry trees.[258]

Besides the birds eating the cherries, the other major pest problem in the orchard was the repeated infestation of Japanese beetles. To combat this, West used powdered lime on the leaves and maintained a regular schedule of preventative spraying as recommended by the county agent. He sprayed every two weeks from bloom time until about two weeks before harvest. Some of the chemicals commonly used included malathion, captan, and zineb.[259] An application of dormant oil was used in the fall to prevent infestation of scale. Additionally, the trees were pruned once a year and maintained at a height of six to six-and-a-half feet to allow for easier fruit harvesting. All cuttings from the orchard were burned to prevent the spread of any disease or insect.[260]

By 1969 the orchard contained twenty-four fruit trees, including sixteen apples, six peaches, and two nectarines

*Figure 2.152. Established orchard north of the barn, upper left corner of photo, no fence between orchard and pasture, aerial view toward northeast, spring 1955. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2990)*

*Figure 2.153. Winter view of orchard, aerial from north, orchard fenced off from surrounding pasture, ca. 1960s. (Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files #3102)*

*Figure 2.154. Orchard from entry drive, view toward east, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

(*Prunus persica 'Nectarina'*).[261] There were no remaining cherries. Several other non-fruiting trees were located in the orchard. Seven tulip poplars, three flowering dogwoods, and one Canadian hemlock were growing in a small grove on the eastern side of the orchard, close to the horse pasture fence. Given their size, these trees had probably been in this location since the early 1960s. (figs. 2.153, 2.154)

**Area 6: Pastures and Fields**

Skeet Range

The skeet range was a gift to General Eisenhower from W. Alton Jones in 1956. With equipment provided by the Orendorff Company, the facility's installation was completed by the spring of the year. Originally Jones has wanted to provide Eisenhower with a skeet range and "quail walk." However, the finished range was slightly different and included a skeet range and trap shoot. The facilities were laid out in a semi-circle with the shooting directed toward the north. Three small buildings were located at the site. One released high targets, one released low targets, and one contained equipment and storage space. The high and low houses were constructed of brick; the control building was constructed of wood. Individual shooting stations were evenly spaced between the buildings along the connecting concrete walks.[262] (figs. 2.155, 2.156)

There were no ornamental plantings around the skeet range. The pasture grass in the area immediately surrounding the facilities was kept mown when the range was in use. On a few occasions, the area was planted with corn. In order to provide as much site-grown feed as possible for his cattle operation, General Eisenhower made sure every available area was planted. Apparently this did not interfere with the operation of the range.[263]

Eisenhower and his friends, Jones, Allen, and Nevins, used the skeet range quite frequently during the mid- to late 1950s. According to Nevins, Eisenhower was the best at hitting the targets, followed by Jones, then Allen, with himself "in very bad thirds or fourths."[264] Eisenhower occasionally allowed the Secret Service agents to use the range for target practice, primarily to help keep the equipment operational. McCown recalled that at least four or five times Eisenhower had the agents come to the range and use his shotguns. The range saw the most use while Eisenhower was still in office and he would visit the farm on weekends. He would often bring friends along and invite them to shoot with him. After moving to the farm permanently, his usage of the facility decreased, and after 1965, the skeet range was rarely used. The facility was still extant in 1969, although some of the equipment was not in working order.[265]

Equipment Shed

In early 1964, General Eisenhower decided to construct an equipment shed on the farm to store tools and large machinery. He inquired with the Stran-Steel Company about obtaining a prefabricated building, similar to the Quonset hut. During this time, he was spending the winter in California, so Nevins handled the details of the project while corresponding with Eisenhower. In

*Figure 2.155. Skeet range with benches, shot boxes, and posts, view toward west, equipment shed in right rear of photo, 8 September 1967. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2149)*

one note Eisenhower explained what he had in mind for the building, saying, "It seems to me that our needs are quite simple; involving only a shed for tool preservation. The south or southeast front of such a shed could be completely open in my opinion."[266]

Eventually, it was decided not to use a prefabricated building, but to build a custom shed just west of the skeet range. Bob Hartley, Eisenhower's chief herdsman, recommended this site because it was in a central location and there was already an access road in place. Eisenhower agreed with Hartley's recommendation. Construction of the shed was undertaken while General and Mrs. Eisenhower were still in California. Victor Re, a local contractor who had completed previous work for Eisenhower, and Hartley supervised the work. The thirty-foot by eighty-foot shed was constructed of three wood-framed sides atop a four-course concrete block foundation. A metal roof covered the shed. The interior had a ceiling height of twelve feet and was divided into six bays. At Eisenhower's suggestion, the shed was painted white to match the buildings at the adjacent skeet range.[267] (fig. 2.157)

After the Eisenhowers returned from California, Mrs. Eisenhower said she did not like the placement of the equipment shed. It was too noticeable from the house, especially the glaring metal roof. Hartley recalled "as soon as she got home we had to plant trees all around it and paint the roof."[268] Trees were installed at the building's western end to provide the screening. The equipment shed and many of the trees were still extant and relatively unchanged in 1969.

*Figure 2.156. Detail of shot box, view toward east, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 2.157. Detail of equipment shed, view toward northeast, 1967. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2151)*

Pond

After the Eisenhowers acquired the farm, one of the first features they added to the site was a pond. Records documenting the exact date of construction of the pond have not been found, but references to the pond in Eisenhower correspondence indicate it was constructed

sometime during 1951-52. The pond was located in the nine-acre pasture southwest of the house, adjacent to the existing stream between Farm #1 and Farm #2. (figs. 2.158, 2.159)

One reason for the installation of the pond was General Eisenhower's interest in running a modern farm operation. A healthy pond successfully stocked with fish and waterfowl was considered a key part of a well-rounded farm and would be a worthwhile addition to the farm's landscape. Eisenhower intended to stock the pond, following the most up to date recommendations of agricultural extension. He also had his own ideas about what type of fish would do best. In a 1951 note to Arthur Nevins, Eisenhower expressed his opinion, saying, "While it is entirely possibly that trout would do all right in it, I am under the impression that bass, when stocked with blue gills or some other fish of that type, are a hardier type." In the end, however, he left the decision up to the experts, instructing Nevins to "do whatever the State experts tell you is the right thing".[269] The pond was eventually stocked with several different kinds of fish including bass, bluegill, crappie, and perch.[270]

After Walter West came to the farm, the care of the pond became one of his responsibilities. Lacking the knowledge or experience for this task, West relied on the experts General Eisenhower and Nevins had used, along with additional help from other knowledgeable sources. For example, West would often solicit assistance from David Keefer, the local postmaster of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. Keefer was apparently well-versed in pond management. He came to the farm often to give West advice on how to maintain the pond's ecological balance between vegetation, fish, and waterfowl.[271]

Some of the waterfowl introduced to the pond included various duck species, including Mallard, Muscovey, and Rouen, along with an occasional visit by wild Canada geese. (fig. 2.160) Sometimes the ducks would venture up to the main house and lay their eggs in the shrubbery around the rear terrace. Mrs. Eisenhower enjoyed watching them from inside the porch. West recalled Mrs. Eisenhower's excitement when one of the nesting ducks brought her brood to the pond:

> *[She] had seventeen little ducklings and she got up and they walked to the pond…Mrs. Eisenhower called and said, 'Oh, Mr. West, come and see this!' And here they come…they had to go down the steps, you know, and they'd waddle, and tumble, and fall, but they went right on with momma down to the pond.*[272]

Although General Eisenhower was interested in keeping the pond adequately stocked with fish, he rarely fished

*Figure 2.158. Aerial view of Farm #1 with house, barn, and pond labeled, 27 October 1952. (Gettysburg Times, EISE NHS files, #1177)*

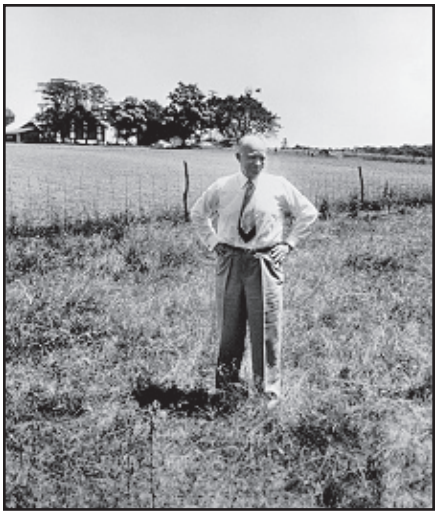


*Figure 2.159. General Eisenhower standing in the nine-acre pasture near the pond site, 13 June 1952. (EISE NHS files, #1046)*

*Figure 2.160. Waterfowl in the pond, view toward east, no date. (Walter West collection, EISE NHS files, #EE2041)*

*Figure 2.161. John Moaney and David Eisenhower fishing at the Farm #1 pond, view toward northeast, August 1954. (US Navy, EISE NHS files, #2199)*

in it himself. Most of his fishing was with Charlie Tressler and Floyd Akers on fly fishing expeditions at Akers' lodge. The primary fisherman at the farm was Eisenhowers' grandson, David, who was occasionally accompanied by Moaney or West. (fig. 2.161) West's fishing usually involved monitoring the status of the fish population for Eisenhower. He recalled every so often he would "check it to see who had the most – the bass, or the crappies, or who was being superceded…and I'd show him [Eisenhower] what I caught, and the size, and we'd weigh them and see what they were doing."[273]

A few ducks had been acquired for the pond in the early 1950s, but in 1955 David Keefer, a local game bird breeder, began to supply many additional waterfowl for Eisenhower's pond. In early spring 1955, Keefer gave Eisenhower two mallard pairs and a male wood duck. He also hatched and was raising fifteen other ducklings for the farm. These were released at the pond in May of that year. In July 1956, a dozen additional Mallards were added. Eisenhower wanted to ensure his ducks would remain on the farm, and asked Nevins to inquire about clipping their wings "so they can never fly away from a pond like ours." In response to Eisenhower's concern, Keefer clipped the wings of most of the ducks he provided. He also offered his services to clip Eisenhower's existing birds. The clipping kept most of the ducks at the pond, and they eventually began to nest in the area.[274]

In September 1955, Keefer supplied Eisenhower with two Canada geese. However, these birds did not last long. They became a nuisance to the Secret Service agents, as well as other visitors to the farm. The final blow came when a gander attacked a reporter and broke the skin on the man's leg. General Eisenhower had Nevins get rid of the geese after this incident.[275] In 1956, Eisenhower was given two swans, but he was not pleased with them either. He said these birds had "particularly bad dispositions and are constantly annoying all the other birds in the pond," preventing them from nesting and killing a few of the ducklings. In a note to Keefer, Eisenhower indicated if the swans were going to stay, they would probably have to build a separate pond for them. The swans were eventually removed.[276]

To enhance the pond, a small amount of landscaping was installed by West's crew around the shoreline. A weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*) was planted to act as a duck blind. Wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*) and water lilies (*Nymphaea species*) were occasionally added to oxygenate the water. The rice was located on the eastern end of the pond and the water lilies were planted in wooden tubs and lowered into the pond.[277] David Keefer added some cattails (*Typha latifolia*) and swamp iris (*Iris species*) at the pond in the spring of 1956. He replenished these plantings in September of the same year. Apparently the waterfowl were pulling the plants out and digging around in the loosened soil. To try and counteract this, Keefer planted the additional iris farther back from the pond edge and placed rocks among the cattails to discourage digging by the waterfowl.[278] Another addition to the pond landscape was the installation of several hundred daffodils. These bulbs were planted by West's crew in the fall of 1955.[279]

An added benefit of having a pond was the reduction in insurance costs for the farm. The pond served as a reservoir that could be used in case of fire. Although a fire hydrant was added to the property, it was thought that this would probably not be sufficient to extinguish a barn fire. The water from the pond was considered

*Figure 2.162. Aerial view from south of pond site after pond was removed, middle left of photo, 22 June 1964. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2973)*

a supplemental source. A hose cart was used to pump water up from the pond to the house and barn if needed. In order to maintain this equipment, West would often have unannounced fire drills with the grounds crew. They would time how quickly they could run the hose to the pond and make sure that everything was in working order. If a fire ever broke out, they were ready. Thankfully, this training was never put to the real test.[280]

The pond was a fixture in the farm landscape until it was filled-in during the mid-1960s. (figs. 2.162) Several plausible theories have been suggested as to why Eisenhower finally decided to remove the pond. John Eisenhower offered two possibilities. He speculated there was a problem with mosquitoes, and also his mother was frightened of one of the grandchildren getting hurt.[281] When asked about the pond in later years, Mrs. Eisenhower agreed with her son's assessment, saying,

> *Now, you see, there was a pond down here. But I understand that David fell in one time. We didn't know it 'till later and immediately we dried it up. The Secret Service said dry it up so…I suppose it was probably mosquitoes or something. But anyway, we dried it up.*[282]

West speculated another reason for the pond's removal was chlordane contamination. This pesticide had been used frequently to kill Japanese beetles in the gardens and grubs in the lawn. Runoff from the landscape had collected in the pond, leaving chlordane residue. The residue had "killed many of the fish, and the water turned black as ink." Additionally, a drought in the early 1960s diminished the flow of an intermittent stream feeding the pond. Deterioration began around 1962, but when West left the farm in 1963, the pond was still extant.[283]

Another continual problem at the pond was erosion. Soil from the surrounding fields was constantly eroding into the pond and slowly filling it in. As early as 1954, General Eisenhower had to take steps to remove a considerable amount of silt that had collected in the pond. In a letter to Charlie Tompkins, Eisenhower refers to problem. Eisenhower told Tompkins that if there was any earthmoving equipment on the farm during that summer, Tompkins should "take a look at the large pile of top soil that has accumulated near the dam down by the pool." Eisenhower thought the soil could easily be removed with the right equipment and used on the flower or vegetable gardens.[284] When originally dug, the pond was approximately five-and-a-half feet deep at its center. The continued erosion and silting-in caused the water level to rise, and occasionally the level on the northeast end of the pond would partially cover the adjacent pasture fence.[285] (fig. 2.163)

Eisenhower's decision to fill the pond probably was based on a combination of the reasons mentioned

*Figure 2.163. Fence along pond edge inundated by rising water level, no date. (Walter West collection, EISE NHS files, #EE2044)*

above. By 1965, the pond was filled. Traces of the pond were still evident in the late 1960s, including the annual reappearance of daffodils along the previous shoreline. The bulbs continued to bloom every spring, even after the pond's removal. The weir and the overflow pipe are also still in the field.

Farm Animals

Horses

General and Mrs. Eisenhower were fond of horses, and as a result quite a few of them could be found on the farm. West remembered as many as eight horses were housed on the site at one time. Additionally, friends of Eisenhower's grandchildren would often ride with them, housing their horses at the farm for a short term. Although Eisenhower enjoyed the horses and rode often in the early years of farm ownership, it was John, Barbara, and the children who took full advantage of the horses. In particular, Eisenhower's granddaughter, Susan, became the best rider of the family. She was quite accomplished at both showing and riding, winning several ribbons over the years.[286]

Around 1954, the first of several gift horses arrived at the farm. Two thoroughbred Morgan quarterhorses, named "Doodle-De-Doo" and "Sporty –Miss," were a gift to Eisenhower from the Quarterhorse Association. Both horses came from Amarillo, Texas. Each of the two mares was in foal when they arrived at the farm. In a short time, Doodle-De-Doo gave birth to a colt, while Sporty-Miss had a filly.[287] (fig. 2.164)

The next horse received by Eisenhower was an Arabian stallion, a gift from the President of Tunisia. West recalled how the horse came to the farm:

> *You talk about some Secret Service and Walter West holding their breath! This stallion came over by boat to New York and he was flown from New York to Harrisburg in an airplane. He was picked up there in our cattle truck from the farm and hauled to the farm. The President and all of us was over there to welcome this stallion aboard. And the President said to me, let's saddle him up and see if Susie can ride. And I looked over at the Secret Service agent and he said, 'Are you sure that he means…that horse, this is the first time on terra firma in we don't know when, and we don't know a thing about this stallion.'*

*Figure 2.164. General and Mrs. Eisenhower in the Crosley with granddaughters Anne (left) and Susan, grandson David, and "Sporty Miss," 16 September 1956. (EISE NHS files, #3586)*

> *But undoubtedly, the President had been around that part of the country, I guess during the war, and he saw that a stallion over in that part of the country becomes the Number One of the household – he gets all the fringe benefits. He knew that the stallion was safe. We saddled it and Susie rode it. We named him Sonny Boy.*[288]

Another Arabian, a mare called "Giddy Girl," was presented to Eisenhower by Danny Gainey of the Arabian Horse Association. And finally, "Goldie," a Tennessee Walking Horse, was brought to the farm by George Allen. Goldie was ridden by Susan in many ribbon-winning competitions.[289]

Sonny Boy was bred with Doodle-De-Doo and Sporty-Miss, producing two colts. These horses were named "Iodine" and "Quinine." West thought Iodine was one of the smarter of Eisenhower's horses. He recalled,

> *Iodine would follow me like a dog. When I would mow the lawn, I would buy a package of Red Man or Beechnut tobacco and I had a red handkerchief in my pocket when I carried so he'd know I had tobacco in my pocket! And he would reach in there and pick that tobacco out of my pocket and eat it!* [290]

Other horses popular with the Eisenhower grandchildren were the two ponies, "Tony" and "Me-Too." Tony was a small Shetland used primarily for pulling a horse cart for the children. According to West, Tony was not a purebred, was "on the mean side," and could be hard

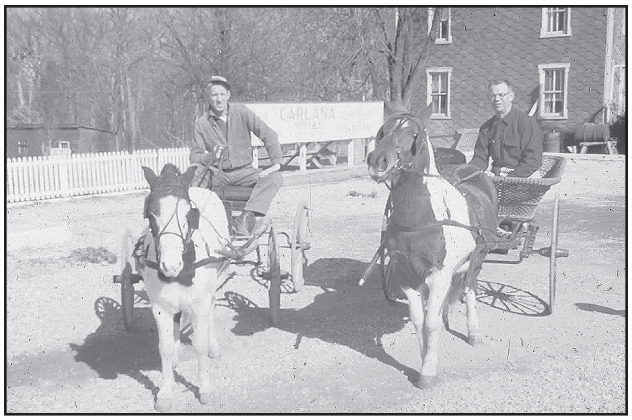


*Figure 2.165. Ivan Feaster (left) with "Tony the Pony" and Walter West with "Me Too," both exercising the ponies with their carts, no date. (Walter West collection, EISE NHS files, #EE2040)*

*Figure 2.166. Horse riding ring northeast of orchard on Farm #1, upper right corner of photo, 22 June 1964. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2973)*

to control. Me-Too had a sweeter disposition. She was primarily ridden by Susan. Both ponies were housed in the barn on Farm #2.[291] (fig. 2.165)

The horses' care was the responsibility of West and the farm crew. They rubbed them down, cleaned them, fed them, exercised them and took care of all the regular needs. The horses were sheltered in the barn on Farm #1, in the series of stalls along the barn's eastern lower side. Originally they were pastured in the nine-acre pasture between Farm #1 and #2. Later, a section of the field northeast of the orchard was fenced and the horses were pastured there. A local veterinarian managed any serious health concerns. To prevent problems from developing with the horses' feet, Eisenhower insisted each horse have made-to-fit shoes. These were changed regularly by a local blacksmith.[292]

When General Eisenhower first acquired the two quarterhorses from Amarillo, he rode quite frequently, usually at least once a week. In later years, Eisenhower did not ride as often due to a bad knee. Occasionally he would take extended rides into the battlefield and on the farm with guests who were visiting him. After these excursions his knee would give him trouble for awhile. His use of the horses steadily decreased over the years and by the late 1950s, John, Barbara, and the grandchildren were doing the majority of the riding. There is no indication that Mrs. Eisenhower ever rode any of the horses.[293]

To encourage the children's riding abilities, John and Barbara Eisenhower constructed a horse ring on Farm #1 in the late 1950s. Susan had just started taking lessons from Joe Rose, a local experienced horseman who taught her the ins and outs of riding, jumping, and caring for horses. The ring was located in the pasture northeast of the orchard and was enclosed with a wire fence. Boards were later added to the top of the fence to prevent the horses from injuring themselves while reaching over.[294] A "do-it-yourself" project, Barbara later described the ring as "an eyesore." However, her father-in-law "left it up there because…he was going to let them be proud of it," and he also wanted to encourage the grandchildren's riding. The ring stayed in use until 1964, when John and his family moved from Gettysburg to Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. In the mid-1960s, since the grandchildren were no longer there to use it, Eisenhower had the ring torn down.[295] (fig. 2.166)

After removing the ring, General Eisenhower also decided to get rid of the horses. Since he was no longer riding them regularly, and John and his family had moved, he saw no need to keep them on the farm. A couple of them went to the Valley Forge Military Academy because it was near Phoenixville. This allowed Susan access for riding at her new home. Three horses went to Eisenhower's secretary Lillian "Rusty" Brown, her niece Barrie Ann, and the daughter of a former Eisenhower employee.[296] There were no horses remaining on the farm by the late 1960s.

Other Animals

Several other animals could be found on the farm during the 1950s and early 1960s. The Eisenhowers purchased animals for their own use, like the chickens they raised for the farm table in the late 1950s. However,

most animals arrived at the farm as gifts. Some of the earliest were several Poland China and Berkshire hogs. (fig. 2.167) A few of the hogs became pets rather than market animals. The Feaster children were particularly fond of one of the sows, calling her "Pansy." The hogs were penned near the barn on Farm #1, close enough to the house to allow Mrs. Eisenhower to see them, but far enough away to prevent the smell from drifting over. In April 1956, a burro named Perrico, who came with registered papers, was given to General Eisenhower as a gift from Franco of Spain. Nevins was never very fond of the burro, considering it "a terrible nuisance, as he kicked and bruised several of the Angus show cattle when inadvertently penned with them." The burro was occasionally used to pull the small horse cart for grandchildren. He did not stay on the farm long and was eventually given away. Two Cheviot sheep, also gifts, were kept in the barnyard. The sheep were not very compatible with the Angus herd. If they ended up in the same field, the cattle and sheep both would panic until the sheep were captured and removed. None of these animals remained at the farm by the late 1960s.[2967]

As mentioned earlier, General Eisenhower was a dog lover and there were several dogs on the farm over the years. He felt just the opposite about cats. He did not like them hanging around the farm. Normally a farmer encourages cats as a deterrent to rodents. However, Eisenhower did not feel this justified having cats underfoot and he instructed the farm hands to "get rid of any stray cats found prowling around the barns and outbuildings."[298]

An additional animal worth mentioning was Arnold the pig. After Eisenhower's death in the late 1960s, Moaney obtained a pet piglet and named him Arnold, after a pig on *Green Acres*, one of Mrs. Eisenhower's favorite TV shows. Mrs. Eisenhower really liked Arnold and gave him the "royal treatment." The pig was bathed, allowed to come in the house, house-trained, and fed out of a baby bottle. Mrs. Eisenhower's granddaughter, Mary Jean, remembered an experience with her grandmother that showed just how crazy she was about Arnold:

> *One time my niece was sitting on a chair out in the porch with a glass of chocolate milk in her hand. Mimi made her get out of the chair for fear of spilling the chocolate milk and then the pig came along and jumped in it….The niece couldn't sit there, but the pig was all right.*[299]

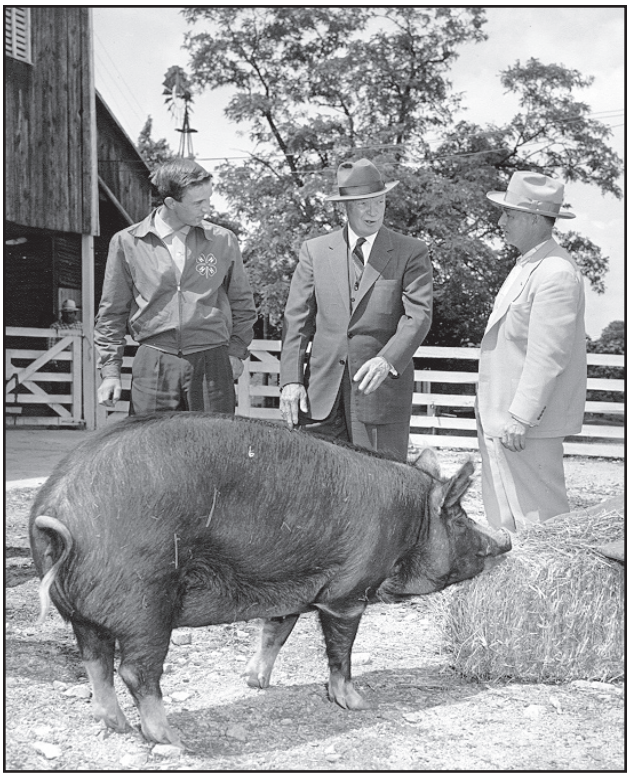


*Figure 2.167. General Eisenhower examines a Berkshire Gilt sow with 4-H representative Elden Holsapple (left) and Arthur Nevins, 3 June 1955. (AP/UPI, EISE NHS files, #2545)*

Game Birds

Along with waterfowl, General Eisenhower acquired other types of game birds for the farm. While he was still in the White House, he received a gift of several guineas. These birds made a considerable amount of noise and their time on the farm was short lived.[300] The two types of birds Eisenhower really enjoyed on the farm were pheasants and quail. These birds were hatched, raised, and released in hopes they would establish permanent colonies. This would allow Eisenhower and his friends an opportunity for bird hunting on the property.

David Keefer offered to provide the game birds General Eisenhower wanted for the farm and General Eisenhower accepted his offer. In the summer of 1955, Keefer began raising a large number of quail. By August of that year, the birds were "making short, measured flights in the confines of their pen," and Keefer planned to release them on the farm around the first or second week of October. He indicated that the quail should survive the winter in "fine condition,' providing there were "feeders placed in cover at points of release." On September 30, 1955, Keefer released eighty-seven quail

into five different coveys around the farm. Each covey was in an area with sufficient vegetative cover and was provided with a feeding and watering area.[301]

General Eisenhower made a concerted effort to provide the needed coverage and feeding that would enhance the quail's chances for survival. Plenty of brush piles and other vegetative cover were added to the farm's woodland sites. As with his other farm interests, Eisenhower sought out the help of experts on the subject, like Dr. Fred Grove from the University of Maryland. Grove recommended using crown-vetch (*Coronilla varia*) to establish a good groundcover for the game birds. This was planted along the creek and in the wooded area near the Pitzer schoolhouse.[302] Eisenhower was very serious about the success of his quail. During preparations for the 1956 Republican Rally on the farm, Nevins had Feaster and his men clear the wood lot just south of the house in order to improve the farm's appearance. When Eisenhower saw the resulting cleared woodland, he did not approve. He objected because the cover for the game birds had been destroyed. He instructed Nevins to have the crew reestablish brush piles in the lot to restore the lost cover.[303]

Along with the brush piles, many feeders were set out for the quail. The feeders were made of a gallon-sized galvanized metal can with a round peaked roof. Ventilation in the roof prevented the food from becoming mildewed. A dozen or so of these feeders were place in wooded locations around the farm and refilled weekly. During the winter, water was provided for the birds in shallow trays about two to three inches deep.[304]

General Eisenhower also obtained game birds from various other sources. Additional quail were provided by an Indiana supplier. Some were also acquired from China, but the Chinese quail did not survive as well in the local climate. Most of the quail, however, did particularly well on the farm. They were scattered in several coveys, with one large covey that ranged primarily around the stream between Farm #1 and Farm #2. The coveys produced many chicks.

Several pheasant were given to Eisenhower by Michigan Senator Sophie Williams. These birds were larger and had more colorful plumage than the native Pennsylvania pheasant. Eisenhower used these to cross-breed with the native birds to produce a higher quality bird for release on the farm.[305] Keefer monitored the progress of all the game birds while Eisenhower continued to enjoy their presence at his home. In one of his many notes to Keefer, Eisenhower said, "I assure you I get much pleasure from observing the various birds – all of whom, I have discovered, have individual and fascinating characteristics."[306]

Although Eisenhower encouraged feeding the quail, he was not so concerned about the pheasants. However, he did instruct West and the farm hands to watch for pheasant nests when working in the fields in order to save the eggs. West recalled,

> *when the farm hands mowed the hay, they rigged up a…galvanized pipe that ran out from the tractor in front of the mower, the clipper itself, with chains hanging down. So, if they run up on a pheasant's nest…the pheasant would fly off and they would stop immediately. We'd go gather the eggs and put 'em [sic] in the incubator and we would raise pheasants [until] they got big enough to fight for themselves in the wilderness.*[307]

Table 2.7
Farm #1 Landscape Chronology, 1951–1965

| | |
|---|---|
| 1951 | Pond added (ca. 1951) |
| 1953 | Eisenhower House construction begins (December 1953) |
| 1954 | Rear terrace retaining wall added (Fall 1954) |
| 1955 | Quonset Hut added (June 1955) |
| | Rear terrace walks added (Summer 1955) |
| | Large greenhouse added (October 1955) |
| | Putting green added (October 1955) |
| | Barn/Garage renovations |
| | Guard Houses added |
| | Guest House added |
| 1956 | Small greenhouses added (April 1956) |
| | Adenauer rose garden added (Spring 1956) |
| | Skeet range added (Spring 1956) |
| | Barbecue/Teahouse added (Summer 1956) |
| | Playhouse added (Summer 1956) |
| | Horse Shelter added |
| 1957 | Barbecue/Teahouse landscaping (Summer 1957) |
| 1960 | Storage Building added |
| 1962 | Equipment Shed added (ca. 1962) |
| 1964 | Pond removed (ca. 1964) |
| 1965 | South rose garden added (mid-1960s) |

After the pheasants' release they were destined to fend for themselves. This may have been because pheasants were considered hardier birds than the quail and were better suited for the local environmental conditions. Most of the bird releases on the farm occurred in the late 1950s. It is not known when the farm crew stopped feeding and watering the quail. There is no record of any additional quail or pheasant release past the early 1960s.

Table 2.7 documents the changes to the ornamental landscape of Farm #1 during the Eisenhowers' ownership from 1951 to the late 1960s. The Period Plan for Farm #1 following this chapter graphically illustrates the landscape in 1969 and clearly shows the transformation from a typical Pennsylvania farmstead in 1950 to a model farm that was both a presidential retreat and an innovative agricultural operation. Major additions included a new and larger house on the site of the old farm house, a small guest house and several storage buildings and greenhouses, an improved and expanded entrance drive, and a variety of walkways, patios, and other outdoor spaces landscaped and screened with ornamental plantings, many of which were donated by admirers. Situated among these areas were features uniquely tied to the life of its famous occupants in the form of guard houses, security lights and cameras, and a helipad.

## Endnotes to Chapter 2

[1] Dwight D. Eisenhower, *Letters to Mamie*, (New York: Double day and Company, Inc.), p. 157.

[2] Dwight D. Eisenhower, *At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends* (New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1967, Reprint, New York: Eastern Acorn Press, 1989), p. 358; John Eisenhower, *Interview by Carol Hegeman*, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1984, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 1; Historic Resource Study, p. 1.

[3] *At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends,* p. 358.

[4] John Eisenhower interview, 1984, p. 1.

[5] *At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends*, p. 358; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 44-55.

[6] *Ibid.,* p. 2.

[7] M. Frances Jacobs interview, p. 12.

[8] *Ibid*., p. 1-4.

[9] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 4.

[10] *At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends*, p. 358; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 4; Mrs. Eisenhower later found out she was allergic to green ash trees. Mamie Doud Eisenhower, Interview by Edwin C. Bearss, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1973, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 24.

[11] M. Frances Jacobs interview, p. 1-4, 12; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 4.

[12] Mamie Doud Eisenhower interview, p.8.

[13] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 7-8; Arthur S. Nevins, *Gettysburg's Five-Star Farmer* (New York, NY: Carlton Press, Inc., 1977), p. 86.

[14] Rafael Redding interview, p. 14.

[15] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 6-7.

[16] Arthur S. Nevins, Interview by Edwin C. Bearss, Tape Recording, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1973, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 1-4.

[17] *Ibid*, p. 5.

[18] Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 6-7; Rafael Redding interview, p. 5; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 58-59.

[19] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 68.

[20] In later years, Nevins was hospitalized for tuberculosis. Both Feaster and Newman thought this work with the eggs in the damp cellar may have contributed to Nevins' illness. (*Historic Resource Study*, p. 60.)

[21] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, November 13, 1951, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation,1948 – 1967*, Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[22] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, July 13, 1951, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[23] Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 6-7.

[24] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, July 13, 1951, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation,1948 – 1967*.

[24] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, September 17, 1951, Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation,1948 – 1967.

[25] Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 11.

[26] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 67; *Five Star Farmer*, p. 108.

[27] Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 11; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 65-66; *Five Star Farmer*, p. 108.

[28] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 62.

[29] Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 9.

[30] *Ibid*, p. 10.

[31] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 65.

[32] *The Almanac of American History*, p.530-532.

[33] Mamie Doud Eisenhower interview, p. 9.

[34] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 69-70; Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…"

[35] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 70

[36] *Historic Resource Study, p. 70-71; Five-Star Farmer*, p. 110.

[37] *At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends,* p. 359.

[38] Mamie Doud Eisenhower interview, p. 9; Dwight D. Eisenhower to John S. Fine, Governor of Pennsylvania, August 12, 1954, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library; "Gift Books," p. 19; James H. Berkey to Dwight D. Eisenhower, June 17, 1955, and Dwight D. Eisenhower to James H. Berkey, June 18, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Construction," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[39] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 72-73.

[40] *Ibid*, p. 71, 78.

[41] *At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends*, p. 359-60.

[42] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 76.

[43] *Ibid,* p. 71, 76, 78.

[44] *At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends*, p. 360.

[45] Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 11.

[46] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 79.

[47] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, September 17, 1951, Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967.

[48] John Eisenhower interview, 1984, p. 2.

[49] The Crosley Runabout was a small four-wheel drive cart with a fringed top. It had open sides, two bench seats, and a modified running board across the back for standing passengers. The names "Ike" and "Mamie" were stenciled on the front fender. The car was a gift from Marvin Leonard of Ft. Worth, Texas in June 1955. It was originally presented to George Allen to give to Eisenhower, but instead Allen gave it to Mrs. Eisenhower. The Eisenhowers used the car to get around the farm, especially when escorting guests between Farm #1 and Farm #2. The Crosley was usually housed in the barn garage. "Gift Books," n. d., Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 22.

[50] John Eisenhower interview, 1984, p. 18.

[51] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 93-94, Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 10.

[52] *Ibid*, 1984, p. 35, 37-38.

[53] Delores Moaney, Interview by Todd Bolton, Tape Recording, Washington, DC, November 10, 1980, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 1.

[54] John Eisenhower interview, 1984, p. 37-38.

[55] The inscription read, "To Dwight David Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States. 'I want him to see a happy people. I want him to see a free people, doing exactly as they choose within the limits that they must not transgress the rights of others.'" This was a quote from Eisenhower made in reference to Khrushchev's state visit. *Historic Resource Study*, p. 102-103.

[56] "National Historic Landmark Nomination," p. 46.

[57] Mary Jean Eisenhower, Interview by Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1987, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 8-9.

[58] Delores Moaney interview, p. 2.

[59] "Eisenhower Farm Landscaping, Gettysburg, Pa., 25 August 1955," Gettysburg National Military Park/Eisenhower National Historic Site Archives; 1967 Historical Plans, *Historic Resource Study;* "Existing Grounds Development: Eisenhower National Historic Site," NPS Philadelphia Planning & Service Center, July 1969, ," Gettysburg National Military Park/Eisenhower National Historic Site Archives.

[60] The 1955 landscape plan may have been Peaslee's original plan, or it may have been influenced by Peaslee since several of the plantings are arranged in a slightly formal style. No designer is indicated on the plan and it cannot be determined whether or not it was actually drawn by Peaslee. It is unlikely that this plan was drawn by Walter West, as he indicated he never completed a formal set of plans for the landscape while he worked for the Eisenhowers.

[61] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Colonel Schulz, Memorandum, September 27, 1954, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[62] Chief Walter A West, Interview by Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, September 26-28, 1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 2.

[63] *Ibid.*

[64] *Ibid.*

[65] *Ibid.*

[66] West did not recall the landscape architect's name when interviewed in 1983. Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 14-15.

[67] *Ibid,* vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 3-5.

[68] Eisenhower had his first heart attack in September 1955 while still in office. He was in the hospital in Denver until November, when he flew to Washington and drove to the farm in Gettysburg. He stayed on the farm for a six-week recuperation period, running the affairs of state from the farm. After spending the Thanksgiving holidays at the farm with the family, Eisenhower was much improved. He and Mrs. Eisenhower returned to the White House in mid-December and spent Christmas in Washington. On December 28, 1955 they went to Key West, Florida, where Eisenhower completed his recuperation. Barbara Eisenhower, Interview by Lawrence Eckert and Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, Devon, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 41; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 90-91.

[69] *Ibid,* vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 21; vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 2.

[70] *Ibid,* vol. 2, sect. 1, p. 24-25.

[71] Donald P. McPherson, Jr., to Dwight D. Eisenhower, February 18, 1953, and Dwight D. Eisenhower to Donald P. McPherson, Jr., March 1, 1953, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Construction," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[72] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2., sect. 1, p. 24-25, and vol. 2, sect. 4, p. 13; James McCown and Robert Hallman, Interview by Barry Bohnet, Kathleen Georg, and Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 30,1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 33.

[73] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 4, p. 32.

[74] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Colonel Schulz, Memorandum, September 27, 1954, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[75] Mr. Lauver's first name is not known. *Historic Resource Study*, p. 127-128.

[76] Arthur S. Nevins to Dwight D. Eisenhower, March 27, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Libary.

[77] These items were given to the Eisenhowers by the donor through Mr. Patrick McClary of Stoney Lonesome Antiques in Huntley, Illinois. "Gift Books," p. 8.

[78] A *hame* is a curved piece of wood which lays upon the collar in the harness of an animal to which the traces are attached. A *whiffletree* is a crossbar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces of a harness are fastened for pulling a cart, carriage, or plow. It is often referred to as a *singletree*.

[79] Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior to Dwight D. Eisenhower, December 24, 1964, Vertical File: "History of the Site," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[80] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, January 4, 1965, Vertical File: "History of the Site."

[81] Dwight D. Eisenhower to George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director National Park Service, June 2, 1966, Vertical File: "History of the Site."

[82] Walter West interview, vol. 2, sect. 4, p. 20.

[83] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, October 26, 1954, Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967.

[84] *Ibid.*

[85] *Ibid.*

[86] It is unclear if any other gates were installed in either the eastern or western fence along the road.

[87] This spacing placed the fences about ten feet behind the treeline once the allee of trees was installed. This was a greater distance than the spacing of two feet between the fence and trees which Nevins had recommended.

[88] Examination of a historic photograph indicates this tree may have been a red maple, although there is no other documentation to verify this.

[89] Some of these plaques were eventually stolen by "inquisitive tourists." During the early years on the farm there was not a guard stationed at the entry when the Eisenhowers were away. In 1969, the remaining plaques were inventoried while still in place at the base of the trees. The following states were represented: East side of the drive – Minnesota, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Vermont, Michigan, Tennessee, Colorado, New Jersey, Nebraska, Indiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Arizona, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa; West side of the drive – Alabama/Texas (two at one tree), Maine, Pennsylvania, Oregon, California, South Dakota, Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Wyoming, Kansas, Oklahoma, New York, Arkansas, Maryland, North Dakota, Ohio, Florida. By 1969 all of the remaining plaques were removed to storage. No record was kept of which plaque went with which tree when they were removed. *Historic Resource Study*, p. 135, 164; Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect 1, p. 24-25, and vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 18-21.

[90] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 18.

[91] The flowering crabapples are often referred to as "flowering quince" in the historic documentation and correspondence. Cabinet members that contributed to the gift included: Richard Nixon, Vice President of the United States; John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury; Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense; Herbert Brownell, Jr., Attorney General; Arthur E. Summerfield, Postmaster General; Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce; Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior; Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture; James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Rowland R. Hughes, Director of the Bureau of the Budget; Arthur S. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization; Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., United States Representative to the United Nations; Harold E. Stassen, Special Assistant to the President; Philip Young, Chairman Civil Service Commission. Ann C. Whitman to Chief Walter West, October 17, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Libary.

[92] Dwight D. Eisenhower to all cabinet members, Draft Letter, n. d., Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[93] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Colonel Schulz, Memorandum, September 27, 1954, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[94] Eisenhower had a second heart attack in November 1965 while vacationing in Augusta, Georgia. Barbara Eisenhower interview, 9/12/83, p. 51.

[95] Some of these reference marks were still evident on the pavement in the early 1970s during Bearss' research but none are currently extant. *Historic Resource Study*, p. 136; Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 18-23.

[96] Mamie Doud Eisenhower interview, p. 12.

[97] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 18-2, and vol. 2, sect. 4, p. 28.

[98] Peaslee's original layout has not been discovered, but given the correspondence regarding his influence on the entry structures, it is reasonable to assume he also influenced the planting plan for this area. Dwight D. Eisenhower to Colonel Schulz, Memorandum, September 27, 1954, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[99] Timchenko also designed the landscape plan for the Eisenhowers' barbecue/teahouse, as described in later sections.

[100] Timchenko's plan identifies the Washington hawthorns as *Cratageus cordata*, however *Crataegus phaenopyrum* is the more commonly used name for the same tree.

[101] Timchenko had called for dwarf English yew (*Taxus baccata 'Repandens'*) in this location, but Hicks yew was extant in 1969. It is unknown if the originally specified plants were not used, or had died and were replaced with the new variety. Nevertheless, the design intent of an evergreen shrub along the fence was still evident, even though the Hicks yews would grow larger than the specified dwarf yews.

[102] The red maple identified on the 1969 plan was only 4" in caliper. It was too young to have been installed during the 1957 period of Timchenko's plan.

[103] John Prins, Chairman Pierce County Republicans, to Dwight D. Eisenhower, November 3, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[104] Ann C. Whitman to Arthur S. Nevins, November 1, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[105] Sumpter T. Priddy, Jr. to Dwight D. Eisenhower, March 29, 1956; Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, April 25, 1956; Dwight D. Eisenhower to Sumpter T. Priddy, May 3, 1956, all in Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[106] *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Eisenhower National Historic Site*, p. 39.

[107] For specific tree and shrub gifts mentioned in the text, extant evidence or historical documentation exists recording their origin and/or where they were installed in the landscape. Known gifts of trees, shrubs, flowers, and bulbs are listed in *Appendix B* of this report. There are also undoubtedly plant gifts used on the farm for which no written record has been found although there is extant evidence in the landscape. Most of the tulip bulbs planted beneath the windbreak trees are no longer present, however many of the daffodils have naturalized and reappear in this area each spring.

[108] Arthur S. Nevins to Dwight D. Eisenhower, March 16, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site.

[109] Ann C. Whitman, Memorandum For Record, February 28, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes"; Louis L Goldstein to Dwight D. Eisenhower, August 29, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes"; Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, March 1, 1955, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*; Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, April 18, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Greenhouses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[110] There is some discrepancy in the record as to the exact date of the trees' installation. Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 3, p. 17-21; L. E. Berkey, Charles H. Tompkins Co., to Ann C. Whitman, February 7, 1955 Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[111] Bill Woodward started work for John and Barbara Eisenhower in 1959. When they moved from the nearby Pitzer house, Barbara inquired of Mrs. Eisenhower if they had a position for Woodward at the Eisenhower Farms. They did not have an opening at the time, so Woodward took a job with the Pennsylvania Highway Department. Later, when a job became available, Eisenhower contacted Woodward and offered him a position, which he readily accepted. His duties at the farm included general maintenance of the house and grounds, limited security functions, and an occasional chauffeur duty. *Historic Resource Study*, p. 132-133.

[112] Mamie Doud Eisenhower interview, p. 4.

[113] These trees were provided by William Flemer, Jr., of Princeton Nurseries, in Princeton, NJ, along with several white and pink flowering dogwoods installed in the same area. They were included in a group of trees and shrubs planted at the farm under the direction of Harry L. Erdman, Director of Horticulture at Hershey Estates, who had offered to provide landscaping services for the Eisenhowers. L. E. Berkey, Charles H. Tompkins Co., to Ann C. Whitman, February 7, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[114] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2. sect. 3, p. 18-21.

[115] *Ibid.*

[116] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 132.

[117] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 4, p. 15-16; James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 42.

[118] The sundial was designed especially for the Eisenhowers by Mr. Barny of New York City. Barny, regarded as one of the most outstanding clockmakers in the United States at the time, devoted his spare time to this project for two months. The inscription read: *"Time is, Too slow for those who wait, Too swift for those who fear, Too long for those who grieve, Too short for those who rejoice, But, for those who love, Time is Eternity!"* It was presented by the association's president, Amos G. Avery. "Gift Books," p. 12-14.

[119] James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 1-2, 5, 49.

[121] *Ibid*, p. 1-2, 5, 27, 49.

[122] Another hitching post, mentioned by both West and McCown, may have come from Mrs. Doud's house in Denver in 1960. This post was molded in the shape of a tree trunk and is located in the same location that the horse head hitching post was located. "Gift Books," p. 11; Walter West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 46; James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 45-46.

[123] The lights do not appear in any historic photographs, but they are represented on the 1967 plan and were extant in the landscape in 1999.

[124] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Creech Brothers, March 17, 1955, and Arthur S. Nevins to Dwight D. Eisenhower, March 27, 1955, and A. Kiefer Mayer to Ann C. Whitman, August 27, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[125] Art Kennell, Interview by Mary L. Dickens and John Stiner, Tape Recording, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 44.

[126] James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 62-63.

[127] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 2, p. 12.

[128] *Ibid*, vol. 2, sect. 4, p. 28-29.

[129] *Ibid*, vol. 2, sect. 3, p. 36 and vol. 2, sect. 4, p. 27.

[130] West specifically thought the maple was a transplant from the farm, but he also recalled that the pine planted near the Dutch oven was a Scotch pine from Syracuse, NY, which had a root ball eight feet in diameter. It is unlikely that this was an accurate recollection concerning the pine. The 1955 plan identifies this particular tree as a white pine donated by Rockefeller. The same identification is provided on the 1969 plan, and in the 1999 existing conditions survey, a mature multi-stemmed white pine was located in this spot, probably the original tree. It is unknown if the original white pine was a newly purchased tree or relocated from another point on the property. Walter West interview, vol. 2, sect. 2, p. 10, 13-15; Mamie Doud Eisenhower interview, p. 16.

[131] The second elm eventually died and was replaced with a Japanese zelkova (Zelkova serrata) by the National Park Service. See the later section on NPS ownership. Walter West interview, vol. 2, sect. 2, p. 13-15.

[132] Some of the pines were planted south of the windbreak. It is unknown where the remaining pines were installed. F. D. Moore & Sons, Nurserymen to Robert McLean, April 20, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[133] These boxwoods are identified as "English boxwood" on the 1955 plan, but "common boxwood" is the preferred name for *Buxus sempervirens* and will be used throughout this document when referring to this species.

[134] Anthony L. Roman to Dwight D. Eisenhower, October 25, 1954; and L. E. Berkey, Charles H. Tompkins Co., general contractors, to Ann C. Whitman, November 30, 1954, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes"; Wendell B. Barnes to Dwight D. Eisenhower, Memorandum, October 25, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site.

[135] The yew under the bay window noted on the 1969 plan does not appear on the 1967 plan. This is obviously an oversight, since there is photographic evidence of the plant's presence in 1966. Walter West interview, vol. 2, sect. 1, p. 5.

[136] The cherries are only identified as *Prunus* on the plan, but it is likely may have been oriental cherries (*Prunus serrulata*) since several of these trees were donated to the Eisenhowers over the years.

[137] Mamie Doud Eisenhower interview, p. 11.

[138] *Ibid.*

[139] *At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends,* p. 360.

[140] James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 62-63.

[141] John Eisenhower, Interview by Edwin C. Bearss, Tape Recording, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1973, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 10.

[142] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 13; James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 59.

[143] West recalled they had a permit to burn papers in the incinerator. Household "wet garbage" was composted, and items that were not burnable like cans and jars were stored at Farm #2 and then taken to the city dump by the farm hands. All the grass clippings and soft yard waste was tilled into the garden or buried. Limbs, pieces of wood, and other large yard debris were used for quail brush piles around the farm. Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 2, p. 3-4.

[144] Charles and Ella Tressler, Interview by Carol Hegeman and Barry Bohnet, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 1-10, 29.

[145] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 1, p. 17 & 34 and vol. 2, sect. 3, p. 13-14.

[146] The original top of the windmill was replaced by the National Park Service sometime before 1983. The original manufacturer was located and an exact replacement top was acquired. The gear box was not replaced at this time since the Eisenhowers did not operate the windmill consistently while on the farm. West was not sure whether or not the original gearbox was working when he left in 1963. The

last time he remembered running the windmill was around 1956. Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 1, p. 29-30.

[147] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 3, p. 31-33.

[148] Mamie D. Eisenhower interview, p. 17; Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 20.

[149] West recalled several hard freezes over the years that killed many shrubs. The original hedge of boxwood may have been replaced after one of these freezes. Charles and Ella Tressler interview, p. 16; Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 3, p. 34.

[150] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 20-21 and vol. 2, sect. 1, p. 11-12; (1) "Trees and Shrubs Presented to the First Family for the Gettysburg Farm," Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site, n.d.; Julie M. Langdon to Carol Hegeman, Memorandum, June 19, 1984, Miscellaneous File, Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[151] Barbara Eisenhower interview, 9/12/83, p. 42; Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 21 and vol. 2, sect. 1, p. 33.

[152] The other two rose gardens are the south rose garden and the Adenauer rose garden. Both are discussed later in the text.

[153] The brick walk between the garden and wall was added sometime after the late 1960s. Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, January 26, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site.

[154] James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 63.

[155] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 25; Charles and Ella Tressler interview, p. 10.

[156] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 26.

[157] John Eisenhower interview, 1973, p. 6.

[158] Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 21.

[159] Mary Jean Eisenhower interview, p. 36.

[160] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Colonel Schulz, Memorandum, September 27, 1954, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[161] On June 15, 1984, Everett Crowell of North Mountain, West Virginia, visited the farm. It is unclear if he worked on the construction of the barbecue or if he had some connection with the Continental Clay Company. However, he remembered the barbecue was constructed of special oversize bricks, C-70 and C-75, which had been made by Continental in North Mountain. He also confirmed the custom made curved bricks were given to Eisenhower by Chewning after the flower show. Julie M. Langdon to Carol Hegeman, Memorandum, June 19, 1984, Vertical File: "Miscellaneous," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[162] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, October 21, 1955, Miscellaneous file, Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[163] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 48-50; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 79; Charles and Ella Tressler interview, p. 1-6.

[164] West recalled the weathervane was a gift to the Eisenhowers from Bill Robinson. Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 48-50.

[165] The exact species used for the hedge around the terrace is unknown, although West recalled that boxwoods were used as the hedge. He also mentioned that some boxwoods were transplanted to this site from the north flower garden when it was removed. Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 48, 57; Ann C. Whitman to Dwight D. Eisenhower, Memorandum, n.d., Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Teahouse, Playhouse, Putting Green, Skeet Range," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[166] Barbara Eisenhower, Interview by Lawrence Eckert and Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 24.

[167] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 57.

[168] Art Kennell interview, p. 1.

[169] *Ibid*, p. 3.

[170] Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 23.

[171] Harry L. Moffitt, President, Professional Golfers' Association of America to Dwight D. Eisenhower, April 11, 1955, and Dwight D. Eisenhower to Harry L. Moffitt, April 16, 1955, both in Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Teahouse, Playhouse, Putting Green, Skeet Range." A similar offer was made by noted golf course architect Robert Trent Jones, however Eisenhower preferred to accept the PGA's offer. (Robert Trent Jones to Dwight D. Eisenhower, April 4, 1955, and Dwight D. Eisenhower to Robert Trent Jones, April 14, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Teahouse, Playhouse, Putting Green, Skeet Range," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[172] *Ibid.*

[173] *Ibid.* Also attending were Colonel Thomas M. Belshe; Harry L. Moffit, President Professional Golfers' Association of America; William Mellin, Superintendent at the Lancaster Country Club; and Riley Heckert, Superintendent at the Hershey Country Club.

[174] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Colonel Thomas M. Belshe, February 28, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Construction."

[175] William F. Greenawalt, Bucks County Agricultural Agent, to Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, President, The Pennsylvania State University, November 21, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Teahouse, Playhouse, Putting Green, Skeet Range," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[176] Harry L. Moffit, President , The Professional Golfers' Association of America to Colonel Thomas M. Belshe, February 29, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Teahouse, Playhouse, Putting Green, Skeet Range," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library; David W. Gordon to Daniel R. Kuehn, Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park / Eisenhower National Historic

Site, March 19, 1990, Vertical File, "Eisenhower Golf", Eisenhower National Historic Site Library; William F. Gordon to Dwight D. Eisenhower, September 5, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Teahouse, Playhouse, Putting Green, Skeet Range," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, Art Kennell interview, p. 37.

[177] Harry L. Moffit, President , The Professional Golfers' Association of America to Colonel Thomas M. Belshe, February 29, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Teahouse, Playhouse, Putting Green, Skeet Range," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[178] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 5.

[179] Barbara Eisenhower interview, 9/12/83, p. 54; Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 23.

[180] Kennell kept one of the original five-star flags. The flags currently used are copies of the original ones. Art Kennell interview, p. 36-37.

[181] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 4, p. 1.

[182] Art Kennell interview, p. 36.

[183] Barbara Eisenhower interview, 9/12/83, p. 53.

[184] David Eisenhower, Interview by Edwin C. Bearss, Tape Recording, White House Library, Washington, DC, May 31, 1973, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 15.

[185] James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 80-81.
[186] Records indicate that in 1955 the White House Social Staff did give Mrs. Eisenhower a crabapple, but its location in the landscape was not recorded. It is not clear whether the tree in the east lawn was the same specimen.

[187] "Gift Books," p. 1; James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 56-57.

[188] *Ibid*; Mamie Doud Eisenhower interview, p. 13; Walter A. West interview, vol. 2. Sect. 4, p. 18.

[189] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 57.

[190] Mamie Doud Eisenhower interview, p. 27; James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 45-46.

[191] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 22-23 & p. 25-26; James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 45-46; "Gift Books," p. 23.

[192] James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 65.

[193] "Gift Books," p. 17-18.

[194] "Gift Books," p. 19.

[195] *Ibid*, p. 15-16,

[196] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Colonel Schulz, Memorandum, September 27, 1954, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[197] Memorandum to the President, May 5, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Construction."

[198] Mamie Doud Eisenhower interview, p. 12.

[199] Mary Jean Eisenhower interview, p. 2.

[200] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 3, p. 16.

[201] *Ibid*, p. 12-14.

[202] *Ibid*, p. 12-13.

[203] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 74.

[204] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, March 1, 1955, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*; Arthur S. Nevins to Dwight D. Eisenhower, March 27, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[205] *Ibid*, p. 76.

[206] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 2, p. 13-15.

[207] James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 38.

[208] Ann C. Whitman to Miss Ebba M. Jansen, March 29, 1956; Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, May 5, 1956; Dwight D. Eisenhower to Miss Ebba M. Janson, May 9, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library; Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect 1, p. 18.

[209] This tree is identified on the 1969 plan as *Betula pendula* 'Cutleaf.' It may have actually been Betula pendula 'Gracilis' since there is no 'Cutleaf' cultivar listed in horticultural references. 'Gracilis' is a small birch with finely cut leaves and pendulous branches. Michael A. Dirr, *Manual of Woody Landscape Plants*, Fourth Edition, Revised 1990 (Champaign, IL: Stipes Publishing Company, Revised 1990), p. 139.

[210] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 1, p. 9; L. E. Berkey, Charles H. Tompkins Co., to Ann C. Whitman, February 7, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes"; Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, January 26, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Site Library; "Eisenhower Farm Landscaping, Gettysburg, Pa., 25 August 1955."

[211] Walter A. West, vol. 2, sect. 1, p. 11-12.

[212] The redwood trees and several seedlings were donated by W. H. A. Smith of the Hollow Tree Redwood Company in Ukiah, California. The redwood, and later the cryptomeria, were planted before construction of the storage building in 1960 in a spot where the Adenauer Rose Garden was later installed. Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 19 and vol. 2, sect. 2, p. 23-28; W. H. A. Smith, Hollow Tree Redwood Company, to Arthur S. Nevins, June 14, 1955, and Arthur S. Nevins to W. H. A. Smith, June 18, 1955,

and Dwight D. Eisenhower to W. H. A. Smith, December 9, 1955, all in Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[213] This wall supported the gravel drive adjacent to the barn. It was installed soon after the 1960 construction of the storage building (current Reception Center). Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 2, p. 23-28; Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…"

[214] It is likely that this porch renovation occurred in late 1955 or early 1956. Photographs show the original porch until mid-1955. Additionally, Eisenhower's friend W. Alton Jones did not purchase the Pitzer Schoolhouse until July 1955 and could have not given the school's bell to Eisenhower before then. The earliest photograph showing a view of the new porch is in March 1958 (Eisenhower Library photo #1472)

[215] Historic Resource Study, p. 78; Mamie Doud Eisenhower interview, p. 17.

[216] Some of these bulbs were also put in the pine windbreak west of the house. Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 1, 7-9.

[217] According to correspondence these twelve azaleas may have been *Rhododendron x obtusum 'Hinodegiri'*. Ann C. Whitman to L. E. Berkey, April 30, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[218] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 1, p. 6.

[219] *Ibid*, vol. 2, sect. 2, p. 23-28; Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…"

[220] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 2, p. 23-28.

[221] *Ibid.*

[222] The former cherry is identified on the 1969 plan simply as "Weeping Cherry" but it is probable that the variety is *Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula'* since this was the most common of the weeping cherries used in ornamental landscapes at this time.

[223] Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…"; West, Vol. 2, Sect 2, 23-28.

[224] According to John Eisenhower, after his father left the White House, the expense and time required to maintain the numerous plantings of roses led to the removal of the ones planted in front of the house. The exact date of the establishment of the Adenauer Rose Garden is not known. Even though Adenauer donated the roses in 1955, it is unlikely that the garden was installed before the construction of the storage building and its adjacent retaining wall in 1960. It is unknown if new *'General Eisenhower'* roses were acquired when the Adenauer Rose Garden was planted or if only shrubs located elswhere on the site were used. John Eisenhower interview, 1984, p. 17; Dwight D. Eisenhower to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, December 13, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[225] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 1, p. 3-4.

[226] There is some correspondence in early 1954 concerning a toolshed that George Allen wanted to construct on Eisenhower's property. He asked Eisenhower for an easement to erect a toolshed "for the convenience of his [Allen's] farming operations." Allen said that when Eisenhower was "free of [his] present position and ready to enter the farming operation personally, [they] would make a satisfactory adjustment as to the cost to him [Eisenhower], or alternatively, the shed could be removed." The shed was to include toilet facilities so Eisenhower indicated to Tompkins and Berkey that there need not be similar facilities in the barn. Eisenhower later learned that the shed Allen was planning was a lot larger than originally intended. Allen indicated that the structure was going to be a present from his friend Alvord (possibly from Alcoa Company) Eisenhower was worried about the appearance of receiving such a gift and told Allen that it should be stopped unless 1) the gift was delayed until Eisenhower was out of office, 2) the structure was located on the edge of Eisenhower's farm but not actually on his property, or 3) Allen pay for the structure, possibly at a discounted price, and that Eisenhower would reimburse him for half when they became fully operating partners on the farm. It is likely these early plans led to Eisenhower's later acceptance of the Quonset hut for use as a storage building. Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, January 1, 1954, and Dwight D. Eisenhower to George E. Allen, January 2, 1955, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation,1948 – 1967*.

[227] James H. Berkey to Dwight D. Eisenhower, June 17, 1955, and Dwight D. Eisenhower to James H. Berkey, June 18, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Construction"; Eisenhower indicated to Nevins that he would accept a the Quonset hut if he was charged the company's cost and it was not a gift. It is not known if this stipulation was followed by Berkey. Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, January 2, 1955, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[228] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 4, p. 2-4.

[229] See the later sections on game birds and dogs. *Historic Resource Study*, p. 123; Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 29-31; James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 77.

[230] These dogs were named after George Allen and Arthur S. Nevins.

[231] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 32-33.

[232] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 125.

[233] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 2, p. 4-6 and p. 29-31.

[234] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 81.

[235] Gasoline service at the farm was installed by the Reddings. These pumps may have been provided by W. Alton Jones, Eisenhower's friend and partner in the farm operations. Arthur Nevins changed the supplier from Sinclair to Cities Service when W. Alton Jones noted the brand of gasoline used on the farm. Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, March 14, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Construction," Eisenhower National Historic Site; James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 30.

[236] West recalled when they were installing a tree in the vicinity of the old well, they unearthed the original pipe connecting the well to the

house. Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 2, p. 23, 27.

[237] Paul L. Surovic, Lord & Burnham Greenhouse Designers & Manufacturers, to Mary Jane McCaffree, June 8, 1955, and George E. Allen to Colonel Robert L. Schulz, July 5, 1955, and Dwight D. Eisenhower to Howard Young, October 29, 1955, all in Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Greenhouses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library; "Gift Books," p. 20.

[238] "Gift Books," p. 20; W. G. Haddrell to Robert E. Davidson, Acting Superintendent Eisenhower National Historic Site, December 17, 1984, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Greenhouses"; Mamie D. Eisenhower to W. G. Haddrell, March 6, 1956*, Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[239] Memorandum to the President, n. d., and Memorandum to the President, February 28, 1956, and Memorandum to the President, April 2, 1956, all in Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Greenhouses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[240] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 1, p. 12-13.

[241] The three hundred brambles were mostly blackberry with some black raspberry and were a gift from Mrs. W. Alton Jones (Nettie Marie). Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, January 18, 1955, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*; Nettie Marie Jones to Dwight D. Eisenhower, March 16, 1956, and Dwight D. Eisenhower to Mrs. W. Alton Jones, March 29, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[244] James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 52.

[245] Delores Moaney interview, p. 4; David Eisenhower interview, p. 2-3.

[246] George, K. R. *The Eisenhower Vegetable Garden.* April 2, 1982.

[247] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 2, p. 7-8, 11; Charles and Ella Tressler interview, p. 7.

[248] Moaney interview, p. 4.

[249] The cost for installation of this system was approximately $769 and Eisenhower approved of the recommendation on September 2, 1954. Memorandum for President Eisenhower, September 2, 1954, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Irrigation, Cultivation, Soils," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[250] West said this garden was not here when he left the farm in the early 1960s. Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 2, p. 8.

[251] Charles and Ella Tressler interview, p. 7-8.

[252] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Floyd Akers, July 11, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Teahouse, Playhouse, Putting Green, Skeet Range."

[253] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Charlie Tressler, July 11, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Teahouse, Playhouse, Putting Green, Skeet Range," Eisenhower National Site Library.

[254] Men from the Pennsylvania Nut Growers Association visited the site on September, 26, 1983, Howard Oesterling was one of four men who planted nut trees on the site. He recalled that around fifty trees were planted. However, West indicated that only twenty or so trees were accepted because Eisenhower did not want to disturb too many of the wooded areas and the quail he was setting loose on the farm. West remembered some of the trees were also planted near the pond. At the time of the visit by Oesterling, many of the trees remained, but brush was growing up around them. Karen Jackson Pittleman, Memorandum for Record Re: Pennsylvania Nut Growers Association 1983 Site Visit, Vertical File: "Miscellaneous"; Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 16.

[255] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 2, p. 16-17.

[256] Ethel Wetzel, Interview by Edwin C. Bearss, Tape Recording, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1973, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 6.

[257] *Ibid.,* p. 6-7.

[258] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 12-14; Allan C. Miller, Michigan Federation of Young Republicans National Commiteeman and Wanda Raines, Miss Young Republican of Michigan to Dwight D. Eisenhower, May 17, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library; Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, April 18, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Greenhouses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[259] Chlordane was also used to treat Japanese beetle infestations in the rose gardens.

[260] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 12-14.

[261] The apples were identified as *'Golden Delicious'* and *'Stayman Winesap.'*

[262] Except for one letter that mentions a property transfer, there is no corroborating evidence that Jones owned the skeet range land. The original Alan Redding farm boundaries plotted on an aerial view show the skeet range on Eisenhower's property. Revised text by Carol Hegeman.

[263] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 4, p. 11.

[264] Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 23.

[265] James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 44, 82.

[266] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, January 6, 1964, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[267] Eisenhower agreed with the placement of the shed, but wanted to make sure it was constructed on property he still owned. At this time some of the adjacent farm lands belonging to W. Alton Jones had been turned over to Gettysburg National Military Park. *Historic Resource Study*, p. 126; Robert Hartley, Interview by Kathleen Georg and Hal Greenlee, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1981, Transcript at Eisenhower National

Historic Site Library, n. p.; Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, March 23, 1964, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[268] Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.

[269] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, October 18, 1951, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[270] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 61.

[271] *Ibid.*

[272] *Ibid,* vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 60.

[273] *Ibid*, vol. 1, sect. 2, p. 2.

[274] N. David Keefer, Jr., was a local waterfowl breeder who provided Eisenhower with many of the game birds on the farm. He operated Mallard Haven in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. N. David Keefer, Jr. to Dwight D. Eisenhower, April 27, 1955, and August 13, 1955, Dwight D. Eisenhower to David Keefer, Jr., July 25, 1956 and May 30, 1956, all in Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Ducks, Geese, Quail," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library; Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, March 29, 1955, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[275] Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, September 30, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Ducks, Geese, Quail," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 124.

[276] Dwight D. Eisenhower to N. David Keefer, Jr., May 30, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Ducks, Geese, Quail," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[277] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 60 and vol. 2, sect. 2, p. 7.

[278] N. David Keefer, Jr. to Dwight D. Eisenhower, May 26, 1956, and N. David Keefer, Jr. to Dwight D. Eisenhower, October 21, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Ducks, Geese, Quail," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[279] These bulbs were part of a 5000-bulb donation given to the Eisenhowers by W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., president of the W. Atlee Burpee Co., in Philadelphia.

[280] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 61.

[281] John Eisenhower interview, 1984, p. 38.

[282] Mamie Doud Eisenhower interview, p. 19.

[283] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 2, p. 1.

[284] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Charles Tompkins, July 19, 1954, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Irrigation, Cultivation, Soils," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[285] Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 2, p. 6.

[286] *Ibid.*, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 36; John Eisenhower interview, 1973, p. 12-13 and 1984, p. 47.

[287] It is not known what happened to the colt and filly. There is no additional reference to them in documentation. John Eisenhower interview, 1973, p. 12-13 and 1984, p. 47; Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 31-32.

[288] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 32-33.

[289] John Eisenhower interview, 1973, p. 12-13 and 1984, p. 47; Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 31-32.

[290] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 34.

[291] Me-Too was purchased from Pete Aurand and it is unclear where Tony was acquired. John Eisenhower interview, 1973, p. 12-13 and 1984, p. 47; Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 36 and vol. 2, sect. 2, p. 20; Barbara Eisenhower interview, 9/12/83, p. 56.

[292] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 37-43 and vol. 2, sect. 1, p. 26.

[293] *Ibid.*, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 42-43.

[294] *Ibid.*, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 39.

[295] Mary Jean Eisenhower interview, p. 39.

[296] There is some discrepancy as to whether Eisenhower sold the horses or gave them away. Ethel Wetzel interview, p. 10; John Eisenhower interview, 1973, p. 12-13 and 1984, p. 47.

[297] The burro was donated by Tex McCrary. No record has been found listing the identity of the other donors of animals. *Historic Resource Study*, p. 121-122; Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, April 18, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Greenhouses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[298] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 125.

[299] Mary Jean Eisenhower interview, p. 44. Apparently there were a few more "Arnolds" after this pig died.

[300] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 124.

[301] N. David Keefer, Jr. to Dwight D. Eisenhower, April 27, 1955, and August 13, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Ducks, Geese, Quail"; Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, September 30, 1955, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Ducks, Geese, Quail," Eisenhower National Site Library.

[302] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 28.

[303] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 93.

[304] During an interview, West indicated where these feeders were located on a map of the farm. Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 28.

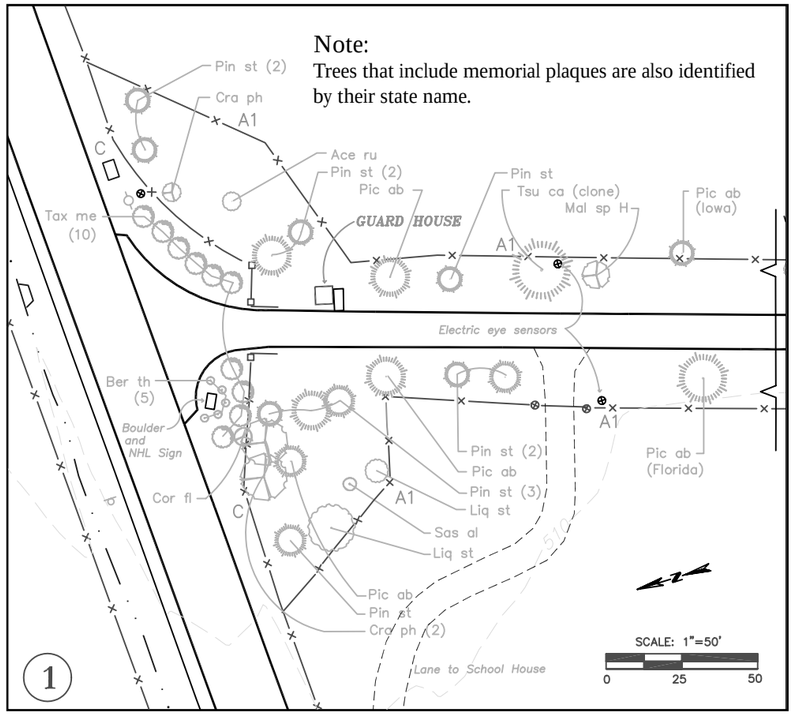
[305] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 29-31.

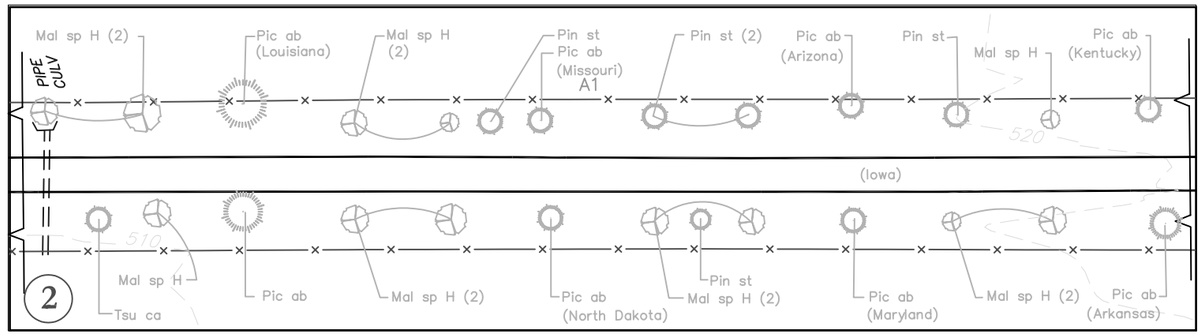
[306] Dwight D. Eisenhower to David Keefer, Jr. May 30, 1956, and July 25, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Ducks, Geese, Quail," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

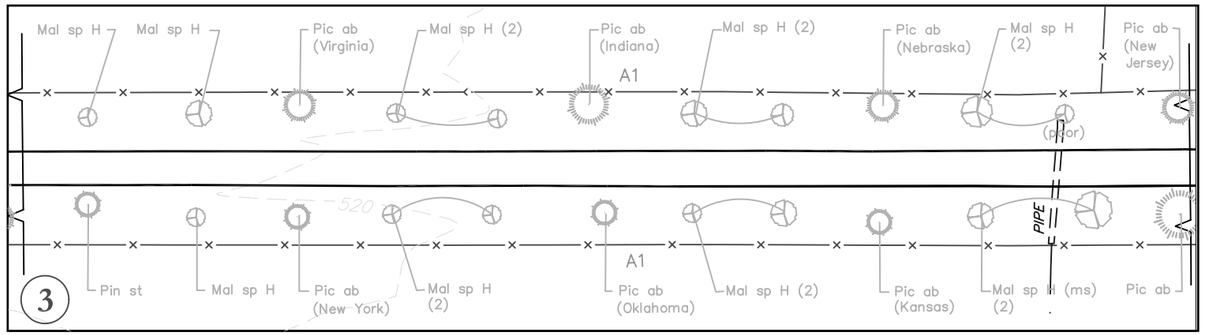
[307] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 23.

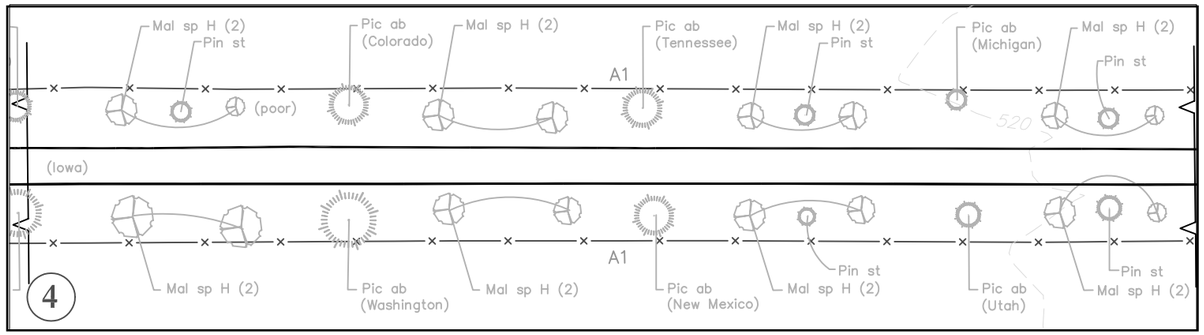
| Symbol | Botanical Name | Common Name(s) | Symbol | Botanical Name | Common Name(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Trees and Shrubs** | | | | | |
| Abe gr | Abelia x grandiflora | Glossy abelia | Mal sp W | Malus spp. wild crabapple | Wild crab (from rootstock) |
| Ace pl | Acer platanoides | Norway maple | Phi co | Philadelphus coronarius | Mock orange |
| Ace pl C | Acer p. 'Crimson King' | Crimson King maple | Pic ab | Picea abies | Norway spruce |
| Ace ru | Acer rubrum | Red maple | Pic pu | Picea pungens | Colorado blue spruce |
| Ace sa | Acer saccharum | Sugar maple | Pie ja | Pieris japonica | Japanese pieris |
| Ber th | Berberis thunbergii | Japanese barberry | Pin st | Pinus strobus | Eastern white pine |
| Bet pe | Betula pendula | European white birch | Pla oc | Platanus occidentalis | Sycamore |
| Bet sp | Betula spp. | White birch | Pru ce | Prunus cerasifera 'Atropurperea' | Purple leaf plum |
| Bud sp | Buddleia spp. | Butterfly-bush | Pru pen | Prunus pensylvanica | Wild red/Pin cherry |
| Bux mi | Buxus microphylla var. koreana | Korean boxwood | Pru per | Prunus persica | Common peach |
| Bux se | Buxus sempervirens | Common boxwood | Pru pr N | Prunus persica "Nectarina' | Nectarine |
| Car il | Carya illinoinensis | Pecan | Pru se | Prunus serrulata | Oriental cherry |
| Car sp | Carya spp. | Hickory | Pru sp | Prunus spp. | Cherry |
| Cat sp | Catalpa spp. | Catalpa | Pru su | Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula' | Weeping Higan cherry |
| Cer ca | Cercis canadensis | Redbud | Pru tr | Prunus triloba | Flowering almond |
| Cha la | Chamaecyparis lawsoniana | Port Orford cedar | Pyra coc | Pyrancantha coccinea | Pyracantha (Firethorn) |
| Cor fl | Cornus florida | Flowering dogwood | Pyru com | Pyrus communis | Common pear |
| Cra ph | Crataegus phaenopyrum | Washington hawthorn | Que pa | Quercus palustris | Pin oak |
| Cry ja | Cryptomeria japonica | Japanese cryptomeria | Que ve | Quercus velutina | Black oak |
| Fag gr | Fagus grandifolia | American beech | Rho ob | Rhod. x obtusum 'Hinodegiri" | Hinodegiri azalea |
| Fag sy | Fagus sylvatica 'Atropunicea' | Purple leaf beech | Rho sp | Rhododendron spp. | Azalea/Rhododendron |
| For ov | Forsythia ovata | Early forsythia | Rob ps | Robinia pseudoacacia | Black locust |
| Fra pe | Fraxinus pennsylvanica | Green ash | Ros sp | Rosa spp. | Rose |
| Hib ro | Hibiscus rosa sinensis | Chinese hibiscus | Sal ba | Salix babylonia | Weeping willow |
| Hib sp | Hibiscus spp. | Hibiscus | Sal ni | Salix nigra | Black willow |
| Hib sy | Hibiscus syriacus | Rose-of-Sharon | Sas al | Sassafras albidium | Sassafras |
| Ile cr | Ilex crenata | Japanese holly | Seq se | Sequoia sempervirens | Redwood |
| Ile gl | Ilex glabra | Inkberry | Spi sr | Spriraea prunifolia | Bridalwreath spirea |
| Ile op | Ilex opaca | American holly | Syr ch | Syringa x chinensis | Chinese lilac |
| Jug sp | Juglans spp. | Walnut | Syr pe | Syringa x persica | Persian lilac |
| Lig sp | Ligustrum spp. | Privet | Syr vu | Syringa vulgaris | Common lilac |
| Liq st | Liquidambar styraciflua | Sweet gum | Tax bac | Taxus bacatta | English yew |
| Lir tu | Liriodendron tulipifera | Tulip poplar | Tax ba R | Taxus bacatta 'Repandens' | Dwarf English yew |
| Lon sp | Lonicera spp. | Honeysuckle | Tax ca | Taxus canadensis | Canadian yew |
| Mag so | Magnolia x soulangiana | Saucer magnolia | Tax cu | Taxus cuspidata 'Capitata' | Japanese yew |
| Mag sp | Magnolia spp. | Magnolia | Tax me | Taxus x media 'Hicksii' | Hicks yew |
| Mag st | Magnolia stellata | Star magnolia | Tax sp | Taxus spp. | Yew |
| Mal sp A | Malus spp. Apple | Apple | Tsu ca | Tsuga canadensis | Canadian hemlock |
| Mal sp H | Malus spp. 'Hopa' | Hopa crabapple | Ulm am | Ulmus americana | American elm |
| Mal sp K | Malus spp. 'Katherine' | Katherine crabapple | Ulm pu | Ulmus parvifolia | Chinese elm |
| Mal sp L | Malus spp. 'Liset' | Liset crabapple | Zel se | Zelkova serrata | Japanese zelkova |
| **Groundcovers, Vines, and Herbaceous** | | | | | |
| Agr te | Agrostis tenuis 'Penncross' | Penncross bentgrass | Iri sp | Iris spp. | Iris |
| Aqu sp | Aquilegia spp. | Columbine | Nym sp | Nymphaea spp. | Water lily |
| Beg tu | Begonia tuberhybrida | Tuberous begonias | Pae sp | Paeonia spp. | Peony |
| Cal bi | Caladium bicolor | Caladium | Pel ho | Pelargonium x hortorum | Common geranium |
| Cam ra | Campsis radicans | Trumpetcreeper | Sal sp | Salvia splendens | Scarlet sage |
| Cen ce | Centaurea ceneraria | Dusty Miller | Sin sp | Sinningia spp. | Common gloxinia |
| Car pe | Carum petroselenum | Parsley | Sed sp | Sedum spectabile | Showy sedum |
| Cle sp | Clematis spp. | Clematis | Tag sp | Tagetes spp. | Marigold |
| Cor va | Coronilla varia | Crown vetch | Tul sp | Tulipa spp. | Tulip |
| Cyc sp | Cyclamen spp. | Cyclamen | Typ la | Typha latifolia | Common cattail |
| Dia de | Dianthus deltoides | Maiden pink | Vin mi | Vinca minor | Vinca (Periwinkle) |
| Gla sp | Gladiolus spp. | Gladiola | Vio sp | Viola spp. | Violet |
| Hed he | Hedera helix | English ivy | Vio wi | Viola x wittrockiana | Common pansy |
| Hel tu | Helianthus tuberosus | Jerusalem artichoke | Vit la | Vitus labrusca 'Concord' | Concord grape |
| Imp wa | Impatiens wallerana | Impatiens | Vit sp | Vitus spp. | Grape |
| Iri ge | Iris x germanica | German iris | Wis si | Wisteria sinensis | Chinese wisteria |

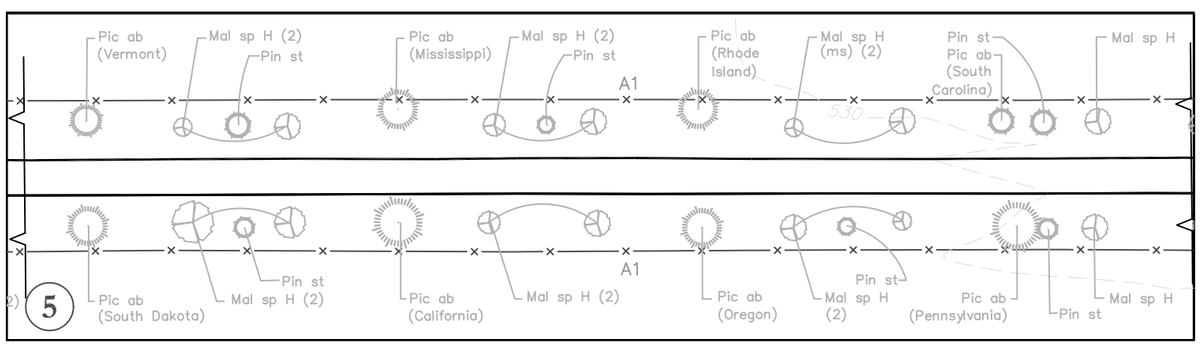
Notes: Plant sizes in inches indicate trunk diameter at breast height; plant sizes in feet indicate shrub diameter; (ms) multi-stemmed

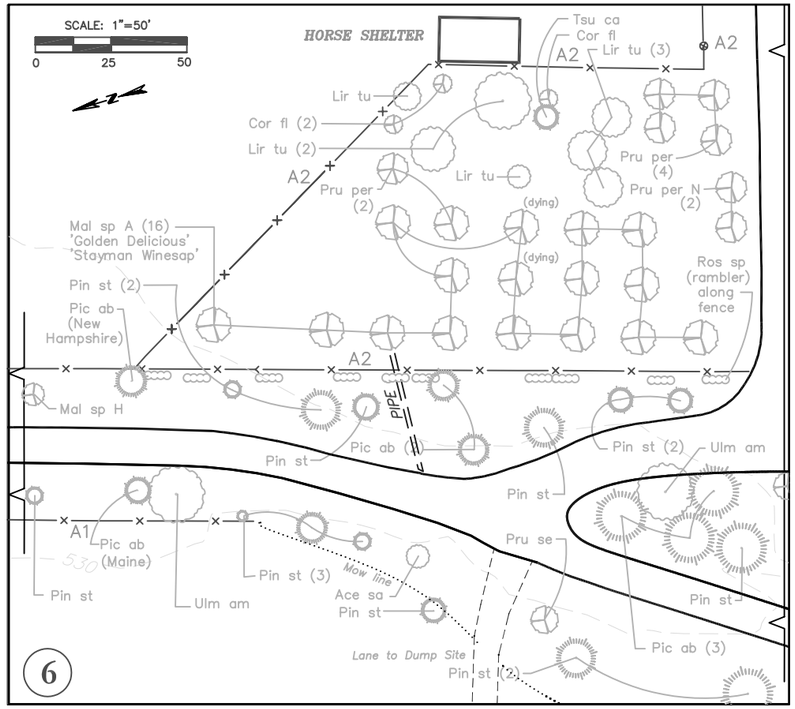



Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

## Period Plan
## Farm #1: 1969 (1/2)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

**Sources:**
Historic photographs and plans (1955, 1967, 1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002, 2005).

**Notes:**
Location and scale of features are approximate.
Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

**Legend:**
- Park boundary
- 540 — 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- A1 — Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket

Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

## Period Plan
## Farm #1: 1969 (2/2)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

### Sources:
Historic photographs and plans (1955, 1967, 1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002, 2005).

### Notes:
Location and scale of features are approximate. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

### Legend:
- Park boundary
- 540 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket

SCALE: 1"=50'
0 25 50

SCALE: 1"=30'
0 15 30

# Chapter 3:
# Eisenhower Farms, 1951–1969

# Chapter 3: Eisenhower Farms, 1951-1969

Even before General and Mrs. Eisenhower renovated their Gettysburg Farm and established residency at the site, Eisenhower and his various partners were involved in cattle and agricultural operations on the property. This chapter provides an overview of the Eisenhower Farms operation and how this activity influenced the development of Farms #1, #2, and #3. The first section provides information concerning the acquisition of Farm #2, Farm #3, and other properties by Eisenhower's friend and partner W. Alton Jones. Section two describes the various farming activities occurring on the site, and section three examines the improvements made to the properties as a result of these activities. The final section gives a brief overview of the Clement Redding Farm from 1951 to 1969. This farm was still in private ownership during the Eisenhower period and was not included in the Eisenhower Farms operation.

## W. Alton Jones and Farms #2 and #3

### Privacy Issues

One positive attribute of General and Mrs. Eisenhower's new home on Farm #1 was the sense of privacy offered by the surrounding farmland. However, this privacy was soon threatened. Since the Eisenhowers had acquired the farm in 1951, many interested tourists had wanted to get a closer look at the property and often asked Arthur Nevins to let them on the grounds. Mrs. Eisenhower felt this was not appropriate and she and her husband had the same right to privacy as any other citizen. In a letter to Ann Nevins she expressed this sentiment, writing, "I really think it best only to let inquisitive guests see our house from your lane. After all, anyone's private home is not on display, so I don't see why ours should be!"[1]

In early 1954, it became evident that this privacy was potentially at risk. Nevins was aware of an interest by local developers in obtaining the adjacent Bernard Redding Farm (Farm #3) and subdividing it into lots. He realized development of such facilities as restaurants or motels would adversely affect the privacy the Eisenhower Farm had previously enjoyed. He also understood that even though Earl and Nellie Brandon "were a fine, quiet family, and certainly ideal neighbors," the same situation could occur on the Brandon Farm (Farm #2) if they ever decided to sell.[2] Additionally, there was a situation occurring at a restaurant owned by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Scheide. The restaurant was located on Highway 15 just east of the Brandon Farm and had an unobstructed view of the Eisenhower Farm. There were reports the Scheides had installed a telescope in their establishment and for a ten-cent fee, they were offering glimpses of "the Eisenhowers and their guests as they sat on their glassed-in porch."[3]

Nevins had discussions with General Eisenhower about the situation, and apparently began inquiring about the possibility of Eisenhower purchasing adjacent lands to add to Farm #1. However, the market price for these lands was often inflated, possibly because it became known that Eisenhower was the interested party. In a January 1954 letter to Nevins, Eisenhower expressed his attitude about paying an inflated price for the Bernard Redding Farm and the extreme steps he was willing to take to assure their privacy was not jeopardized:

> *I quite agree with you about your attitude toward the Redding farm, across the road from our entrance. I will not be blackmailed any further, and I will not permit my friends to indulge in any exorbitant purchases just to protect me from future annoyances. Our farm house itself is now approximately one-half mile from any possible encroachment. If a 'development' should start around the entrance, we would probably abandon that road except for service and farm purposes, and open up a new entrance to our place by buying from your farm the necessary right-of-way in perpetuity. This does suggest to me the possibility of some plants along the main road (just back of the new board fence) that would grow rapidly and protect even the fields from observation from the road.*[4]

In this letter, Eisenhower indicated he was willing to pay $7,000 for a thirty-five acre parcel of the Redding Farm, or $150 per acre for the entire farm. He would not agree to the asking price of $20,000 for the thirty-five acre parcel or $275 per acre for the entire farm. He wrote to Nevins, "I would personally start looking for buyer for our farm before I would pay such a price."[5]

In his concern for privacy, General Eisenhower was also looking ahead to the future and the possibility that his heirs would want to keep the farm in the family. By

purchasing adjacent lands, he could stop the threat of encroaching development and ensure that the farm and its immediate surroundings would remain intact for his family if they desired to keep it. He explained these sentiments to Nevins in this same January 1954 letter:

> *Thinking again of the extent of our land holdings, one of these days it might be advisable for me to buy from you and your silent partner that twenty-seven acre tract that effectively overlooks our property. This would mean nothing except in future years, when all of us are gone—but if any of my descendants still wanted to hang on to the farm, it might be a good thing. However, such thoughts as these are just mere suggestions. Of course I intend to do nothing about anything of this kind until I have left my present post.*[6]

Nevertheless, the situation was partially relieved later that year by the intervention of Nevins' "silent partner," Eisenhower's friend W. Alton Jones. Jones, the president of The Cities Service Oil Company, was especially interested in maintaining the Eisenhowers' privacy. He initiated the purchase of adjacent properties to accomplish this goal. Given his responsibilities and workload at Cities Service, it was not practical for Jones to handle the details of farm purchases or farm operations after their acquisition. There was also the appearance of impropriety that might have occurred if it appeared a "wealthy benefactor" was buying land for Eisenhower. So Jones acquired the services of Nevins to act as his agent and "front man," allowing him to handle the details of all Jones' property purchases in the Gettysburg area that could possibly be associated with Eisenhower or the Eisenhower Farm.[7]

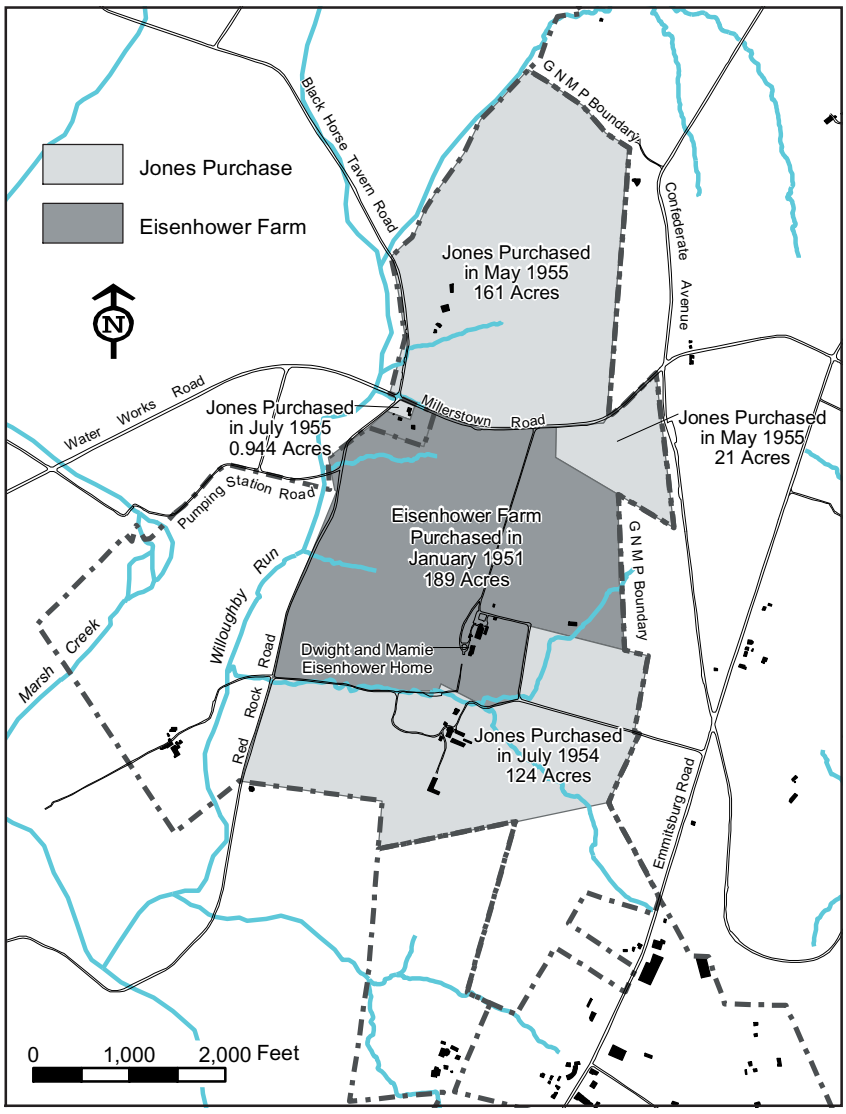



*Figure 3.1. Map of lands purchased by W. Alton Jones thru Arthur Nevins.*

### Purchases by W. Alton Jones

Farm #2 Purchase

In July 1954, acting in his first transaction as Jones' agent, Nevins purchased the Brandon Farm for $55,000. (fig. 3.1) The price included 124-acres of farmland, a frame house, bank barn, and chicken house. No livestock or equipment were included in the sale.[8] This transaction, as well as all future ones on Jones' behalf in Gettysburg, was recorded initially under the names of Arthur and Ann Nevins. The title was later transferred to Alton and Nettie Jones. Rumors started almost immediately concerning the actual purchaser of this property. Nevins recalled,

> *Some speculation arose as to the real owner of the properties. It was generally concluded (with entire accuracy, I may add) that I did not have the means to make these cash purchases; so it was usually assumed, I believe, that D.D.E. [Eisenhower] was the actual owner, and some news articles to that effect were published without any apparent effort to ascertain the facts.*[9]

Upon acquisition of this property, much of the Allen-Byars-Jones cattle herd was moved to the Brandon Farm and Ivan Feaster and his wife moved into the farmhouse.[10]

Flaharty Tract Purchase

The Flaharty Tract, a plot of land adjacent to the northeastern edge of Farm #1 became available for sale around early 1955. Again, concerned about privacy, Eisenhower was worried about the view from this site to his home and the potential for negative development occurring after the tract was sold. Upon inquiring about the twenty-two acres and discovering the asking price was approximately $650 per acre, Eisenhower wrote to Nevins, "This is, of course, outrageous, and I do not want any of my friends, such as Pete [Alton Jones], even to know about it." Instead of buying the property, he instructed Nevins to look into planting a grouping of "fast growing pines" on the edge of the property during the coming spring season to screen the view.[11] Nevins did not have to worry about this, however, because in May of that year, Jones found out about the sale and instructed Nevins to purchase the tract. According to Nevins' recollection, he paid approximately $16,000 for the land. Apparently Jones thought it more important to ensure his friends' privacy than to haggle over a reduction in price with the Flaharty heirs.[12]

Farm #3 Purchase

The threat of potential development on the Bernard Redding Farm was removed when Jones acquired this farm in May 1955. Nevins, again acting as Jones' agent, purchased the entire 161-acre farm from the Reddings. The $45,000 sale included a large stone and frame farmhouse, barn, and several small outbuildings. No livestock or farm equipment were included in the purchase.[13] (fig. 3.2)

Pitzer Schoolhouse Purchase

In July 1955, Nevins completed his final purchase as an agent for Jones when he acquired the Pitzer Schoolhouse lot on the northwest corner of the Farm #1. General Eisenhower was interested in adding the parcel to his farm to maintain his privacy, noting that he would like to "keep that corner from falling into undesirable hands." The tract included a two-room brick schoolhouse dating from 1917. The school had been closed in June of that year after consolidation with the Gettysburg school system. Eisenhower did not consider the structure to

*Figure 3.2. Farm #3 in middle of photo, Pitzer Schoolhouse property in lower left of photo, and Flaharty Tract in middle right of photo, aerial view toward north, ca. 1972-73. (EISE NHS files, #3033)*

*Figure 3.3. John and Barbara Eisenhower home, former Pitzer Schoolhouse, view toward southwest, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

have much value, although he did indicate it could be renovated "into some kind of dwelling." Eisenhower thought the asking price too high, as he wrote to Nevins, "to save my soul I cannot see any $3000 worth of value in that old brick structure." He was willing to pay up to $1200 for the property, but no more. This apparently was not enough to obtain the site, and Jones once again had a hand in ensuring the Eisenhowers' privacy. He instructed Nevins to purchase the property from the Cumberland Township School District for $4,200.[14]

Immediately after the purchase, Nevins was instructed by Jones to proceed with the construction of a home on the schoolhouse site. Nevins hired Victor Re to supervise the remodeling of the Pitzer Schoolhouse. Mrs. Eisenhower approved the initial plans for the renovation. The total construction cost came to around $6000, and included such items as re-plastering, new flooring, and a central heating system.[15] (fig. 3.3)

In the summer of 1957, John and Barbara Eisenhower purchased the Pitzer Schoolhouse property from W. Alton Jones, and moved in with their family in early 1958. Nevins once again acted as Jones' agent for this transaction. David Eisenhower recalled, "General Nevins sort of handled the whole idea. And before we moved in they fixed the upstairs. Before that the upstairs had been blank and the downstairs had been…made up as a house."[16] After John and Barbara purchased the property, John's parents deeded several tracts of the Eisenhower farm to them, totaling approximately seventy acres. John, Barbara, and the children lived on the Pitzer property until 1964. At this time, John changed jobs, and the family moved to eastern Pennsylvania. They continued to retain ownership of the home. However, in December 1962, John and Barbara returned most of the surrounding acreage they had acquired from General and Mrs. Eisenhower.[17]

### Donation of Farms #2 and #3 to the National Park Service

W. Alton Jones owned Farms #2, #3, and the Flaharty Tract until his untimely death in a plane crash in March 1962. Jones was leaving from Idlewood Airport in New York City on his way to join General Eisenhower in Palm Springs, California, for a fishing trip. The plane crashed minutes after takeoff and there were no survivors.

Shortly after Jones' death Farm #2 and Farm #3 were both donated to the NPS for inclusion in the adjoining Gettysburg National Military Park. The W. Alton Jones Foundation, presided over by Mrs. W. Alton Jones, presented the deeds to the farms to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall in September 1962. The 264-acre donation included the 102-acre Farm #2 and the 162-acre Farm #3. According to his closest friends, Jones had always intended to leave these farms to the park upon his death.[18]

General Eisenhower purchased the Flaharty Tract and a twenty-two acre field from Farm #2, from Jones' estate for $15,700. Additionally, he retained the right to use Farms #2 and #3 in his farming and cattle operations. This right was granted in the deed of transfer for Farms #2 and #3 from the W. Alton Jones Foundation to the NPS. Eisenhower was granted this lifetime use in return for assuming responsibility of maintenance and upkeep of these farms.[19]

## Eisenhower Farms Operation

### Angus Show Herd, 1951-1966

Early in 1951, General Eisenhower's friend, George Allen, already had a herd of Angus and Guernsey cattle on his eighty-acre farm just south of Gettysburg. After Eisenhower bought his farm and secured Nevins to oversee farm operations, Allen asked Nevins to also manage the Allen herd. Allen knew that Eisenhower's farm had much more grazing area available than was needed for Eisenhower's small dairy herd. So with General Eisenhower's consent Allen convinced Nevins to pasture some of his cattle on this land. In return for this, Allen agreed to partially finance the cost of select improvements on the Eisenhower farm, including upkeep of buildings and fences, as well as supporting Eisenhower's program of soil conservation

and improvement, an important aspect of Eisenhower's operation.[20]

A partnership between Eisenhower and Allen was arranged to allow for Allen's use of the Eisenhower pasture. According to the agreement, which dealt specifically with Allen's Guernsey cattle, the cows belonged to Allen. In return for the herd's upkeep, the Eisenhower-Allen partnership received the milk produced by the cows, as well as every other calf that was born. The agreement seemed to favor Eisenhower's interests, but Allen indicated he "would be absolutely helpless in providing a place to keep them except for the agreement," and "the real chance for gain in keeping a group of such high-priced cattle is in producing a champion for special sale." Initially, Eisenhower was willing to board the cows for the milk only, but Allen offered Eisenhower the calves as a bonus.[21]

In 1953, Allen entered into partnership with Billy Byars, a wealthy oil-man from Tyler, Texas, for the purpose of breeding Angus cattle. Byars operated the Royal Oaks Farm in Texas, which specialized in purebred Angus. Around this time, General Eisenhower sold his dairy herd, leaving only Allen-Byars cattle on his farm. This included their Angus herd and an additional twenty shorthorn cows and a Brahma bull Byars and Allen acquired from Texas. By 1954, Eisenhower had become increasingly interested in purebred Angus, and he began slowly acquiring his own small herd. By the end of 1954, he owned three Angus cows and several calves, establishing two separate herds of Angus purebreds on the farm, the Eisenhower herd and the Allen-Byars herd.[22] (fig. 3.4)

In the late 1950s, both Byars and Allen started to think about getting out of the Angus business. Reasons included Byars' poor health and financial difficulties in the partnership. Allen was also having a problem with the Internal Revenue Service regarding his interest in the cattle operation. The Allen-Byars partnership was liquidated on June 30, 1961.[23]

General Eisenhower's interest in the Angus business continued to grow, and prior to the Allen-Byars sale, he established a partnership with his long-time friend, W. Alton Jones, to continue the development of a successful cattle breeding operation. The Eisenhower-Jones partnership was an equal arrangement, with both partners investing similar capital and both having nearly equal acreage on their farms. Nevins thought this "was the first real sensible set-up because General Eisenhower owned the home farm and Alton Jones owned the two adjoining farms. And we had the necessary facilities for a good herd." At the Allen-Byars sale in 1961, the Eisenhower-Jones partnership purchased several Angus cattle and farm equipment to boost their start in the business.[24]

In 1956, Nevins hired Bob Hartley to work as a herdsman with the Eisenhower Farms. Hartley had been a student at Pennsylvania State University a few years earlier. In a 1981 interview, Hartley recalled how he came to be employed at the Eisenhower farm:

> *When I was a junior in college Dr. Purdy…my animal science instructor…asked me then if I would be interested in maybe coming to work for General Eisenhower. And, at that time, I told him, 'Oh, I don't know,'…I wanted to be someplace that would be showing cattle and everything. So he never said any more….Milton Eisenhower was president of Penn State at the time and he had asked Professor Purdy to come down. Sort of give him some advice. And they had mentioned they were going to need somebody with some know-how to run the place sooner or later…after I graduated…I didn't find a purebred job that suited me and I went into the Extension Service. And I didn't like that…I think just two or three months later I was back at Penn State for a conference or something and I went to see Professor Purdy and I told him I wanted a cattle job, the first one that comes up, I won't be*

*Figure 3.4. General Eisenhower with Angus cattle in the corral on Farm #1, 13 December 1954. (New York Herald Tribune, EISE NHS files, #1034)*

*Figure 3.5. Bob Hartley with champion bull Keystone Bardoliermere E-2 from 1962 State Farm Show, January 1962. (Gettysburg Times, EISE NHS files, #3133)*

> *too particular! And he said 'Well, what about General Eisenhower?…he says he wants to do things right…he has a few registered animals, and he actually wants to do it right.' So I said, 'Well, then I'd be interested.'*[25]

Hartley came to the farm, interviewed with Nevins and Allen, and started working on November 1, 1956. For the first year, he was primarily a herdsman working with seven other farm hands, but after awhile, he was asked to supervise all the work concerning the show herd. His work managing the cattle operation included selecting and preparing the show stock and traveling to all the shows with the herd. As supervisor, Hartley reported directly to Nevins. The first year Hartley worked on the farm he lived in town, but after Ivan Feaster's resignation in 1958, Hartley and his family moved into the farmhouse on Farm #2.[26] (fig. 3.5)

*Figure 3.6. General Eisenhower and Bob Hartley examine a young bull outside the Show Barn, ca. 1965. (Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #1959)*

General Eisenhower wanted his show herd to have a high standard of quality. Hartley recalled that some of Eisenhower's goals for the herd included the production of "cattle as near to the ideal as possible," and to have "continuous improvement" of the breed. Eisenhower constantly reminded Hartley of these goals, wanting "to leave the farm better and…the cattle better than when he started. He wanted continual improvement."[27] (fig 3.6)

One way to ensure this "continual improvement" was the addition of a high-quality Angus bull to the herd. In an effort to secure this, Nevins asked Allan Ryan from Ankony Farm of Rhinebeck, New York, one of the top Angus farms in the country at the time, to come to Gettysburg and look over the program. Ryan studied the existing herd and recommended they get a better bull. Ankony Farms offered Eisenhower the use of a two and a half-year old bull, Ankonian 3551. The bull arrived at the farm in July of 1956. Ankonian continued to be a principle sire at the farm until the mid-1960s. There were various other bulls that were used over the years as well. In 1965, again with Allan Ryan's recommendation, the Eisenhower Farms purchased one-half interest in Ankonian Jonah for $20,000. This proved to be a wise decision, as Ankonian Jonah was indeed a champion Angus, winning such awards as International Junior Champion in Chicago in 1965 and Grand Champion at the Denver Western Stock Show in 1966. Later Ankony Farm and Eisenhower each sold one-sixth interest for a total of one-third interest, to another individual for $60,000. This left Eisenhower with a one-third interest in the bull and a $10,000 profit. Because of his success

in the show arena, Ankonian Jonah "was considered by many breeders to be the finest young Angus bull in the United States."[28]

The Eisenhower-Jones partnership grew and the herd continued to increase until Jones' death in 1962. At this time the Eisenhower-Jones herd consisted of 267 registered Angus including 103 cows, 162 calves, four bulls, and twenty head of Holstein nurse cows. Eisenhower continued with the cattle operation, purchasing Jones' interest in the partnership. He paid the estate the amount Jones had invested in the herd and farm machinery. He also acquired the Flaharty Tract and the twenty-two acre field from Farm #2 at this time.[29]

Following Jones' death, General Eisenhower acquired another partner in the show herd operation. David Marx, a New York toy manufacturer, approached Eisenhower about buying a one-third interest in the herd, to which Eisenhower agreed. However, this partnership was short lived, only lasting two years. Marx became tired of the business and sold his interest back to Eisenhower.[30]

In the fall of 1966, General Eisenhower decided to sell the entire Angus show herd and cease his breeding operations. According to Nevins, there were three main reasons for Eisenhower's decision. First, a prolonged drought had produced critical feed shortages; second, it was becoming increasingly difficult to find reliable farm labor at a reasonable cost; and third, Eisenhower's health was declining due to a second heart attack in 1965. Eisenhower's decision to sell marked the end of a successful breeding program that had lasted from Hartley's arrival in 1956 until the dispersal sale in 1966. This success was revealed in the accumulated awards won by the herd during Eisenhower's operation, including first place ribbons in the International Stock Show in Chicago and the Pennsylvania Farm Show along with over six hundred ribbons and trophies in state, regional, national, and international cattle shows. Prior to the final sale of his herd, Eisenhower sold his prize bull, Ankonian Jonah, to Ankonian Hyland Angus, Inc., of Highmore, South Dakota for $75,000. The breeding worth of first Ankonian 3551 and then Ankonian Jonah had been considerable during the Eisenhower farm years and at the time of the Eisenhower sale, the herd consisted of many of Ankonian Jonah's offspring. This quality in the breeding and the reputation of the Eisenhower herd resulted in over $90,000 in revenue from the sale. For several years after the dispersal of the herd Eisenhower would receive letters from persons who had purchased the stock. These letters always mentioned the high quality of the Eisenhower herd, indicating the positive impact that the Eisenhower Farms operation had left on the cattle industry.[31]

In February 1967, with the breeding operation ceased and the show herd dispersed, Bob Hartley resigned his position Eisenhower Farms. With the reduction in supervision needed, Nevins took advantage of the timing and also retired from the farm in the summer of 1967.[32]

**Feeder Operation, 1967–1969**

After General Eisenhower sold the show herd, he still wanted to maintain cattle on the farm, so he decided to begin a feeder operation. This involved buying young heifers or steers, fattening them, and sending them to market. This type of operation was much less technical, in terms of business management, than a breeding herd, requiring less direct oversight from Eisenhower or a manager. However, General Eisenhower did appoint Bud Smith to the position of chief farmer after Nevins and Hartley left, and Eisenhower began to take a more active role in the day-to-day management of the farm. He held weekly meetings with Smith to get updates on the farm. Smith reported the previous week's occurrences and identified plans for the upcoming week. If Eisenhower was away from the farm, Smith submitted these weekly reports by mail or sometimes Eisenhower would call to check-in. General Eisenhower asked Mrs. Wetzel, who had worked at Eisenhower's college office, to become the business manager of the farm after Nevins retirement. She was responsible for paying the bills and other financial matters connected to the farm and feeder operation. Mrs. Wetzel stayed in this position until Eisenhower's death in 1969, when she became secretary to Mrs. Eisenhower.[33]

The initial cattle General Eisenhower used to start his feeder operation were purchased in the fall of 1966 through an order man. After the first year of operation, purchases were made through commission merchants including several different suppliers, some local and some from surrounding areas in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Eisenhower usually did not buy a full herd at one time, only obtaining around one hundred head at each purchase. He continued to buy some Angus cattle for the feeder production, but unlike the show herd cattle,

these were not registered. There was a maximum of 250 head on the farm at one time during the feeder operation. Purebred Angus represented approximately fifty percent of the herd, with a cross breed of Angus-Hereford making up thirty-five percent and purebred Hereford the other fifteen percent. Typically, feeder steers weighing from 400 to 500 pounds were purchased in September through November. A few heifers were also included. In the spring, Eisenhower and Smith chose the largest cattle. These were penned in the Show Barn and fattened with grain. The others were pastured and continued to gain weight until later in the season. When they reached a larger size, they were also penned and grain fed. Ideally, the last of the previous year's cattle would be large enough by September to go to slaughter. Eisenhower sold the cattle directly to packers, usually in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Salesmen were sent to the farm and if they offered a reasonable price, the cattle were trucked directly to the slaughterhouse.[34] (fig. 3.7)

According to Mrs. Wetzel, the show cattle operation "operated at a loss until such time as [Eisenhower] dispersed the herd. Then perhaps taking the disbursement of the herd and equaling it out over the number of years he was in business, it may have shown a little profit." However, the feeder operation probably fared better. Eisenhower kept reinvesting the profits from the feeder operation in the farm, so he never really saw much of an outright profit. He still employed a farm manager, two or three farm hands, and summer help from some college boys. If there was little profit at the year's end, Eisenhower often commented "at least I am employing a number of people and giving them a livelihood."[35]

Mrs. Wetzel thought that Eisenhower enjoyed the feeder operation at least as much as the show cattle, if not more, because

> *it required a lot less time. He didn't have to go to shows…and what was involved in buying feeder cattle was not as great [as] in buying a registered animal….But he greatly enjoyed it because…his love of the land and making the land better by having a feeder operation, he planted on the land what he could use to fatten the cattle.*[36]

Although General Eisenhower wanted the farm to be self-sustaining, he could not completely support his feeder cattle from crops grown on the farm. He had to purchase supplemental feed. But he did take full advantage of what he could produce on site; all crops grown on the farm were used for the feeder cattle. Eisenhower also

*Figure 3.7. Angus cattle in the northeast pasture on Farm #1, May 1966. (Eisenhower Family collection, EISE NHS files, #3432)*

leased idle parcels of land from other farmers to plant additional feed crops.[37] Hartley recalled one time, during his last few years on the farm, they leased some land from the battlefield to plant additional crops. There had been a prolonged drought for about five years, so they needed the extra land to produce enough to support the cattle. Although they leased land from others for Eisenhower's use, none of the Eisenhower Farms' land was ever leased to any outside party.[38]

General Eisenhower continued enthusiastically in the feeder operation for two years until January 1969, just a few months before his death, when he began to lose interest. In a letter to Mrs. Wetzel, Eisenhower indicated he wanted to sell off the last of the cattle and cease the feeder operation, effectively ending the tenure of Eisenhower cattle in Gettysburg.[39]

**Agriculture, 1951-1969**

Soil Improvements

When General Eisenhower purchased the Redding Farm in 1951, the soil was depleted of organic content from decades of corn production and was in generally poor shape. One of Eisenhower's primary goals for the farm was to rebuild the soil, increase the productivity of the farm, and "leave the land better than he found it." Part of his program included relying on the newest ideas and scientific developments in agriculture, including soil conservation methods like crop rotation and contour farming. He immediately started having soil tests performed and followed the recommendations for yearly applications of soil amendments, including manure from the cattle, to restore the soil's fertility.[40] General Eisenhower also wanted his farm to be as self-sustaining as possible. John Eisenhower recalled his father insisted,

> *nothing would go off his farm except 'on the hoof' which meant that all the corn and all the silage would be strictly for feeding the cattle that he would raise there…he wanted to prove that the soil could be reclaimed. That was his big goal.*[41]

Given his interest in the latest farming techniques and his dislike for "sloppy farming" practices, Eisenhower was generally considered an extremely good farmer by Nevins and the farm hands.[42]

One of the first things that Nevins did when he became farm manager was concentrate on General Eisenhower's desire to improve the farm's productivity and soil quality. Nevins contacted the Soil Conservation Service, asking them to study the farm and make recommendations for improvements that could be made. The county agent visited the farm and suggested crops that would do well on each section and offered advice on crop rotations, structural improvements, and even a feeding program for the show herd. Nevins immediately implemented many of these suggestions. Improved soil tests and increased crop yields in the ensuing years showed that the program was working to improve the quality of the farm.[43]

During the 1950s, many developments in agriculture focused on the use of newly discovered chemical additives, including compounds designed to reduce soil erosion. General Eisenhower's interest in using modern farming practices led him to test some of these products on the farm. One example was the use of Krilium, a newly developed synthetic chemical from the Monsanto company. The product was a polyelectrolyte that aided in binding soil particles together, allowing the soil to resist the slaking action of water. Eisenhower was very interested in this product and its potential use in improving the farm's soil. In a letter to George Hannaway, who was acting as an intermediary between Eisenhower and Monsanto, Eisenhower said he "deliberately bought a farm in an area where the soil is in general partially worn out, depleted, and, in some instances, has suffered considerable damage from erosion," and for his remaining time, "the farm will be devoted to discovering the best methods of ground rehabilitation in that region [Gettysburg]." He agreed to use Krilium at the farm, reasoning he "would certainly like to do my part in carrying forward some real experimentation in that area." Hannaway and the company representatives made a site visit in early April 1956 and later sent 1000 pounds of Krilium to Nevins for application on the farm. Dr. Ross M. Hedwick, co-inventor of the product, initially was intended to supervise the application, however, a delay in the shipment prevented his participation. Walter West, who had previous experience with the product, supervised the application instead. Areas that were treated included part of the vegetable garden, the shoulders on the driveway, and some shrub plantings. West also kept a supply to use in the greenhouse.[44]

Contour Farming

When Bob Hartley came to the farm in 1956, he did some initial work with contour farming, primarily on Farm #3. He laid out the contours for the crops basing his design on the earlier recommendations provided by the Soil Conservation Service. In 1960, a Conservation Plan was prepared for the Eisenhower Farms by the Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Adams County Soil Conservation District. The plan identified soil types found on the property, provided a rotation schedule for the crops grown on the farms, including Farms #1, #2, and #3, and included layouts for contour stripping in the appropriate areas. This plan was updated in 1969.[45] (See Appendices D and E)

In keeping with Eisenhower's self-sufficiency attitude, all crops raised on the farms were stored in barns and silos on the property and used in feeding the cattle.[46] Bob Hartley recalled Eisenhower's stubbornness in this area:

> *General Eisenhower was very adamant about not selling anything off of this farm…probably the hardest thing I ever had to do was to try to sell him on selling a lot of hay one year. 'Cause we had the barn on his main farm completely full. We couldn't have gotten another bale of hay in. And spring was coming. And I knew…we'd make 25,000 bales of hay and I didn't have near that storage. And I finally told him, I said 'We just have to sell it…. the herd [is] not large enough to use all this.' So he finally agreed.*[47]

According to Dale Newman, chief farmer for Eisenhower from 1958 until 1964, the fields were plowed in ninety-foot wide strips and were planted in a rotation of corn, barley, oats, and hay. Usually all of the corn was planted by May 20, and three crops of hay were harvested between mid-May until first frost. Every other contour strip was planted in hay, representing about one-half to two-thirds of the total crops grown. Hay on the Eisenhower Farms was baled when harvested, not rolled. Rolling hay was a relatively new technique at the time, and Eisenhower did not have the necessary equipment. Although Bob Hartley would have liked to use this method, there was also a problem with storing the large rolls and they would still have needed smaller bales to transport to the cattle shows. In addition to hay and the other crops, alfalfa was occasionally grown on the farm, but this crop was not very successful due to the poor soil. In correspondence to Nevins, General Eisenhower suggested planting soybeans as a cover crop in some of the fields. This crop would be plowed under, adding nutrients to the soil, and had been successfully used by some Colorado cattlemen Eisenhower knew. Records for crop rotations on Farm #1 and #2 indicate that soybeans were only planted one time in 1963. It is unknown if this crop was used on Farm #3.[48] Tables 3.1 and 3.2 provide a record of the types of crops grown on Farm #1 and #2 from 1959 to 1966.

During Eisenhower's presidential years, wheat was grown on the farm in limited amounts. Wheat production ceased, however, after a reporter wrote an article indicating the farm may have been growing more than its governmental allotment. But according to later research, the farm was found to be well under this quota. Probably the main reason for ending wheat production was General Eisenhower's attitude about the oversupply of this crop. He thought there was "too much wheat in this country to begin with, and he wasn't going to help…oversupply the world." Additionally, barley was already being used in the crop rotation where the wheat would have been and wheat was not an important feed for the show herd. It did not make much of an impact on the farm to cease planting this crop.[49]

The acreage used for pasture on the farms remained constant throughout the 1960s. Typical pasture grasses included Birdsfoot, bluegrass, orchard grass, timothy, and trefoil, with reseeding of the pasture only occurring when the quality of the grass deteriorated. Hartley would often "plant timothy with a legume in it …and put nitrogen fertilizer on in late winter" so there would be high-quality hay in the spring for the show cattle.[50]

On Farm #1, the large field on the eastern side of the entry drive was always planted with hay and used for pasturage. (fig. 3.8) During the summer months, cows with calves that were a few weeks old would often be pastured there. The Flaharty Tract was primarily a crop field in the rotation, but it was also occasionally used for pasturage. Most of the fields west of the main house on Farm #1, from Millerstown Road to the nine-acre pasture adjacent to Farm #2, were contour stripped and used for crops. The field directly west of the main house was originally fenced off, but it was never actually used for pasture. It was divided into two sections. The lower section, along Red Rock Road, was more fertile

and alfalfa was usually planted there. The upper section, nearer the house had poorer soil, and was primarily used for hay. The fences were eventually taken out and the entire area was contour stripped. Hartley recalled when he came to the farm, "these fields were in such shapes and all different sizes and I re-did them so that they'd be equal width." The standard layout called for approximately twenty-two rows of corn in each strip. They used two-row farm machinery, allowing them to plant and harvest two rows at a time. One small field next to the Pitzer Schoolhouse was not planted in strips, but usually had a single crop, usually corn. The nine-acre pasture contained the pond and a vegetated corridor along the meandering stream. It was used to pasture cattle that didn't require a lot of attention from the herdsmen, like a few heifers or steers. By 1967, the fields directly west of the main house, just north of the nine-acre pasture, were no longer planted in crops but were used as pasture.[51]

On Farm #2, the fields adjacent to the Show Barn were primarily used for pasturage. They were planted with common orchard grass with some timothy mixed in. The orchard grass typically matured very early in the spring, so to prolong the season, Hartley started planting S-37 orchard grass in these lots, which did not mature until around the first week of May. The pasture directly east of the Show Barn housed the Holstein nurse cows. These were an important part of the Angus breeding operation, providing supplemental milk to the Angus show calves. Hartley kept two electric fences in this area, dividing it into three sections. He would rotate these sections, usually making hay off of one section in the spring and pasturing the cows in the other two. Hartley tried to keep these lots free in the winter and early spring so the cattle would not destroy the sod in the wet ground. A permanent fence running east from the Show Barn area toward Route 15 separated this area from the pasture adjacent to the Farm #2 entry road. The pasture between this fence and the entry road was used primarily for cows that were calving, allowing the herdsmen to keep a closer eye on them. Fields west of the building complex on Farm #2 were contour stripped and planted with crops.[52] (figs. 3.9-3.11)

Feed lots for the steers were located on Farm #3 adjacent to the bank barn and other farm outbuildings. A shed was constructed here, north of the bank barn, for the specific purpose of feeding the steers. Hartley recalled that this was "the only barn we actually used for steer feeding" on all three farms. Other pasture on Farm #3 was used for dry cows and calf cows because they did not require as much attention from the herdsmen. Other fields, particularly those northeast and southeast of the house and barn were contour stripped and planted in crops.[53]

Irrigation

Irrigation was not used on any of the farms during the Eisenhower period. However, General Eisenhower often thought about this, and by the late 1967 he was interested in installing an irrigation system on Farm #1. His decision was likely influenced by several factors. There had been a five-year drought during his ownership on the farm and the lack of water caused reduced crop production. This increased Eisenhower's reliance on outside feed for his cattle. He was also undoubtedly influenced by youthful recollections of Midwestern farms, which relied heavily on irrigation in agricultural production.[54]

Eisenhower decided to have a well dug on the northwest corner of the property, near Willoughby Run, in order to irrigate the western fields on Farm #1. He pursued the project, although he was opposed by his farm manager, Bud Smith, and the local county agent, Tom Piper. They were against the idea because the average rainfall in the area had always been sufficient to provide for at least a partial harvest and the estimated $30,000 cost of a well and irrigation system could probably not be recouped.[55] Although the costs may have been too high, Eisenhower still was set on the plan. He explained his reasoning to Nevins:

*Figure 3.8. The nine-acre pasture on Farm #1, view toward east, ca. 1955. (EISE NHS files, #2140)*

## Table 3.1
## Farm #1 Crop Rotation Schedule, 1959 - 1966

| Field No. | Acres | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 17 | bluegrass, orchard grass, clover | bluegrass, orchard grass, clover | bluegrass, orchard grass, clover | corn | oats, trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | Sudan grass & sorghum | |
| 2a | 9.5 | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | | |
| 2b | 27.7 | bluegrass | bluegrass | bluegrass | bluegrass | bluegrass | bluegrass | | |
| 3 | 5 | | oats, bluegrass, legume mix | bluegrass, legume mix | horse pasture | horse pasture | horse pasture | | |
| 4 | 5.5 | trefoil & orchard grass | oats, trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | | |
| 5 | 15.9 | trefoil & timothy | trefoil & timothy | trefoil & timothy | trefoil & timothy | hay, soybeans, sorghum | alfalfa | | |
| 6a | 6 | bluegrass, orchard grass, clover | alfalfa & orchard grass | alfalfa & orchard grass | alfalfa & orchard grass | alfalfa & orchard grass | alfalfa & orchard grass | | |
| 6b | 9 | corn | oats | alfalfa & timothy | alfalfa & timothy | alfalfa & timothy | alfalfa & timothy | | |
| 7 | 21 | barley & alfalfa | alfalfa & brome grass | alfalfa & brome grass | alfalfa & brome grass | alfalfa & brome grass | | | |
| 8 | 9 | pasture | pasture | pasture | pasture | pasture | pasture | | |
| 9 | 2 | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn |
| 10 | 2.3 | hay | corn | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats |
| 11 | 2 | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn |
| 12 | 1.9 | hay | corn | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats |
| 13 | 2.3 | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn |
| 14 | 2.3 | hay | corn | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats |
| 15 | 2.5 | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn |
| 16 | 2.3 | hay | corn | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats |
| 17 | 2.6 | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn |
| 18 | 2.8 | hay | corn | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats |
| 19 | 2 | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn |
| 20 | 2.7 | hay | corn | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats |
| 21 | 2 | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn |
| 22 | 2.3 | hay | corn | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats |
| 23 | 2 | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn |
| 24 | 2.5 | hay | corn | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats |
| 25 | 2.2 | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn |
| 26 | 3.2 | hay | corn | oats | wheat or barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats |

### Crop Varieties Planted:

**Alfalfa:** Vernal

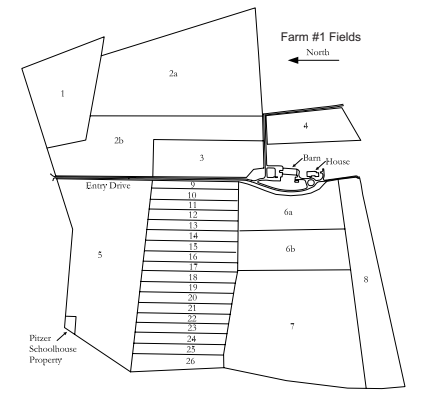
**Barley:** Wong

**Corn:** Agway, Dekalb single cross; Funk 746, G72, G91 & G32; Funk Brothers 44; Pioneer 345, 345A, 3306 & 3280

**Grasses:** Atlas sorghum; Climax timothy; Hi-Dan 38 Sudan grass; Ladino Kentucky bluegrass; Lincoln brome; Penscott red clover; Viking trefoil; Volkman S-100 sorghum

**Oats:** Clintland; Clintland 60; Garry, Norline

**Soybeans:** Wabash



## Table 3.2
## Farm #2 Crop Rotation Schedule, 1959 - 1966

| Field No. | Acres | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 22 | trefoil & orc. grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | Sudan sorghum | |
| 2 | ? | bluegrass pasture | bluegrass pasture | bluegrass pasture | bluegrass pasture | bluegrass pasture | bluegrass pasture | bluegrass pasture | |
| 3 | ? | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | trefoil & orchard grass | |
| 4 | 2.4 | wheat | corn | hay | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats |
| 5 | 2 | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats | hay |
| 6 | 1.8 | wheat | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats |
| 7 | 1.1 | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats | hay |
| 8 | 1.8 | wheat | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats |
| 9 | 2.2 | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats | hay |
| 10 | 2.6 | hay | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats |
| 11 | 2.3 | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats | hay |
| 12 | 2.4 | hay | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats |
| 13 | 2 | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats | hay |
| 14 | 2.4 | hay | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats |
| 15 | 1.8 | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats | hay |
| 16 | 2 | hay | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats |
| 17 | 4.8 | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats | hay |
| 18 | 2.6 | hay | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats |
| 19 | 6.5 | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats | winter oats | hay |
| 20 | 3.5 | barley | hay | corn | oats | barley | hay | corn | oats |

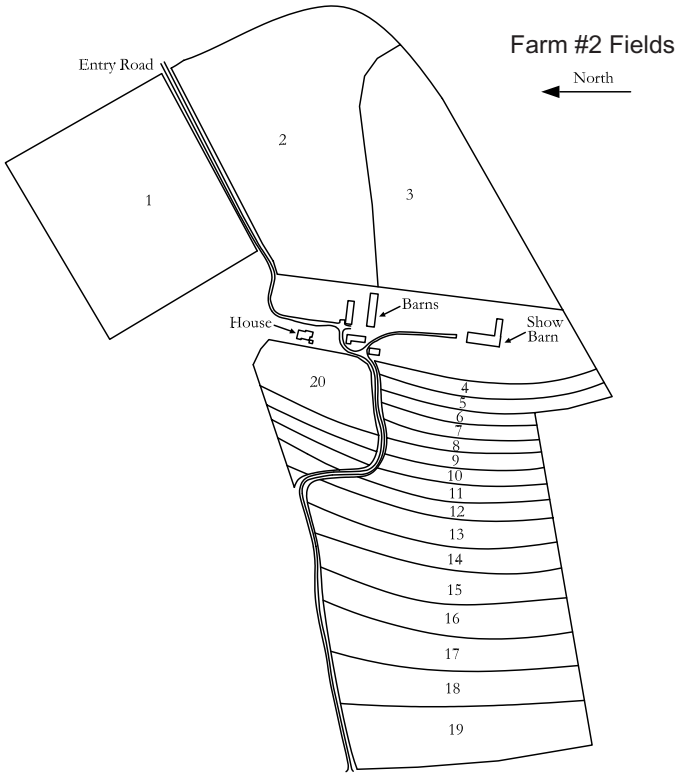
### Crop Varieties Planted

**Barley:**
Wong, Penrad

**Corn:**
Funk, G17A, G76, 880 & 890; Funk Brothers 671 & 441; P.A.G. 383; Pioneer 332 & 345

**Grasses:**
Climax timothy; Hi-Dan 38 sorghum; Pennscott red clover

**Oats:**
Clintland; Clintland 60; Norline winter oats



> *As a matter of fact I have become of rather two minds on pursuing any further the deep well project. I agree that it would unquestionably [be] very expensive and possibly the good we would get out of it would not be great. On the other hand, the big factor is the need for some assurance of water in our two driest months to raise grain for our feeding operation.*[56]

Before the system could be installed, General Eisenhower fell ill and was taken to Walter Reed Medical Center. He never returned to the farm.[57] However, the artesian well was drilled and produced a sufficient supply of water. Today it is capped and unused.

## Farm Improvements

### Farm Roads

The vehicular circulation system on the farms was limited to a few primary roads and several farm lanes or road traces through fields. The system of roads that was in place during the Eisenhower years did not differ much from the system which had served the farms during most of their history. Only a few additions were made, and some resurfacing was completed during the 1950s and 1960s.

By the late 1960s, Farm #1 had three paved roads, including the entry drive, the road to the eastern fields, and Nevins Lane. As discussed in an earlier section, the entry road to Farm #1 was upgraded and paved during

*Figure 3.9. Aerial view of Farm #1 and #2 from west, early contour strip patterns evident in the fields, 1955. (EISE NHS files, #1180)*

*Figure 3.10. Aerial view of Farms #1, #2, and #3 from the south, contour stripping evident in the fields, 22 June 1964. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2973)*

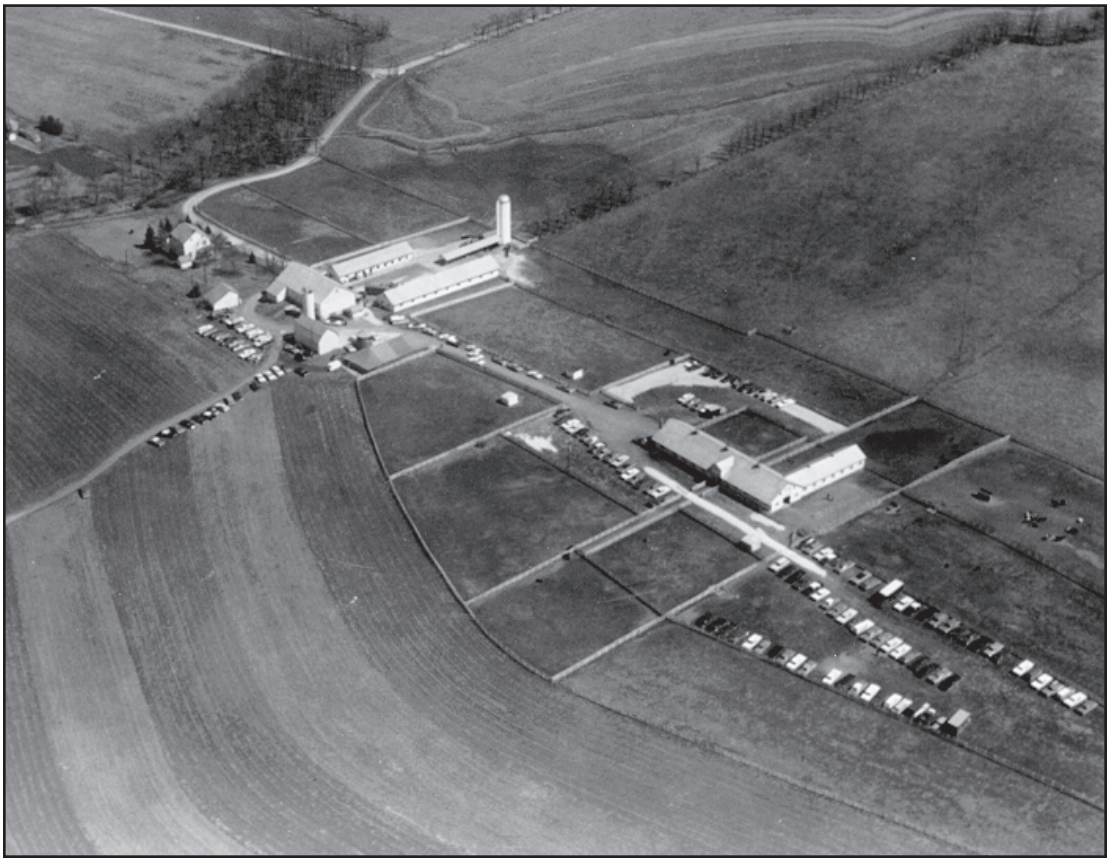


*Figure 3.11. Aerial view of Farm #2 showing contour stripped fields west of the barns, March 1966. (John Donmoyer, Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files #3103)*

the Eisenhower renovations in 1954, but its alignment remained basically unchanged from the original drive. However, the southern extension of the original drive was eventually removed. This had originally provided an access between Farm #1, Farm #2, and Emmitsburg Road. A gate had been located at the stream crossing to close off the farm when the Eisenhowers purchased the site. During the farm renovations, it was the primary access road for the heavy trucks, but after construction was completed, the road was removed for security concerns. There was a Secret Service post at this location throughout the White House years even though the road was closed. The guardhouse was a glass telephone booth on a concrete pad.

An early gravel drive on Farm #1 had connected the Redding entry drive with the eastern fields, and this remained in place during the Eisenhower years. It was later extended to access the skeet range, and part of it was paved sometime in the mid-1960s. An access between this road and the Farm #2 entry road was completed in the fall of 1955. This new road was named Nevins Lane. Its alignment followed the fence line of the eastern field behind the Eisenhower home. Originally gravel surfaced, Nevins Lane was also paved in the mid-1960s. (figs. 3.12-3.14)

Several other field lanes were present on Farm #1 during the Eisenhower years. One lane ran between the entry drive and a small dump in the western fields and continued to Red Rock Road. The dump was often used by the Secret Service for target practice during the 1960s.[58] Another small lane came off the east farm road near the Skeet Range, and accessed a watering trough and feeder in the northeast pasture. A historic road trace was also extant on the Flaharty Tract. This old road had originally served as a connection between Millerstown Road and Emmitsburg Road, passing along the Flaharty Tract's southern boundary and through the Biesecker Woods. By the late 1960s, only a trace of this road remained through the field and woods.

Another field lane connected Farm #1 to the Pitzer Schoolhouse, where John Eisenhower and his family resided. This road was constructed sometime in 1958-59, after John purchased the home from W. Alton Jones and moved to the site. The lane was about nine feet wide and constructed just inside the wooden fence along Millerstown Road, connecting to the Farm #1 entry drive near the entry gate. General Eisenhower had the road built by a local contractor who used a tractor to establish a rough grade and then installed layer of "slag" for the lane's surface.[59]

The Eisenhower grandchildren would often use this lane to go back and forth to visit their grandparents on Farm #1. Mary Jean recalled,

> *I'd ride my bicycle over almost every day. Even if I didn't see Mimi and Granddad, I'd come in through the back door and see Delores and Moaney. Sometimes, I'd go ahead and see the grandparents too. It would always get dark and Moaney would have to walk me home. Never failed.*[60]

Mrs. Eisenhower also remembered a story concerning this lane.

> *So one time we were up here on Christmas and oh, it was really snowing. And Ike had built a road right off this main road down to the children's house, so you didn't have to go outside the farm, you see. So Barbara said, now you come down for Christmas breakfast. Well, we said that was fine….So, Ike got the car out and he was going to drive me down there, well, me shrieking all the way, of course, and snow coming down like mad. And we had a little scraper here and the farmer [had scraped] the road so we could get down there. When we got down John had to go out and clear off the walks three times before we could get back in the car to come home. Oh, it was an awful snowstorm. But I'll always remember that Christmas because it was so much fun. Going down there for breakfast, you know, just the two of us. And he driving.*[61]

*Figure 3.12. North/south gravel road and a dirt field lane to the east provided the primary circulation on Farm #1 prior to the Eisenhower period, 1952. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2885)*

*Figure 3.13. Aerial of Farm #1 from east, vehicular circulation patterns evident including entry drive, farm lanes to eastern and western fields, and Farm #2 entry drive in the lower left, spring 1955. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2993)*

*Figure 3.14. Circulation improvements during the Eisenhower period soon after installation, paved entry road, gravel farm road to eastern fields in right of photo, Nevins Lane in lower left corner, access to Farm #2 in upper left still in use during construction on Farm #1, late fall 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3136)*

The vehicular circulation patterns on Farm #2 changed moderately from the Brandons' ownership throughout the Eisenhower years. Access to the site was provided by a gravel entry drive. When the Brandons' owned the farm, the drive started at the Emmitsburg Road, traveled west toward the farm, passed Nevins Lane, turned south in front of the farmhouse, ending on the west side of the bank barn. A "Y" in the lane before it passed in front of the house connected with the gravel lane that crossed the culvert to Alan Redding Farm. By 1956, the gravel road between Farm #1 and Farm #2 was removed and only a road trace remained. A new road was added west of the bank barn that traveled west through the western farm fields and then north through the western fields, and then turned west again at the boundary with Farm #1, where it followed the path of the old road

*Figure 3.15. Single entry drive from Black Horse Tavern Road provides vehicular circulation on Farm #3, ca. 1972-73. (EISE NHS files, #3033)*

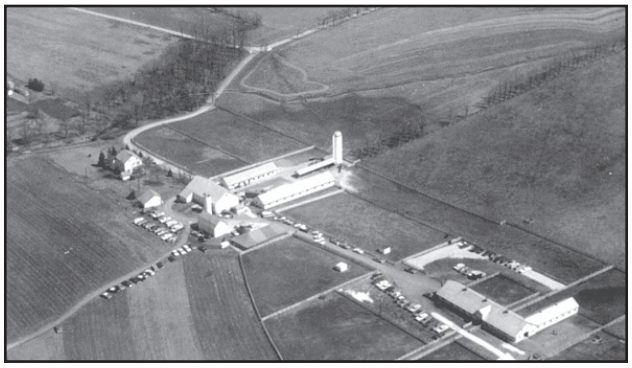


*Figure 3.16. Single drive on Farm #2 services the home and barns, connects Emmitsburg Road on the east to Red Rock Road on the west, March 1966. (John Donmoyer, Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #3103)*

trace. The drive connected with Red Rock Road on the western boundary of the farm. In 1957, an extension of the gravel road was constructed to connect the historic barnyard core with the new Show Barn and corrals to the south. In the mid-1960s, a portion of the entry drive from the entry gate to the intersection with Nevins Lane was paved. This circulation route was established by 1957 and remained unchanged through the late 1960s. There were no additional field access roads on Farm #2.

Vehicular circulation on Farm #3 was also accommodated by a single gravel drive. Connecting with Black Horse Tavern Road on the western property boundary, the drive passed in front of the garage and farmhouse, and proceeded northeast toward the rear of the bank barn. To provide field access, the road extended from the barn area through the northern fields, ending at a small dump in the northeastern corner of the farm. This section of the road was considered a field lane and was not as heavily graveled as the section near the farm buildings. There were no other marked field lanes on Farm #3 by the late 1960s. The main road maintained its original alignment and was unaltered during the Eisenhower period. It was still extant in the late 1960s. (figs. 3.15, 3.16)

**Fencing**

During the Eisenhower years, most of the original fencing on all three farms was either repaired or replaced. During the renovations to Farm #1, nearly all the fencing from the Redding years was replaced with new types. This included fencing around the barnyard, in pastures, along the entry drive, and bordering Millerstown Road. When Farm #2 was acquired in 1954, the existing fencing was in fair condition. Dale Newman made many repairs and new additions over the next few years, including installation of some of the last wooden fencing to be added. This was installed adjacent to the Show Barn. The existing fencing on Farm #3 was in much worse shape when the farm was purchased, and most of the fencing was replaced over the next several years.[62] Painted wooden fencing and post and wire fencing were the two major types used for repairs and replacements on all three farms. Both types were used in a variety of different ways.

Wooden board fencing was used primarily for the barnyards and corrals on all farms. For aesthetic reasons, it was also the preferred fencing for highly visible areas, like along Millerstown Road, and in front of the Farm #2 house. The wooden fencing was about four and a half feet high, supported by wooden posts, and was constructed in two primary ways.

Four-board fencing had four equally spaced horizontal boards in each eight-foot panel. This style was used in the corrals and barnyards of Farm #2 and Farm #3. Occasionally a section of fencing might contain five or more horizontal boards, but this was an exception to the four-board pattern. The west bull pen has a bull board on the inside of the fence to prevent the bull from pushing the boards out of the posts.

Cross-board fencing had two horizontal boards on the bottom, two crossing boards above, and a single horizontal board on the top. This style added a little more aesthetic interest to the fence and was used in more prominent locations like along Millerstown Road and at the barn on Farm #1, and at the entry on Farm #2. The horizontal boards kept cattle from rubbing against the fence and pushing out the cross boards, which were slightly narrower and weaker than the other fence members.[63] (figs. 3.17-3.25)

*Figure 3.17. Four-board wooden fence at the bank barn on Farm #2, 19 May 1967. (Emless Nett, EISE NHS files, #3394)*

*Figure 3.20. Four-board fencing used in the loafing yards on Farm #3, May 1962. (Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #3114)*

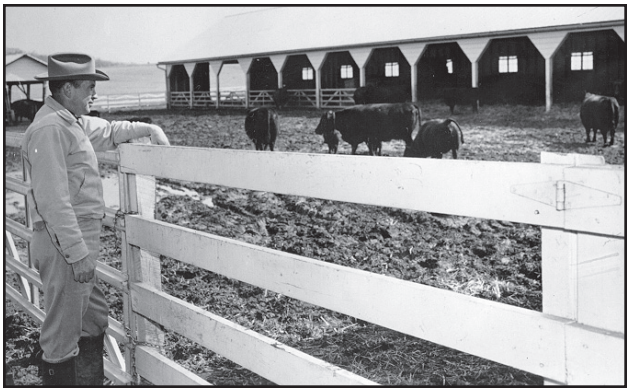


*Figure 3.18. Four-board wooden fence at the loafing and maternity sheds on Farm #2, Bob Hartley examines cattle, May 1962. (Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #3123)*

*Figure 3.21. Cross-board wooden fencing used around the barn on Farm #1, 8 September 1967. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2829)*

*Figure 3.19. Four-board wooden fence around Show Barn corrals on Farm #2, 1958. (R. W. Shirer, Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #3086)*

*Figure 3.22. Cross-board wooden fence used along the entry drive to Farm #2, 17 December 1956. (Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #3095)*

*Figure 3.23. Cross-board fencing used at the entry gate to farm #1, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, three images combined into a panorama, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.24. Cross-board wooden fence at Farm #2 farmhouse, May 1962. (Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #3113)*

*Figure 3.25. Cross-board wooden fencing along Millerstown Road on Farm #1 side, post and wire fencing on Farm #3 side, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

he wooden fences were constructed primarily with oak, but some pine planking was also used. The oak posts were locally milled by Fred Green and Jacob Hereter. Some of the posts were cut at an angle, tapered from approximately two inches at the top to four inches at the bottom. Hartley always assumed this allowed two posts could be milled out of one piece of six-inch-square lumber. The corner posts, gate posts, and some of the in-between posts were set in concrete because "all the original fences were always leaning" and the soil "couldn't hold a heavy board fence."[64] Green also provided oak for the two-inch by six-inch planking. Other planks were western pine purchased through Victor Re. Much of the lumber was acquired in a "green" or unseasoned state, and as a result by the late 1960s, a large percentage of the fencing was in poor condition from warping and checking.[65]

All the wooden fencing was painted white with a non-lead based paint. The paint was maintained through a five-year painting schedule. Some fences were painted more often, including heavily abused areas like the corrals, or where it was especially dusty and the fence would become dirty more quickly. The paint was purchased from the Varcraft Paint Company, which had mixed the custom color for the Eisenhower barn. A creosote preservative was included in the mix in order to help preserve the fence.[66]

The other main type of fence was post and wire fencing. These fences were approximately four and a half feet high and were used to separate field and pasture sections, and along the outer property boundaries. This is the style of fencing General Eisenhower specified during the early years of farm ownership, and was used along the entry drive of Farm #1. The posts were typically locally cut yellow locust and were spaced fourteen feet apart. Like the wooden fencing, the woven wire fencing was used in a variety of ways.

Some sections included a strand of barbed wire along the top of the fence, while others used it on the bottom. Many sections contained no barbed wire at all. Barbed wire was initially added to the top of all new woven wire fencing to keep the cattle from reaching over. This practice was eventually ended because the barbed wire became rusty and drooped down, causing a maintenance problem. Also, it was not really necessary since the Angus cattle rarely ever tried to reach over the fence.[67]

The spaces created by the weave in the wire fencing usually graduated in size, with narrower sections at the bottom of the fence. Sections of wire fence in the horse corral, near the Farm #1 orchard, were capped with wooden boards. The posts for the woven wire fences also varied in style and treatment. Some posts had the bark still on them, others were milled round posts, and some where square. Many were left unpainted, while others were coated in creosote, or painted white, green, or a mixture of both. (figs. 3.26-3.28) (See Appendix H for detailed drawings of both the wooden fencing and post and wire fencing types)

A couple of other fence types were also present in the agricultural areas of Farm #1. An electric fence marked the boundary between the eastern field and the lawn. The wires were strung on wooden poles, much like the woven wire fencing. This relatively unobtrusive fence gave General and Mrs. Eisenhower an unobstructed view of the eastern fields.[68] By the late 1960s, a few other sections of electric fence were used in some of the pastures, primarily in the eastern fields. Another

*Figure 3.26. Post and wire fencing with barbed wire topper, along Millerstown Road on Farm #3, view toward northwest, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.28. Post and wire fencing along Farm #1 entry drive, square posts painted green, barbed wire on top, view toward Flaharty tract in northeast, May 1966. (EISE NHS files, #3432)*

fence type, installed by the NPS, was located along the boundary between the Gettysburg National Military Park's Biesecker Woods and Farm #1, near the skeet range. This fence consisted of square concrete posts with three horizontal rails made of galvanized tubing. (fig. 3.29)

A number of different gates were used on the farms. Originally, many of the gates were wooden, but some of these were later replaced with aluminum models. However, the aluminum did not hold up to the abuse from the animals, especially in the corrals on Farm #2. As they needed to be replaced a second time, steel gates were used. By the late 1960s, several types of gates were extant on the farms, including four or five board wooden gates, aluminum gates, steel gates, and standard "Farm Bureau" gates.[69] (figs. 3.30-3.33)

*Figure 3.27. Post and wire fencing near pond on Farm #1, view toward northeast, August 1954. (US Navy, EISE NHS files, #2199)*

*Figure 3.29. Concrete post and iron rail fence on Farm #1 along boundary with Gettysburg NMP, near skeet range, view toward east. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 3.30. Wooden farm gate. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 3.31. Aluminum farm gate. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

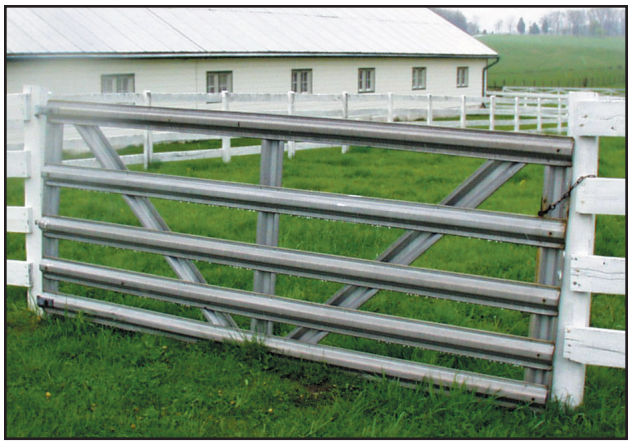


*Figure 3.32. Steel farm gate. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 3.33. "Farm Bureau" farm gate leaning against fence. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

**Stream Improvements**

Along with improving the fertility of the soil on the farms, General Eisenhower also wanted to improve the condition of the stream between Farm #1 and Farm #2. In 1954, he requested information from the Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, on how to develop the stream "in accordance with the best practices for such small brooks." Eisenhower was "anxious to prevent unnecessary soil erosion" and interested in keeping "on the land such water as possible, and in general to do those things that modern scientific farming suggests as desirable."[70] Benson suggested that Nevins make a request for technical assistance from the local county agent, who would obtain assistance from Pennsylvania State University and the Soil Conservation Service as needed. He also offered the services of James Coyle, agricultural engineer of the Soil Conservation Service, to assist Eisenhower with a visit to the farm.[71]

It is not known if Coyle ever visited the farm, but on August 5, 1954, Frank S. Zettle and N. Henry Wooding, Jr., from the Adams County Agricultural Extension did come to the farm to examine the stream. After their assessment, they provided Eisenhower with recommendations for better utilization of the water resources based on the stream's existing conditions and the standard practices of the day.

The report described a meandering streambed ranging from two to twenty feet in width and one to four feet in depth. The banks were steep and eroded with the adjacent area covered with some vegetative growth, including trees, briars, and weeds. Flowing water was obstructed in many places by silt and debris. Although most of the stream was dry during the summer, a small flow was occurring adjacent to the pond during this August visit. Recommendations included removing the debris dams and natural obstructions from the stream's entrance to Farm #1 on the east and continuing to the wooded area near the center of the farm. Existing vegetation should be retained and additional vegetation added along the banks to prevent further erosion and widening of the channel. This would also provide a habitat for wildlife. The streambed should be straightened in the nine-acre pasture. The banks here would be beveled and seeded with a standard pasture mix. This would add two to three acres of usable land for pasture. It would also facilitate rapid movement of water off of the farm from this point, allowing surplus water to flow freely to Willoughby Run for use downstream. The report suggested the construction of two additional ponds to impound water for the livestock, preferably one per field. It was recommended that these not be used for extensive field irrigation, which could result in litigation for infringement of water rights by downstream users. The stream would feed these ponds during wet seasons by a bypass system. The stored water would be used during dry seasons for livestock. Pond-fed watering troughs, filled by a gravity flow system with a float valve, could be located just outside the fenced ponds. Additionally, it was recommended the ponds should be stocked with fish "to provide an excellent source of recreation and food for the family table."[72]

Benson encouraged General Eisenhower to pursue obtaining water rights to the stream, even though it was relatively small. He justified this action by mentioning the increase in interest in irrigation practices within the Eastern states and the rise in filings for water rights even on intermittent streams. Eisenhower agreed, telling Arthur Nevins this would be a good idea, "because of the fact that some day the farm further down the stream

might make such a filing and [Eisenhower Farms] would have no rights whatsoever."[73] He instructed Nevins to pursue acquiring proper rights to the stream and seek the County Agent's assistance in this matter. Nevins, in turn, sought the advice of a local attorney.[74]

It is not known if Eisenhower ever succeeded in acquiring the water rights to the stream or if any parts of the streambed were cleaned out and revegetated. Although new ponds were not installed, two small cisterns were constructed along the stream as reservoirs and were still extant in the late 1960s. Red Brandon, son of the owner of the Brandon Farm, remembers that there was a good spring located in the woods where the two cisterns are located. There was also a windmill there that pumped water up to a cistern near the show barn. This cistern supplied water for the farm. Most other recommendations provided by Wooding and Zettle, including straightening the streambed, were not implemented.

**Miscellaneous Farm Items**

By the late 1960s there were several features located in the fields and pastures of all three farms which contributed to the day-to-day farming and cattle operations. On Farm #1, a watering trough, several cattle feeders, and a small windmill were located in the northeastern field near the equipment shed and skeet range. A couple of cisterns were located along the stream in the wooden area between Farm #1 and #2. The weir and overflow pipe for the pond still remained in the nine-acre pasture. The nine-acre pasture contained a salt lick and several brush piles. On Farm #2, several feeders were located around the Show Barn and in the eastern fields. Farm #3 contained two trench silos south of the house and barn, and on the extreme northeast corner of the property, there was a dumping ground with the remains of abandoned farm equipment.

**Farm #2 Improvements**

During the Brandons' ownership, there were no major changes to the landscape of Farm #2. (fig. 3.34) However, with the purchase of the farm by W. Alton Jones in 1954 and its subsequent inclusion in the Eisenhower cattle operations, major changes occurred on the farm. Several new support buildings were added, including the Show Barn, loafing shed and maternity shed, while other buildings were altered and used for new

*Figure 3.34. Farm #2 prior to the Eisenhower Farms improvements, original sheds and bank barn in upper left, farmhouse in lower right, aerial view toward southwest, ca. 1950s. (EISE NHS files, #3786)*

functions like the breeding shed and semen shed. With the addition of the new facilities, particularly the large Show Barn and its adjacent corrals and holding pens, the landscape of Farm #2 shifted from a small family farm to a large-scale cattle operation.

Buildings and Structures

The stone farmhouse remained relatively unchanged from its 1940s renovations throughout the Eisenhower years aside from a one-room renovation on the north end of the house in which an apartment was created. The apartment was not completed during Eisenhower's time and had heat and electrical service installed by the NPS in the 1980s. Several of General Eisenhower's farm workers resided on the farm at different times during the mid-1950s to late 1960s. Ivan Feaster and his wife moved into the farmhouse soon after Jones' purchase in 1954. The Feasters had previously been living in the Redding house on Farm #1, and then in a rented home nearby when the Redding house was razed. After Feaster's resignation in 1957, Bob Hartley and his family moved to Farm #2. Hartley stayed in the house until early 1967, when he left Eisenhower for other employment. Soon after this, Bud Smith and his family moved from Farm #3 into the farmhouse on Farm #2.[75] (fig. 3.35)

A major change to the landscape was the addition of the Show Barn in 1957. This building was added to provide a place to house the Angus cattle, as well as to provide facilities for their grooming and preparation for various shows. The Show Barn also included space for the herd of Holstein nurse cows that were used for the Angus calves. Constructed on a ridgeline just south of the farm's main core, the building consisted of a wood-frame structure on a concrete block foundation. This location was chosen for its accessibility to the other buildings on Farm #2 and the excellent site drainage. Victor Re supervised construction of the Show Barn, hiring the carpenters and laborers as well as acquiring all the materials wholesale. For his work, Re was paid a fixed percentage over the total project cost. During construction of the barn, Re worked in close collaboration with Hartley and Nevins to design the structure exactly as they needed it for the cattle operation. Hartley chose the location, and also designed the layout of the corrals surrounding the new barn.[76]

Some of the existing farm buildings were altered or removed and two new buildings were constructed to meet the needs of the cattle operation. In 1956, a storage shed southwest of the bank barn was modified and used as a new breeding shed. By 1957, the existing milk house south of the bank barn was in use as a semen shed. This building's primary purpose was storage for the refrigerated and frozen semen samples necessary for the Angus breeding program. This shed also served as a lunch room for the staff. They used the refrigerator to keep their lunches cold and used the simple table and chairs that were located within the structure. In 1960 three existing structures were removed from the eastern side of the barn to make room for a larger barnyard and the construction of two new buildings, the maternity barn and the loafing shed. These structures were also constructed by Re and his crew. The maternity barn was built on the northern side of the farmyard, and the loafing shed was installed on the barnyard's southern side. Like the Show Barn, these structures were wood-frame construction on concrete block foundations, and their specifications were uniquely tailored to support the Eisenhower cattle operation. Hartley assisted

*Figure 3.35. Detail of Farm #2 farmhouse, May 1962. (Robert Hartley Collection, EISE NHS files, #3113)*

in the design and location of these buildings. The silo and feeder for the cow herd were also added to the east of the barn. A small shed had been located between the farmhouse and barn in the mid-1950s, but it was removed by the 1960s. A windmill, which had been used with the farmhouse well, was also removed in the 1960s. All other buildings in the core area of Farm #2, including the bank barn, garage, silos, and various other small sheds, remained relatively unchanged during the 1950s and 1960s.[77] (figs. 3.36-3.43)

Two Secret Service guardhouses were constructed on Farm #2. These buildings were similar to the guardhouses on Farm #1, and were added when the initial security equipment was installed during the mid-1950s. One guardhouse was placed on the entry drive to Farm #2, near Emmitsburg Road. The second guardhouse was placed further west, at the intersection of Nevins Lane and the Farm #2 entry drive. Both guardhouses remained in use while General Eisenhower was in the presidency. However, after the Eisenhowers' retirement in the 1960s, Secret Service protection ceased

*Figure 3.36. View of Farm #2 barns and corrals from Show Barn, toward north, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.40. Farm #2 garage, south facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.37. Maternity shed, loafing shed, silo, and corrals on Farm #2, view toward southwest, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.41. Farm #2 bank barn and semen shed, south facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.38. Farm #2 bank barn, west facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.42. Farm #2 equipment shed, also called the breeding shed, east facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.39. Show Barn on Farm #2, view toward southwest, 1958. (R. W. Shirer, Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #3086)*

*Figure 3.43. Show Barn and corrals, south facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.44. Guardhouse on Nevins Lane, view toward west, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.45. Guardhouse on Farm #2 entry drive, vegetation overtaking structure, cattle guard across drive in middle of photo, view toward west, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

and the guardhouses were hardly ever used. By the late 1960s, the guardhouse near Emmitsburg Road was completely abandoned and vegetation enveloped the structure. The other guardhouse near Nevins Lane was in better shape, although it was no longer used on a regular basis. (figs. 3.44, 3.45) Secret Service did return to the farm in 1965, but the operation was less intensive than during the White House years. Advances in technology allowed the use of a closed circuit television and a road alarm system, therefore there was rarely a need to use the guardhouses.

A cattle guard was installed beside the guardhouse nearest to Emmitsburg Road. It is not known when this feature was added. According to Bob Hartley, it was constructed primarily for aesthetic reasons. Eisenhower did not want a fence located along both sides of the Farm #2 entry drive. He wanted to preserve the view as much as possible. This was accomplished by leaving a fence on the southern side of the road, removing an existing board gate at the guardhouse, and installing the cattle guard. This prevented cattle in the field north of the entry drive from leaving the pasture while still maintaining an unobstructed view of the guardhouse from Farm #1.[78]

Farm Landscape

Farm #2 was a primarily a working farm and as a result, the surrounding landscape was mainly utilitarian. This was in contrast with the extensive ornamental landscape which existed on Farm #1. The main elements of the Farm #2 landscape were its circulation systems, farm buildings, pastures, corrals, and fence rows.

The entry road on Farm #2 provided the main vehicular access to the farm and remained in use throughout the 1960s with little alteration. Pedestrian circulation was informal, except for a few walkways around the farmhouse. These had been installed by the Brandons in the 1950s. (see fig. 3.34) The walks connected the front porch of the house with the gravel drive and the Bank

Barn to the south. There is no evidence that additional walks were constructed during the Eisenhower years other than the walkway that was added to the apartment located on the north end of the house. The 1950s walks were still extant in the late 1960s.

When acquired by W. Alton Jones in 1954, ornamental plantings on the farm were restricted to a few trees and shrubs around the farmhouse and along the adjacent drive. Bob Hartley recalled that there were already several evergreen trees in front of the home in the late 1950s when he moved to the farm.[79] During the Eisenhower period, a number of additional trees were installed near the farmhouse. By the late 1960s, the vegetation had matured considerably, creating a screen of trees, nearly obscuring the view of the farmhouse from all sides. A limited number of tree species had been used, including Norway spruce, Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), and white pine. A few shrubs were also extant around the farmhouse front porch. (figs. 3.46-3.49)

A major feature in the landscape of Farm #2 was the row of catalpa trees in the eastern pasture. Historic photographs indicate the trees were probably installed sometime in the 1930s to 1940s. Hartley recalled the trees were already mature when he arrived on the farm and provided considerable shade for the pasture. There were thirty to forty trees planted along the southern side of the fence and "were just practically solid" along the fence line. Many of the trees died in the 1960s, after the cattle began chewing their bark. The dead trees were initially left standing, but were eventually removed at an unknown date. By the late 1960s, about half of the original trees were remaining.[80] (figs. 3.50, 3.51)

Another catalpa row was installed along the entry drive to Farm #2. They were planted at a much later date than the original catalpa row, probably in the early 1950s during the Brandons' ownership. By the late 1960s, the trees lined the drive's southern edge, providing the area with limited shade. However, they were not continuous along the road and there were a few openings. It is not clear if

*Figure 3.46. Farm #2 farmhouse, south facade, mature vegetation around porch, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.48. Detail of vegetation around porch at Farm #2 farmhouse, 19 May 1967. (Emless Nett, EISE NHS files, #3393).*

*Figure 3.47. Farm #2 farmhouse, east facade, mature vegetation around porch and along entry drive, May 1969. (W. E. Dutoon, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.49. Mature pines and spruces screen the farmhouse on Farm #2, north facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.50. Catalpa row in Farm #2 eastern pasture, view toward northeast, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.51. Detail of catalpa row, Show Barn in background, view to southwest, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

the gaps were intentional or if some of the original trees had died and were not replaced. (figs. 3.52, 3.53)

In order to ensure his privacy and block possible views to his farm from curiosity seekers and the motel, General Eisenhower had a small screen of white pines planted at the northeastern side of the entry drive, at the entry guardhouse. Eisenhower was very concerned about the loss of privacy. He even suggested locating the Show Barn just below the property line, south of the entry drive, in an attempt to block the view to his farm. Hartley convinced him that this would be an impractical location for the working barn, so Eisenhower had five trees planted instead, each costing six hundred dollars.

*Figure 3.52. Farm #2 entry road, catalpa row on the left, corn field on the right, Farm #1 in the background, October 1955. (Abbie Rowe, EISE NHS files, #2124)*

*Figure 3.53. Aerial view of Eisenhower Farms from east, catalpa row in Farm #2 eastern pasture (left center) evidently much older than the row along the entry drive to Farm #2 (middle of photo), spring 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3135)*

West installed four white pines on the north side of the drive around 1955. He had intended to install four more pines on the opposite side of the road, but this was never completed. The four original pines had matured and were still extant in the late 1960s.[81]

**Farm #3 Improvements**

When W. Alton Jones purchased Farm #3, the property contained the original farmhouse, bank barn, silo and a few outbuildings. Farmer Dale Newman lived at Farm #3 until he left the Eisenhower Farms in the early 1960s. Bud Smith was hired to fill the farmer job and he lived in the Farm #3 house until 1967, when Bob Hartley left Eisenhower Farm. At that time Bud Smith moved to the Farm #2 house. Herb Dixon, Chief of the Eisenhowers' Secret Service detail, moved into the Farm #3 house. In 1965, part of the porch on the house was enclosed.[82]

Eisenhower viewed Farm #3 as support for the other two farms. He was much more interested in his home on Farm #1 and the Show Barn on Farm #2 than he was in this site. Farm #3 was used in the cattle operation for crop production and pasturage. A few minor changes were made during 1958-59 to accommodate the increased number of cattle on the farm. The bank barn was altered to provide more room for the cattle, including construction of a shed addition to the eastern end of the building. A loafing shed and adjacent corrals were also constructed northeast of the barn.[83] (figs. 3.54-3.56)

The new facilities on Farm #3 were used for feeding steers and pasturing dry milk cows and calves. These activities were secondary to the farm's primary function of crop production. General Eisenhower extended his contour farming techniques to the fields on Farm #3, and significantly changed the historical field patterns in the process. Historically, Farm #3 had been divided into a series of small fields, each twenty to thirty acres in size. The change to contour farming required some of these fields be combined, and several fence rows were removed to accomplish this. This changed the agricultural pattern of the farm from a patchwork of small fields to a few contour-stripped tracts.[84]

*Figure 3.54. View of Farm #3 from Gettysburg NMP tower on West Confederate Avenue, view toward northwest, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.55. Farm #3 farmhouse, east facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.56. View of Farm #3 from the west, entry drive lower right of photo, mature trees screening house, bank barn middle left of photo, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

Like Farm #2, there was little or no ornamental landscaping on Farm #3. It was primarily a utilitarian landscape, with a few trees and shrubs planted around the farmhouse. It is not known when individual trees were installed, but by the late 1960s, mature shade trees surrounded the south, west, and north sides of the farmhouse.

Vehicular circulation on the site continued to be provided by the gravel access drive. The only marked pedestrian routes were two concrete walks in the front yard of the farmhouse. One walk led from the front door to steps at the entry drive, and the other walk led from the first walk to the smokehouse. These walks were probably installed during the 1950s. (figs. 3.57-3.61)

*Figure 3.57. Farm #3 bank barn and corral, south facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.59. Farm #3 bank barn and silo, east facade, farmhouse in background, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.60. Farm #3 garage, west facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

## Donation of Farm #1 to the National Park Service

On November 27, 1967, General and Mrs. Eisenhower transferred ownership of their Gettysburg farm (Farm #1) to the United States Government and Congress authorized designation of the farm as a National Historic Site, to be administered by the NPS.[85] (fig. 3.62) Although the Eisenhowers never recorded their actual reasons for making the donation, it can be surmised that preservation of the farm landscape was one of their

*Figure 3.58. Farm #3 smokehouse, east facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 3.61. Loafing shed and feeder on Farm #3, view toward southwest, bank barn in background, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

main objectives. Undoubtedly the previous donations of Farm #2 and Farm #3 by W. Alton Jones, as well as Eisenhower's affinity with the adjacent battlefield and his history of service to the country, had all influenced the decision. There was also the problem of the considerable expense required to adequately maintain such a large property. John Eisenhower mentioned this issue specifically when describing why the farm was not kept in the family:

> *David [Eisenhower] was always unusually fond of the farm…he said one time…"Oh, this is going to be our ancestral place,' which is a…little on the poignant side because it turned out…nobody in our family could afford to keep it…there aren't the jobs around Gettysburg that bring in the money that would support a place like that. So we weren't able to pass it down through the family.*[86]

The donation agreement included a life estate for General Eisenhower, and also granted Mrs. Eisenhower the right to stay on the property up to six months after his death. The deed was signed in a private meeting at the farm between the Eisenhowers and Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall.[87] Horace Busby, who accompanied Udall at the request of President Johnson, recorded the atmosphere of the meeting and the mixed emotions expressed by the Eisenhowers in the following memorandum:

> *MEMORANDUM*
> *FOR THE PRESIDENT*
> *Re: Trip to Gettysburg*
> *November 29, 1967*
>
> *I thank you for the mission on Monday to Gettysburg. Unexpectedly, it produced a memory to last a lifetime. You and Mrs. Johnson both will, I am sure, be interested.*
>
> *Our Helicopter landed at the Eisenhower farm in mid-afternoon. While the sum was shining, the wind was biting and the General had been asked to remain inside. The state of his health is all too obvious and the concern of his staff for his well being is not misplaced. He emerged, anyway, to greet Secretary Udall and to inquire if I were the son or grandson of his West Point classmate named "Busby." We went with him to the Eisenhowers' lovely glassed porch retreat where the two of them had, as Mrs. Eisenhower explained, been "observing Quiet Hour" – she, playing solitaire and watching television; he, painting with his oils.*
>
> *Our conversation was cordial and simple, no ceremonies, no signing, no onlookers. The calm, I soon learned, was deceptive. For both of them, it was an emotional moment, most especially for Mrs. Eisenhower. I felt uneasy, as though Secretary Udall and I were men from the bank foreclosing on the Farm. The General conversed with Udall, talking mostly of his friend, Alton Jones, who did make a notable contribution by purchasing the lands adjacent to the Farm (from $688 to $935 an acre) to prevent promotional development. Jones had willed the land he owned to the Government and obviously, was responsible for the General wanting to do the same.*
>
> *Mrs. Eisenhower talked mostly with me and mostly about the meaning of the Farm for her. Repeatedly, her eyes welled with tears as she talked. She had not, as the General said, wanted to sign the deed. Her explanation to me: "After 51 years of doing it, I thought I was through, but now I am back in a Government house again." Her emotions of the afternoon, however, ran more deeply; it was very clear to me that heavy on her heart and mind was the question whether, after they departed the following day for California, they would ever return together. Mrs. Eisenhower associates the porch on which we were seated with the General's recovery from his illnesses while President. After his heart attack, she had called the architect from Denver and arranged to have the porch enclosed so there would be a sunny and cheerful place for recuperation on the first floor. Later, after his second illness, the General had again spent most of this recuperation at the Gettysburg Farm. "My son tells me," she said, "the Farm and the porch have lengthened Ike's life twice already" – and, she added very softly, "I don't suppose you could ask for more." On the trip westward, by train, she and the General have planned to visit Abilene to see the site where they are to be buried at the chapel which has been built at the Library. She told of this with emotion again and recounted in some detail how, three years ago, she had removed the body of their first son from the original grave for reburial in the plot at Abilene, "so we can all be together again." She also said that when the General was a first lieutenant, he told her, "Mamie, I don't know where or when I'll die, but I want you to promise me*

*Figure 3.62. Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall holding deed to Eisenhower Farm #1 and talking with General and Mrs. Eisenhower after signing the donation papers, 27 November 1967. (James Aycock, Department of the Interior, EISE NHS files, #2636)*

*that wherever you bury me, it won't be Arlington Cemetery."*

*After awhile, all the things she had to say to someone were said, so she quieted and for awhile longer we listened to the General recount with extraordinary affection various stories about his friend, "Pete" Jones. Then there were photographs, Secretary Udall took the deed, we toured the very handsome rooms of the house and that was all. As we left, the General decided to walk us to the helicopter, even without his coat and hat.*

*After I sensed the situation and their personal feelings, I told the General and Mrs. Eisenhower of your call and of the personal interest you had expressed in the fine thing they were doing, knowing that someday you and Mrs. Johnson might face the same decision. Your personal thoughtfulness had meaning for them both, and the General commented about how considerate you were of them, observing rather apologetically that, "The President always wants us to use his 707 to make trips like this to Palm Springs, but she" – gesturing towards Mrs. Eisenhower – "says no, we are going to stick to the train." Mrs. Eisenhower laughed and said, "I have had my time on that; just let me ride the train."*

*As I said, it was a quiet but unforgettable moment. I appreciate the opportunity to have gone.*

*Buzz.*[88]

General Eisenhower died in March 1969, giving the NPS title to Farm #1. According to the original agreement, Mrs. Eisenhower would stay at Gettysburg until September. However, in April, she changed her mind, deciding she would prefer to remain on the farm indefinitely. As a result, a new agreement was reached between John Eisenhower, executor of his fathers' estate, and Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel. In June 1969, Mrs. Eisenhower was issued a Special Use Permit, granting her lifetime tenancy on Farm #1. This agreement provided Mrs. Eisenhower with residency in the main house and the use of the surrounding fourteen acres, including the guesthouse, barn, and other outbuildings. Mrs. Eisenhower maintained responsibility for general upkeep of this portion of the property. The NPS assumed responsibility for the remaining acreage on Farm #1.[89]

## Clement Redding Farm: Redding Ownership

Clement and Irene Redding continued their small-scale farming operation during the 1950s and 1960s. Although the Reddings undoubtedly made minor changes, no substantial alterations of the property have been documented for the farm during this era. The farmhouse and other buildings remained intact. The main vehicular circulation on the farm continued to be a gravel road connecting with Red Rock Road on the east. This drive followed the original roadway between the settlements at Marsh Creek and Rock Creek, which had been constructed in the late 1700s. A few concrete sidewalks around the farmhouse accommodated pedestrian circulation. These were probably installed by the Reddings. The farm's ornamental landscape consisted of various trees, shrubs, and flowers planted in an informal manner around the farmhouse, as was typical of a rural farmstead during the mid-twentieth century.

Table 3.3 summarizes the land ownership record and documented landscape changes for Farms #2, #3, the Clement Redding Farm and additional properties associated with Eisenhower Farms from 1951 to 1969. The landscape conditions for the three farms in 1969 are graphically illustrated on the Period Plans following chapter 3. By this time, the existing network of roads were improved and expanded at each of the farms and additional trees had been planted around the farm

houses. New barns, outbuildings, and corrals had also been added, but the most significant changes occurred at Farm #2 which was the heart of the Eisenhower cattle operations. Here, three new barns were constructed along with an extensive assemblage of fenced corral and pasture areas.

Table 3.3
Ownership Record and Documented Landscape Features: 1951–69

| Date | Farm #1 | Farm #2 | Farm #3 | Clement Redding Farm | Flaharty Tract | Pitzer Schoolhouse |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | Allen and Caroline Redding (1921) | Earl and Nellie Brandon (1948)<br><br>By the early 1950s, pedestrian walkways and catalpa row along entry drive were added. | William Redding (1910)<br><br>Bernard Redding (1943) | Clement and Irene Redding (1934) | Unknown | Cumberland Township Board of School Directors (1917) |
| 1951 | Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower (1951)<br><br>The pond was added ca. 1951.<br><br>In 1953–56 home construction occurred and many elements were added to the landscape including the rear terrace, guesthouse, barbecue, guardhouse, putting green, teahouse, greenhouses, playhouse, skeet range, rose gardens, storage building, Quonset hut, horse shelter, and equipment shed. (See table 2.7 for timeline of these installations.)<br><br>In 1955, renovations to the barn and garage were made.<br><br>The pond was removed by 1964. | | | | | |
| 1952 | | | | | | |
| 1953 | | | | | | |
| 1954 | | W. Alton Jones (1954)<br><br>Guardhouses and the pine screen at the entry drive were added ca. 1954–55.<br><br>In 1957, the Show Barn, corrals, and gravel drive extension were added. The equipment shed was renovated into the breeding shed.<br><br>In 1957, the milk house was renovated into a semen shed.<br><br>In 1960, the maternity barn and loafing shed were added.<br><br>By the 1960s, the small shed between the house and barn was removed and cattle guards were added on the entry drive | | | | |
| 1955 | | | W. Alton Jones (1955)<br><br>The bank barn was altered, and a loafing shed and corrals were constructed ca. 1958–59.<br><br>By the mid-1960s, part of the sideporch on the farmhouse had been enclosed. | | W. Alton Jones (1955) | W. Alton Jones (1955)<br><br>In 1956–57, the schoolhouse was renovated into a new home |
| 1956 | | | | | | |
| 1957 | | | | | | John and Barbara Eisenhower (1957) |
| 1958 | | | | | | |
| 1959 | | | | | | |
| 1960 | | | | | | |
| 1961 | | | | | | |
| 1962 | | National Park Service - a 22-acre tract was sold to the Eisenhowers. | National Park Service (1962) | | Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower (1962) | |
| 1963 | | | | | | |
| 1964 | | | | | | |
| 1965 | | | | | | |
| 1966 | | | | | | |
| 1967 | National Park Service (1967) | The 22-acre tract went to the National Park Service as part of the Eisenhowers' donation. (1967) | | | National Park Service as part of the Eisenhowers' donation (1967) | |
| 1968 | | | | | | |
| 1969 | | | | | | |

## Endnotes to Chapter 3

[1] Mamie Doud Eisenhower to Ann Nevins, March 14, 1955, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[2] *Five Star Farmer*, p. 110; Robert Hartley and Clarence Keckler, Interview by Thomas Harrison, Kathleen Georg, Laurie Coughlan and Louise Arnold, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1981, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, n. p.

[3] *Five Star Farmer*, p. 117; Chief Walter A West Interview, vol. 2, sect. 3, p. 22.

[4] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, January 1, 1954, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[5] *Ibid.*

[6] *Ibid.*

[7] *Five Star Farmer*, p. 109.

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 110; Paul M. Shevchuk, "Farm Report," n. d., Vertical File, Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[9] *Five Star Farmer*, p. 110.

[10] "Farm Report"; *Historic Resource Study,* p. 72-73.

[11] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, February 7, 1955, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[12] "Farm Report."

[13] "Farm Report"; *Five Star Farmer*, p. 117; Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 13.

[14] *Historic Resource Study,* p. 85; Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, January 18, 1955, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*; *Five Star Farmer*, p. 117; "Farm Report."

[15] Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 13; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 126.

[16] David Eisenhower interview, p. 2.

[17] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 86.

[18] "Government Will Be Presented 264 Acres Of Battlefield Land, Adjoining Farm Of Gen. Eisenhower, By W. A. Jones Foundation," *The Gettysburg Times*, September 21, 1962, Vertical File: "History of Site."

[19] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 87, 105-108.

[20] *Historic Resource Study,* p. 105; Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 11.

[21] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, October 18 , 1951, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[22] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 105-108.

[23] *Ibid.*

[24] *Ibid.*; Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 14.

[25] Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.

[26] *Ibid.*; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 109-110.

[27] Robert Hartley, Interview by Kathleen Georg and Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, sect. 2, p 2.

[28] Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 14-15; *Historic Resource Study,* p. 111-112.

[29] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 87, 105-108.

[30] *Ibid.,* p. 109.

[31] *Historic Resource Study,* p. 111-112; Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 14-15.

[32] *Ibid.*, p. 112-113; *Ibid.*, p. 6.

[33] Ethel Wetzel interview, p. 1-2; *Historic Resource Study* p. 115.

[34] *Ibid.*, p. 3-4; *Ibid.,* p. 113-114.

[35] Ethel Wetzel interview, p. 4-5.

[36] *Ibid.*, p. 3.

[37] *Ibid.*, p. 6-8.

[38] Hartley and Keckler interview, n. p.

[39] *Historic Resource Study,* p. 113-114.

[40] Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 7; Ethel Wetzel interview, p. 4.

[41] John Eisenhower interview, 1984, p. 1.

[42] Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 19.

[43] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 118.

[44] George Hannaway, Vice President, T. J. Moss Tie Company, to Dwight D. Eisenhower, March 12, 1956; Dwight D. Eisenhower to George Hannaway, March 13, 1956; Memorandum to the President Dwight D. Eisenhower, n. d.; Otway W. Rash, Director of Product Development, Monsanto Chemical Company to George Hannaway, May 4, 1956, all in Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Irrigation, Cultivation, Soils," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library; Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, April 18, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Greenhouses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[45] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 136-137; Robert Hartley interview, n. p.

[46] Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 16.

[47] Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.

[48] Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.; *Historic Resource Study*, 136-137; Hartley and Keckler interview, n. p. *Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, September 10, 1955,* Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967.

[49] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 136-137; Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.

[50] *Ibid.*

[51] Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.; *Historic Resource Study*, Plate I, "Historical Base Map, 1967."

[52] *Ibid.*

[53] *Ibid.*

[54] Ethel Wetzel interview, p. 5.

[55] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 116.

[56] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, April 28, 1967, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[57] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 116.

[58] James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 43; Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 2, p. 4.

[59] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 2, p. 14.

[60] Mary Jean Eisenhower interview, p. 4.

[61] Mamie Doud Eisenhower interview, p. 24.

[62] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 127.

[63] Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.

[64] *Ibid.*

[65] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 127-128.

[66] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 127-128; Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 10-11.

[67] Hartley and Keckler interview, n. p.

[68] Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 4.

[69] The "Farm Bureau" gates are noted on the 1967 Historical Base Map, but there is no description included for how these gates were constructed or what materials were used. Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p. One Farm Bureau gate is in the Eisenhower National Historic Site Museum Collection.

[70] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, July 19, 1954, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[71] Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, to Dwight D. Eisenhower, July 21, 1954, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[72] N. Henry Wooding, Jr., Extension Agricultural Engineer to Frank S. Zettle, Adams County Agricultural Extension, August 10, 1954, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Irrigation, Cultivation, Soils," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[73] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, August 31, 1954, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[74] Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, August 2, 1954; Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, September 13, 1954; both in *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

[75] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 108-109, 112; Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.

[76] Hartley and Keckler interview, n. p.; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 126; Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 20.

[77] Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…"

[78] This cattle guard was fabricated by Mr. Coleman of Biglerville out of recycled pipes. Originally a white board gate hung in this spot with a post on both sides of the road. Hartley and Keckler interview, n. p.

[79] *Ibid.*

[80] *Ibid.*; Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.

[81] This screening was prompted by the situation with the Scheides' restaurant on the adjacent property that was discussed earlier. Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 3, p. 26; Hartley and Keckler interview, n. p.

[82] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 108-109, 112.

[83] Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…"; Ethel Wetzel interview, p. 10; "National Historic Landmark Nomination," p. 10.

[84] "National Historic Landmark Nomination," p. 10; Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.

[85] Department of the Interior News Release, "Eisenhower National Historic Site to Open to Public on June 14," June 13, 1980, Vertical File: "History of the Site," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[86] John Eisenhower interview, 1973, p. 11.

[87] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 141.

[88] Horace Busby to President Johnson, Memorandum for the President, November 29, 1967, Vertical File: "1967 Donation of Farm to NPS," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[89] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 142-143.

| Symbol | Botanical Name | Common Name(s) | Symbol | Botanical Name | Common Name(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Trees and Shrubs** | | | | | |
| Abe gr | Abelia x grandiflora | Glossy abelia | Mal sp W | Malus spp. wild crabapple | Wild crab (from rootstock) |
| Ace pl | Acer platanoides | Norway maple | Phi co | Philadelphus coronarius | Mock orange |
| Ace pl C | Acer p. 'Crimson King' | Crimson King maple | Pic ab | Picea abies | Norway spruce |
| Ace ru | Acer rubrum | Red maple | Pic pu | Picea pungens | Colorado blue spruce |
| Ace sa | Acer saccharum | Sugar maple | Pie ja | Pieris japonica | Japanese pieris |
| Ber th | Berberis thunbergii | Japanese barberry | Pin st | Pinus strobus | Eastern white pine |
| Bet pe | Betula pendula | European white birch | Pla oc | Platanus occidentalis | Sycamore |
| Bet sp | Betula spp. | White birch | Pru ce | Prunus cerasifera 'Atropurperea' | Purple leaf plum |
| Bud sp | Buddleia spp. | Butterfly-bush | Pru pen | Prunus pensylvanica | Wild red/Pin cherry |
| Bux mi | Buxus microphylla var. koreana | Korean boxwood | Pru per | Prunus persica | Common peach |
| Bux se | Buxus sempervirens | Common boxwood | Pru pr N | Prunus persica "Nectarina' | Nectarine |
| Car il | Carya illinoinensis | Pecan | Pru se | Prunus serrulata | Oriental cherry |
| Car sp | Carya spp. | Hickory | Pru sp | Prunus spp. | Cherry |
| Cat sp | Catalpa spp. | Catalpa | Pru su | Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula' | Weeping Higan cherry |
| Cer ca | Cercis canadensis | Redbud | Pru tr | Prunus triloba | Flowering almond |
| Cha la | Chamaecyparis lawsoniana | Port Orford cedar | Pyra coc | Pyrancantha coccinea | Pyracantha (Firethorn) |
| Cor fl | Cornus florida | Flowering dogwood | Pyru com | Pyrus communis | Common pear |
| Cra ph | Crataegus phaenopyrum | Washington hawthorn | Que pa | Quercus palustris | Pin oak |
| Cry ja | Cryptomeria japonica | Japanese cryptomeria | Que ve | Quercus velutina | Black oak |
| Fag gr | Fagus grandifolia | American beech | Rho ob | Rhod. x obtusum 'Hinodegiri" | Hinodegiri azalea |
| Fag sy | Fagus sylvatica 'Atropunicea' | Purple leaf beech | Rho sp | Rhododendron spp. | Azalea/Rhododendron |
| For ov | Forsythia ovata | Early forsythia | Rob ps | Robinia pseudoacacia | Black locust |
| Fra pe | Fraxinus pennsylvanica | Green ash | Ros sp | Rosa spp. | Rose |
| Hib ro | Hibiscus rosa sinensis | Chinese hibiscus | Sal ba | Salix babylonia | Weeping willow |
| Hib sp | Hibiscus spp. | Hibiscus | Sal ni | Salix nigra | Black willow |
| Hib sy | Hibiscus syriacus | Rose-of-Sharon | Sas al | Sassafras albidium | Sassafras |
| Ile cr | Ilex crenata | Japanese holly | Seq se | Sequoia sempervirens | Redwood |
| Ile gl | Ilex glabra | Inkberry | Spi sr | Spriraea prunifolia | Bridalwreath spirea |
| Ile op | Ilex opaca | American holly | Syr ch | Syringa x chinensis | Chinese lilac |
| Jug sp | Juglans spp. | Walnut | Syr pe | Syringa x persica | Persian lilac |
| Lig sp | Ligustrum spp. | Privet | Syr vu | Syringa vulgaris | Common lilac |
| Liq st | Liquidambar styraciflua | Sweet gum | Tax bac | Taxus bacatta | English yew |
| Lir tu | Liriodendron tulipifera | Tulip poplar | Tax ba R | Taxus bacatta 'Repandens' | Dwarf English yew |
| Lon sp | Lonicera spp. | Honeysuckle | Tax ca | Taxus canadensis | Canadian yew |
| Mag so | Magnolia x soulangiana | Saucer magnolia | Tax cu | Taxus cuspidata 'Capitata' | Japanese yew |
| Mag sp | Magnolia spp. | Magnolia | Tax me | Taxus x media 'Hicksii' | Hicks yew |
| Mag st | Magnolia stellata | Star magnolia | Tax sp | Taxus spp. | Yew |
| Mal sp A | Malus spp. Apple | Apple | Tsu ca | Tsuga canadensis | Canadian hemlock |
| Mal sp H | Malus spp. 'Hopa' | Hopa crabapple | Ulm am | Ulmus americana | American elm |
| Mal sp K | Malus spp. 'Katherine' | Katherine crabapple | Ulm pu | Ulmus parvifolia | Chinese elm |
| Mal sp L | Malus spp. 'Liset' | Liset crabapple | Zel se | Zelkova serrata | Japanese zelkova |
| **Groundcovers, Vines, and Herbaceous** | | | | | |
| Agr te | Agrostis tenuis 'Penncross' | Penncross bentgrass | Iri sp | Iris spp. | Iris |
| Aqu sp | Aquilegia spp. | Columbine | Nym sp | Nymphaea spp. | Water lily |
| Beg tu | Begonia tuberhybrida | Tuberous begonias | Pae sp | Paeonia spp. | Peony |
| Cal bi | Caladium bicolor | Caladium | Pel ho | Pelargonium x hortorum | Common geranium |
| Cam ra | Campsis radicans | Trumpetcreeper | Sal sp | Salvia splendens | Scarlet sage |
| Cen ce | Centaurea ceneraria | Dusty Miller | Sin sp | Sinningia spp. | Common gloxinia |
| Car pe | Carum petroselenum | Parsley | Sed sp | Sedum spectabile | Showy sedum |
| Cle sp | Clematis spp. | Clematis | Tag sp | Tagetes spp. | Marigold |
| Cor va | Coronilla varia | Crown vetch | Tul sp | Tulipa spp. | Tulip |
| Cyc sp | Cyclamen spp. | Cyclamen | Typ la | Typha latifolia | Common cattail |
| Dia de | Dianthus deltoides | Maiden pink | Vin mi | Vinca minor | Vinca (Periwinkle) |
| Gla sp | Gladiolus spp. | Gladiola | Vio sp | Viola spp. | Violet |
| Hed he | Hedera helix | English ivy | Vio wi | Viola x wittrockiana | Common pansy |
| Hel tu | Helianthus tuberosus | Jerusalem artichoke | Vit la | Vitus labrusca 'Concord' | Concord grape |
| Imp wa | Impatiens wallerana | Impatiens | Vit sp | Vitus spp. | Grape |
| Iri ge | Iris x germanica | German iris | Wis si | Wisteria sinensis | Chinese wisteria |

Notes: Plant sizes in inches indicate trunk diameter at breast height; plant sizes in feet indicate shrub diameter; (ms) multi-stemmed

Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

## Period Plan
## Farm #2: 1969

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

### Sources:
Historic photographs and plans (1955,1967,1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002,2005).

### Notes:
Confirmed features are darkened on top of 2005 base map. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

### Legend:
- Park boundary
- 540 — 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket

Cattle chute

Ritchie water fountain

Feeder

Feeder

LOAFING BARN

Faucet

gravel

Corn Crib

FEEDER

Silo

Ritchie water fountain

Water meter pit/cover

BARN

Grass Drive

Stone Wall

gravel

Two deciduous trees
(one dead but still standing)

Clothesline Poles (3)

Sewer

Garden area

Lawn

Mass of deciduous trees

Yard Light on pole

Ace pl

Sewer

RESIDENCE

Ros

Syr vu

Walkway

SMOKEHOUSE

Perennials

Annuals

Concrete Walk

Well and Pump

GARAGE

Septic

For ov

stump

Lon

Light

Unknown shrub

Phi co

Ace pl

Ace pl

Jug sp

(dying)

gravel

SCALE: 1"=50'

0 25 50

# Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

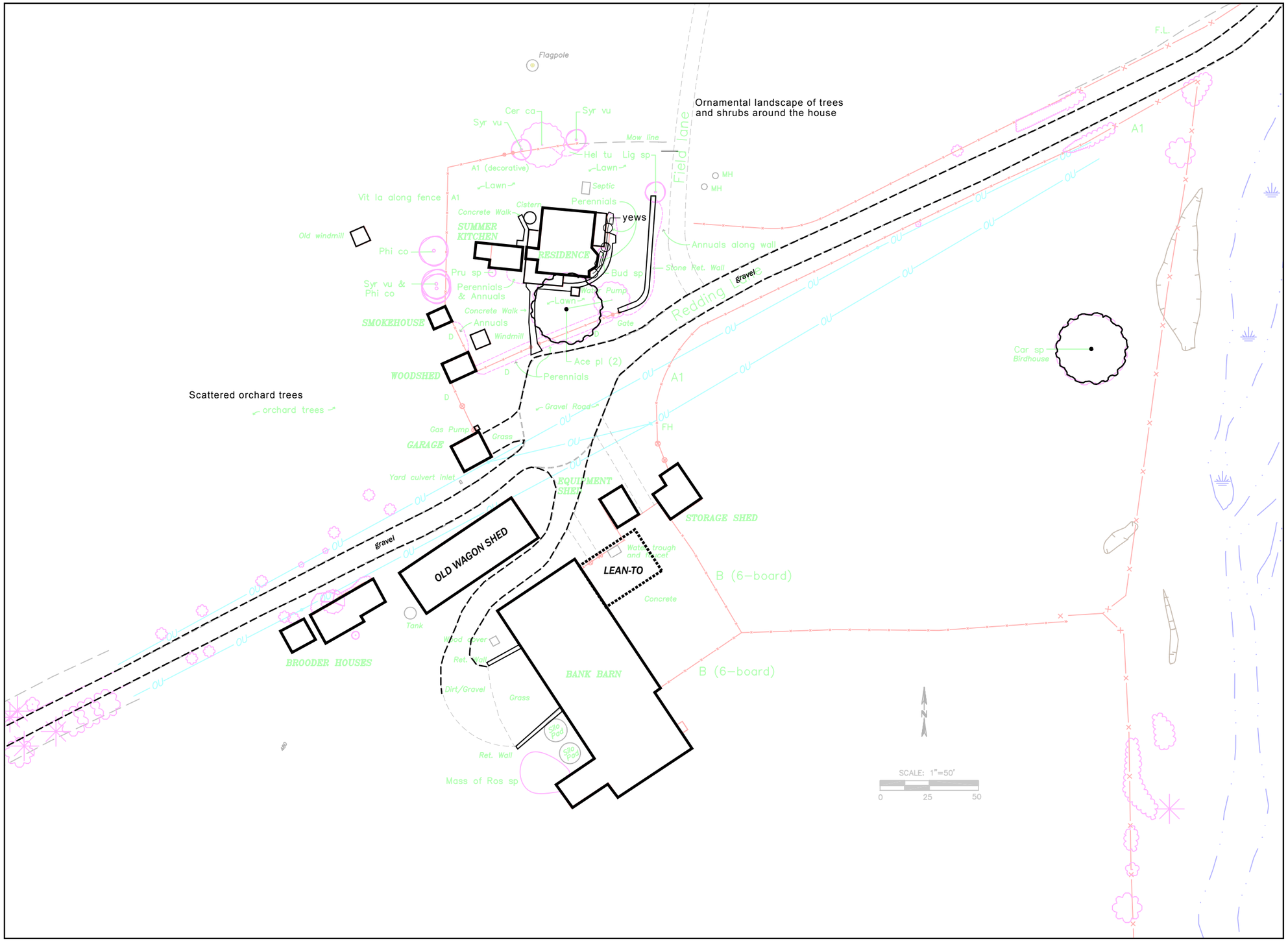
## Period Plan
## Farm #3: 1969

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation

### Sources:
Historic photographs and plans (1955,1967,1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002,2005).

### Notes:
Confirmed features are darkened on top of 2005 base map. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

### Legend:
- Park boundary
- 540 — 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket




Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

## Period Plan
## Redding Farm: 1969

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

### Sources:
Historic photographs and plans (1955,1967,1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002,2005).

### Notes:
Confirmed features are darkened on top of 2005 base map. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

### Legend:
- Park boundary
- 540 — 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket

# Chapter 4:
# NPS Management and Existing Conditions, 1970–2005

# Chapter 4: NPS Management and Existing Conditions, 1970–2005

## Early National Park Service Management

Upon Eisenhower's death in 1969, the NPS began a period of research and planning to inform future management of the historic site. During this process two important decisions were made affecting the eventual direction of preservation and interpretation efforts.

First, it was decided that Farm #2 and Farm #3, which had been a part of the Gettysburg National Military Park since W. Alton Jones' death in 1962, would best be used to preserve the historic agricultural scene of the Eisenhower farm and the Gettysburg area. There had been relatively little troop activity on these farms during the Battle of Gettysburg, and therefore, the farms were not essential in interpreting the Battle. By keeping them in agricultural usage, the atmosphere of the rural farming community could be preserved. This would complement not only the adjoining battlefield lands, but also serve to preserve the character of the Eisenhower period. Given the farms' long association with the Eisenhower cattle operation, it was only logical to transfer these parcels to the newly established Eisenhower NHS. This action assured the lands historically associated with Eisenhower were treated as one unit.[1]

The second decision was the determination of the site's period of significance. After research into the farms' histories and development, the most significant date was determined to be the date of General and Mrs. Eisenhower's donation, November 27, 1967. All management decisions for the site would focus on the preservation of the farms "in the Eisenhower manner," maintaining the buildings, ornamental landscape, and agricultural farm scene to best reflect their appearance during the period of the Eisenhowers' retirement years in the late 1960s.[2]

The NPS continued to manage the property for the next decade; however, very few changes were made to the farm during these years. Since Mrs. Eisenhower continued to live on the site, it was decided to focus on basic maintenance to prevent deterioration of site features, rather than undertake an extensive program of development. Management decisions concentrated primarily on keeping a program in place to provide consistent agricultural activity on the farm. Minimal planning was done in these early years to establish appropriate long-term preservation and interpretive goals for the site.

Mrs. Eisenhower died on November 1, 1979, and the NPS assumed full responsibility for the Eisenhower home on Farm #1 and its surrounding landscape. The site was opened to the public for tours the following summer, on June 1, 1980. For the first two weeks of the park's opening the staff experimented with operations and interpretation. The Gettysburg farm became the eighteenth residence of a former president to be administered by the NPS.

On June 29, 1980, a dedication ceremony took place at the farm. Director Dickenson was the Master of Ceremonies while John Eisenhower gave his recollections of life on the farm with General and Mrs. Eisenhower. The U. S. Army Band performed a musical program, and the attendees were given a tour of the house. Afterwards, a reception was held on the lawn.[3]

The home remained furnished as it was during the Eisenhowers' occupancy, thanks to the generosity of John Eisenhower. He allowed many of the original furnishings to remain in the house on both short and long term loans. John gave the NPS a short term loan on items he wished to have. The Park staff had reproductions made and the originals were sent to John Eisenhower in the early 1980s. He retained ownership on about 200 major items in the house and placed the items on long term loan with the NPS. In the early 1990s, using donated funds, the NPS purchased the long term loan items from John Eisenhower at fair market value. In an expression of gratitude from the NPS, Director Russell E. Dickenson wrote,

> *We are deeply indebted to Ambassador John S. D. Eisenhower for his public spirited actions in insuring that most of the furnishings remain with the house. As a result, millions of Americans will gain a richer understanding of the former President's life at the farm.*[4]

This fast-track opening was undertaken without the benefit of a General Management Plan or Interpretive Prospectus for the park. This lack of adequate planning resulted in an initial interpretation experience focusing

primarily on the Eisenhower home, with little emphasis on the surrounding agricultural landscape. Not until the completion of a General Management Plan in 1987 would this change, and General Eisenhower's farm and its working landscape would be interpreted for the visitor along with the historic residence.

The ornamental landscape of the Eisenhower NHS, primarily on Farm #1, was maintained throughout the 1970s and early 1980s as a typical residential landscape. Practices were used which were no different than those applied to any other landscape. Given the interpretive focus for the property was centered on the Eisenhower home itself, minor consideration was given to historical accuracy in the details of the landscape. An extensive photographic collection provided documentation of the landscape during the Eisenhower years, yet the information was often overlooked in the day to day maintenance of the site. As a result, subtle changes were made over the years that adversely affected the site's historic integrity. For example, some vegetation extant in the late 1960s was not adequately maintained and was lost. Flowers were added where there had been none historically, in an effort to "beautify" the setting. Trees and shrubs were replaced with different varieties when they died, or sometimes they were not replaced at all. And significant landscape features, such as the putting green and greenhouses were allowed to deteriorate from their historic condition.

Despite these inadequacies, park management was following the best preservation practices of the day. Efforts were focused on the preservation of the buildings and structures, with the landscape receiving secondary consideration. This was standard practice at many historic sites during this era. The significance of cultural landscapes, and the proper methods for their preservation and maintenance, were ideas that were just in the early stages of development both within the NPS, and in larger preservation circles. However, by the late 1980s, a new approach was emerging. Historical landscapes were gaining consideration as an integral part of the story, rather than just "decoration" for the historic buildings. With the development of the park's General Management Plan, and the implementation of new preservation practices within the NPS, the landscape at Eisenhower moved from simply a "backdrop" to an important part of the Eisenhower NHS experience. During the 1990s, management and maintenance practices were modified to more adequately reflect this new attitude.

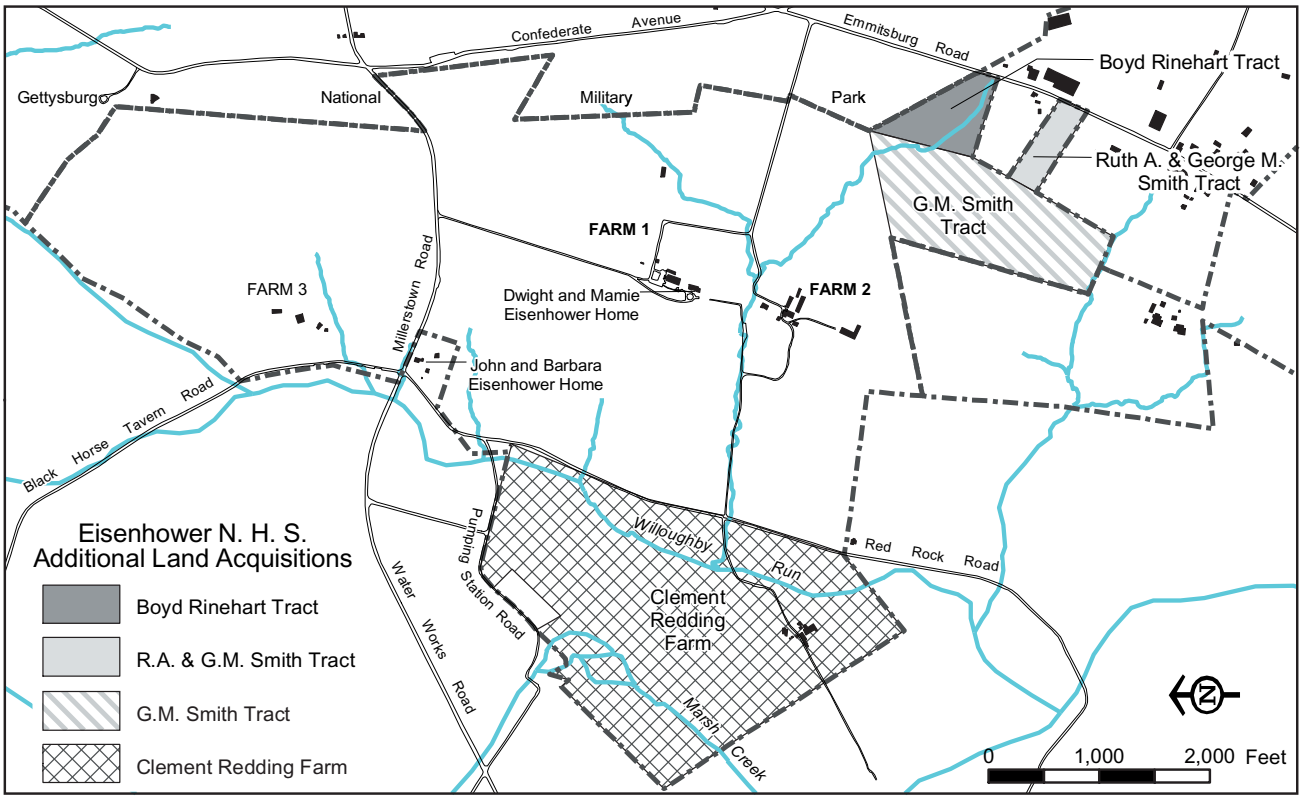



*Figure 4.1. Map of additional Smith and Rinehard land acquisitions.*

### Additional Land Acquisitions

In 1971, the Clement Redding Farm was purchased by the National Park Foundation from Clement and Irene Redding. Although not historically associated with the Eisenhower Farms, the property was acquired to provide a buffer for the Eisenhower site and prevent adjacent development that might intrude on the historic farm scene. This action assured the western view, which was such an important part of the experience of the Eisenhowers' farm, would be preserved. The Reddings maintained a lifetime use and occupancy lease and continued in their day-to-day farming operations.

In 1978, the Clement Redding Farm officially became a part of the Eisenhower NHS. President Jimmy Carter signed omnibus parks legislation adding five additional parcels to the park. These parcels were owned by the National Park Foundation and included tracts south of the Eisenhower property owned by S. J. Smith, George Smith, and Boyd Rinehard, as well as the Clement Redding Farm. (fig. 4.1) The legislation allowed the NPS to reimburse the Foundation for the properties' cost and acquire full title to them. The Reddings and S. J. Smith retained lifetime use and occupancy leases for their respective properties. The five parcels added 195 acres to the park, with the Clement Redding Farm making up two-thirds of this total. This increased the park's size to 690 acres.[5]

Irene Redding died in 1993, and the NPS assumed full responsibility for management of the Clement Redding Farm. As with Farms #1, #2, and #3, an Agricultural Special Use Permit was issued to a local farmer to maintain the farming operations on the farm..

Table 4.1 provides a record of ownership for the farms from 1970 until 2005.

### Summary of Landscape Changes and Existing Conditions

The following section describes the development of the landscape and continued farming operations for the Eisenhower NHS under NPS management. It also summarizes the existing conditions for the site's agricultural and ornamental landscapes as of 2005. Information was collected during several site visits in 1999, early 2000 and 2002, and late 2005 with supplemental information taken from the 1999 Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the farms. Along with the narrative text, the accompanying existing conditions plans provide a graphic representation of extant landscape characteristics, including spatial organization, land

Table 4.1
Ownership Record: 1970–2005

| Date | Farm #1, Flaharty Tract, Farm #2, and Farm #3 | Clement Redding Farm | Pitzer Schoolhouse | Smith/Rinehard tracts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | National Park Service (1962, 1967)<br><br>National Park Service maintained ownership throughout this period. | Clement and Irene Redding (1934) | John and Barbara Eisenhower (1957) | S. J. Smith, George Smith, and Boyd Rinehard (dates unknown) |
| 1970 | | National Park Foundation - with a life estate for Clement and Irene Redding (1971)<br><br>National Park Service - with a life estate for Clement and Irene Redding (1978)<br><br>National Park Service - full rights after Irene Redding's death (1993) | Herbert Dixon (1976) | National Park Service (1979) |
| 1980 | | | Abner H. Rainbow (ca. 1980s) | |
| 1990 | | | | |
| 2005 | | | | |

use, topography, circulation, buildings and structures, vegetation, and small-scale features.

**Farm #1**

During the period of NPS management, from the early 1970s until 2005, several changes were made to the core landscape of Farm #1. Buildings were altered and new small-scale features were added in the early 1980s to enhance visitor services, interpretation, and site accessibility. Considerable change was also evident in the ornamental vegetation, especially during the early 1970s and 1980s when less emphasis was placed on the maintaining the historical integrity of the landscape.

In order to provide a visitor contact point on-site, the storage building was modified into a new visitor facility in 1980 just prior to the park's opening to the public. The renovated building included rest rooms, exhibit space, and a bookstore. Soon thereafter, the milk house was converted from its previous usage as the Secret Service office into an employee lounge.[6] However, in 2004, the Secret Service Office was restored and furnished as a look-in exhibit.

In the late 1980s, the south guardhouse built in the 1970s was removed. This guardhouse was significantly larger than the 1950s guardhouse located south of the house. A new larger foundation for the 1970s guardhouse was built incorporating the concrete pad of the 1950s guardhouse. When the 1970s guardhouse was removed, only the concrete pad of the 1950s guardhouse remained to mark the location of this structure. The 1970s guardhouse was not extant during the donation of the farm in 1967 and did not fit within the period of significance. (fig. 4.2)

Several walkways were added to Farm #1 in the 1970s and 1980s. A short asphalt path was installed between the driveway parking area, south of the house, and the greenhouses, providing easier access for visitors. A brick walkway installed by the NPS below the terrace surrounded the rose beds. In the early 1990s, the outside walk of this feature was removed and the slope was never regraded properly. The sand and brick walkway from the barbecue to the terrace was replaced with a concrete base and brick and mortar surface. Stairs were also added as the walk approached the terrace. A macadam path was installed in the northern lawn, just in front of the planted area between the barn and house. This was added to connect the driveway near the guesthouse to the pathway between the northern end of the rear terrace

*Figure 4.2. Detail of concrete pad where south guardhouse had been on Farm #1. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

and the barn, allowing visitor wheelchair access from the front to rear landscape of the house. An asphalt path was installed along the eastern side of the barn, next to the Adenauer Rose Garden. Additionally, most of the parking area north of the barn, which had previously been surfaced in gravel, was resurfaced with asphalt by the Secret Service in the 1970s and have been resurfaces several times since then. (figs. 4.3-4.6)

Other additions to the site were made to enhance interpretive efforts. A series of small signs were installed at certain points in the landscape to correspond with a self-guided tour. The red and white signs contained the five-star Eisenhower logo and a tour stop number, but these were recently removed in favor of an updated tour brochure that guides visitors through the farm landscape. Several cast-iron benches with wooden slats were also added, primarily in the front entry drive area. One grouping of these benches is located on the edge of the western field, underneath the tree canopy. Interpretive rangers use these benches to gather visitors for orientation and interpretive talks. Other similar benches are located on the driveway extension south of the house near the path to Farm #2, and next to the reception center. (figs. 4.7, 4.8)

The site served as a National Weather Service reporting station in the 1980s and a variety of meteorological equipment was installed near the Quonset hut. In the late 1980s, the equipment was moved to Farm #3. More recently it was moved to the Wright House at Gettysburg NMP where the Protection Division has its offices.

The putting green was unused and not maintained for several years after General Eisenhower's death in 1969. During the 1970s, the putting green was allowed to

grow up and was treated as a lawn. In the early 1980s, Art Kennell was asked to help reconstruct the green a second time. The entire green was stripped, rebuilt, and seeded with Penn Cross bentgrass, the same turf as had originally been used. Kennell maintained the contours as close to the original as possible with only one to one-and-a-half feet variation in some places.[8] The putting green is currently maintained by park staff.

In 1984, a vegetation survey was completed on Farm #1. According to this survey, the vegetation had not fared as well as the structures and buildings on the farm. The survey was compared to the 1969 historic plan. In the fifteen years since the earlier plan had been prepared, sixty-seven trees and twelve shrubs had been lost from the Farm #1 landscape. Six of the trees and two of the shrubs had been replaced, but with different species. An additional fifteen to twenty new shrubs had been added to the landscape in various locations where there were no shrubs historically. (See Appendix C)

*Figure 4.3. Detail of asphalt path from house to greenhouses on Farm #1. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.5. Detail of asphalt path north of house, (Photo by OCLP, 2005)*

Several of these missing trees were some of the most historically important specimens on the site. Two of the three green ash trees to the rear of the home had been lost and were replaced in 1980. These trees were

*Figure 4.6. The former shale yard at Farm #1 north of the barn is now a paved parking area. (Photo by OCLP, 2005)*

*Figure 4.4. Detail brick path adjacent to rear terrace retaining wall on Farm #1. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.7. Detail of old interpretive tour sign on Farm #1. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.8. Detail of iron and wood benches used near the front entry drive on Farm #1. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

especially important to Mrs. Eisenhower. They were mentioned as two of the features initially attracting her to the house and farm. Additionally, the two black locusts planted in the circle of lawn in front of the home had died and were replaced with trees from the battlefield in the 1980s. However only the south tree grew. In 1990, Scottish Heritage USA and the National Trust for Scotland replaced the north black locust as well as three cherry trees south of the home, and replanted the shrubs and flowers in the flower bed located between the house and barn. All of these trees had predated the Eisenhowers' and were associated with the early Redding years on Farm #1. The American elm north of the house was another important tree that was no longer extant by the early 1980s. This tree had been a replacement for the original elm donated by Rockefeller and was installed after the first tree had succumbed to Dutch Elm Disease. (figs. 4.9, 4.10) A Japanese zelkova was planted north of the home as a replacement for the elm. (fig. 4.11)

Please refer to the next chapter, Chapter 5: Analysis of Significance and Integrity, for a comparison between the historic 1969 condition to the existing conditions in 2005 for Farm #1. Additionally, the existing conditions plan for Farm #1 following this chapter provides a graphic representation of the site elements, as well as location and identification of the extant vegetation.

**Farm #2**

The Farm #2 landscape has changed very little since the early 1970s. This farm was primarily a working farm throughout the Eisenhower period with little emphasis on an ornamental landscape. The only ornamental plantings were a few shrubs and trees around the farmhouse which was typical for a rural farmstead of the period. This provided less opportunity for loss of historic fabric or drastic change in the landscape. Most of the alterations occurring under NPS management have focused on the buildings, visitor services, and site infrastructure.

In 1971, major renovations were made to the house on Farm #2. The house was leased to private citizens until

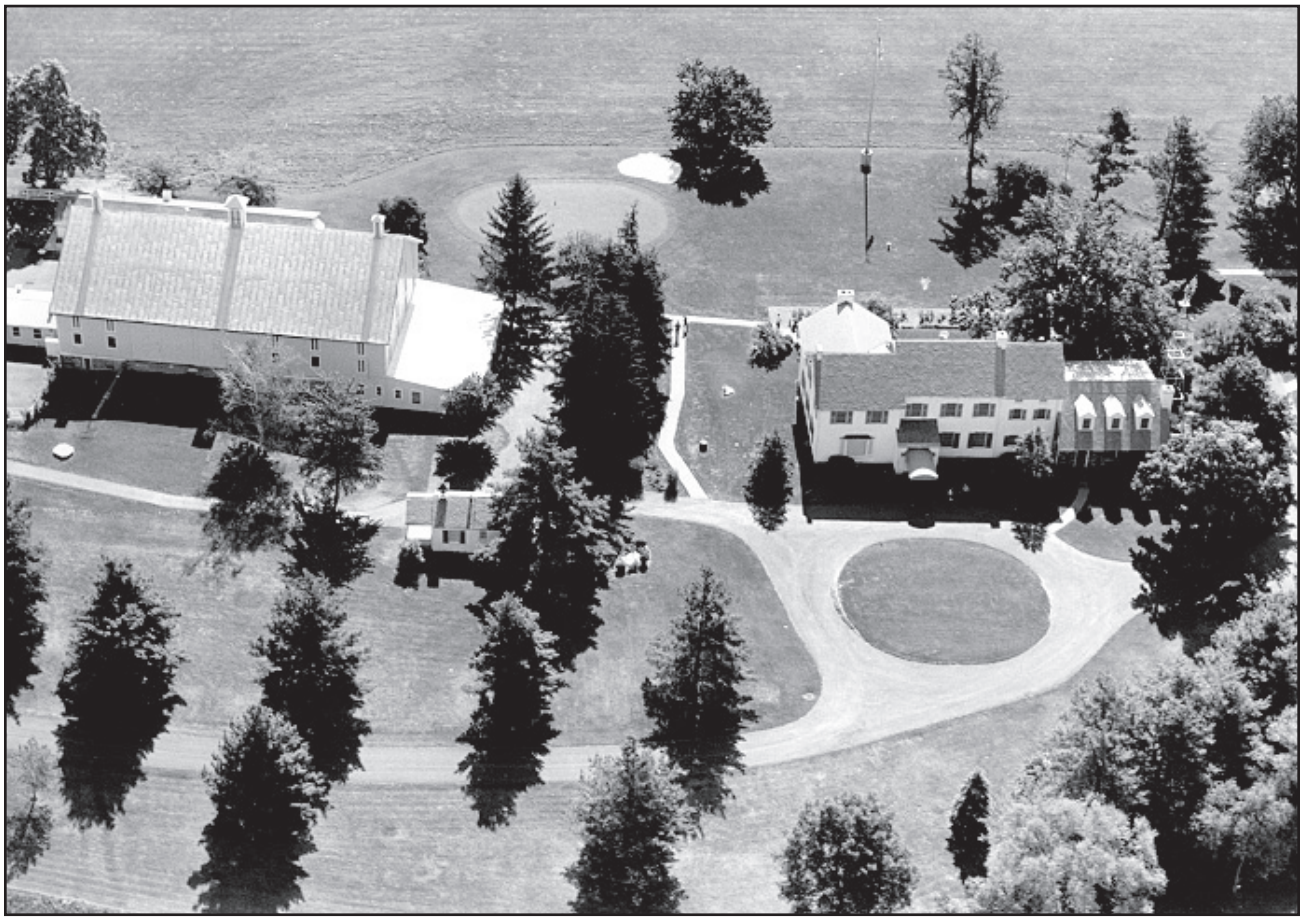


*Figure 4.9. Aerial of Farm #1 from west, historic trees missing include black locusts from front lawn circle, elm in north lawn, and two green ash from rear terrace, ca. 1982. (EISE NHS files, #3590)*

*Figure 4.10. Front elevation of the Eisenhower home with the black locusts still missing from the front lawn circle, view toward southeast, spring 1988. (EISE NHS files, #3589)*

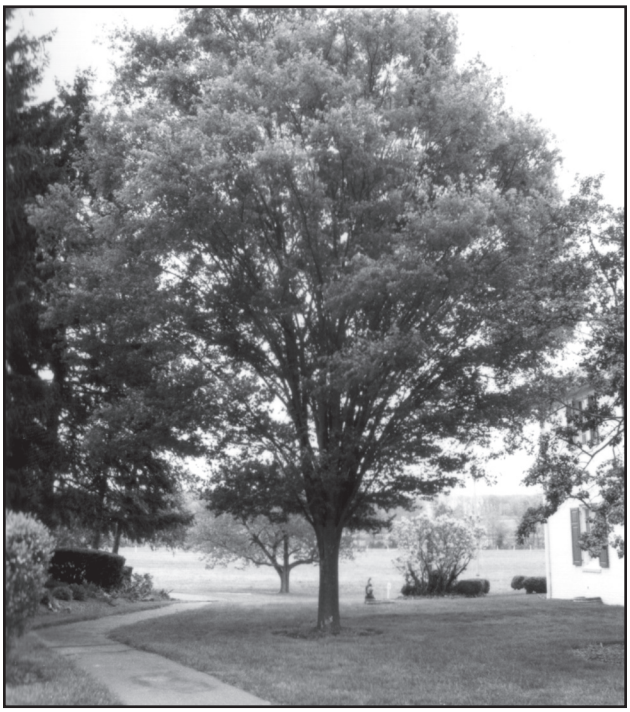


*Figure 4.11. Japanese zelkova planted in the north lawn as a replacement for the American elm. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.12. Remains of bank barn on Farm #2. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.13. Detail of the vegetation around on the porch of the Farm #2 farmhouse. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

1980 under the Parkland Farms arrangement. When the site opened in 1980 and the Parkland Farms lease ended, the house on Farm #2 became government housing. In 1995, when Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHP reorganized, the house became the staff offices and library.

The most significant change to the farm occurred in 1993. An accidental fire led to the loss of 100-year-old Bank Barn. After the fire, the foundation of the building was left intact and a supporting structure was installed to prevent further deterioration of the remaining walls.[9] (fig. 4.12)

Although several mature shade trees, both deciduous and evergreen, remain around the farmhouse, some of the individual trees present in the late 1960s have died and have been removed. As a result, the eastern side of the farmhouse is not as heavily screened from view as it once had been. Around the front porch, only a few stumps remain to mark the previous locations of ornamental shrubs. (fig. 4.13)

In the early 1970s, the remaining catalpa trees along the fence line in the eastern pasture where blown down in a severe storm. Additional trees were also lost from the catalpa row along the Farm #2 entry lane. None of the trees in either row have been replaced.

As with Farm #1, a few additions were made to Farm #2 to accommodate visitor usage. Interpretive signage was installed at the Show Barn to correspond with the self-guided walking tour. Another sign was placed at the northeast corner of the Bank Barn foundation to interpret the building as it had been before the fire. Other standard NPS signage was placed along the entry drive and in front of the farmhouse identifying the offices of the Eisenhower NHS. (fig. 4.14)

In the early 1980s, a gravel parking lot was installed on the historic road trace northwest of the farmhouse. Located along the border with Farm #1, this lot was intended primarily for park employees. Access to the lot was from Emmitsburg Road until the site reorganized and the gate to the Red Rock Road was unlocked and opened. (fig. 4.15)

In 1999, a new septic system was installed to accommodate the needs of both Farm #1 and Farm #2. The concrete tanks for this system were placed on Farm #2, just east of the employee parking lot, directly across from the stream crossing between the farms. The tanks are below ground with three concrete pads exposed above grade. Ventilation pipes and mechanical access panels are located on these pads. (fig. 4.16) A new post and wire fence was installed along the stream and was a

*Figure 4.14. Detail of National Park Service signage on Farm #2. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.15. Employee parking lot on Farm #2. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.16. Detail of new septic system installed on Farm #2. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.17. Detail of new (replacement-in-kind) post and wire fencing installed between Farm #1 and Farm #2. (Photo by Carol Hegeman)*

replacement-in-kind for a fence that had just been removed. The new section of fence starts at the stream crossing and proceeds east along the stream until it reaches Nevins Lane. (fig. 4.17)

Please refer to the next chapter, Chapter 5: Analysis of Significance and Integrity, for a comparison between the historic 1969 condition to the existing conditions in 2005 for Farm #2. The accompanying existing conditions plan for Farm #2 following this chapter provides a graphic representation of the site features, as well as location and identification of the extant vegetation.

**Farm #3**

After Herb Dixon moved from Farm #3 in the 1970s, the farmhouse was leased to a tenant farmer. Later, it was converted into government housing and is currently used for park staff.[10] The other farm buildings have consistently been used by the permittees in the agricultural operations. No significant modifications have been made to these structures or the adjoining corrals and fences, however a few changes were made to the farm's utilities. A fire hydrant was placed along the entry drive. It is not known when this was installed. In 1999 a new septic system was added to the site to service the farmhouse. The concrete tank was located on the north side of the house and was completely buried under the sod. (figs. 4.18, 4.19)

Like Farm #2, historically there were limited plantings of trees and shrubs used around the farmhouse on Farm #3. Some of these plants matured and died during the early years of NPS management, while others remained

*Figure 4.18. Fire hydrant near the Farm #3 farmhouse. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.19. Septic tanks north of the Farm #3 farmhouse. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

on the site for a longer period. By 1999, a few old stumps around the smokehouse and garage were the only remains of some of the original trees, while the remaining trees provided a shady canopy for the farmhouse. In the late 1960s, there were also two large trees located in the pastures south of the farmhouse along a drainage swale. One of these had died by 1969, but was left standing in the field. The other tree survived until at least the mid-1970s.[11] Both trees had been removed by early 1999. (figs. 4.20, 4.21)

In August 1999, the farmhouse's tree canopy was reduced by half when five mature deciduous shade trees were removed. Three of these trees were located on the home's southern side, and two were adjacent to the farm

*Figure 4.20. Farm #3 trees shown in this late 1960s photo are no longer extant, including trees adjacent to the farmhouse and trees in the field, view toward the west, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)*

*Figure 4.21. Farm #3 western view without the trees that were extant in the late 1960s. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

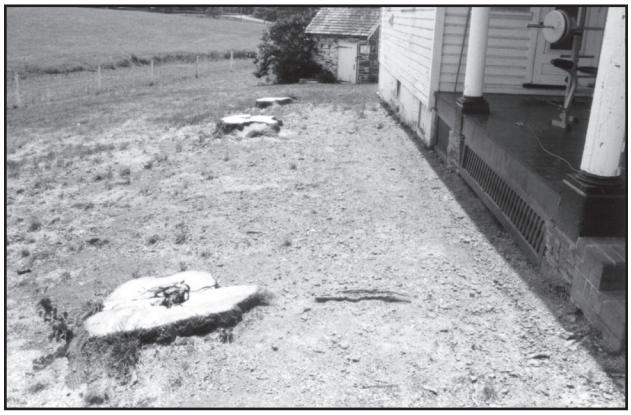


*Figure 4.22. Stumps remain to mark the location of removed trees south of the Farm #3 farmhouse. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

lane north of the house. Given their size, it is likely that these trees dated from the 1950s or earlier. Five mature trees remain on the site around the farmhouse, possibly dating to the early 1960s. (fig. 4.22)

Other ornamental vegetation present in 2000 included a small bed of flowering annuals along the front porch, probably installed by the current tenant. Additionally, various flowering bulbs and a lilac were located adjacent to the smokehouse, a bed of mint (*Mentha species*) was growing on the south side of the garage, and a mock orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*) was located along the driveway near the fire hydrant. The lilac may have been present during the late 1960s, but it is unlikely the other vegetation dates to this period

Please refer to the next chapter, Chapter 5: Analysis of Significance and Integrity, for a comparison between the historic 1969 condition to the existing conditions in 2005 for Farm #3. The accompanying existing conditions plan following this chapter provides a graphic representation of the site features, as well as location and identification of the extant vegetation.

**Clement Redding Farm**

The Clement Redding Farm came under full NPS management upon the death of Irene Redding in 1993. Since that time, relatively little change has occurred on the site. The layout of the farm remains as it was historically, with a residential cluster and an agricultural cluster separated by the gravel farm lane. The buildings within the residential area include the farmhouse, summer kitchen, wood shed, and smokehouse. The lawn surrounding these structures is defined on the east by a stone retaining wall, on the north and west by a vegetated fence row with a couple of different fence styles, and on the south by a wooden picket fence. All other buildings are located in the agricultural cluster and are concentrated around the nineteenth-century bank barn. (figs. 4.23-4.28)

After NPS acquisition, the farmhouse was converted into government housing and rented to park employees. It continues to be used for this purpose. There were several alterations done to the buildings on the Clement Redding Farm. The barn lean-to or straw shed, that had been added to the northeastern side of the structure by Clement Redding, was removed in the mid-1990s. The equipment shed was completely reconstructed. The remaining outbuildings had major replacement-in-kind repairs. In 1999, the 1940s concrete addition to the wagonshed/corncrib was converted to a carpenter's shop for the NPS. Fire suppression was installed in the barn, the carpenter's shop, and the house. A new holding tank was installed for the carpenter's shop and the house septic tank was converted into a holding tank.

As with Farms #2 and #3, vegetation on the Clement Redding Farm consisted primarily of a few shade trees and ornamental plantings around the farmhouse. The remaining large trees and shrubs probably date to the Clement Redding period. Some shrubs, however, have been lost, including a formal yew hedge that was

*Figure 4.23. View looking west toward the Clement Redding Farm. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.24. Entry lane leading to the Clement Redding Farm. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.25. View looking north from the entry lane. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.26. View looking southeast at Clement Redding Farm. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.27. North and west facades of the house. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.28. View looking northwest at the Bank Barn. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.29. Miscellaneous annuals and perennials along the picket fence at the Clement Redding Farm. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.30. A steep hill and a row of shrubs separate the yard and the windmill. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

removed from the front of the farmhouse in 1996. Other existing vegetation around the farmhouse includes small flowerbeds along the home's south and east foundations, another bed on the south edge of the lawn, and various shrubs along the fences on the northern and western edges of the lawn. (figs. 4.29, 4.30)

In addition to the vegetation around the farmhouse, there is a remnant of a hawthorn hedge along Willoughby's Run at the eastern property line. It is unknown when this hedge was installed. A large hickory is also extant in the pasture east of the barn. This tree is of sufficient size to date to the middle of the twentieth century, if not earlier. A few random fruit trees are located in the fields north of the house, suggesting the earlier presence of an orchard. Other vegetation along Willoughby's Run and Red Rock Road includes wetland species and a grove of mature hickory trees.

This farm was not historically associated with General Eisenhower nor was it a part of the Eisenhower Farms operations during the 1950s and 1960s. However, the farm was added to the Eisenhower NHS to act as a buffer and protect the views General and Mrs. Eisenhower enjoyed from their farm during the late 1960s. Therefore it is appropriate to determine what these views may have been by noting what landscape features may have been extant in the late 1960s.

Please refer to the next chapter, Chapter 5: Analysis of Significance and Integrity, for a comparison between the historic 1969 condition to the existing conditions in 2005 for the Clement Redding Farm. The accompanying existing conditions plan following this chapter provides a graphic representation of the site features, as well as location and identification of the extant vegetation.

**Pitzer Schoolhouse**

The Pitzer schoolhouse has remained in private hands since John and Barbara Eisenhower sold the property in 1976. Since it is currently not included in the Eisenhower NHS, development history and existing conditions for this site is not within the scope of this report.

**Smith and Rinehart Tracts**

In 1979, the National Park Foundation purchased the 8.58 acre Rinehart tract, the 5.60 acre Ruth A. and George M. Smith tract, the 40 acre George M. Smith and S. J. Smith tract. The 40 acre Smith tract is a life estate for agricultural use and is still farmed by the Smith family.

**Eisenhower NHS Farming Operations**

Agricultural Special Use Permits

In 1969, Parkland Farms, Inc., of Gettysburg was granted an Agricultural Special Use Permit to cultivate lands on Farms #1, #2, and #3.[12] The permit gave Parkland use of 510 total acres, along with some of the farm buildings, for a fee of $1,260 per year. The terms of the permit required Parkland to "maintain the historic scene of the Eisenhower Farms and adjacent lands through general farming, including production of crops and pasture."[13]

During the early years of Parkland's operation many of the fields were no longer contour stripped, but were planted in large continuous blocks. By 1979, there were no contour strips left in the western fields of Farm #1 at all. The entire area was planted in corn from Millerstown Road to the nine-acre pasture. Realizing the importance

of the contour method to General Eisenhower's farming practices, the NPS required the permittee to resume contour stripping in the 1980s. However, the new planting regime was altered slightly from the historic method. In the 1980s modern farm machinery was in use that worked six rows at a time, unlike the two-row machinery used during the Eisenhower years.[14] Parkland Farms had depleted the soil of nutrients due to poor agricultural practices. In 1980 when a new permittee took over, the government made a one time investment in lime and fertilizer to bring the soil back to standard.

The reemphasis on contour stripping was preceded by the development of a new Soil Conservation Plan for Farms #1, #2, and #3 in 1980. As with the 1960s plans, the updated plan identified soil types on the farms, provided a crop rotation schedule, and indicated layouts for contour strips in the appropriate areas. An additional plan was developed in 1989 for the Clement Redding Farm. (See Appendices F and G)

Parkland ceased its farming operations in 1979. In order to provide continued agricultural operations on the farms, the permit system remained in place and new farmers were selected. A special use permit was issued to Bill Leonard in 1980. When his permit ended in 1985, Wilbur Martin became and remains the permittee for Farms #1, #2, and #3. In 1993, Robert Rohrbaugh was granted a permit for the Clement Redding Farm.[15]

A condition of these permits required the permittee to adhere to over thirty special restrictions guaranteeing the historic scene would be protected and soil conservation measures would be followed. Some of the major conditions are listed in Table 4.2. In order to balance the acreage in crop production with pasture, some permits also required pasturing of cattle. According to the park's General Management Plan, the leasing program "not only achieved the goal of accurately maintaining these historic lands at little cost to the NPS, it has kept valuable farm land in production and contributed to the economic base of Adams County, Pennsylvania."[16]

Martin's permit granted him use of "A portion of the Eisenhower Farms #1, #2, and #3 consisting of 293 acres of crop fields and 149 acres of pasture….For the purpose(s) of: Farming to maintain these lands in a similar condition to that of the historic period, consistent with sound soil and water conservation practices and the land management program of Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site."[17] The permit allowed limited use of certain buildings and facilities, and specified wheat, oats, corn, sorghum and barley to be planted. Martin was required to obtain

Table 4.2
General Provisions Included in the Agricultural Special Use Permits

| |
|---|
| Protection of cultural resources is a major consideration. The park superintendent will be notified if any archeological, paleontological, or historical resources are discovered during the farming operations. The artifacts are to be left in place and farm operations are to cease pending investigation. The permittee will not damage stone walls, ruins, or other historic features. |
| For protection of the trees, plowing or soil disturbance shall not take place within tree driplines. No timber can be cut or removed without the Superintendent's permission. |
| No filling, excavating, stump removing, road building, or any changing of topography shall be allowed without the park superintendent's permission. |
| Contour strip farming and crop rotations will be used as per the Soil and Water Conservation Plan issued for the farm by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. |
| The soil will be tested every three years by the government for fertility information and to determine fertilizer and liming needs. |
| Fencing will be established along historic lines wherever possible. Non-historic fencing will be removed. The NPS will provide materials and labor for relocating or rehabilitating historic fencing for the park's benefit. After construction, the park will provide materials and the permittee labor for fence maintenance. |
| Permittee shall use only NPS approved pesticides. Applicators must have current Pennsylvania's Pesticides Applicator's license and accurate records must be kept and sent to the park's natural resource manager. |
| Trash or other unsightly materials shall be removed from the land. Junked cars, farm equipment, and other debris will not be kept on the land. |
| Discharge of effluents shall not contaminate streams or other water bodies or be performed in a way that creates any public nuisance. |
| No farm equipment shall be stored in public view for more than twelve hours or overnight. |
| Hay bales shall not be stored on any portion of a park field that is in public view from a road for more than fourteen days. They shall not be stored in open view for more than thirty days in any case. |

| Table 4.3<br>Additional Provisions Specific to Martin's Lease |
|---|
| A maximum of 63 stock were to be grazed on the farms. This number could be increased or decreased by the park superintendent per weather and/or range conditions. Mature animals were to be at least eight months of age and were included in the total count. |
| The permittee was allowed to use only the Farm #3 barn, Farm #2 outbuildings, loafing sheds and corrals and was responsible for damage to park structures as a result of agricultural operations, or acts of his employees. |
| No hay was to be stored in the Farm #3 barn. |
| The barns were to be cleared annually of debris, fodder, etc. while other pens, corrals, and outbuildings were to be cleaned semi-annually. |

$100,000 in liability insurance, and pay the NPS $4033 annually. Table 4.3 lists additional restrictions placed on Martin to accommodate the cattle operation.

Rohrbaugh's permit allowed him to use 83 acres of fields on the Clement Redding Farm for the planting and harvesting of wheat, oats, corn, and barley. His permit did not include grazing rights and no cattle were to be housed or grazed. Rohrbaugh was also required to purchase $100,000 in liability insurance and pay the NPS $1162 per year for the permit.[18]

Historic Leasing Program

By the early 1990s, the permittees were having a hard time making a profit, and the NPS found it increasingly difficult to maintain an agricultural presence on the farms. Some of the permittees on the adjoining battlefield had ceased operations, and the Eisenhower site was under the same threat. Several factors had contributed to the situation. The soils in the area were generally considered lower in productivity than other areas of Pennsylvania. A series of drought years during the late 1980s and early 1990s had made crop production unreliable. Grain prices were relatively low and local farmers could not justify using rented land for cash crops. And finally, crop damage from an increasing deer population virtually assured that all grain crops would "be produced at a big loss, with little or no harvestable grain."[19]

Seeking advice from experts at Pennsylvania State University, NPS management devised several different scenarios for future agricultural operations at the farms. Cost analysis, advantages, and disadvantages were identified for each of the following options:

1. A feeder cattle and crop operation run by NPS personnel,
2. A feeder cattle operation run by the NPS personnel with a local permittee to farm the land,
3. A commercial cattle breeding operation run by NPS personnel,
4. A commercial Angus show herd run by NPS personnel, similar to the Eisenhower Angus operation, or,
5. A Historic Lease with a local farmer running a commercial cattle breeding operation and farming the land.

The Historic Lease was determined to be the most feasible option. Unlike the previous Agricultural Special Use Permits, which left the permittee with the entire financial burden, the Historic Lease would provide some economic benefits to the lessee. Under this program, the NPS would provide the seed and fertilizer for the crops, and the lessee would run the cattle operation, cultivate, plant, and harvest the fields. The lessee would be paid for harvesting the crops, using the proceeds to buy feed for the herd while maintaining a reasonable profit. This program had more emphasis placed on the cattle operations, which provided a greater profit margin for the lessee than crop production. Some of the advantages of a Historic Lease for the NPS include lower overall costs, maintenance of the historic agricultural scene, no need to purchase or maintain equipment, and the need for fewer NPS personnel.[20]

The historic lease proposal was advertised although no bids were placed. Farmers did not want to have a lease with the government for an extended period of time. They preferred the Special Use Permit which was a five year lease term with the option to renew annually at the end of the term. Wilbur Martin was issued a Special Use Permit and continues to farm the site today.

Fencing

Fencing styles used in the pastures, fields, and corrals on all of the farms have remained consistent since the late 1960s. As fences have needed to be repaired or replaced, they have generally been replaced in-kind. Painted wooden fencing continues to be used in the corrals and "public spaces" on Farms #1, #2, and #3, while wire and post fencing is used in the fields and pastures of all four of the farms.

A new style of electric fencing was added to Farm #1 in the eastern pasture along the boundary with Biesecker Woods. This fencing consists of round wooden posts with five strands of electrified wire. It was installed in the early to mid-1990s to replace the concrete and pipe government boundary fence. (figs. 4.31, 4.32)

An existing conditions plan for the agricultural landscapes of all four farms follows this chapter. The plans identify all planted fields, pasturage areas, and fencing styles extant on the farms in 2005.

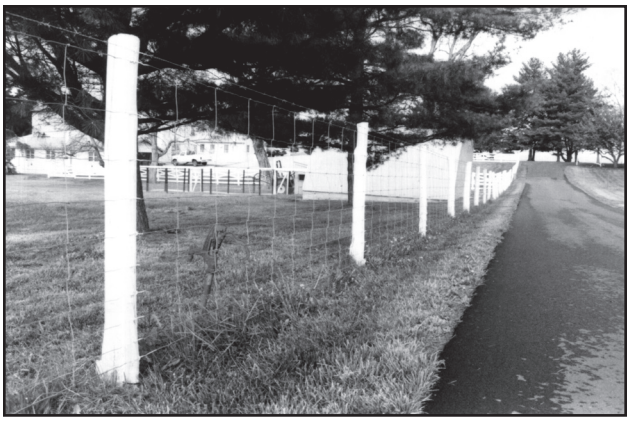


*Figure 4.31. New style of electric fencing on Farm #1. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

*Figure 4.32. Electric fencing on Farm #1. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)*

## ENDNOTES TO CHAPTER 4

[1] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 141-142.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] Department of the Interior News Release, "Dedication of Eisenhower National Historic Site, Gettysburg, PA," n. d.; Dedication Program, "Dedication of the Eisenhower National Historic Site," June 29, 1980; both in Vertical Files: "History of the Site," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[4] Department of the Interior News Release, "Eisenhower National Historic Site to Open to Public on June 14," June 13, 1980, Vertical File: "History of the Site," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[5] "195 Acres Added To Eisenhower National Historic Site In Bill Signed Friday By Pres. Carter," *The Gettysburg Times*, Gettysburg, PA, November 13, 1978, Vertical File: "History of Site," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[6] Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…"

[8] James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 80-81; Art Kennell interview, p. 37-38.

[9] Carol Hegeman, "Assessment of Action…"

[10] *Ibid.*

[11] The second tree may have been a black willow (*Salix nigra*) according to historic photographs.

[12] Along with the Eisenhower Farms, Parkland was also granted use of the Bushman, Slyder, and Rose farms within the adjoining Gettysburg battlefield.

[13] Special Use Permit, No. 5:305:42, June 1, 1969 as cited in *Historic Resource Study*, p. 143.

[14] Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.; *Historic Resource Study*, Plate I, "Historical Base Map, 1967."

[15] At the time of this report, both farmers continued to operate under permits that remained in effect until December 31, 2000.

[16] *General Management Plan*, p. 25.

[17] Special Use Permit for Eisenhower Farms #1, #2, and #3, 1996, Vertical File: "Agricultural Permits: Eisenhower Farm," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[18] Special Use Permit for Redding Farm, 1996, Vertical File: "Agricultural Permits: Redding Farm," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[19] Roland P. Freund, Farm Management Agent, to Carol Hegeman, January 25, 1992, Vertical File: "Agriculture – Eisenhower Operations Options, 1993."

[20] "Eisenhower National Historic Site Cattle and Farming Operations Options," Vertical File: "Agriculture – Eisenhower Operations Options, 1993."

[21] Roland P. Freund to Carol Hegeman, January 25, 1992.

| Symbol | Botanical Name | Common Name(s) | Symbol | Botanical Name | Common Name(s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Trees and Shrubs** | | | | | |
| Abe gr | Abelia x grandiflora | Glossy abelia | Mal sp W | Malus spp. wild crabapple | Wild crab (from rootstock) |
| Ace pl | Acer platanoides | Norway maple | Phi co | Philadelphus coronarius | Mock orange |
| Ace pl C | Acer p. 'Crimson King' | Crimson King maple | Pic ab | Picea abies | Norway spruce |
| Ace ru | Acer rubrum | Red maple | Pic pu | Picea pungens | Colorado blue spruce |
| Ace sa | Acer saccharum | Sugar maple | Pie ja | Pieris japonica | Japanese pieris |
| Ber th | Berberis thunbergii | Japanese barberry | Pin st | Pinus strobus | Eastern white pine |
| Bet pe | Betula pendula | European white birch | Pla oc | Platanus occidentalis | Sycamore |
| Bet sp | Betula spp. | White birch | Pru ce | Prunus cerasifera 'Atropurperea' | Purple leaf plum |
| Bud sp | Buddleia spp. | Butterfly-bush | Pru pen | Prunus pensylvanica | Wild red/Pin cherry |
| Bux mi | Buxus microphylla var. koreana | Korean boxwood | Pru per | Prunus persica | Common peach |
| Bux se | Buxus sempervirens | Common boxwood | Pru pr N | Prunus persica "Nectarina' | Nectarine |
| Car il | Carya illinoinensis | Pecan | Pru se | Prunus serrulata | Oriental cherry |
| Car sp | Carya spp. | Hickory | Pru sp | Prunus spp. | Cherry |
| Cat sp | Catalpa spp. | Catalpa | Pru su | Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula' | Weeping Higan cherry |
| Cer ca | Cercis canadensis | Redbud | Pru tr | Prunus triloba | Flowering almond |
| Cha la | Chamaecyparis lawsoniana | Port Orford cedar | Pyra coc | Pyrancantha coccinea | Pyracantha (Firethorn) |
| Cor fl | Cornus florida | Flowering dogwood | Pyru com | Pyrus communis | Common pear |
| Cra ph | Crataegus phaenopyrum | Washington hawthorn | Que pa | Quercus palustris | Pin oak |
| Cry ja | Cryptomeria japonica | Japanese cryptomeria | Que ve | Quercus velutina | Black oak |
| Fag gr | Fagus grandifolia | American beech | Rho ob | Rhod. x obtusum 'Hinodegiri" | Hinodegiri azalea |
| Fag sy | Fagus sylvatica 'Atropunicea' | Purple leaf beech | Rho sp | Rhododendron spp. | Azalea/Rhododendron |
| For ov | Forsythia ovata | Early forsythia | Rob ps | Robinia pseudoacacia | Black locust |
| Fra pe | Fraxinus pennsylvanica | Green ash | Ros sp | Rosa spp. | Rose |
| Hib ro | Hibiscus rosa sinensis | Chinese hibiscus | Sal ba | Salix babylonia | Weeping willow |
| Hib sp | Hibiscus spp. | Hibiscus | Sal ni | Salix nigra | Black willow |
| Hib sy | Hibiscus syriacus | Rose-of-Sharon | Sas al | Sassafras albidium | Sassafras |
| Ile cr | Ilex crenata | Japanese holly | Seq se | Sequoia sempervirens | Redwood |
| Ile gl | Ilex glabra | Inkberry | Spi sr | Spriraea prunifolia | Bridalwreath spirea |
| Ile op | Ilex opaca | American holly | Syr ch | Syringa x chinensis | Chinese lilac |
| Jug sp | Juglans spp. | Walnut | Syr pe | Syringa x persica | Persian lilac |
| Lig sp | Ligustrum spp. | Privet | Syr vu | Syringa vulgaris | Common lilac |
| Liq st | Liquidambar styraciflua | Sweet gum | Tax bac | Taxus bacatta | English yew |
| Lir tu | Liriodendron tulipifera | Tulip poplar | Tax ba R | Taxus bacatta 'Repandens' | Dwarf English yew |
| Lon sp | Lonicera spp. | Honeysuckle | Tax ca | Taxus canadensis | Canadian yew |
| Mag so | Magnolia x soulangiana | Saucer magnolia | Tax cu | Taxus cuspidata 'Capitata' | Japanese yew |
| Mag sp | Magnolia spp. | Magnolia | Tax me | Taxus x media 'Hicksii' | Hicks yew |
| Mag st | Magnolia stellata | Star magnolia | Tax sp | Taxus spp. | Yew |
| Mal sp A | Malus spp. Apple | Apple | Tsu ca | Tsuga canadensis | Canadian hemlock |
| Mal sp H | Malus spp. 'Hopa' | Hopa crabapple | Ulm am | Ulmus americana | American elm |
| Mal sp K | Malus spp. 'Katherine' | Katherine crabapple | Ulm pu | Ulmus parvifolia | Chinese elm |
| Mal sp L | Malus spp. 'Liset' | Liset crabapple | Zel se | Zelkova serrata | Japanese zelkova |
| **Groundcovers, Vines, and Herbaceous** | | | | | |
| Agr te | Agrostis tenuis 'Penncross' | Penncross bentgrass | Iri sp | Iris spp. | Iris |
| Aqu sp | Aquilegia spp. | Columbine | Nym sp | Nymphaea spp. | Water lily |
| Beg tu | Begonia tuberhybrida | Tuberous begonias | Pae sp | Paeonia spp. | Peony |
| Cal bi | Caladium bicolor | Caladium | Pel ho | Pelargonium x hortorum | Common geranium |
| Cam ra | Campsis radicans | Trumpetcreeper | Sal sp | Salvia splendens | Scarlet sage |
| Cen ce | Centaurea cineraria | Dusty Miller | Sin sp | Sinningia spp. | Common gloxinia |
| Car pe | Carum petroselenum | Parsley | Sed sp | Sedum spectabile | Showy sedum |
| Cle sp | Clematis spp. | Clematis | Tag sp | Tagetes spp. | Marigold |
| Cor va | Coronilla varia | Crown vetch | Tul sp | Tulipa spp. | Tulip |
| Cyc sp | Cyclamen spp. | Cyclamen | Typ la | Typha latifolia | Common cattail |
| Dia de | Dianthus deltoides | Maiden pink | Vin mi | Vinca minor | Vinca (Periwinkle) |
| Gla sp | Gladiolus spp. | Gladiola | Vio sp | Viola spp. | Violet |
| Hed he | Hedera helix | English ivy | Vio wi | Viola x wittrockiana | Common pansy |
| Hel tu | Helianthus tuberosus | Jerusalem artichoke | Vit la | Vitus labrusca 'Concord' | Concord grape |
| Imp wa | Impatiens wallerana | Impatiens | Vit sp | Vitus spp. | Grape |
| Iri ge | Iris x germanica | German iris | Wis si | Wisteria sinensis | Chinese wisteria |

Notes: Plant sizes in inches indicate trunk diameter at breast height; plant sizes in feet indicate shrub diameter; (ms) multi-stemmed

Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

## Existing Conditions Overall: 2005

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

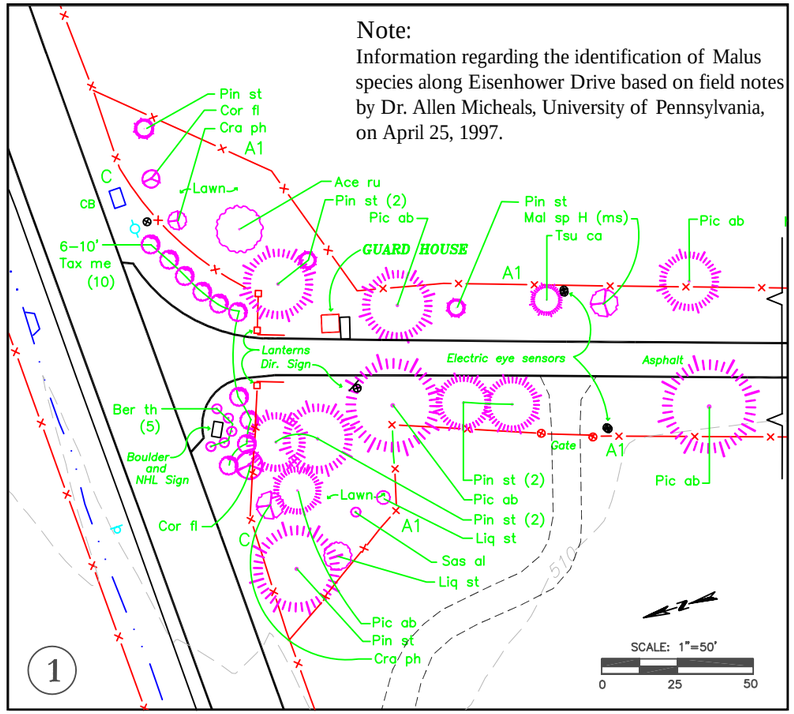
### Sources:
Historic plans (1955,1967, 1969); CADD drawing (1999); Site visits (2002, 2005).

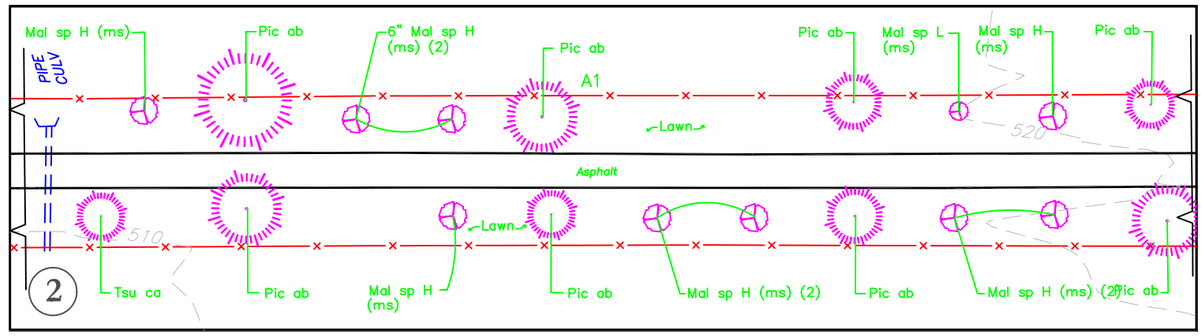
### Notes:
Location and scale of features are approximate.
Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

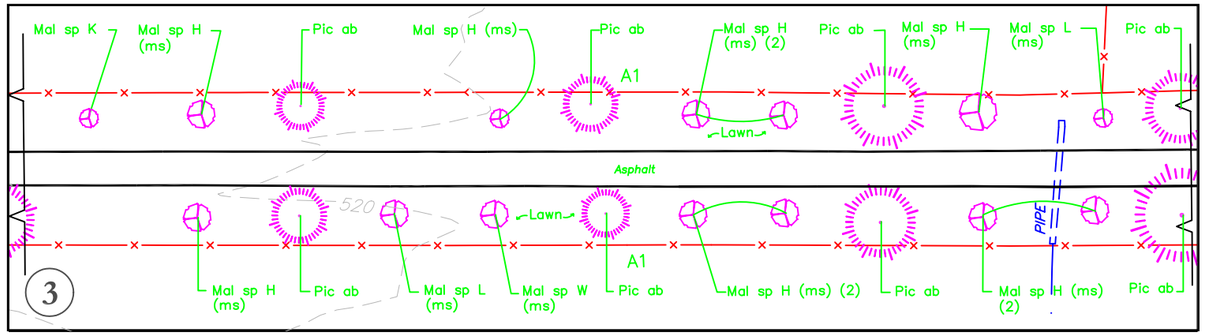
### Legend:
- Park boundary
- 540 Paved road
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Trees
- Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket

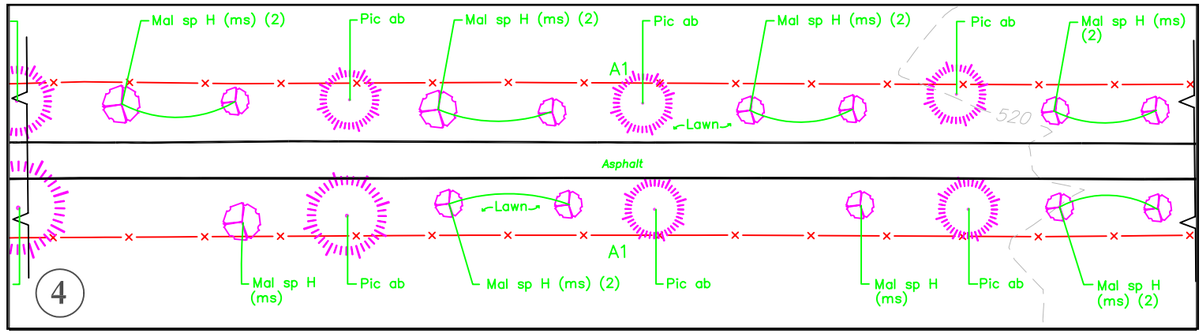
SCALE: 1"=750'
0 375 750

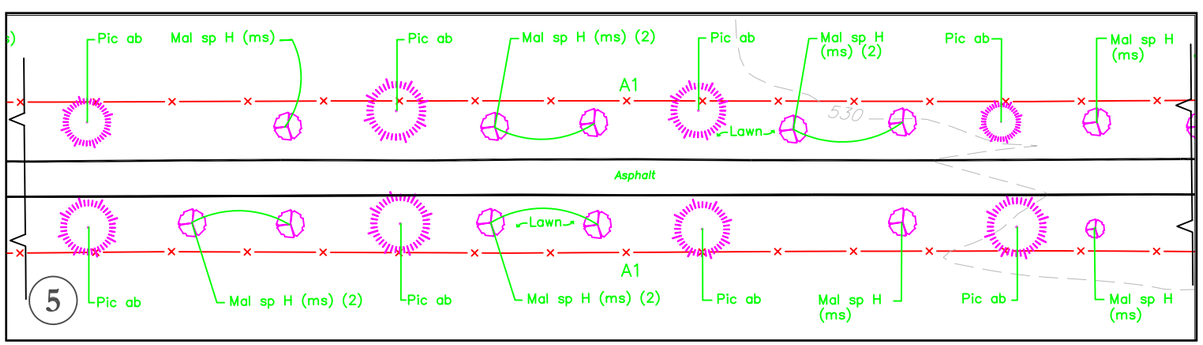
Note:
Information regarding the identification of Malus species along Eisenhower Drive based on field notes by Dr. Allen Micheals, University of Pennsylvania, on April 25, 1997.

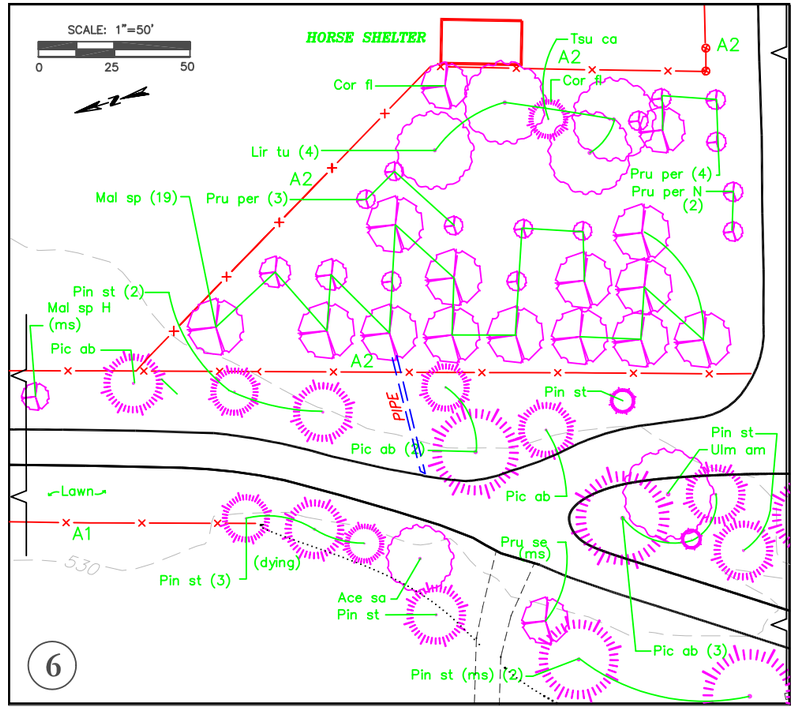



Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

Existing Conditions Farm #1: 2005 (1/2)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Sources:
Historic plans (1955,1967, 1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002, 2005).

Notes:
Location and scale of features are approximate. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

Legend:
- Park boundary
- 540 — 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- Fences (A1)
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket

Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

## Existing Conditions Farm #1: 2005 (2/2)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

### Sources:

Historic photographs and plans (1955,1967,1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002,2005).

### Notes:

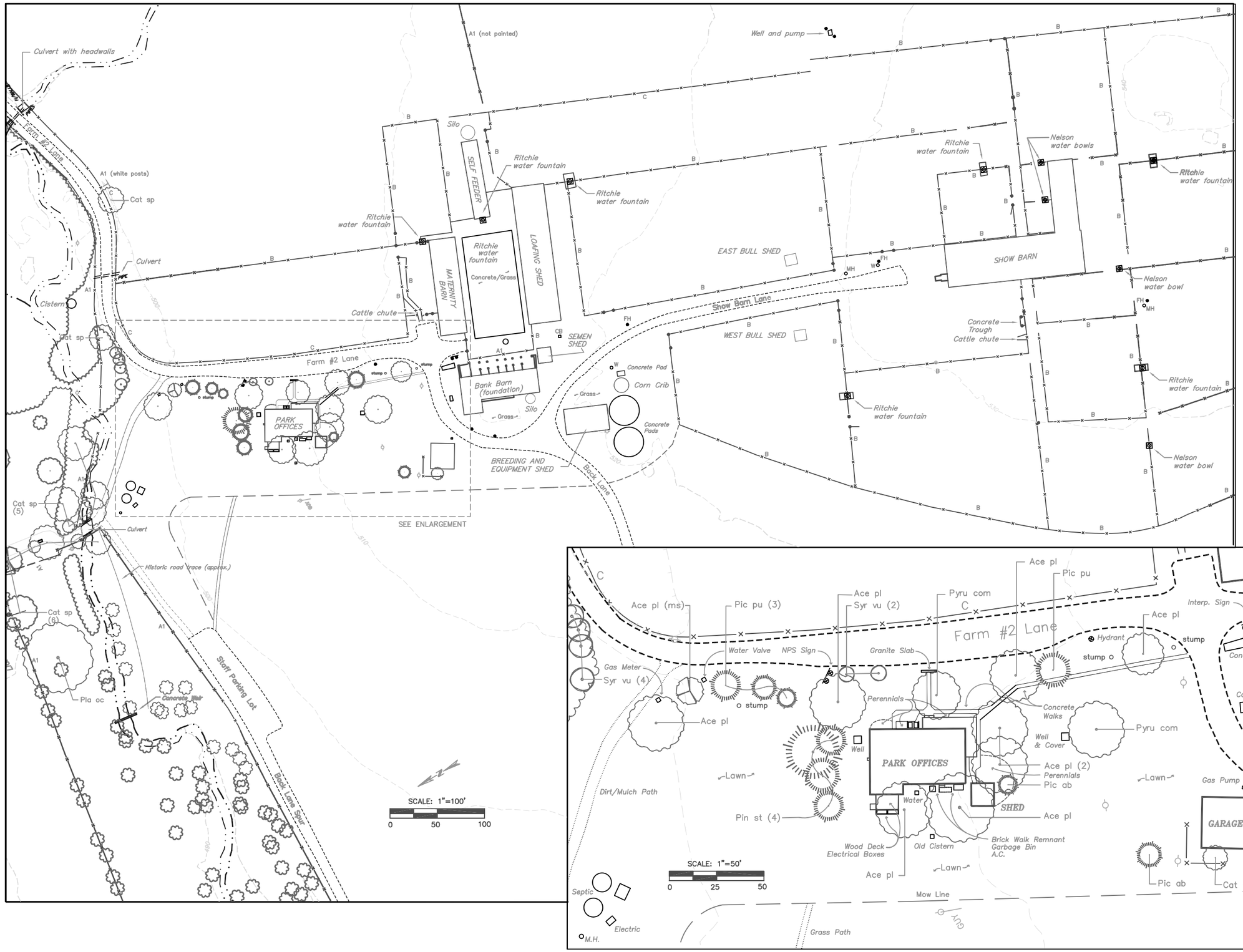
Location and scale of features are approximate. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

### Legend:

- Park boundary
- 540 — 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket

SCALE: 1"=50'
0 25 50

SCALE: 1"=30'
0 15 30




Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

## Existing Conditions Farm #2: 2005

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

### Sources:

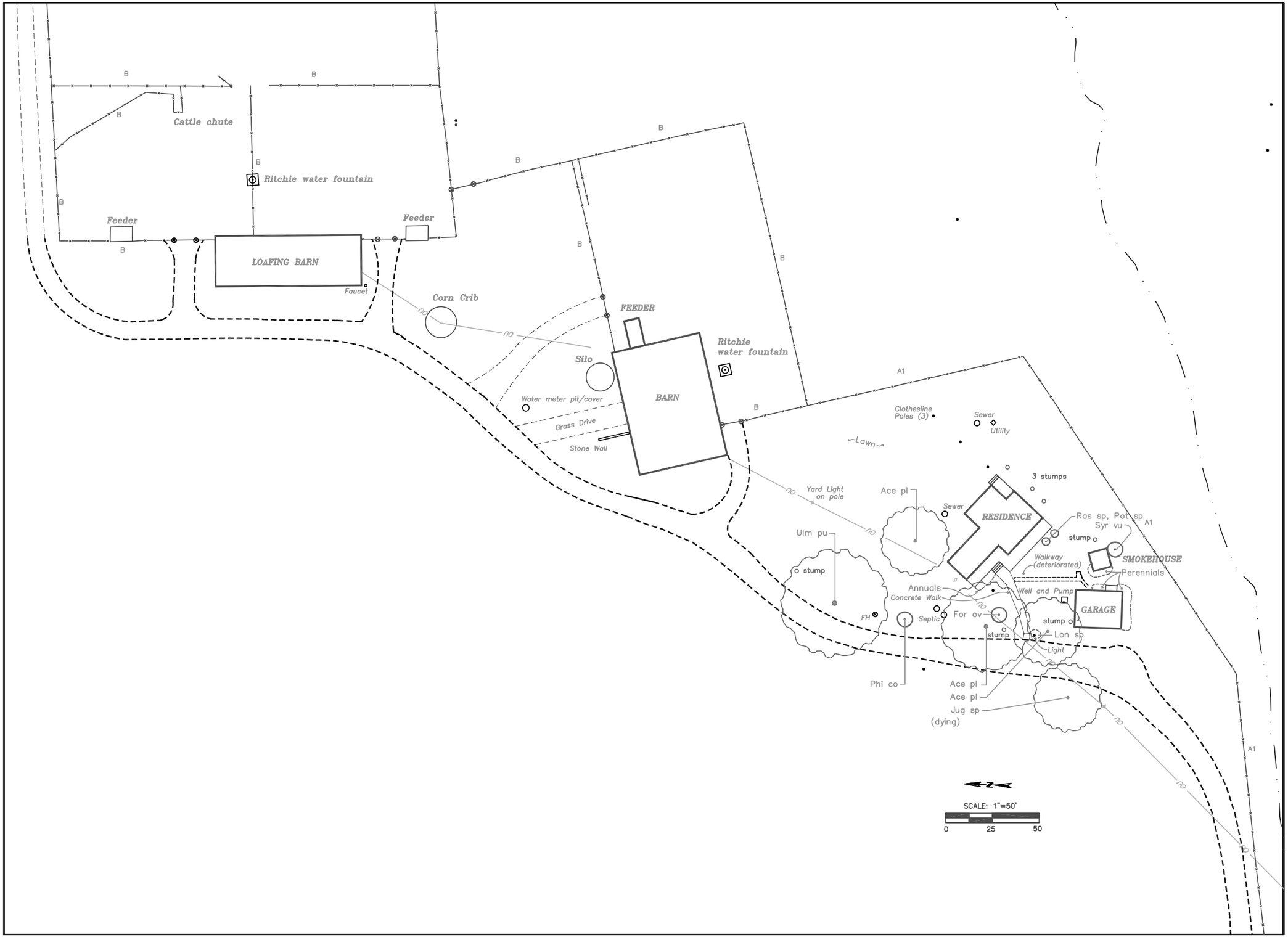
Historic plans (1955, 1967, 1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002, 2005).

### Notes:

Location and scale of features are approximate. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

### Legend:

- Park boundary
- 540 – 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket




Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

## Existing Conditions Farm #3: 2005

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

### Sources:

Historic plans (1955,1967, 1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002, 2005).

### Notes:

Location and scale of features are approximate. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

### Legend:

- Park boundary
- 540 — 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket

Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

## Existing Conditions Redding Farm: 2005

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Sources:
Historic plans (1955,1967, 1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002, 2005).

Notes:
Location and scale of features are approximate. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

Legend:
- Park boundary
- 540 — 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- Fences (A1)
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w boarder
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket

# Chapter 5:
# Analysis of Significance and Integrity

# Chapter 5: Analysis of Significance and Integrity

This chapter provides an analysis of the historical significance of the Eisenhower National Historic Site property and an evaluation of the integrity of the physical character of the landscape.[1] The analysis is based on criteria developed by the National Register of Historic Places, which lists properties significant to our country's history and prehistory. The analysis reviews the current National Register status, identifies inconsistencies and potential new areas of significance, and evaluates them in accordance with National Register criteria and related historical contexts.[2] The evaluation portion of the chapter examines the physical integrity of the extant landscape characteristics and features, such as vegetation, views, and circulation, with respect to the site's historical appearance and identifies which contribute or do not contribute to the site's historical significance. An awareness of contributing and non-contributing characteristics and features facilitates the development of the second volume of the CLR, the treatment plan.

## Analysis of Significance

The summary of the National Register Status and statement of significance that follows is extracted from the Cultural Landscape Inventory for Eisenhower NHS, completed in 1999. The central farmstead was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1966 and the entire Eisenhower National Historic Site is included in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Gettysburg National Battlefield Historic District, designated November 27, 1967.[3] The listing ascribes national significance to the property under criterion A, for its association with the Civil War; criterion B, for its association with General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the 34th President of the United States; and criterion consideration G, for achieving significance with the past fifty years due to its exceptional importance in American history.

### National Register and National Historic Landmark Status

The property is listed on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark. Final National Register documentation forms were completed in July 2005. The period of significance is listed as 1863 and 1951 to 1969, with significant dates as 1863, 1955, 1966 and 1967. The nomination describes the boundary as the entire Eisenhower NHS including the three farms that were assembled by the Eisenhowers in the 1950s, plus the privately-owned John Eisenhower home, which was originally part of the Eisenhower Farm #1. The park has also articulated its period of significance in other documents. In order to articulate management objectives, the 1992 *Statement for Management* (SFM) defines the period of significance for interpretation and the park setting. The site is interpreted as it was when donated to the Department of the Interior in 1967. The setting is preserved to the Eisenhower era of 1950 to 1969, recognizing that the landscape is dynamic and cannot be frozen to one date. These dates reflect the period from when the Eisenhowers first expressed interest in purchasing the property until General Eisenhower's death in 1969. Furthermore, the SFM states that "Eisenhower NHS was established to commemorate the life and work of Dwight D. Eisenhower, rather than the operation of his farm." In this respect the park leases land to local farms to maintain a farming landscape compatible with that of the Eisenhower era.

For the purposes of this report, the period of 1951, when Eisenhower acquires the farm and is elected President of the United States, to 1969, when Eisenhower died, will be used when discussing the period of significance. Throughout the document, however, the year 1967 is frequently mentioned, because the park visually interprets this time when Eisenhower gave the property to the National Park Service.

### Areas of Significance

The primary areas of significance for the property include politics, government, and military as described below.

*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. His early career developed here, and his retirement in Gettysburg marked the culmination

of a lifetime of public service. Eisenhower NHS is one of the few places reflecting his presence, as it maintains the farm landscape of circa 1967 – the time when the estate was incorporated to the National Park System. It is the landscape where General and Mrs. Eisenhower constructed and developed their retirement estate, which was the only property they owned. Eisenhower continued to advise on the management of the property until his death in 1969.

*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, as recommended in the Cultural Landscape Inventory, but which is beyond the scope of this report. These areas of secondary 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, as described below.

*3. Creating Social Institutions and Movements: American Ways of Life, Conservation, 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 Nevins, 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 1967.*

This period includes the era of subsistence agriculture, between 1763 and 1820. Farms #1, #2, #3, and the Clement Redding Farm represent a long continuous history of agriculture, and the predominant landscape patterns were in place long before the Eisenhowers occupied the property. As most farms modernize or subdivide for residential housing developments, these properties are increasingly significant for portraying early to mid-twentieth century farms, with remnants of structures, field patterns, boundaries, and archeological resources dating to earlier periods. 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.[5] 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 and in Table 5.1.

The Eisenhower property retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association since the overall landscape has remained in agriculture, with dispersed farm clusters and open fields. For the Eisenhower period of agricultural stewardship, from 1951 to 1967, the property also retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, with minor alterations such as the loss of the barn at Farm #2, diminished farm activities, and the maturity of vegetation. There were few changes to the property between 1967, when the property was donated to the park service and 1969, when Eisenhower died. 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, but lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, due to numerous modifications and the addition of more contemporary features, including

Table 5.1
Summary of Landscape Integrity for Eisenhower NHS

| Aspects of Integrity | 1. Eisenhower–Politics, 1951-1969 | 2. Battle of Gettysburg, 1863 | 3. Eisenhower–Conservation, 1951-1969 | 4. Early Agriculture, 1750 – circa 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Location | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Design | Yes | No, building cluster & field patterns changed | Yes | No, building cluster & field patterns changed |
| Setting | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Materials | Yes | No, more contemporary materials | Yes | No, more contemporary materials |
| Workmanship | Yes | No, more contemporary workmanship | Yes | No, more contemporary workmanship |
| Feeling | Yes, but farming operations diminished | Yes, except for changes in field patterns and building clusters | Yes, but farming operations diminished | Yes, except for changes in field patterns and building clusters |
| Association | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

buildings and vegetation. In conclusion, the site retains integrity to all four periods of significance with a higher level of integrity to the Eisenhower ownership.

Since the site was donated to the government in 1967, it has been protected from numerous impacts associated with visitor use because it is accessed only by shuttle bus. This arrangement eliminates the need for additional visitor facilities such as parking lots, vehicle traffic, and associated signs that would impact the integrity of the design, setting, and feeling. Outstanding issues that need to be addressed include improved circulation between Farm #1 and Farm #2, maturing and lost vegetation, preservation of viewsheds, and maintenance requirements. These issues will be addressed in volume two of the CLR, the treatment plan.

## Evaluation of Landscape Characteristics

This section provides an analysis and evaluation of the physical characteristics of the landscape. An array of landscape characteristics are examined, including spatial organization, topography, response to natural features, land use, cultural traditions, vegetation, views, circulation, structures, cluster arrangements, small-scale features, and archeological sites. The evaluation includes a brief description of the historic and existing condition of each landscape characteristic, as well as a determination regarding the contribution of each characteristic or feature to the significance of the landscape as a whole. For each characteristic, a table lists specific characteristics and features, whether the feature was extant in circa 1969, currently extant, whether it contributes to the historical significance of the landscape, and in some cases a brief description.

Contributing characteristics and features are those that were present in the historic landscape that survive or are those which are replacements of historic features. Because the site retains integrity to the four periods of significance defined above, many of the extant landscape characteristics and features contribute to historical significance. Many are also considered "contributing resources" as defined by the National Register.[6] Through the NPS List of Classified Structures inventory, many features, particularly structures, have been identified as contributing resources as indicated in the tables in this section. Also noted in the tables are features that have been reconfigured, missing, or added since the Eisenhowers transferred the property to the National Park Service. Some of these changes alter the historical significance and integrity of the landscape. The treatment plan will address measures to be taken to remove or replace features to more appropriately reflect or compliment the historic setting.

### Spatial Organization, Topography, and Response to Natural Features and Systems

Spatial organization refers to the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape. Topography describes the configuration of landforms and features, such as slope, elevation, and solar aspect. Response to natural systems and features refers to the geomorphology, geology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and indigenous plant communities.

The farms at Eisenhower NHS are closely associated with natural features of the land, similar to other farms in the area. The gently rolling land slopes from east to west, framed on the east by the higher ground of Seminary Ridge and to the west by the low-lying drainage of Marsh Creek. Historically, topography and natural features appear to have guided the spatial organization of roads, fields, boundaries, and building clusters. Red Rock Road, Millerstown Road, and Willoughby's Run divide the farms at low points. Tight domestic and farm clusters occupy higher ground, leaving the gently sloping, well-drained land open for agricultural fields and pastures. Each structure complex, although individual in its appearance, contains similar features: a domestic complex with cisterns, shade trees, and gardens adjacent to a barn complex with paddocks, watering and feeding troughs, and fencing.

As described in the site history, the area around Marsh Creek was likely the first local settlement. Later settlement patterns of building clusters, road networks, farm pastures, and natural boundaries influenced the spatial organization of the site. The 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 farm improvements. Most fields remained in production, the circulation system continued to be used, and new building construction remained on the ridges. Table 5.2 summarizes the overall patterns of spatial organization, topography, and response to natural features that remained consistent from the earliest land settlement through the Eisenhower era. These characteristics continue to be clearly read in the landscape and contribute to the site's historical significance.

### Land Use and Cultural Traditions

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. Cultural traditions describe the practices that influenced the development of a landscape including patterns of land division, building forms, stylistic preferences, and the use of materials. At Eisenhower NHS, the tradition of land use is one of the most significant landscape characteristics. Not only does it portray the primary historical function of agricultural use since the eighteenth century, but it also illustrates most effectively the values, personal tastes, and activities of the Eisenhowers during the years they owned the farm. Land use at Eisenhower NHS falls into three main categories: agriculture, domestic, and utilitarian.

Agricultural Use

Farming has been the primary use of this land since the settlement period. General Eisenhower and his

Table 5.2
Spatial Organization, Topography, Natural Features and Systems

| Characteristic or Feature | Extant in ca. 1969 | Extant in 2005 | Contributing | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spatial organization – broad patterns of fields, roads, and building clusters, Farms #1, #2, #3, & C. Redding | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Reflects 18th, 19th, & 20th-century farmstead organization |
| Topography – buildings on higher ground, gently sloped hills cultivated or grazed, Farms #1, #2, #3, & C. Redding | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Reflects 18th, 19th, & 20th-century landforms |
| Natural Features & Systems – suitable for agricultural production, Farms #1, #2, #3, & C. Redding | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Reflects 18th, 19th, & 20th-century geology and hydrology |

Table 5.3
Land Use and Cultural Traditions

| Characteristic or Feature | Extant in ca. 1969 | Extant in 2005 | Contributing | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land use – agriculture, domestic utilitarian, Farms #1, #2, #3, and C. Redding | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Grazing and crop production reflect Eisenhower period |
| Land use – family leisure and recreation, Farm #1 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Entertainment and recreation areas reflect Eisenhower period |
| Cultural traditions – contour farming, Farms #1, #2, #3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Contour farming reflects Eisenhower period |

associates farmed the land utilizing the same fields and pastures that were used by earlier landowners. Sensitive to land conservation, Eisenhower introduced contour farming to Farms #1 and #3 using a plan developed by the U S. Soil Conservation Service. When acquired, Farm #2 was already contoured and was well cared for by the Brandons.[7] The practice of contour farming had a great visual impact on the landscape. Farms #1 and #2 saw the greatest development related to the cattle operation. The nineteenth-century bank barn complex on Farm #2 was significantly altered and extended with paddocks, a barn, and large show barn, and silo to accommodate the prize winning cattle herd. Farm #3 was improved with the construction of a loafing shed (fitting barn) and feeding stations added to the paddock area to support the Eisenhower cattle herd. The Clement Redding Farm to the west remained a simple Pennsylvania farmstead.

Today, agricultural land use at Eisenhower is perpetuated through the agricultural leasing program. Farmers grow crops and raise cattle, making use of the loafing shed and maternity barn at Farm #2, the loafing shed at Farm #3, and the fields of all four farms. Elements that remain in the landscape, such as feeders, fencing, and water troughs/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 or sophistication of the agriculture at Eisenhower NHS during the primary period of significance.

Domestic Use

The Eisenhowers purchased a typical domestic farm landscape that can still be seen at the other farms, Farms #2, #3 and the Clement Redding Farm. The Eisenhowers embellished Farm #1 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 during this period. Many of the amenities were gifts from these visitors as well as from friends and admirers of the Eisenhowers.

Most outdoor entertaining took place on Farm #1, particularly east of the house and in the tea house and barbecue area.[8] Today, in addition to the gardens and barbecue, there are several landscape elements that portray domestic land use of this first family. General Eisenhower used the skeet range, located to the east of the house, to entertain friends and dignitaries, as well as the golf putting green located northeast of the house, which he used almost every day. Many of these recreational amenities are still present. The pond, which was stocked with fish, was removed by the Eisenhowers in 1964. Also, Eisenhower's interest in promoting wildlife habitat in wooded areas with vegetation and nesting boxes is no longer evident.

Utilitarian Uses

At Farm #1 the septic field, vegetable gardens, power lines, and the parking areas 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. However, the U.S. Secret Service paved the area around the milk house and storage building (present day Reception Center) in the 1970s. It now serves as a seating area for visitors and a pedestrian area for visitors arriving and departing by shuttle bus. In addition, the NPS constructed an employee parking lot northwest of the house at Farm #2 in early 1980s and the house was converted to park offices in January 1995.

In summary, historic land use is still visible through physical and interpretive means. Although changes accommodate the site's current use as a national historic site, land use qualities and some cultural traditions remain apparent in the landscape. (Table 5.3)

**Vegetation**

At Eisenhower NHS, vegetation reveals much about the cultural landscape, from the natural characteristics of the land itself to the tastes of the people of the pre-Eisenhower and Eisenhower periods. Vegetation can be grouped into three categories: ornamental, functional, and natural. In general, ornamental vegetation is clustered around the farmhouses while natural and functional vegetation occurs in the farm landscape, but there are exceptions, such as the entrance drive to Farm #1.

Ornamental Plantings

At the Eisenhower home at Farm #1, ornamental plantings embellish the grounds, setting it apart from the typical domestic farm landscape present around the farmhouses on Farms #2 and #3. Based on the 1969 vegetation survey and the 1967 historical base maps, 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 flowering crabapples and Norway spruce, interspersed with white pines.

Many plantings around the Eisenhower home on Farm #1 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 were made up largely from these donations. The donations ranged from roses to shade trees to bulbs. Chief Walter West, long time groundsman of the Eisenhowers, noted that Mrs. Eisenhower would usually suggest where the donated items should be planted.

Mrs. Eisenhower was known to love roses. The NPS maintains several rose gardens on Farm #1; however most of the actual plants have been replaced since 1969. 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 along the rear terrace, and the rose garden south of the house. The roses northwest of the shale yard by the barn and on the west side of the orchard have been removed. Several ornamental plantings are known to predate the Eisenhower period. 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.

Surrounding the houses on Farms #2 and #3, plantings appear to represent those typical of farmhouses in the area with canopy trees shading the house and ornamental shrubs adorning the domestic area. Typical species include Norway maple, spruce, apple, lilac, and mock orange. Most of the trees and shrubs surrounding the farmhouses today existed during the Eisenhower era, however many have been lost and need to be replaced.

At the Clement Redding Farm, ornamental vegetation surrounds the farmhouse, including shade trees, ornamental shrubs, and herbaceous species. The NPS removed a formal foundation planting of yews along the east façade of the house and herbaceous plants located west of the house in 1996. These plants and those on the top of the slope were possibly part of a planting belonging to the former log house site. Although it is difficult to date the ornamental trees and shrubs on the property, most appear old enough to date from at least the mid-twentieth century.

Functional Vegetation

Functional vegetation at Eisenhower NHS includes fencerows, screens, crops, pastures, vegetable gardens, and the orchard. Currently three prominent fencerows exist that predate the Eisenhower era. They appear to have been intentionally planted with regular spacing and similar species, either to mark field edges, act as a wind break, or prevent soil erosion. The catalpa fencerow along the rear entrance to Farm #2 is shown on War Department maps from the early 1900s. There is evidence that some vegetated fencerows that spanned from the early 1900s through the Eisenhower period have since been removed and not replaced, such as fencerows on Farm #1 defining the Flaherty property and on Farm #2 defining the Carlana Motel boundary. These are indicated on the 1967 historical base map but do not exist today. Shown in 1950s and 1960s photographs is a row of catalpa trees in the east field on Farm #2, in addition to the row of catalpas along the entry drive. The trees in the field were planted in about 1930, but they are now all gone due to repeated damage by browsing cattle and a storm in 1970.

At Farm #1 the Eisenhowers planted pines and privet along the western edge of the driveway to screen winds. The privet was added later when Mrs. Eisenhower requested that it be transplanted from an area near the chicken coop to the western edge of the driveway. This screen still exists but is overgrown. Other screens planted

during the Eisenhower period include evergreen screens between the house and barn and also at the head of the Farm #2 lane northwest of the cattle guard and secret service guard house to screen the house from the Carlana Motel owned by Carl and Ana Scheide. Another screen of trees was planted on the west side of the equipment shed to screen that structure from the house.

Crops such as alfalfa, barley, corn, grasses, sorghum, oats, and soybeans were planted in contours during the Eisenhower period. Farmers now lease the property and practice contour farming. With the reduced population of white-tailed deer, they are able to grow the same crops.

General Eisenhower was especially interested in vegetable gardening, taking good notes of what grew in them. Vegetable gardens were noted on the 1967 existing conditions plans on both Farm #2 and Farm #3 but neither are visible today. A portion of the garden remains at Farm #1 and is maintained by the NPS.

At the Clement Redding Farm, vegetation on the site appears to be directly related to land use as shown on early twentieth century maps and early aerial photographs. Fencerows typically contain volunteer vegetation, although one hedgerow of hawthorn along Willoughby's Run may have been planted. Scattered fruit trees in the fields northeast of the house indicate the possible location of orchards. The wetlands along Willoughby's Run and Marsh Creek are well-vegetated and, according to the Warren and War Department maps, appear to have been so since the late nineteenth century. A vegetated stretch along Willoughby's Run and Red Rock Road shows several very mature hickory trees without understory vegetation. This area may have been part of the farm woodlot. Crop fields and pastures surrounding the building clusters and have existed since at least the mid-nineteenth century.

Natural Vegetation

The site's natural vegetation consists of wooded corridors along streams and intermittent drainage. The 1946 aerial photographs indicate streams were wooded prior to the Eisenhower's occupation. The most prominent wooded corridor 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 West, the General valued the wooded corridors as habitat for wildlife, especially quail. Eisenhower placed birdfeeders for quail and introduced crown vetch as an understory to promote wildlife habitat. The drainage corridors of the Eisenhower era remain vegetated today. Some of the corridors, however, are denser and wider than they were historically. This is especially evident in the vegetated corridor along Nevins Lane and along the stream corridor between Farms #1 and #2. No evidence of crown vetch or the bird feeders is apparent in the landscape, though one quail feeder may be in the park's museum collection. Currently, the stream corridors are a mix of wetland species including red maple, green ash, box elder, and sycamore. There are catalpa trees evident along the stream south of the house, possibly remnants from an earlier fencerow.

Overall, the vegetation at Eisenhower NHS retains enough integrity to convey its historic appearance to the Eisenhower era. Table 5.4 lists vegetation that contributes to the historic landscape and is organized by the landscape areas defined in chapter two of the site history. Areas where vegetation is missing or is overgrown, such as in the drainages and ornamental plantings, will be discussed in the treatment plan. The putting green is listed as a contributing resource in the National Register (NR) nomination form.

Table 5.4
Vegetation

| Characteristic or Feature | Extant in ca. 1969 | Extant in 2005 | Contributing | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FARM #1 – Area 1: Entry Gate and Drive | | | | |
| Ornamental entrance planting | ✓ | ✓ Replacements | ✓ | Planted in Eisenhower period |
| Ornamental entry drive allee, spruce and crabapples | ✓ | ✓ Most extant | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers. Several original crabapples replaced with different varieties. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Functional windbreak, trees west of house | ✓ | ✓ Most extant | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers |
| Mixed ornamental and shade trees | ✓ | ✓ Most extant or replaced | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers |
| Black locusts in driveway turnaround | ✓ | ✓ Replacements | ✓ | Circa 1900 trees replaced in 1980s and 1990 |
| FARM #1 – Area 2: Main House | | | | |
| Foundation shrubs, front of house | ✓ | ✓ Replacements | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers |
| Foundation shrubs, south side of house | ✓ | ✓ Replacements | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers |
| Foundation shrubs, rear terrace | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers |
| Boxwood hedges, rear terrace | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers |
| Barbecue/teahouse plantings | ✓ | ✓ Most extant or replaced | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers |
| Putting green | ✓ | ✓ Rebuilt 1980s | ✓ | Installed by Eisenhowers in 1955, rebuilt by NPS in 1980s |
| East rose garden | ✓ | ✓ Original roses replaced | ✓ | Also called the rear terrace rose garden |
| Ash trees, rear terrace | ✓ | ✓ Two replaced | ✓ | 2 of 3 circa 1900s trees replaced in 1980 |
| Ornamental and shade trees, north lawn | ✓ | ✓ Most extant or replaced | ✓ | Elm north of house replaced with zelkova in 1980s |
| FARM #1 – Area 3: Barn | | | | |
| Adenauer rose garden | ✓ | ✓ Original roses replaced | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers, Some dozen original rose plants remain, cuttings from these were grafted onto new root systems and planted in 1990s |
| Barn/House screen, trees | ✓ | ✓ Overgrown | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers |
| Barn/House screen, ornamental perennials | ✓ | ✓ Some extant | ✓ | Some plantings in the 1960s, present in 1969 (on Dall map), replanted with donation from National Trust for Scotland and Scottish Heritage, USA, for the Eisenhower Centennial in 1990. |
| Catalpa row | ✓ | ✓ Some extant | ✓ | Circa 1900 |
| Ornamental and shade trees | ✓ | ✓ Most extant or replaced | ✓ | Most planted by Eisenhowers |
| FARM #1 – Area 4: South Gardens | | | | |
| South rose garden | ✓ | ✓ Original roses replaced | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers, rose replaced in 1990s |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vegetable garden | ✓ | ✓<br>Size reduced | ✓ | Installed by Eisenhowers, reduced in size since 1969 |
| Ornamental and shade trees | ✓ | ✓<br>Most extant or replaced | ✓ | Most planted by Eisenhowers, most extant |
| Nut trees | ✓ | ✓<br>Some extant | ✓ | Planted in mid-1950s |
| FARM #1 – Area 5: Orchard | | | | |
| Orchard trees | ✓ | ✓<br>Most extant or replaced | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers, recently pruned |
| Ornamental and shade trees in orchard | ✓ | ✓<br>Most extant | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers |
| FARM #1 – Area 6: Pastures and Fields | | | | |
| White pine screen | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers |
| Tree screen at Equipment Shed | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Planted by Eisenhowers |
| Pasture | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Used by Eisenhowers |
| Contour cropland | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Configured by Eisenhowers |
| Wooded corridors and wetlands | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Predates Eisenhower |
| FARM #2 | | | | |
| Shade trees | ✓ | ✓<br>Most extant | ✓ | Most planted during Eisenhower period |
| Ornamental shrubs and plantings around home | ✓ | ✓<br>Some extant | ✓ | Most planted during Eisenhower period |
| Catalpa row in east pasture | ✓<br>Half gone | No | No | Planted before Eisenhowers and declined |
| Catalpa row along Farm #2 Lane | ✓<br>With gaps | ✓<br>With gaps | ✓ | Predates Eisenhower period, shown in 1946 aerial photo |
| Screen along Carlana Motel property | ✓ | Gone | No | Planted by Eisenhowers, remnant scrub growth cut in 1980 by NPS |
| Pasture | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Used by Eisenhowers |
| Contour cropland | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Configured by Eisenhowers |
| FARM #3 | | | | |
| Shade trees and ornamental shrubs | ✓ | ✓<br>Some extant | ✓ | Predates and dates to Eisenhower period |
| Contour cropland | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Configured by Eisenhowers |
| CLEMENT REDDING FARM | | | | |
| Shade trees and ornamental shrubs | ✓ | ✓<br>Most extant | ✓ | Predated and date to Eisenhower period |
| Hickory in pasture | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Circa 1900, may have been part of woodlot |
| Pastures and cropfields | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Predated Eisenhower period |
| Contour cropland | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Configured by Redding |
| Hawthorn hedge | ✓ | ✓<br>Remnant | ✓ | Along Willoughby Run, possibly planted |
| Vegetated corridors and wetlands | ✓ | ✓<br>Most overgrown | ✓ | Predate Eisenhower era, similar to 1800s appearance |

### Views

Since the earliest documented 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 a beautiful view from the site. General Eisenhower wrote in his autobiography, *At Ease*, that the family was drawn to the farm because of the spectacular views to the west from the house to the mountains.

Today, these expansive views to and from Farms #1, #2, and #3 survive and are relatively intact. They are summarized in Table 5.5. In addition, the view west from West Confederate Avenue to Farms #1 & #3 is also important. The long view currently seen from the Farm #2 Lane is recent; a vegetated fenceline and scrub between the Carlana Motel property and the Eisenhower property was removed by the NPS in 1980.

The views described above remain mostly 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. This keeps the land open and free of encroaching vegetation that may block the view. The distant views also remain intact, but are more vulnerable to development threats that could negatively impact the scene. Closer views and the western approach to the site have been impacted by new development on the northwest corner of Red Rock Road.

From the Clement Redding Farm building cluster, there are open views to Farm #2 to the east, and toward the historic Toot Farm to the west. Maps from the early twentieth century and aerial photographs from 1946 show open land, indicating these views have been present for much of the past century. Open views approaching the farm complex are also important and appear to have existed since the early twentieth century.

### Circulation

At Eisenhower NHS, circulation corridors allow movement from one place to another. There is vehicular network of drives and farm lanes associated with the farm complex and a pedestrian system of paths and walks associated with each farmhouse. Individual features are also associated with each of these circulation systems, such as cattleguards, culverts, and drainage swales.

Table 5.5
Views

| Characteristic or Feature | Extant in ca. 1969 | Extant in 2005 | Contributing | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| View from Farm #1 to western ridges | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Predates Eisenhower period |
| View from Farm #1 to east pastures | ✓ | ✓ overgrown | ✓ | Predates Eisenhower period |
| View from Farm #1 south to Farm #2 | ✓ | ✓ overgrown | ✓ | Predates Eisenhower period |
| View from Farm #1 front gate north to Farm #3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Predates Eisenhower period |
| View from Farm #2 west to C. Redding Farm | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Predates Eisenhower period |
| View from Farm #2 north to Farms #1 and #3 | ✓ | ✓ moderately overgrown | ✓ | Predates Eisenhower period |
| View from Farm #3 to Farms #1 and #2 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Predates Eisenhower period |
| View from West Confederate Avenue to Farms #1 and #3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Predates Eisenhower period |
| View from C. Redding Farm east to Farm #2 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Predates Eisenhower period |
| View from C. Redding Farm west to historic Toot Farm | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Predates Eisenhower period |

Vehicular Circulation

The general circulation system of the Eisenhower period followed a system in place when the farms were purchased. This circulation system is first shown on 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. The Eisenhowers changed a connecting road between Farms #1 and #2 to a path and added Nevins Lane to serve as a connector to the existing lane leading to Farm #2, in order to provide vehicle access between the farms. An additional road was extended to access the show barn when it was constructed. Mrs. Eisenhower was known to prefer light colored pavement and according to Walter West, paved roads were surfaced with white chip and seal. Roads through Farms #2 and #3 were left as gravel.

The circulation alignment that exists on the site today appears to remain largely intact from the Eisenhower period. Today the paved roads on the farms, such as Nevins Lane and the roads throughout Farm #1 have been resurfaced with darker 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. Also from Red Rock Road, a gravel drive leads to the Clement Redding Farm, crossing Willoughby's Run and bisecting the barn and farmhouse clusters. Unpaved field lanes remain visible today in the pastures of Farm #1, Farm #3, and at Clement Redding Farm and still provide routes for farm equipment to access the fields.

Pedestrian Circulation

Around the Eisenhower home, pedestrian circulation has changed significantly since the Eisenhower era. A pedestrian circulation network associated with the terrace gives access within the immediate area of the house. According to the historical basemap of 1967, pedestrian paths extended to the barbecue terrace, to the storage building, and to the front doors of the house. Historic photos from the 1950s show rectangular flagstones leading from the rear terrace to the teahouse and barbecue, but were replaced with a brick path by 1967. Since the historic period, the NPS has installed new paths, and some historic paths in the garden area have been modified, such as the addition of mortar to the brick path.

At Farm #2, a concrete path with a stone step leads directly from entry drive to the front door of the farmhouse. This appears to exist from before the Eisenhower era. The concrete path that leads from this path up south to the barn complex also predates the Eisenhowers and is shown in historic photos, although it does not appear on the 1967 historic basemap. A worn dirt path extends from the new employees parking lot to the farmhouse/office.

At Farm #3, a concrete path with three steps leads from the main entrance drive to the front porch of the house. This appears to be a path surviving from the Eisenhower period and is similar to the front door path at Farm #2. It likely antedates the Eisenhower's ownership.

At the Clement Redding Farm walkways between the house and drive date to between 1910 and 1930. A simple concrete path leads to the side porch and wraps around the main front porch entrance.

Other Circulation Features

Features associated with the circulation system include culverts, cattleguards, and swales. Grass swales line Eisenhower Drive, Nevins Lane, and the Farm #2 lane and appear to be from the Eisenhower period. Cattle guards remain in the same locations as they were during the Eisenhower era on Farm #2. The cattle guard at the north end of Nevins Lane is not in the historic location. It was moved to the south of the shuttle bus turning area. Some cattle guards have been changed from metal to concrete. Culverts exist on the major roadways at low points to allow drainage.

As summarized in Table 5.6, with only a few apparent changes, vehicular circulation appears to remain intact from the Eisenhower period. The system still conveys its historic function, although surface materials may have changed, some small additions have occurred, and some related circulation features, such as some cattle guards, have been altered. Pedestrian circulation appears intact at Farms #2, #3, and at Clement Redding. At Farm #1 additions of new paths and changes in surface materials, especially on the garden side, have substantially compromised pedestrian circulation. These paths have been added to improve accessibility of the landscape, which is important for park visitors.

Table 5.6
Circulation

| Characteristic or Feature | Extant in ca. 1969 | Extant in 2005 | Contributing | LCS Name *(if different than feature name)* | LCS No. (Structure No.) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FARM #1 | | | | | | |
| Barnyard paving | No | ✓ | No | - | - | Paved by Secret Service in 1970s, originally crushed shale surface |
| Box culvert, Nevins Lane | No | ✓ | No | - | - | Box culvert replaced three-concrete-pipe culvert in 1990s |
| Brick path from terrace to teahouse | ✓ | ✓ Modified | ✓ | - | - | Brick on sand on 1967 map, mortar added by NPS |
| Brick path along east rose garden (rear terrace) | No | ✓ | No | - | - | Added by NPS |
| Cattle guard, Nevins Lane | ✓ | ✓ Location altered | ✓ | - | - | |
| Concrete walk towards barn | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Installed by Eisenhowers, resurfaced by NPS |
| Culverts, Farm #1 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Eisenhower Drive culverts, Nevins Lane culvert; Skeet Range Lane culverts (2); Historic trace culvert | 81374 (067B)<br>81375 (115A)<br>81386 (118A)<br>81387 (053A) | Present during Eisenhower period |
| Eisenhower Drive (Front Lane) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Farm #1, Eisenhower Drive | 23592 (067) | Existed in 19th century, gravel until 1950s when Eisenhowers surfaced with asphalt and light chipcoat |
| Eisenhower Drive drain | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23651 (129) | Constructed 1950s southwest of Guest House |
| Field lane, Farm #1 to Red Rock Road | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Farm #1, Farm #1 Field Lane | 81379 (166) | Existed in 19th century, used by Eisenhowers |
| Flagstone entry paths, front of house | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Installed by Eisenhowers in 1950s |
| Flagstone walks and steps, rear terrace | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23629 (106) | Installed by Eisenhowers in 1950s, see also Buildings and Structures |
| Grass swales along Eisenhower Drive and Nevins Lane | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Installed by Eisenhowers in 1950s |
| Green macadam paths | No | ✓ | No | - | - | Added by NPS in 1980s |
| Nevins Lane | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Farm #1, Nevins Lane | 23638 (115) | Built by Eisenhowers in 1955 |
| Path, Farm #1 to #2 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Farms #1 and #2 Historic Trace | 23578 (053) | Changed from lane to path by Eisenhowers, woodchips added by NPS |
| Skeet Range Lane | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Farm #1 Skeet Range Lane | 23641 (118) | Portion of a farm lane improved by Eisenhowers in 1950s |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FARM #2 | | | | | | |
| Back Lane | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Farm #2, Back Lane | 23595 (072) | Portions along creek existed in 19th century, connector to Bank Barn added by Eisenhowers, spur section with parking lot configured by NPS |
| Back Lane culvert | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81383 (072A) | At junction with Red Rock Road |
| Barnyard paving | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Barnyard and barn paddock paving | 81396 (035A) | Dates to c.1958 |
| Cattle guard, Farm #2 Lane at Nevins Lane | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Farm #2, Farm #2 Lane Cattle Guard | 23600 (077) | Built by Eisenhower cattle partnership in mid-1950s |
| Cattle guard, Farm #2 Lane at Farm #2 Guard Hut | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Built by Eisenhower cattle partnership in mid-1950s |
| Concrete path to house | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Predates Eisenhower period |
| Concrete path from house to barns | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Predates Eisenhower period |
| Farm #2 Lane | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Farm #2, Farm #2 Lane | 23594 (071) | Existed in 19th century, improved in 1950s by Eisenhowers |
| Farm #2 Lane culverts (2) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81389 (071A) | Late 1950s, one system includes concrete headwalls with two pipes, another features drop inlet and single pipe |
| Grass swales along Farm #2 Lane | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Built by Eisenhower cattle partnership in mid-1950s |
| Historic trace | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23661 (140) | Dates from 19th century<br>See also Archeology |
| Show Barn Lane | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23594 (071) | Built by Eisenhowers in 1956 for cattle partnership, part of Farm #2 Lane in LCS |
| Staff parking lot | No | ✓ | No | - | - | Installed by NPS in early 1980s |
| FARM #3 | | | | | | |
| Concrete path to house | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Predates Eisenhower period |
| Farm #3 Lane | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23596 (073) | Existed in 19th century, used by Eisenhowers |
| CLEMENT REDDING FARM | | | | | | |
| Concrete path to porch and house | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Farmhouse walkways | 81494 (153C) | Dates to c. 1920 |
| Cattle guards (2) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81417 (167B) | - |
| Field lane | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81421 (168) | Heads north from Redding Lane |
| Redding Lane | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81415 (167) | Dates from late 18th or early 19th centuries |

**Buildings, Structures, and Cluster Arrangements**

Cluster arrangement refers to the location and pattern of buildings in a landscape and associated outdoor spaces. Early settlers such as Quintain Armstrong in the 1750s and John Murphy in the 1760s built simple log farm houses on knolls. By the early 1800s the addition of outbuildings formed building clusters. By 1825, John McMordie maintained a pair of two-story log houses, two double log barns, and a long spring house on the present Farm #1. In 1835, John Stewart acquired a two-story house, double log barn, orchard, shed, bark-mill, courier's shop, and tannery on the present Farm #2. Similar building clusters were established on the present Farm #3 and Clement Redding Farm. During the Eisenhower's residence at Farm #1, several outbuildings were added for security, storage, pets, entertaining, and gardening, while the adjacent farms retained their simpler, more utilitarian clusters. The contrast of the Eisenhower cluster with the other farms is still evident. The cluster of buildings on Farm #1, which includes residential, farm-related, and all supplemental uses, contribute to the historical significance of the property, as do the simpler clusters of buildings on Farm #2, #3 and the Clement Redding Farm.

Structures on Farms #1, #2, #3, and the Clement Redding Farm remain largely intact from the Eisenhower period and include those dating from the eighteenth century to those introduced during the Eisenhower period. Styles and clustering arrangement reflect basic nineteenth-century patterns with a contemporary overlay. This is best reflected on Farms #1 and #2 where the Eisenhower influence appeared to be the greatest. On Farm #1, the Eisenhowers changed the simple existing farmhouse to suit their tastes and adapted the bake oven and garage to contemporary needs. However, they preserved such elements as the windmill and the barn. At Farm #2, the domestic cluster remained intact, while 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 nineteenth-century bank barn. The interior of this operation includes a U-shaped loafing area that framed a silo, a loafing shed, and a maternity barn. The bank barn, which formed the crux of the U-shaped loafing area, burned in 1993 and only the foundation remains.

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

Structures on the Clement Redding Farm range in age from nineteenth century through the 1950s and are typical of those found at a central Pennsylvania farmstead. A review of historic maps and aerial photographs indicates that the building clusters changed over time - new structures were added and some disappeared - reinforcing the idea of a dynamic farmstead that responded to changes in the farming technology and economy. The original log house was likely demolished in the 1901 when the current house was built by Joseph Redding. Many of the structures received recent major repairs by the park service.

Overall, structures from Farms #1, #2, #3, and the Clement Redding Farm still represent the Eisenhower era. (Table 5.7) The only major change is the loss of the nineteenth-century bank barn on Farm #2.

TABLE 5.7
BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND CLUSTER ARRANGEMENTS

| Characteristic or Feature *(* considered contributing resource in NR form)* | Extant in ca. 1969 | Extant in 2005 | Contributing | LCS Name *(if different than feature name)* | LCS No. (Structure No.) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FARM #1 | | | | | | |
| Bank Barn* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23528 (002) | Built in 1887, enlarged 1940s, areas within barn modified by Eisenhowers |
| Barn concrete retaining wall | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23627 (104) | Constructed in 1955 between barn and storage building |
| Cluster arrangement – domestic, farm, security, storage, pet, entertaining and gardening structures and areas | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | 19th century cluster expanded through Eisenhower period |
| Creep feeder* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23538 (012) | Built by Eisenhowers in 1956-57 and located in northeast pasture |
| Eisenhower Drive retaining wall | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23605 (082) | Constructed in 1955 at the oval |
| Eisenhower House* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23527 (001) | Portion of 19th c. farm house, primarily reflects Eisenhower construction in 1954 |
| Eisenhower's terrace and stone retaining wall | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Flagstone patio, steps and retaining wall | 23543 (017) 23629 (106) | Built by Eisenhowers in 1954 (see also circulation features) |
| Equipment Shed near Skeet Range* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23539 (013) | Built by Eisenhowers in 1962 |
| Gamebird House/Coop* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23531 (005) | Built by Eisenhowers in 1956-57 |
| Orlyt Greenhouse and Small Greenhouse* | ✓ | ✓ Reproductions | ✓ | Orlyt Greenhouse, Small Greenhouse | 23535 (009) 23536 (010) | Gift to Eisenhowers in 1955 and 1956, removed in 1998, and replaced with reproductions |
| Guard Hut, Eisenhower Drive* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Main guard hut | 23549 (023) | Constructed in 1950s |
| Guard House, near house – Pad only | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Guard station concrete pad | 23585 (060) | Original guard house built in 1950s, removed in 1960s, larger guard house with larger pad constructed in 1970s, removed in the early 1990s, only 1950s guardhouse pad remains |
| Guard Hut, Nevins Lane* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Nevins Lane Guard Hut | 23546 (020) | Constructed in 1950s |
| Guest House* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23529 (003) | Garage in Redding period, modified by Eisenhowers |
| Horse Shelter* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23544 (018) | Located east of orchard |
| Playhouse* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Playhouse/"Dollhouse" | 23533 (007) | Built by Eisenhowers in 1956, later converted to toolhouse |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quonset Hut* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23532 (006) | Gift to Eisenhowers in 1955 |
| Skeet Range structures (4)* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Control Tower, High and Low Trap, Skeet Range, Posts 1-8; Traphouse and Firing Line | 23540 (014)<br>23541 (015)<br>23545 (019) | Gift to Eisenhowers in 1956 |
| Storage Building* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Eisenhower Storage | 23543 (017) | Built by Eisenhowers in 1960, modified by the U.S. Secret Service in 1970 as security office and re-designed garage, modified by NPS in 1980 for visitor reception |
| Tea House, barbecue, and retaining walls* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23534 (008) | Built by Eisenhowers in 1956 |
| FARM #2 | | | | | | |
| Brandon Farmhouse* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Farmhouse | 23562 (036) | Built in 1797, renovated in 1940s, 50s, 70s, and modified for office space by NPS in 1995 |
| Bank Barn remains with silo* | ✓ | ✓ Founda-tion | ✓ Founda-tion | Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Silo, Oil/Gas Shed | 23561 (035) | Late 19th century structure burned in 1993, foundation and 20th century silo remain |
| Breeding and Equipment Shed* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23552 (026) | Possibly built in 1920s, renovated for breeding shed in 1956 |
| Cluster arrangement – domestic and farm structures and areas | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | 19th century clusters expanded through Eisenhower period |
| East bull shed* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23550 (024) | Present during Eisenhower period |
| Garage and Corn Crib* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23553 (027) | Built in 1890s, modified in 1940s |
| Guard Hut, Farm #2 Lane | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Farm #1, Back Lane Guard Hut | 23547 (021) | Near junction with Emmetsburg Road |
| Loafing Barn* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23558 (032) | Built in 1960 |
| Maternity Barn* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23557 (031) | Built in 1960 |
| Semen House* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23551 (025) | Previously a milk house, modified in 1956 |
| Shed or Wood House* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23554 (028) | Dates to 19th century |
| Show Barn* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23556 (030) | Built in 1957 |
| Silo and self feeder* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23560 (034) | Built by Eisenhowers in 1960 |
| West bull shed* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23570 (045) | Present during Eisenhower period |
| FARM #3 | | | | | | |
| B. Redding Farmhouse* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Farmhouse | 23568 (042) | Built c. 1830, expanded in early 1900s, modified in 1960s |
| Bank Barn, silo, feeder, and stone walls* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23567 (041) | Built in 1865, modified in 1958-59 |
| Cluster arrangement – domestic and farm structures and areas | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | 19th century clusters evident through Eisenhower period |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Garage | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 07849 (043) | Predates Eisenhower period |
| Loafing Barn* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23566 (040) | Built in 1958-59 |
| Smokehouse* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23569 (044) | Built in 19th century |
| CLEMENT REDDING FARM | | | | | | |
| Bank Barn complex* and retaining walls west of barn | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81405 (135) | Built in 1880s |
| Barn paddock | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81418 (135A) | - |
| Boundary stone wall remnant | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Clem Redding Farm/Farm #1, Boundary Stone Wall | 81420 (169) | Dates to 19th century |
| Brooder House ruins | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Brooder House | 81407 (142) | Built 1940-50 |
| Clement Redding farmhouse* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Redding Farm-house | 81486 (153) | Built in 1901 |
| Cluster arrangement – domestic and farm structures and areas | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | 19th century clusters evident through Eisenhower period |
| Equipment Shed | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81409 (145) | Built 1820-50, reconstructed in mid-1990s |
| Garage | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81493 (147) | Built c. 1820, modified 1940s |
| Retaining wall east of house | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81489 (153E) | Likely dates to early 20th century |
| Small Brooder House ruins | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Small Brooder House | 81408 (143) | Built 1830-40 |
| Smokehouse | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81412 (149) | Built 1820-30 |
| Storage Shed | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Hog and Equip-ment Storage Shed | 81410 (146) | Built c. 1890 |
| Summer Kitchen & Oven (Out-kitchen)* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Summer Kit/ "Squirrel-Tail" Oven | 81487 (152) | Built 1820-30 |
| Wagon Shed/Corn crib* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81406 (141) | Built 1820-50, modified 1940-50, modified 1990s by NPS for carpenter's shop |
| Wood Shed | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81411 (148) | Built mid-19th century |
| FLAHARTY TRACT | | | | | | |
| Flaharty Farm site* | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Site consists of stone-lined well and several rocky depressions at house and barn sites. See also Small scale Features, Farm #1, Area 6, and Archaeology |

**Small-scale Features and Utilities**

At Eisenhower NHS, small-scale features are found in both the domestic landscape and the farm landscape and provide information about the public and private face of the Eisenhower family and the business operations of the farms. Many of the features in the domestic landscape were gifts to the Eisenhowers or associated with their leisure and privacy.

The Farm Landscape

The existing farm landscape retains many small-scale features of the Eisenhower period necessary for raising a herd of cattle and growing crops. Many of these features date to the Redding ownership period and were adopted or slightly modified by the Eisenhowers. These include water faucets, troughs, utility lines, poles, windmills, metal cattleguards, and simple wood post and woven wire fencing.

The Domestic Landscape

There are small scale features at Eisenhower NHS that survive from the Eisenhower period. However, some elements recorded on the 1967 historical base map are no longer present. Many of the surviving elements are located in the garden around the Eisenhower home and were gifts to the family from supporters and friends. One such item, a horse hitch, was brought from Mrs. Eisenhower's childhood home in Denver, Colorado. Other small scale elements were more functional than ornamental, such as security lighting and electric eye sensors. Overall, the small-scale elements close to the home illustrate a family at leisure. Elements no longer present around the home include birdhouses placed in trees around the house by David Eisenhower, and birdfeeders placed in the wooded corridors of the property by General Eisenhower to attract quail.

Fences

Fence styles used in fields and pastures on all the farms include white painted cross-board fencing, utilitarian board fencing, post and woven wire fencing, and electric fencing. With the exception some sections of modern fencing, the fence styles represent the range of fencing that existed during the Eisenhower period that were suitable for the uses of the fields and pastures. A few fence-lines are reinforced with tree rows, some of which appear to date much earlier than the Eisenhower period, first appearing on historical maps as early as 1900. While most fencing has been replaced on the farms since the Eisenhower period, the NPS has made efforts to reconstruct fencing accurately. Modern Australian wire fencing was added to replace concrete and pipe War Department fencing along part of the east boundary. Some modern fencing was also added to accommodate the relocated cattle guard at the north end of Nevins Lane. All fencing that was inaccurate (wrong style of wire) was subsequently replaced with the correct historic style of wire. Most fencing still appears to run along Eisenhower's fence-lines, including both property and field boundaries. There are currently a few sections of missing electric wire historic fences: fence should run parallel to the Eisenhower home dividing the field to the west, and along the south side of the farm lane to the dump west of the Eisenhower front lane. Extant fences still represent the range of fence types existing during the Eisenhower era. Some fences are also representative of typical fencing in the area.

Table 5.8 lists small-scale and utility features found on Farms #1, #2, #3, and the Clement Redding Farm. Some features are listed in other sections, for example walls are listed with structures and cattle guards are listed with circulation features.

Table 5.8
Small-Scale Features and Utilities

| Characteristic or Feature | Extant in ca. 1969 | Extant in 2005 | Contributing | LCS Name *(if different than feature name)* | LCS No. (Structure No.) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FARM #1 – Area 1: Entry Gate and Drive** | | | | | | |
| Benches – wrought iron with wood slats | No | ✓ | No | - | - | Purchased for visitor use |
| Bird houses in western windbreak | Unknown | No | No | - | - | - |
| Bench – cast stone/concrete | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Given to Mrs. Eisenhower as part of the National Flower Show gift, 1955, located in several places |
| Cast iron horse hitch | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23582 (057) | Southwest of House |
| Electric eye sensor | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81381 (067A) | South of guardhouse on Eisenhower Drive |
| Entry gates and columns [For Fences see Area 6] | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Gate posts and gate opener | 23607 (084) | Constructed 1955 |
| Helicopter landing area | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Added in 1957 |
| Lanterns, copper and glass with eagle finials (2) | ✓ | ✓ Reproductions | ✓ In storage | - | - | Originals in museum collection, in poor condition, finials stolen during historic period, reproductions installed in 1999 |
| National Historic Landmark marker and boulder | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | National Historic Site Landmark Marker | 23573 (048) | Plaque set in boulder near entry gate |
| Powerlines and poles | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Security lights (7) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Perimeter Security lights | 23649 (127) | In western fields and near Tea House |
| Sign, "Eisenhower Farm," at entry gate | No | No | ✓ | - | - | Removed in 1961 |
| Sign, "Private Road," at entry gate | ✓ | ✓ Reproduction | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Sundial | ✓ | ✓ Different location | ✓ | - | - | Gold, located in different places in the 1950s and 60s |
| Tree plaques | ✓ Some extant | No | ✓ Some in storage | - | - | Placed on trees along entry drive |
| **FARM #1 – Area 2: Main House** | | | | | | |
| Basketball hoop, south of house | No | No | No | - | - | Removed in 1967, pole now supports Martin house |
| Benches – white cast iron – patio furniture, two benches, table and four chairs | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Birdbaths, rear terrace and north lawn (2) | ✓ | ✓ Reproduction | ✓ In storage | - | - | North lawn birdbath is fiberglass reproduction, concrete original in museum collection |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Birdfeeder, with "Maime" inscription | No | No | No | - | - | - |
| Clothes/laundry pole foundation | ✓ | ✓ Reproduction | ✓ In storage | - | - | Original in museum collection, southeast of house |
| Doormat, front, inscribed with "E" | ✓ | No | No | - | - | - |
| Doormats, rear doors, inscribed with "First Lady" and "The President" (2) | ✓ | ✓ Reproductions | ✓ In storage | - | - | Original doormats in museum collection |
| Flagpole | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23572 (047) | Installed by Eisenhowers in 1955 |
| Garden plaque, rear terrace | ✓ | ✓ Different location | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Golf flags | ✓ | ✓ Reproductions | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Golf putting green | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Built in 1955, reinstalled in 1980 |
| Incinerator | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23584 (059) | - |
| Lanterns, rear terrace, brass and glass (2) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Martin house | ✓ | ✓ Reproduction | ✓ | Martin Bird House | 23548 (022) | - |
| Natural gas meter and cover | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23537 (011) | Adjacent to path between Farms #1 and #2 |
| Patio post lights | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23634 (111) | Rear terrace |
| Railroad bell "Frisco" | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Rear terrace |
| Railroad bell "Wabash" | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Rear terrace |
| Redding windmill | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23575 (050) | At southeast corner of House |
| Signs, directional | No | ✓ | No | - | - | - |
| Sundial | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Bronze, mounted on artillery shell |
| Thermometer | No | In storage | No | - | - | Dates after 1969, mounted on tree on rear terrace |
| Well and cover | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Historic well and pump | 23589 (064) | Southeast of House |
| Wooden planters on rear terrace | ✓ Some extant | ✓ Reproductions | ✓ In storage | - | - | Two large wooden planters at both ends of retaining wall are reproductions, originals in museum collection |
| FARM #1 – Area 3: Barn | | | | | | |
| Air conditioning compressor | ✓ | ✓ Replaced 1995 | ✓ | - | - | On east side of Barn |
| Barn faucet | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23611 (088) | East side of Barn, by stable |
| Bird coop at Quonset Hut | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Bird houses at Quonset Hut | unknown | No | No | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dog pens at Quonset Hut (3) | ✓ Pads only | ✓ Pads only | ✓ | - | - | Built in 1950s, structures gone by 1967 |
| Farm well and pumps | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Well and cover | 23588 (063) | West of Barn |
| Fire hydrant | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23603 (080) | South of Guest House |
| Gas pumps | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Cities Service Gas Pumps and Island | 23580 (055) | Near Barn |
| Guest House water meter pit | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23604 (081) | Built 1954 |
| FARM #1 – Area 4: South Gardens | | | | | | |
| Camera and light pole south of main house, along 9-acre pasture fence | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23637 (114) | Located southwest of house, near stream |
| Compost | ✓ | No | No | - | - | Three-sided wood frame compost for kitchen and yard waste described by Chief West |
| Security lighting | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Perimeter Security lights | 23649 (127) | Along eastern field edge (also along western edge) |
| Septic field | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Septic field cleanouts | 23636 (113) | Located south of House with drain field and clean outs below the gardens |
| FARM #1 – Area 5: Orchard | | | | | | |
| None | | | | | | |
| FARM #1 – Area 6: Pastures and Fields | | | | | | |
| Cross-board fencing – along Millerstown Road and near Farm #1 barn | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Farm Bureau gates at nine acre pasture and Red Rock Road fenceline | ✓ | ✓ Reproduction | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Flaharty pump | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23597 (074) | Near Flaharty house site, See also Archeology |
| Flaharty well ruins | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23656 (134) | Near Flaharty house site See also Archeology |
| Four-board farm gate at nine acre pasture | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Livestock water fountains in northeast pasture | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Ritchie water fountain | 23583 (058) | At northeast pasture, near Nevins and Skeet Range Lanes |
| Metal farm gates at Nevins Lane, northeast pasture, and nine acre pasture | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Nevins Lane faucets (2) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Nevins Lane north faucet, Nevins Lane south faucet | 23612 (089) 23613 (090) | Added in the 1950s |
| Post and metal boundary fence at east boundary of Farm #1 shared with Gettysburg NMP | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Red Rock Road well | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23614 (091) | Built 1967 |
| Weir and overflow pipe at pond | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Concrete weir | 23639 (116) | In 9-acre pasture |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wire and woodpost fence (unpainted posts) | ✓ | ✓ Some | ✓ Some | - | - | Fence along nine acre pasture is present, missing fences west of house and along boundary of Flaharty property |
| Wire and woodpost fence (creosote posts) in northeast pasture | ✓ Possibly | No | No | - | - | Possibly some of the electric fence posts in northeast pasture, but not on 1969 base map |
| Wire and woodpost fence (white-painted posts) along Red Rock Road and Nevins Lane | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Wire and woodpost fence with flat top board along horse pasture | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| FARM #2 | | | | | | |
| Brandon apartment well and cover | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23644 (121) | Added late 1950s |
| Cattle chutes (2) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81392 (160A) | Dates to 1958-59, reconstructed 1983-85 |
| Concrete trough | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81385 (030B) | Built 1958-59 |
| Culvert system, Show Barn | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81384 (030A) | Northwest corner of Show Barn |
| Electric eye sensors (4) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81399 (170) | Along Back Lane |
| Farmhouse cistern between Farms #1 and #2 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Farm #2 Cistern | 81394 (071C) | Between Farm #2 Lane and creek |
| Farmhouse well and cover | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Brandon House Well and Cover | 23643 (120) | - |
| Field culvert | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81401 (071B) | Parallels Farm #2 Lane at Nevins Road intersection |
| Field culvert system | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Bank Barn complex field culvert system | 81393 (035B) | Southwest corner of Loafing Shed |
| Fire hydrants (4) | No | ✓ | No | - | - | Installed ca. 1990. Located along the show barn lane between the Farm #2 house and show barn |
| Gas pump | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Cities Service Gas Pump | 23602 (079) | At garage |
| Nelson water bowls (4) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23618 (095) | Added late 1950s |
| Ritchie livestock fountains (7) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Ritchie Fountain, Loafing Barn Ritchie Fountain, Maternity Barn Ritchie Fountain | 23615 (092) 23623 (100) 23625 (102) | Also one fountain at west end of Self Feeder |
| Septic/sewer system north of Farm #2 House | No | ✓ | No | - | - | Installed c. 1999 |
| Signs, NPS, Entry Drive | No | ✓ | No | - | - | - |
| Well and pump | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Well and Submersible Pump | 23626 (103) | Built late 1950s |
| Wire corn crib | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23555 (029) | - |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FARM #3** | | | | | | |
| Feeders (2) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23564 (038)<br>23565 (039) | - |
| Fences | Un-known | ✓ | Un-known | - | - | - |
| Fire hydrant northwest of House | ✓ Possible | ✓ | ✓ Possible | - | - | May date to when Farm #3 linked to public water supply |
| Lamp post | No | ✓ | No | - | - | Installed after 1969 along walkway |
| Livestock fountains | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Ritchie Fountains | 23653 (131) | Dates to 1958 |
| Loafing Barn faucet | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23652 (130) | Late 1950s |
| Septic tank | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Water meter pit and cover | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23658 (136) | Late 1950s, located near beginning of Barn ramp |
| Well and pump | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Pump and Well Cover | 23646 (123) | - |
| Wire corn crib | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 23563 (037) | - |
| **CLEMENT REDDING FARM** | | | | | | |
| Bird house | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Documented during CLI |
| Bridge | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Cistern | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81488 (153B) | West side of House |
| Feeding stations | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Fire hydrant northeast of hog pen | No | ✓ | No | - | - | Installed in 2000 |
| Flagpole | Un-known | ✓ | Un-known | - | - | - |
| Gas pump | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81491 (147A) | Dates from 1940s, located at Garage |
| Gates, pipe with woven wire | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Post and woven wire fencing | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Power lines | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Power lines to buildings placed underground in 1970s when the farm was used as a film set |
| Septic tank | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Six-board fencing | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - |
| Vegetated fencing | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | Predate Eisenhower era, similar to 1800s appearance |
| Water pump | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81492 (153A) | South side of House |
| Water trough and faucet | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Barn Water Trough and Faucet | 81414 (135B) | - |
| Windmills (2) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Redding Windmills | 81413 (150) | West of House |
| Yard culvert | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 81422 (154) | Early 20th century |

## Archeology

Archeology includes any features that are important to understanding the historic landscape but no longer exist above ground. There are some features that have been identified either on the historic base map from 1967 or through previous research. These features include the old Pitzer Schoolhouse site and an old road trace from the Eisenhower era. More detailed information is available in Table 5.9 and in other reports.

Table 5.9
Archeology [9]

| Characteristic or Feature | Extant in ca. 1969 | Extant in 2005 | Contributing | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FARM #1 | | | | |
| EISE00002.00 (State site #36Ad243) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The Eisenhower Farm #1 site consists of the grounds of the current Eisenhower era farm building complex. Within this area is located the subsurface remains of the previous farm complex replaced by Eisenhower and by previous owners. |
| FARM #2 | | | | |
| EISE00003.00 (State site #36Ad244) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The Eisenhower Farm #2 (Brandon or Douglass Farm) site consists of the grounds of the Civil War era Douglass/Brandon farmhouse and barn and the Eisenhower era barn complex. |
| EISE00008.00 (State site #36Ad297)<br><br>Historic trace:<br>LCS No. 023661<br>Structure No. 140 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The Biesecker-Douglass Lane, Historic Trace Site is located on the property of Eisenhower Farm #2 running east-west just north of the drainage ditch in a wooded area between Farms #1 and #2. The Historic Trace Site was listed on the National Register in November 1967. The lane trace has been identified as part of an original settlement wagon road which includes the back lane entrance to Farm #2 where it turns north to Red Rock Road and continues on towards Rock Creek. The road was in disuse by 1995. |
| FARM #3 | | | | |
| EISE00004.00 (State site #36Ad245) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The Eisenhower Farm #3 (B. Redding or Pitzer Farm) site consists of the grounds of the Civil War era Pitzer/B. Redding house and barn complex. |
| EISE00007.00 (State site #36Ad248) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The Pitzer School House site, located in the NW corner of the Farm #3, was identified through the historical record. No archaeological investigation has been conducted on the site to date. Some surface remnants of brick occupy the general vicinity of the site. |
| CLEMENT REDDING FARM | | | | |
| None | | | | |

| FLAHARTY TRACT | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EISE00006.00<br>(State site #36Ad247)<br><br>Flaharty well ruins:<br>LCS No. 023656<br>Structure No. 134<br><br>Flaharty pump:<br>LCS No. 023597<br>Structure No. 074 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The site known as the Flaharty Farm was identified prior to 1986 on Pumping Station Road (now renamed Millerstown Road), west of West Confederate Avenue. The site consists of surface features including a possible cellar hole, rock rubble, and a pump associated with the house, a rock rubble area associated with the barn, and stone-lined well. The area is currently surrounded by crop land. |

## Summary of Analysis and Evaluation

At Eisenhower NHS there are many landscape characteristics that reflect the significance of the site, ranging from broad characteristics of the spatial organization of fields, roads, and structures to small-scale features such as the sundial and Frisco Bell. Within the domestic core of Farm #1, most features reflect the period of occupation by the Eisenhowers. Examples include the necessary security features, the teahouse and barbecue, putting green, various gardens, and skeet range. Utilitarian features remain on all four farms. A few features remain from the Civil War period, including the landforms, spatial organization and archeological resources. With so many features spread over four farm properties, the park is responsible for the maintenance of a tremendous number of resources to preserve their historic integrity. Volume two of the cultural landscape report, the treatment plan, addresses actions necessary to preserve these important landscape characteristics.

## Endnotes to Chapter 5

[1] Note: Large portions of this chapter are taken from the Eisenhower NHS Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) prepared by Shaun Eyring, in February, 1999. Tables were developed using information from the CLI, List of Classified Structures (LCS), and the existing conditions information prepared by Tracy Stakely and Jeff Killion.

[2] The National Register of Historic Places Program determines a historic property's significance in American history through a process of identification and evaluation. Historic significance may be present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association and which meet at least one of the following National Register criteria: (A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or (B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or (C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity who's components may lack individual distinction; or (D) That has yielded or may be likely to yield information in prehistory or history. In addition, the National Register identifies several criteria considerations. Ordinarily properties that have achieved significance with in the past fifty years are not considered eligible for the National Register. However, a consideration is made for properties "of exceptional importance." National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation,* 1997 edition.

[3] Reference #67000017.

[4] Kathy Harrison, Winona Peterson, and Carol Hegeman. "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form - Eisenhower National Historic Site." July 2005.

[5] Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the historic event occurred. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a property. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Materials are the physical elements of a particular period, which include plant materials, paving and other landscape features. Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

[6] Contributing resources are considered, in National Register terms, as "independent cultural resources [that] contribute to the significance of the landscape…or are independently eligible for National Register listing." National Register criteria recognize a building, site, structure, or object as a contributing resource. If it "adds to the historic associations, historical architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which a property is significant." NPS, "Landscape Lines: Landscape Characteristics," 1998.

[7] Aerial photographs and interview by park with Frank Zettle, Pennsylvania State Agricultural Extension Agent.

[8] Entertaining also took place in front of the house when Oveta Culp Hobby, the first Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare left her cabinet post. A sit down dinner was served in the circle in front of the house. Eisenhower NHS Photo Archives.

[9] Information extracted from Kathy Harrison, Winona Peterson, and Carol Hegeman. "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form - Eisenhower National Historic Site." July 2005.

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# Bibliography


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*Ducks, Geese, Quail*
*Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses*
*Greenhouses*
*Irrigation, Cultivation, Soils*
*Teahouse, Playhouse, Putting Green, Skeet Range*
*Trees and Bushes*

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*Agricultural Permits: Eisenhower Farm*
*Agricultural Permits: Redding Farm*
*Archaeological Records*
*Eisenhower Golf*
*Farm Report*
*Gift Books*
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*Miscellaneous*
*1967 Donation of Farm to NPS*

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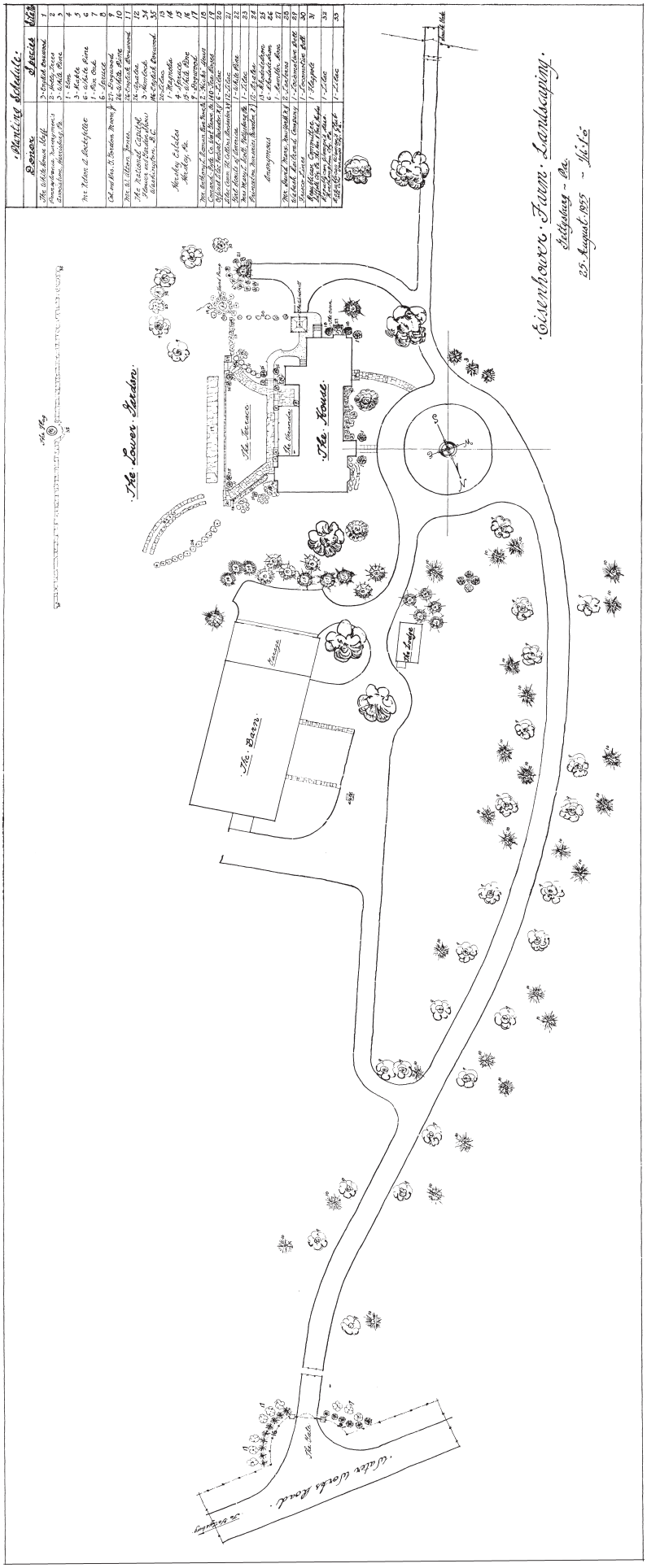
# Appendices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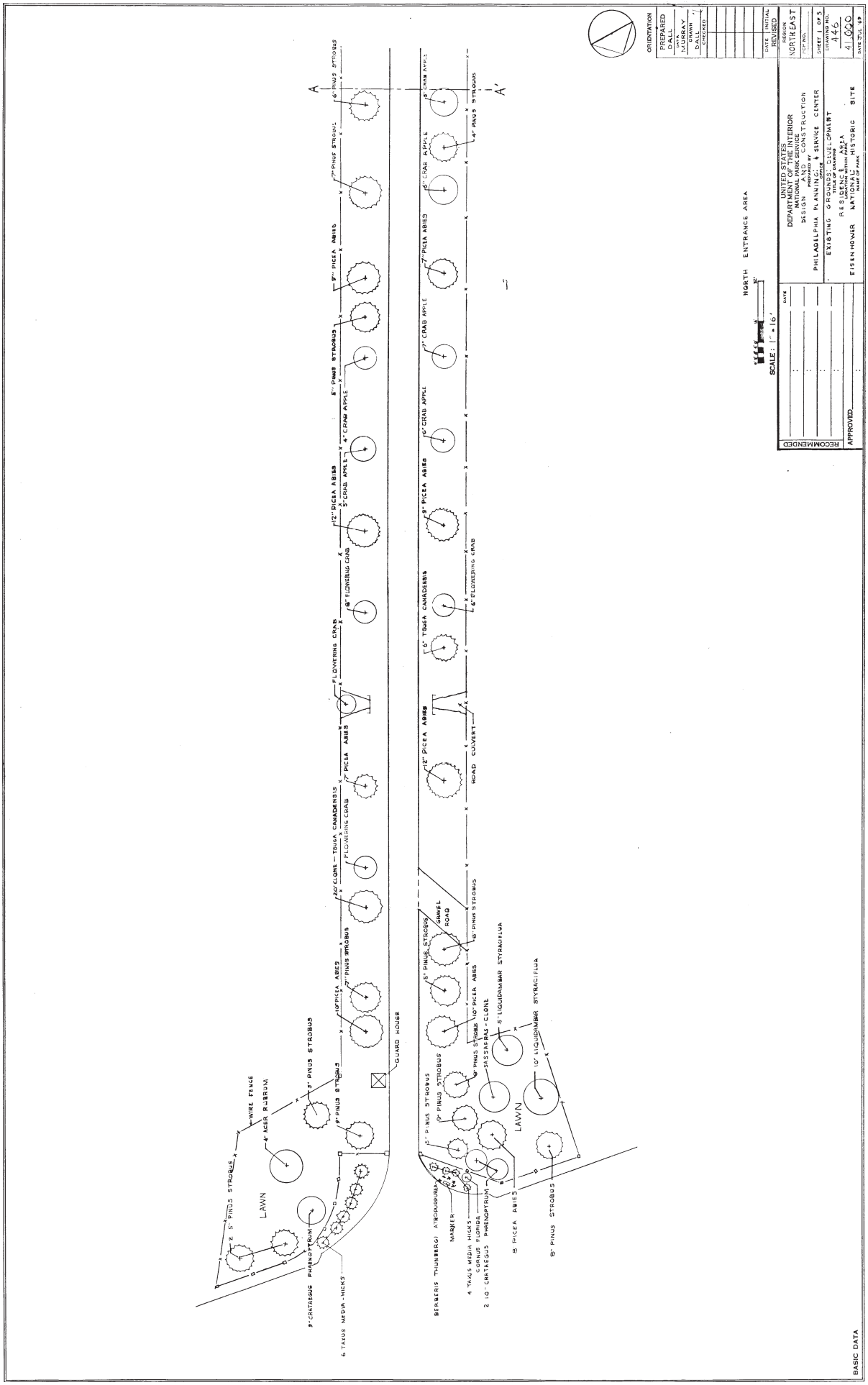
The House
The Terrace
The Barns
The Lodge
Walter Works Road


A
A'
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4" ACER RUBRUM
5" PINUS STROBUS
6 TAXUS MEDIA - HICKS
5" CRATAEGUS PHAENOPYRUM
GUARD HOUSE
20 CORNUS - TSUGA CANADENSIS
10" PICEA ABIES
7" PINUS STROBUS
FLOWERING CRAB
12" PICEA ABIES
5" CRAB APPLE
6" FLOWERING CRAB
8" PICEA ABIES
4" CRAB APPLE
6" PINUS STROBUS
9" PICEA ABIES
7" CRAB APPLE
6" TSUGA CANADENSIS
ROAD CULVERT
BERBERIS THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA
MANGER
4 TAXUS MEDIA HICKS
2 CORNUS FLORIDA
2 IO CRATAEGUS PHAENOPYRUM
10" PICEA ABIES
SASSAFRAS - CLONE
5" LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA
8" PICEA ABIES
LAWN
BASIC DATA
NORTH ENTRANCE AREA
SCALE: 1" = 16'
RECOMMENDED
APPROVED
DATE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PHILADELPHIA PLANNING & SERVICE CENTER
EXISTING GROUNDS DEVELOPMENT
TITLE OF DRAWING
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NAME OF PARK
EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
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446
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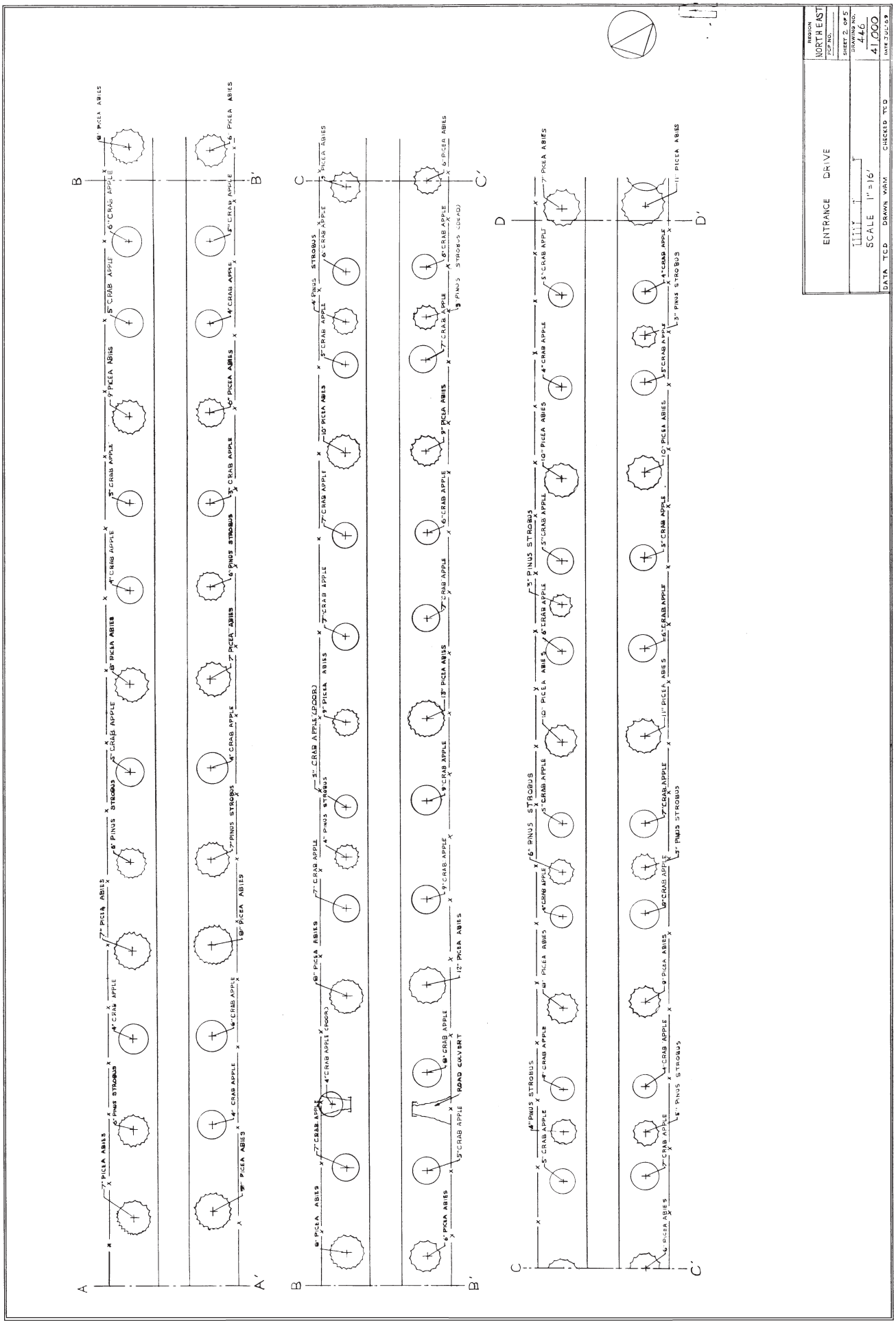
ORIENTATION
PREPARED BY
DATE
CHECKED
DATE
INITIAL
REVISED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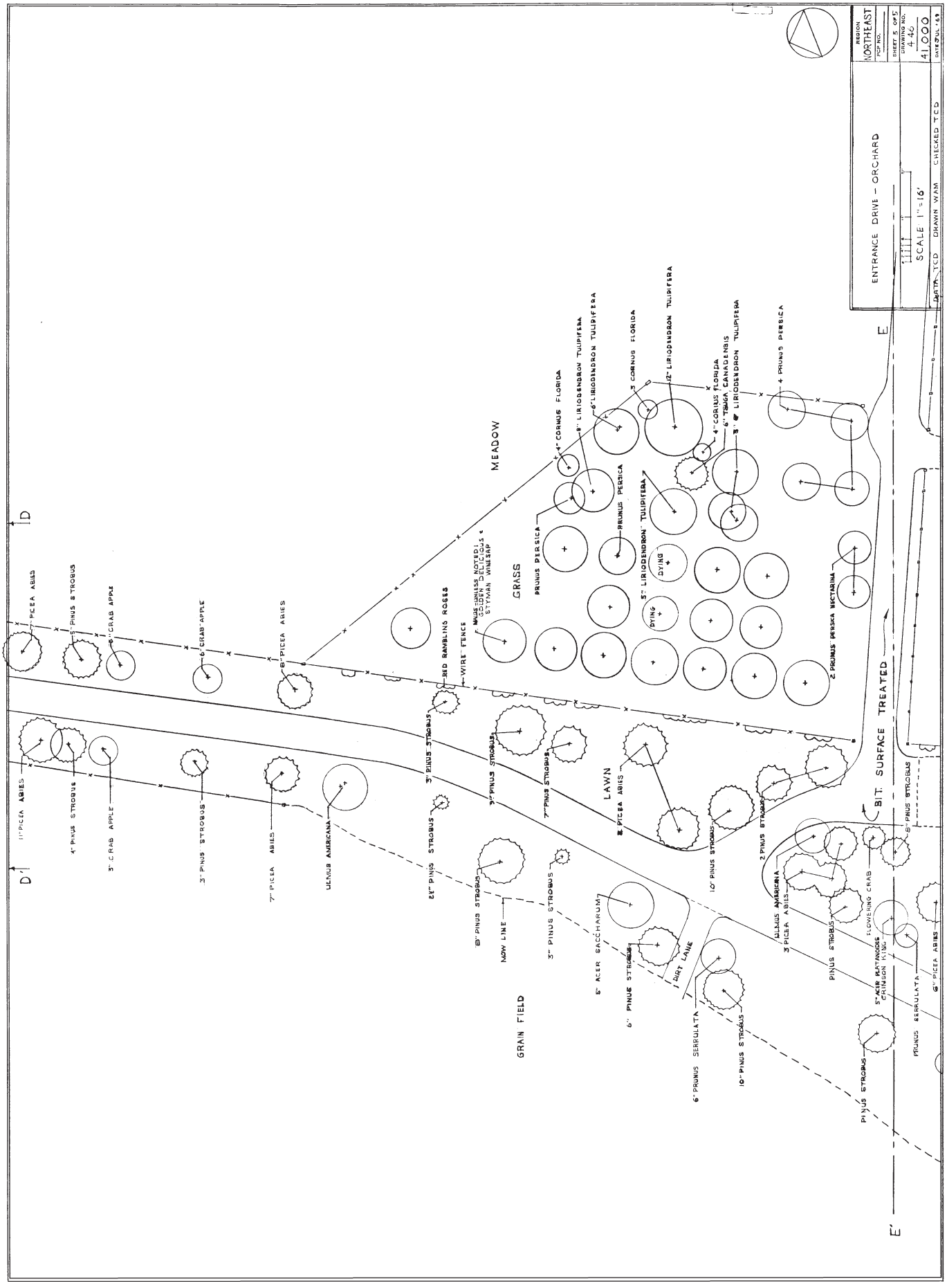
DATE JULY 69
SHEET 2 OF 5


ENTRANCE DRIVE – ORCHARD
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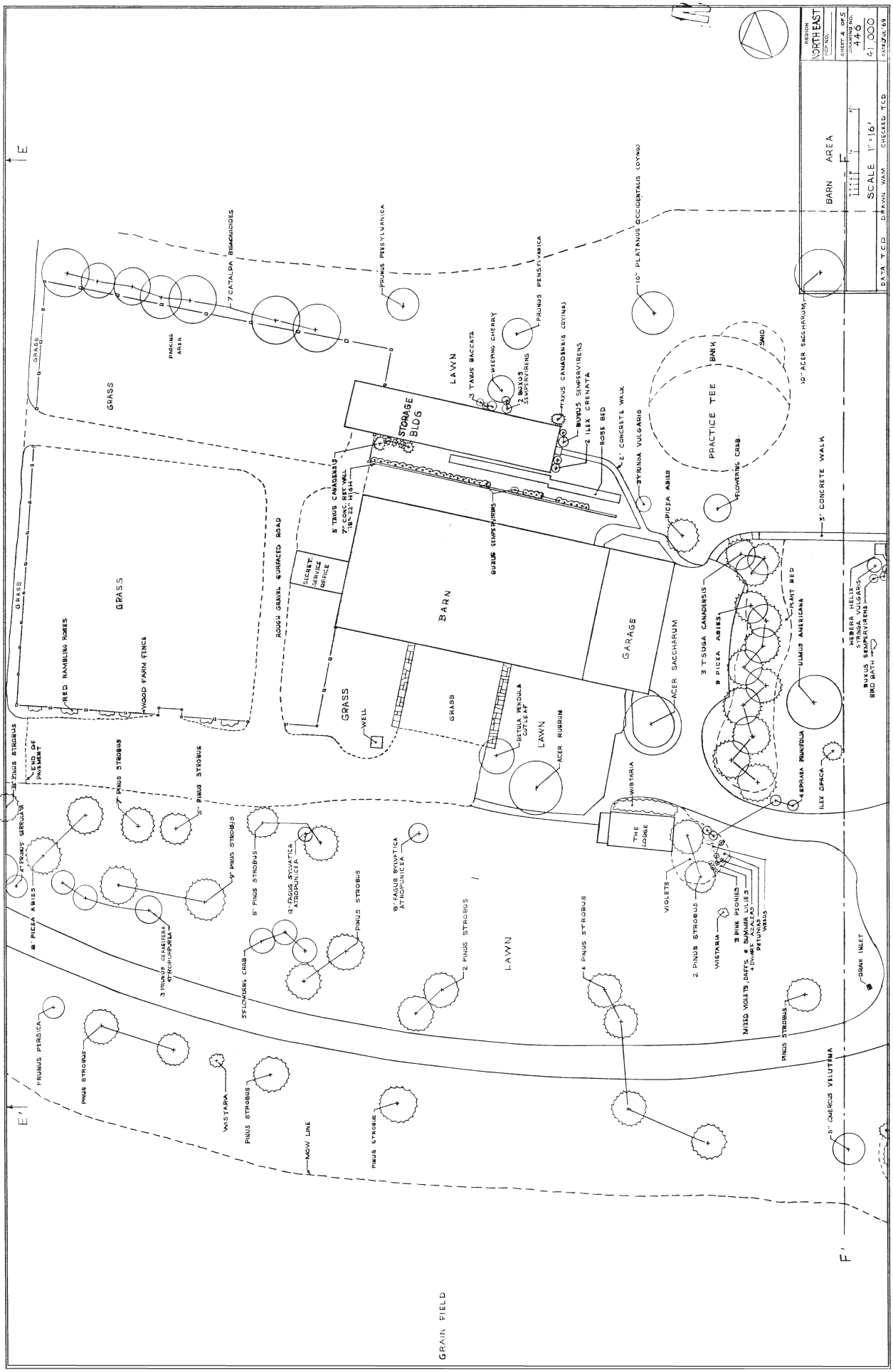
DIRT LANE
MOW LINE
RED RAMBLING ROSES
WIRE FENCE
D
D'
E
E'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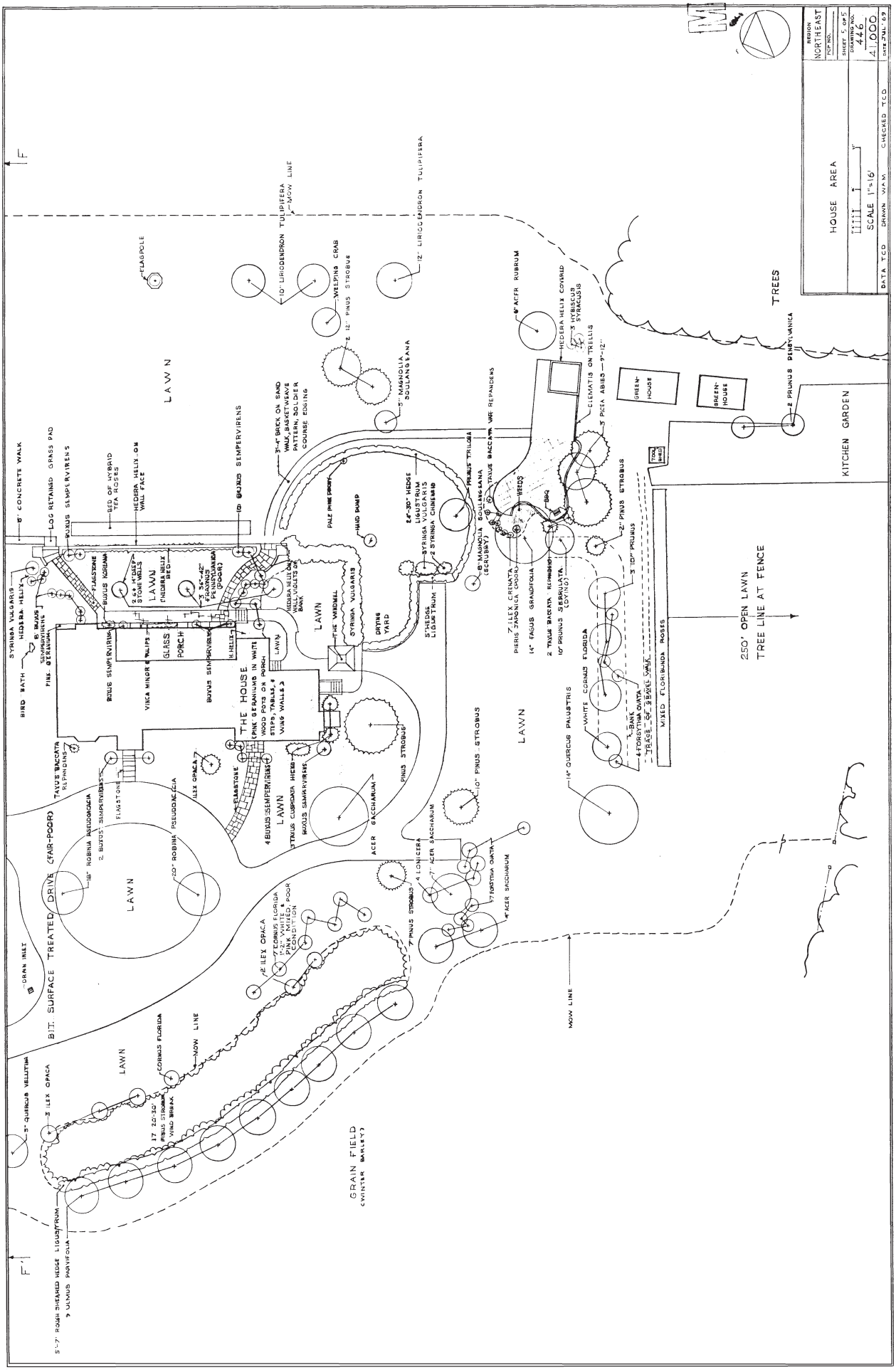
4-1000
PAY 20 JUL 69
BARN
GARAGE
STORAGE BLDG
SECRET SERVICE OFFICE
THE LODGE
PRACTICE TEE
BANK
SAND
LAWN
GRASS
GRAIN FIELD
PARKING AREA
WELL
POND
ROUGH GRAVEL SURFACED ROAD
5' CONCRETE WALK
RED RAMBLING ROSES
WOOD FARM FENCE
END OF PAVEMENT
ROSE BED
PLANT BED
BIRD BATH
DRAIN INLET
MOW LINE
FLOWERING CRAB
MIXED VIOLETS, DAFFS. & SUMMER LILIES
PETUNIAS
VIOLETS
PINK PEONIES
WISTARIA
PICEA ABIES
PINUS STROBUS
TAXUS CANADENSIS (DYING)
TAXUS BACCATA
WEEPING CHERRY
BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS
ILEX CRENATA
SYRINGA VULGARIS
ACER SACCHARUM
ACER RUBRUM
BETULA PENDULA CUTLEAF
TSUGA CANADENSIS
ULMUS AMERICANA
HEDERA HELIX
ILEX OPACA
EPHEDRA PRAENTOLA
PRUNUS PERSICA
PRUNUS SERRULATA
PRUNUS PENSYLVANICA
PRUNUS GERARDIERA ATROPURPUREA
CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES
FAGUS SYLVATICA ATROPUNICEA
QUERCUS VELUTINA
PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS (DYING)
E
E'
F
F'


HOUSE AREA
TREES
KITCHEN GARDEN
250' OPEN LAWN
TREE LINE AT FENCE
GRAIN FIELD
LAWN
THE HOUSE
GLASS PORCH
DRIVE (CAR-POOL)
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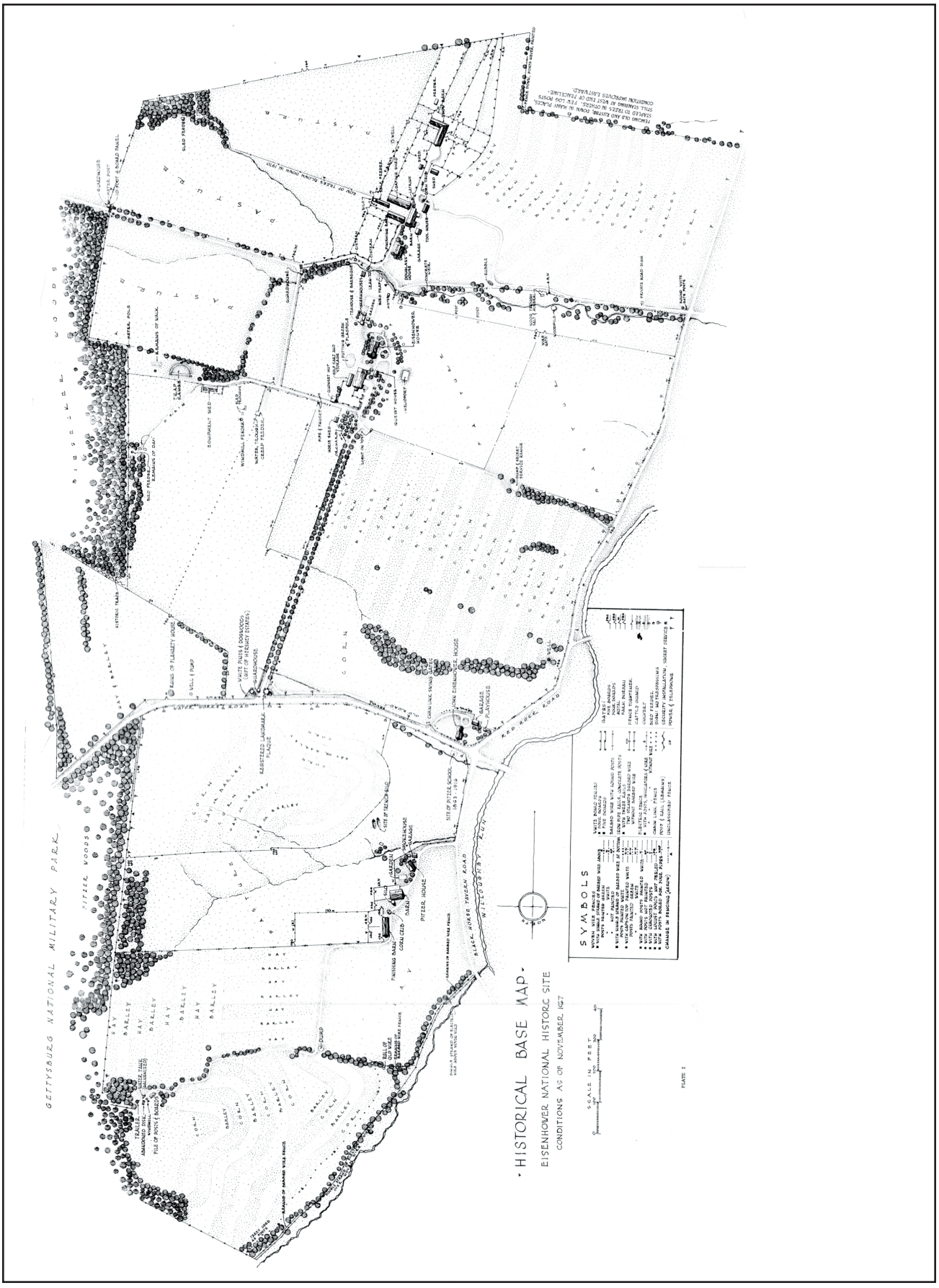
GREEN-HOUSE
MIXED FLORIBUNDA ROSES
MOW LINE
SCALE 1"=16'
NORTHEAST
41.000


GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
HISTORICAL BASE MAP
EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
CONDITIONS AS OF NOVEMBER 1967
SYMBOLS
SCALE IN FEET
PLATE I

Information taken from historic maps, correspondence, oral histories, and 1999 existing conditions survey. Plants are listed in order of date of donation.

Full documentation for primary sources is listed with each entry.

Secondary sources include
(1) "Trees and Shrubs Presented to the First Family for the Gettysburg Farm," Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, n.d.,
(2) "Eisenhower Farm Landscaping, Gettysburg, PA, 25 August, 1955," Gettysburg NMP/Eisenhower NHS Archives.
(3) Edwin C. Bearss, "Eisenhower National Historic Site: Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map, Eisenhower Farm, 1762-1967," Plate II: Historical Base Map, Conditions as of November 1967, Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.
(4) "Existing Grounds Development: Eisenhower National Historic Site," NPS Philadelphia Planning & Service Center, July 1969, Gettysburg NMP/Eisenhower NHP Archives.

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### 1

*Plant Name:* **crabapple (Malus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 1

*Date:* 11/16/1955

*Donor:* White House Social Staff

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 2

*Plant Name :* **white birch (Betula spp.)**

*Number Donated:* clump of 3 trees

*Date:* received 5/4/56

*Donor:* Miss Ebba M. Janson, New Hampshire Evening Citizen, on behalf of the people of Laconia, NH

*Location:* eastern side of barn, near ramp

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant, replaced in kind

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Walter A. West, Interview by Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, September 26-28, 1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 8. (2) Ann C. Whitman to Miss Ebba M. Jansen, March 29, 1956; Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, May 5, 1956; Dwight D. Eisenhower to Miss Ebba M. Janson, May 9, 1956, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 3

*Plant Name:* **white pine (Pinus strobus)**

*Number Donated:* 50 trees

*Date:* acknowledged 9/1/56

*Donor:* Mr. Wilbur Nisley, Secretary/Treasurer, Pennsylvania Nurseryman's Association, Harrisburg, PA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 4

*Plant Name:* **dwarf cypress (unknown species) & Monterey pine (Pinus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 2 trees

*Date:* acknowledged 9/1/56

*Donor:* Mr. & Mrs. Hugh D. Hazard, Pacific Grove, CA

*Location:* greenhouse

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 5

*Plant Name :* **weeping cherry (Prunus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 1 tree

*Date:* 5/1/56

*Donor:* Mr. & Mrs. George S. Crawford, Wayne, PA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, April 18, 1956, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Greenhouses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 6

*Plant Name:* **flowering dogwood (Cornus florida)**

*Number Donated:* 12 trees

*Date:* received 3/29/56

*Donor:* Mr. Orville Crouch, Chairman National Cherry Blossom Festival, Washington, DC

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 7

*Plant Name:* **flowering cherry (Prunus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 3 trees

*Date:* circa 1955

*Donor:* Mrs. Clarence J. Schoo, General Fiber Box Company, Springfield, MA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 8

*Plant Name:* **cherry - various types (Prunus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* unknown

*Date:* received 5/1/56

*Donor:* Mr. William B. Powell, National Red Cherry Institute, Chicago, IL

*Location:* possibly in orchard

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
The Nevins letter mentions planting the trees in April 1956, but does not indicate the location.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, April 18, 1956, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Greenhouses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 9

*Plant Name:* **Port Orford cedar (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)**

*Number Donated:* 400-500 trees

*Date:* received ca. 11/8/55

*Donor:* Mr. John Prins, Sr., Banquet Chairman, Republican Central Committee of Pierce County, Tacoma, WA

*Location:* along property line at Water Works Road

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
Eisenhower suggested to Nevins planting these trees eastward from the edge of the property at the schoolhouse, or to start at the government property (?) and plant west toward the schoolhouse, using about fifteen feet spacing. The trees were approximately 2 years old, 12" high with 12" root systems, would be 6' tall in 4-5 years and later grow "to great majestic heights," and would be "exceedingly valuable" in 70 years. They would supposedly grow well in Pennsylvania.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) John Prins, Chairman Pierce County Republicans, to Dwight D. Eisenhower, November 3, 1955. (2) Ann C. Whitman to Arthur S. Nevins, November 1, 1955, Both in Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 10

*Plant Name:* **cedar of Lebanon (Cedrus libani)**

*Number Donated:* 1 tree

*Date:* acknowledged 5/23/56

*Donor:* Dale Biesecker, President, Gettysburg Chapter Future Farmers of America, Gettysburg Joint High School, Gettysburg, PA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 11

*Plant Name:* **lilac (Syringa vulgaris)**

*Number Donated:* 1 shrub (white)

*Date:* acknowledged 4/28/55

*Donor:* Republican Women's Club, Oil City, PA

*Location:* in dogwood/lilac row southeast of the house, between windmill and teahouse, later location of semicircular hedge.

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
This lilac appears on the 1955 map as a donation from the Republican Women's Club, Oil City, PA. It does not appear on later maps. The row of dogwoods/lilacs in this area was replaced by the semicircular hedge sometime before the 1967 map was drawn. No additional documentation on this donation has been found.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…" (2) 1955 Map

## 12

*Plant Name:* **lilac (Syringa vulgaris)**

*Number Donated:* 6 shrubs (white)

*Date:* received 11/23/54

*Donor:* Congressman Harold C. Ostertag, Officials of Lilac Time, Rochester, NY

*Location:* hedgerow running east and west, from the windmill to a row of lilacs in line with the rear terrace retaining wall, both lilac rows formed an "L" shaped hedge

*Status in 1999:* some may be extant

*Notes:*
These lilacs appear on the 1955 map as donations from the Official Lilac Festival of Rochester, NY. They also appear on both the 1967 and 1969 maps. Some lilacs were extant in the same location in 1999 and may be these original shrubs.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…" (2) 1955 Map (3) 1967 Map (4) 1969 Map

## 13

*Plant Name:* **boxwood (Buxus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 1 shrub

*Date:* received 10/24/55

*Donor:* The Honorable Wendell B. Barnes, Administrator, on behalf of the Small Business Administration, Washington, DC

*Location:* outside of study, front of home

*Status in 1999:* may be extant

*Notes:*
As a birthday gift for Eisenhower in 1955, the Small Business Administration provided for the planting of a boxwood and yew at the entrance of his study "according to the landscape plan at Gettysburg."

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Wendell B. Barnes to Dwight D. Eisenhower, Memorandum, October 25, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 14

*Plant Name :* **yew (Taxus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 1 shrub

*Date:* received 10/24/55

*Donor:* The Honorable Wendell B. Barnes, Administrator, on behalf of the Small Business Administration, Washington, DC

*Location:* outside of study, front of home

*Status in 1999:* may be extant

*Notes:*
As a birthday gift for Eisenhower in 1955, the Small Business Administration provided for the planting of a boxwood and yew at the entrance of his study "according to the landscape plan at Gettysburg."

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Wendell B. Barnes to Dwight D. Eisenhower, Memorandum, October 25, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 15

*Plant Name:* **boxwood (Buxus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 1 shrub

*Date:* acknowledged 4/26/55

*Donor:* Mr. W. Alton Jones, New York, NY

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 16

*Plant Name:* **English boxwood (Buxus sempervirens)**

*Number Donated:* 1 shrub

*Date:* received 10/13/54

*Donor:* The Honorable Leonard W. Hall, Chairman, Republican National Committee, Washington, DC

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 17

*Plant Name:* **English boxwood (Buxus sempervirens)**

*Number Donated:* 3 shrubs

*Date:* received 10/14/54

*Donor:* White House staff

*Location:* 2 flanking front door; 1 southwest corner of house

*Status in 1999:* extant

*Notes:*
The 1955 and 1967 historical maps show three shrubs were given to the Eisenhowers by the White House Staff, one placed on each side of the front entry and one on the southwest corner of the house. The plant list "Trees and Shrubs Presented to the First Family" only mentioned one boxwood "tree."

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…" (2) 1955 Map (3) 1967 Map

### 18

*Plant Name:* **boxwood (Buxus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 1 shrub

*Date:* acknowledged 3/2/56

*Donor:* Mr. & Mrs. Robert Woodruff, Atlanta, GA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 19

*Plant Name:* **boxwood (Buxus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 500-600 slips

*Date:* acknowledged 5/19/55

*Donor:* Mr. George Harding, National Capital Parks, Washington, DC

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 20

*Plant Name:* **rhododendron (Rhododendron spp.)**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of shrubs

*Date:* acknowledged 5/12/55

*Donor:* The Honorable Thomas Pelly on behalf of The Seattle Rhododendron Society, Seattle, WA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 21

*Plant Name:* **rhododendron (Rhododendron spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 1 shrub

*Date:* acknowledged 3/9/56

*Donor:* Mrs. Anna M. Howe, Publicity Chairman, Washington Republican Club, Seattle, WA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 22

*Plant Name:* **rose (Rosa spp.)**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of shrubs

*Date:* acknowledged 5/17/55

*Donor:* Mrs. Grace Z. Cremer, Cremer Florist, Inc., Hanover, PA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 23

*Plant Name:* **rose (Rosa spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 8 shrubs - 'Orange Delight'

*Date:* received 10/6/55

*Donor:* J. H. Thompson's Sons, Wholesale Rose Growers, Kennett Square, PA (from Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, NJ)

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 24

*Plant Name:* **rose (Rosa spp.)**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of shrubs

*Date:* received 3/18/55

*Donor:* Tree Land Nurseries, Cambridge, MA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 25

*Plant Name:* **rose (Rosa spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 10 shrubs - 'Peace Rose'

*Date:* acknowledged 10/10/55

*Donor:* Mr. Donald Dickey, Chairman, Minnesota Citizens for Eisenhower, Minneapolis, MN

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Ann C. Whitman to Arthur S. Nevins, October 8, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 26

*Plant Name:* **rose (Rosa spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 200 shrubs – 'General Eisenhower' and 'Peace"

*Date:* acknowledged 12/13/55

*Donor:* Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Bonn, Germany

*Location:* front of house, later some moved to Adenauer rose garden east of barn, also possibly other sites

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
Adenauer gave Eisenhower and Mrs. Eisenhower a rose garden as a gift for the farm before he visited the site. The roses were planted in the front of the house(?) and may have remained in place until after the presidency. It was costly to maintain so it was taken out later. (John Eisenhower 1984, 17) The bushes arrived from Germany and were delivered to the farm in mid-December 1955. There is no photograph showing the roses anywhere on the farm in the 1950s.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Dwight D. Eisenhower to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, December 13, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library. (2) John D. Eisenhower, Interview by Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1984, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 17.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 27

*Plant Name:* **crabapple (Malus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 53 trees

*Date:* received 10/16/55

*Donor:* Eisenhower's cabinet members: Richard Nixon, John Foster Dulles, Henry C. Lodge, Jr., George Humphrey, Charles Wilson, Herert Brownell, Jr., Arthur Summerfield, Douglas McKay, Ezra T. Benson, Sinclair Weeks, James Mitchell, Marion Folson, Arthur Flemming, Harold Stassen

*Location:* entry drive allee

*Status in 1999:* some still extant

*Notes:*
These trees were a birthday gift for Eisenhower. They were referred to as "flowering quince" in most of the historical sources.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Ann C. Whitman to Walter West, October 17, 1955. (2) Dwight D. Eisenhower to all cabinet members, Draft Letter, n. d. Both in Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 28

*Plant Name:* **brambles - blackberry (Rubus allegheniensis), black raspberry (Rubus occidentalis)**

*Number Donated:* 300+ shrubs

*Date:* acknowledged 3/29/56

*Donor:* Mr. & Mrs. W. Alton Jones, Miami Beach, FL

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
Mrs. W. Alton Jones (Nettie Marie) gave Eisenhower approximately 300 briars, mostly blackberry, but some black raspberries, to set out at the farm. The brambles were set out in late March or early April, 1956.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Nettie Marie Jones to Dwight D. Eisenhower, March 16, 1956. (2) Dwight D. Eisenhower to Mrs. W. Alton Jones, March 29, 1956. Both in Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 29

*Plant Name:* **daffodil (Narcissus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 5000 assorted bulbs

*Date:* received 10/24/55

*Donor:* W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., Vice President and Treasurer of the W. Atlee Burpee Company, Philadelphia, PA

*Location:* pond and other sites around farm

*Status in 1999:* some have naturalized and continue to flower each spring

*Notes:*
For his birthday, W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., gave Eisenhower five thousand daffodil bulbs and ninety potted columbine plants to use on the farm. Mrs. Eisenhower gave some of the bulbs away to friends, possibly including Mrs. More, Mrs. Nevins, Mrs. Allen, and Mrs. Howard, and had Chief West plant the remaining approximately one thousand at the farm. These may have been some of the ones planted around the pond which still survive in that area.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Ann C. Whitman to Mary Jane McCaffree, Memorandum, n. d. (2) Walter West to Ann C. Whitman, Memorandum, October 24, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 30

*Plant Name:* **columbine (Aquilegia spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 90 plants

*Date:* received 10/24/55

*Donor:* W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., Vice President and Treasurer of the W. Atlee Burpee Company, Philadelphia, PA

*Location:* flower beds northeast of rear terrace

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
For his birthday, W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., gave Eisenhower five thousand daffodil bulbs and ninety potted columbine plants to use on the farm. The columbine may have been planted in the flower beds northeast of the rear terrace, as Barbara Eisenhower remembered one of these beds "was full of nothing but the Colorado state flower, the Columbine," (Barbara Eisenhower, 9/12/83, p. 42).

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Ann C. Whitman to Mary Jane McCaffree, Memorandum, n. d. (2) Walter West to Ann C. Whitman, Memorandum, October 24, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library. (3) Barbara Eisenhower, Interview by Lawrence Eckert and Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, Devon, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 42.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 31

*Plant Name:* **wetland plants - swamp iris (Iris spp.), cattails (Typha latifolia), and other species**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of plants

*Date:* acknowledged 5/23/56

*Donor:* Mr. N. David Keefer, Mallard Haven, Mechanicsburg, PA

*Location:* pond

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
David Keefer, who provided most of the game birds for Eisenhower's farm, also planted some cattails and swamp iris at the pond in the spring of 1956. He replenished these plantings in September of the same year. Apparently the waterfowl were pulling the plants out and digging around in the loosened soil. To try and counteract this, Keefer planted the additional iris farther back from the pond edge and placed rocks among the cattails to discourage digging by the waterfowl.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) N. David Keefer, Jr. to Dwight D. Eisenhower, May 26, 1956. (2) N. David Keefer, Jr. to Dwight D. Eisenhower, October 21, 1956. Both in Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Ducks, Geese, Quail," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 32

*Plant Name:* **white pine (Pinus strobus)**

*Number Donated:* 26 trees

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* Colonel & Mrs. G. G. Moore

*Location:* front entry drive area, west of barn and house; 1967 map shows one additional tree in rear lawn, north of teahouse, although it does not appear on the 1955 map with the other pines

*Status in 1999:* Approximately seven of the original trees in the front entry area are extant

*Notes:*
The 1955 historical map shows these white pines and identifies Colonel & Mrs. Moore as the donors. They also appear on 1967 map. The 1969 existing conditions map shows ten to twelve survivors of the twenty-six original trees shown on the 1955 map. By 1999, five to seven of these trees were still extant.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map (3) 1969 Map

### 33

*Plant Name:* **flowering dogwood (Cornus florida)**

*Number Donated:* 27 trees

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* Colonel & Mrs. G. G. Moore

*Location:* most used in the front entry drive, west of barn and house; some used southeast of the house, in lawn between windmill and teahouse

*Status in 1999:* none extant

*Notes:*
The 1955 historical map shows these dogwoods and identifies Colonel & Mrs. Moore as the donors. They also appear on 1967 map. Only one dogwood appears on the 1969 existing conditions map in the general location where these trees were shown on the 1955 map, and it may not have been a part of the original donation. This majority of these trees had died by 1969. The single tree shown on the 1969 map was located south of the house, just east of the large pin oak. Three other dogwoods are also shown with this one, forming a row of trees just north of the rose and vegetable gardens. Since the 1955 map only shows a single tree and not a row of four trees, and all of the other dogwoods attributed to the Moore's donation had died by 1969, it is likely that none of the four trees in this row were part of the Moore's donation but came from a subsequent planting.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map (3) 1969 Map

### 34

*Plant Name:* **daylily (Hemerocallis spp.)**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of plants

*Date:* received 4/18/56

*Donor:* Mrs. Arthur W. Parry, Signal Mountain, TN

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 35

*Plant Name:* **azalea (Rhododendron spp.)**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of shrubs

*Date:* received 10/14/55

*Donor:* White House staff

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 36

*Plant Name:* **camelia (Camelia spp.)**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of shrubs

*Date:* received 10/14/55

*Donor:* White House staff

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 37

*Plant Name:* **daffodil (Narcissus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of bulbs

*Date:* 10/24/55

*Donor:* Major General & Mrs. Howard Snyder

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
Major General Howard Snyder and his wife Alice sent money to Chief West to purchase King Alfred daffodils for a present for Eisenhower's birthday. They were planted at the farm while Eisenhower and Mrs. Eisenhower were away in Denver during Eisenhower's recuperation in the Fall of 1955.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Dwight D. Eisenhower to Major General Howard and Alice Snyder, October 18, 1955. (2) Walter West to Ann C. Whitman, Memorandum, October 24, 1955. Both in Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 38

*Plant Name:* **1955 Flower Show Exhibit Garden**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of shrubs and flowers

*Date:* 3/16/55

*Donor:* Mr. E. F. Harloff, National Capital Flower and Garden Show, Washington, DC

*Location:* transplanted to a large bed northeast of the rear terrace, between house and barn

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
The Eisenhowers received several gifts from the National Capital Flower Show over the years. This gift, a display called "Mrs. Eisenhower's Garden" at the 1955 show was transplanted to the farm and installed in a large round bed that was located north of the rear terrace, between the house and barn. West mentions its location and there are a few historic photographs of the Eisenhowers walking in the garden.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Walter A. West, Interview by Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, September 26-28, 1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 20 & vol. 2, sect. 1, p. 11-12.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 39

*Plant Name:* **daylily (Hemerocallis spp.)**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of plants

*Date:* 7/13/56

*Donor:* Russell Gardens, Spring, TX

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 40

*Plant Name:* **tea olive (Osmanthus fragrans)**

*Number Donated:* 2 trees

*Date:* 3/13/56

*Donor:* Mrs. George Humphrey, Washington, DC

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
A notation on the plant list "Trees and Shrubs Presented to the First Family" indicates that these were "still at the White House" at the time the list was compiled. It is not clear if these were planted at the White House, or if they were just in storage there until they could be transplanted to the farm. There is no record of their installation at the farm.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 41

*Plant Name:* **pine (Pinus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 1 tree

*Date:* received 6/29/55

*Donor:* The Honorable Margaret Chase Smith, United States Senate, Washington, DC

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 42

*Plant Name:* **various fruit - apple (Malus spp.), cherry (Prunus spp.), peach (Prunus persica), grape (Vitis spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 3 trees & 1 vine

*Date:* 5/18/55

*Donor:* Miss Wanda Raines on behalf of the Michigan Federation of Young Republicans, Detroit, MI

*Location:* orchard

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
Four fruit-producing plants were given to Mrs. Eisenhower by the Michigan Young Republican Men and the Michigan Fruit Growers in the Spring of 1955. They included one apple, one cherry, one grape, and one peach.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Allan C. Miller, Michigan Federation of Young Republicans National Committeeman and Wanda Raines, Miss Young Republican of Michigan to Dwight D. Eisenhower, May 17, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 43

*Plant Name:* **unidentified trees**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of trees

*Date:* acknowledged 10/5/54

*Donor:* Owen B. Schmidt, Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
It is unknown if this "grove of trees" mentioned on the plant list "Trees and Shrubs Presented to the First Family" was planted at the farm.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 44

*Plant Name:* **"Lovely Bush" (species unknown)**

*Number Donated:* 1 shrub

*Date:* acknowledged 1/4/55

*Donor:* Maple Road Gardens, Omaha, Nebraska

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 45

*Plant Name:* **rose (Rosa spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 24 shrubs - Recent All American winners, California grown

*Date:* 3/56

*Donor:* Mr. John Awdry Armstrong, Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, CA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
John Awdry Armstrong, Executive Vice President of Armstrong Nurseries in California, sent the Eisenhowers twenty-four rose bushes, including recent All-American winners, for planting on the farm in the Spring of 1956.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) John Awdry Armstrong to Dwight D. Eisenhower, December 14, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 46

*Plant Name:* **root-cuttings**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of cuttings

*Date:* 10/26/55

*Donor:* Mr. A. H. A. Lasker, President, Bodie Seede, Winnipeg, Canada

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 47

*Plant Name:* **tulip bulbs (Tulipa spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 500 bulbs

*Date:* 10/1/55

*Donor:* A. Muller, American Bulb Company, Chicago, IL

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
A. Muller from the American Bulb Company in Chicago donated five hundred tulip bulbs to the Eisenhowers in October 1955. A second shipment was received from the same company in the Fall of 1956. It is unclear whether these were also a gift or were purchased for the farm. Bulbs included in the second shipment were: 20 Uncle Tom – double late peony flowered, dark red; 25 Gudaschnik – Fosteriana Type, 15", Yellow spotted red; 25 Scarlet Leader – Darwin Late, blood red; 25 Fosteriana Czardasz – Orange/Scarlet; 25 Pink Supreme – Darwin Pink; 45 Golden Age – Darwin yellow; 25 Breezand – Darwin Geranium Lake; 20 Fantasy – Parrot, Pink/Green; 25 Sweet Harmony – Darwin, lemon yellow edged in white; 25 Adorno – Triumph, Salmon orange, edged Bronzed yellow [T. V. Neil, American Bulb Company, to Chief Walter West, November 6, 1956, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses, Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Arthur S. Nevins to A. Muller, Memorandum, October 24, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

## 48

*Plant Name:* **various spring bulbs - crocus (Crocus spp.), grape hyacinth (Muscari armeniacum), narcissus (Narcissus spp.), tulip (Tulipa spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 550 crocus, 150 grape hyacinth, 550 narcissus, 1085 tulips

*Date:* 10/30/55

*Donor:* Nelson A. Rockefeller (provided by Zenon Schreiber, Inc., a landscape designer from Paramus, New Jersey, imported from H. M. van Haaster & Sons, Hillegom, Holland)

*Location:* "tulip garden" (unknown where this was located)

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
This was a gift to the Eisenhowers from Nelson A. Rockefeller. Eisenhower was recuperating in Denver when the gift was sent. The bulbs sent to the farm included the following: Tulips: 50 "Orange Triumph," 100 "Praestans Fulilier," 45 "Darwin Hybrid Dover," 50 "Darwin Hybrid Oxford," 100 "Gold Coast," 200 "Rosy Wings," 15 "President Eisenhower," 100 "Cum Laude," 100 "White Triumphator," 50 "Scarlet O'Hara," 50 "Mrs. John T. Scheepers," 25 "Mrs. John T. Scheepers (red)," 50 "Aristocrat," 100 "Darwin Hybrid Apeldoorn," 50 "Captain Fryatt" Crocus: 150 White, 150 Yellow, 100 Blue, 150 Striped Grape Hyacinth: 150 Muscari armeniacum.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Dwight D. Eisenhower to Nelson A. Rockefeller, October 24, 1955. (2) Zenon Schreiber, Inc., Paramus, New Jersey, "Bulbs sent to President and Mrs. Eisenhower by H. M. van Haaster & Sons, Hillegom, Holland," Memorandum, n. d. (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower to Nelson A. Rockefeller, November 3, 1955. All in Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

## 49

*Plant Name:* **gladiola bulbs (Gladiolus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of bulbs

*Date:* 6/13/55

*Donor:* W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., Vice President and Treasurer of the W. Atlee Burpee Company, Philadelphia, PA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
In early summer 1955, W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., sent the Eisenhowers "a generous supply of gladiola bulbs" for use on the farm. Eisenhower said in the thank-you note that Burpee had probably told him where to plant the bulbs, but he must have forgotten and would he kindly send him that information. It is not evident where these bulbs were planted.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Dwight D. Eisenhower to W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., June 13, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

## 50

*Plant Name:* **various summer bulbs - begonias (Begonia spp.), caladiums (Caladium bicolor), gladiolas (Gladiolus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of bulbs

*Date:* 4/18/56

*Donor:* American Bulb Company, Chicago, IL

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, April 18, 1956, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Greenhouses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

## 51

*Plant Name:* **rose (Rosa spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 140 shrubs - including some 'General Eisenhower'

*Date:* early 1954

*Donor:* Conard-Pyle Company, West Grove, PA

*Location:* rear terrace rose garden, also around well and hand pump east of windmill in lawn area

*Status in 1999:* individual shrubs no longer extant

*Notes:*
These hybrid tea roses are first shown on the 1955 map and identified as donations by the Conard-Pyle Company. The rose garden also appears on the 1967 and 1969 maps and was extant in 1999. However, it is unlikely that any of these original shrubs are still extant in the garden.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, January 26, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map (3) 1969 Map

## 52

*Plant Name:* **rose (Rosa spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 6 shrubs - 'Golden Rapture'

*Date:* 8/11/55

*Donor:* Tacoma Rose Society, Tacoma, WA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Ann C. Whitman to Mr. Fred Wines, Director Tacoma Rose Society, August 11, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Gifts Pending," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

## 53

*Plant Name:* **elm (Ulmus americana)**

*Number Donated:* 1 tree

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* Nelson A. Rockefeller, Special Assistant to the President, Washington, DC

*Location:* between house and barn

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
This tree was a mature specimen when initially planted and was transplanted with a large tree spade. Although the elm is shown on the 1969 existing conditions plan, it eventually succumbed to Dutch elm disease and was replaced with a Japanese zelkova (Zelkova serrata) sometime after this. West recalled that Eisenhower was determined to have an elm, even with the threat of Dutch elm disease. After the tree's installation, West and his crew sprayed the tree regularly with a fifty percent spray of Malathion as a preventative. But in the end, the tree did not survive. Some of West's photos show this tree and a sugar maple being planted with the tree spade.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Mamie Doud Eisenhower, Interview by Edwin C. Bearss, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1973, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 95. (2) Walter A. West, Interview by Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, September 26-28, 1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, vol. 2, sect. 2, p. 13-15.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map (3) 1969 Map

## 54

*Plant Name:* **sugar maple (Acer saccharum), red maple (Acer rubrum)**

*Number Donated:* 3 trees (2 sugar maples, 1 red maple)

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* Nelson A. Rockefeller, Special Assistant to the President, Washington, DC

*Location:* 2 trees on the southwest corner of the barn, near the chauffeur's quarters; 3rd tree on the southwest end of the house, adjacent to the drive

*Status in 1999:* The sugar maple southwest of the house and the red maple north of the guesthouse are extant. The sugar maple southwest of the barn was replanted in 1965.

*Notes:*
These trees were mature specimens when transplanted and had to be moved with a tree spade. There are three maples marked on the 1955 and 1967 historical maps and attributed to Nelson A. Rockefeller. West mentioned that one or more of these maples may have been transplanted from somewhere else on the farm to these locations. No correspondence has been found describing the details of Rockefeller's donation of these trees. If they were transplanted from the farm, as West stated, Rockefeller may have paid the costs of moving them with the tree spade and not actually purchased the trees themselves. The 1969 existing conditions map identifies the maple southwest of the house and the one closest to the southwest corner of the barn as sugar maples. The other maple near the barn, just north of the guesthouse was identified as a red maple. McCown recalled that the sugar maple at the southwest corner of the barn was replanted in 1965. The tree had died and was cut off at ground level, leaving a stump next to the newly installed tree. Existing conditions in 1999 show a red maple in this location with a 10" dbh trunk. This red maple may be the 1965 replacement for the original sugar maple.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Mamie Doud Eisenhower, Interview by Edwin C. Bearss, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1973, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 95. (2) Walter A. West, Interview by Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, September 26-28, 1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, vol. 2, sect. 2, p. 13-15. (3) James McCown and Robert Hallman, Interview by Barry Bohnet, Kathleen Georg, and Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map (3) 1969 Map

## 55

*Plant Name:* **white pine (Pinus strobus)**

*Number Donated:* 1 tree

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* Girl Scouts of America

*Location:* lawn southeast of house between windmill and teahouse, west end of semi-circular hedge, adjacent to driveway

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
This tree is shown on the 1955 historical map and identified as a donation by the Girl Scouts. It also appears on the 1967 map, but does not appear on the 1969 map. No additional documentation has been found concerning this donation.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map (3) 1969 Map

## 56

*Plant Name:* **spruce (Picea spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 2 trees

*Date:* acknowledged 11/18/55

*Donor:* Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Pitcairn, Bryn Athyn, PA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* some may be extant

*Notes:*
A note indicates these were small trees potted in the greenhouse. One was 6" tall and the other 15" tall. It is not known if they were ever used in the landscape.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 57

*Plant Name:* **blue spruce (Picea spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 1 tree

*Date:* received 3/5/56

*Donor:* Mrs. Bertha Weiloff, President, Montana Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, Lewistown, MT

*Location:* greenhouse

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 58

*Plant Name:* **Norway spruce (Picea abies)**

*Number Donated:* 53 trees

*Date:* received 10/14/55

*Donor:* Claud O. Vardaman, Chairman, Republican State Executive Committee, Birmingham, AL

*Location:* entry drive

*Status in 1999:* some still extant along entry drive

*Notes:*
The number of trees recorded indicates these are probably the trees donated by each state to be planted along the entry drive. Apparently the donation was arranged through Mr. Vardaman. No further documentation has been found to verify the details of this donation.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 59

*Plant Name:* **hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)**

*Number Donated:* 1 tree

*Date:* 10/15/55

*Donor:* Harry D. Collier, Standard Oil of California, San Francisco, CA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 60

*Plant Name :* **hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)**

*Number Donated:* 1 tree

*Date:* acknowledged 10/15/55

*Donor:* Mr. E. M. Burnham, Washington, DC

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 61

*Plant Name:* **redwood (Sequoia sempervirens)**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of seedlings and potted trees

*Date:* received 12/55

*Donor:* Mr. W. H. A. Smith, Hollow Tree Company, Ukiah, CA

*Location:* 1 planted on the eastern side of the barn (site of later Adenauer Rose Garden), unknown where others planted

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
Mr. W.H.A. Smith of the Hollow Tree Redwood Company sent several seedlings and potted west coast redwoods to Gettysburg. They were planted on the farm. Smith's letter to Nevins stated "We will be very happy to have some of our west coast redwoods – sequoia sempervirens –growing on the President's farm in Pennsylvania. Perhaps you had better caution your Pennsylvania rifle makers that it is not a suitable wood for their famous Pennsylvania flintlock." Nevins reply: "Thank you for your letter of June 14. We appreciate your offer to furnish some of your west coast redwoods for the President's farm, and we will be careful to see that none of the trees are used to manufacture rifle stocks."

*Primary Sources:*
(1) W. H. A. Smith, Hollow Tree Redwood Company, to Arthur S. Nevins, June 14, 1955. (2) Arthur S. Nevins to W. H. A. Smith, Hollow Tree Redwood Company, June 18, 1955. (3) Dwight D. Eisenhower to W. H. A. Smith, Hollow Tree Redwood Company, December 9, 1955. All in Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 62

*Plant Name:* **Hicks yew (Taxus x media 'Hicksii')**

*Number Donated:* 2 trees

*Date:* acknowledged 12/2/54

*Donor:* Mr. Anthony L. Roman, on behalf of the people of Pine Grove, PA

*Location:* 1 on each side of the old bake oven, south side of the home

*Status in 1999:* extant

*Notes:*
These yew are shown on the 1955 map and identified as donations from Mr. & Mrs. Roman. They also appear on the 1967 and 1969 maps. They were extant in 1999.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Anthony L. Roman to Dwight D. Eisenhower, October 25, 1954. (2) L. E. Berkey, Charles H. Tompkins Co., general contractors, to Ann C. Whitman, November 30, 1954. Both in Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…" (2) 1955 Map (3) 1967 Map (4) 1969 Map

### 63

*Plant Name:* **Hicks yew (Taxus x media 'Hicksii')**

*Number Donated:* 2 trees

*Date:* date unknown

*Donor:* Mr. Howard Young, New York, NY

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
Mr. Howard Young also donated the large greenhouse to the Eisenhowers in October 1955. It is unknown if these yews were donated at the same time.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 64

*Plant Name:* **peach (Prunus persica)**

*Number Donated:* 1 tree

*Date:* received 7/1/56

*Donor:* White House Correspondents & Photographers

*Location:* orchard

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
This flowering peach tree was given to the Eisenhowers for their fortieth wedding anniversary by the White House correspondents and photographers. (Bearss 92).

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…" (2) 1967 Map

### 65

*Plant Name:* **chestnut (Castanea dentata)**

*Number Donated:* 2 trees

*Date:* received 5/9/56

*Donor:* Mr. Alfred H. Williams, President, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 66

*Plant Name:* **various nut**

*Number Donated:* unknown

*Date:* received 4/25/56

*Donor:* Professor George L. Slate, President NYS Experiment Station, Geneva, NY

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 67

*Plant Name:* **various nut**

*Number Donated:* unknown

*Date:* acknowledged 9/13/56, may have been planted earlier

*Donor:* Mr. Howard M. Oesterling, Secretary/Treasurer Pennsylvania Nut Growers Association, Marysville, PA

*Location:* between Farm #1 and Farm #2

*Status in 1999:* some may be extant

*Notes:*
Men from the Pennsylvania Nut Growers Association visited the site on September, 26, 1983, Howard Oesterling was one of four men who planted nut trees on the site in 1958, 50 walnut trees and a few pecan were planted on the property line between farms #1 & #2, approximately 50 yards east of the stream crossing between the two farms. Each state nut growers association donated a seedling or graft from their finest specimen walnut. At the time of the visit, many of the trees remained, but brush was growing up around them. Oesterling planted many raspberry and blackberry cuttings east of the house between the lawn and small pasture. Eisenhower sent Oesterling a letter to thank him for his work. In 1979, Mrs. Eisenhower told Oesterling that he could come back out to see how his trees were doing, but he did not want to bother her.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Karen Jackson Pittleman, Eisenhower National Historic Site, Memorandum for Record Re: Pennsylvania Nut Growers Association 1983 Site Visit, Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, Miscellaneous file.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 68

*Plant Name:* **elm (Ulmus americana)**

*Number Donated:* 12 seedlings

*Date:* received 5/9/56

*Donor:* Dr. C. A. Anderson, Pasadena, CA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 69

*Plant Name:* **copper beech (Fagus sylvatica 'Cuprea')**

*Number Donated:* 1 sapling

*Date:* acknowledged 10/20/55

*Donor:* Brigadier General & Mrs. E. H. Howard, Sycamore Spring Farm, Purcellville, VA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 70

*Plant Name:* **unidentified trees**

*Number Donated:* unknown

*Date:* received 4/9/55

*Donor:* Nelson A. Rockefeller, Special Assistant to the President, Washington, DC

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
Various plants were given to the Eisenhowers by Rockefeller and it is unknown to which plants this notation applies. Rockefeller donations included on maps and/or correspondence and listed under separate entries in this table are Norway spruce, pin oak, white pine, maple, elm, and spring flowering bulbs.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 71

*Plant Name:* **Davidia Peace Tree, also known as Dove Tree (Davidia involucrata)**

*Number Donated:* 1 tree

*Date:* acknowledged 11/7/55

*Donor:* Mrs. Frederick B. Llewellyn, Short Hills, NJ on behalf of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
The Woman's National Farm and Garden Association gave a Davidia Peace Tree to Mrs. Eisenhower for planting at the farm. Details of the planting were to appear in the Association's publication, "Home Acres," in January 1956. The following history of this type of tree was provided to Mrs. Eisenhower: "The Davidia tree is an international peace tree. It (Davidia involucrata) is a sole species native only to China. It was named for a French missionary, Abbe Armand David, who rediscovered the tree in 1886. While hardy in this country as far north as New England, coming as it does from the northern mountain reaches of China, its best chances for good growth seem to lie in Pennsylvania. The tree gains its name of Davidia Peace not only from Abbe David, but also from the beautiful array of creamy white flowers which bloom in April and May, and take the from of doves of peace, wings outspread, perched on the branches of the tree. Happily, this fabled tree also bears a name significant in the President's family history. The Davidia Peace Tree is exceedingly rare in America, propagation being by seeding, cutting and by air-layering, each of which processes takes no less than three years. At is ultimate growth the Davidia Tree reaches a height of 50 feet and takes an ovate-pyramidal form."

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Mrs. Homer Rose, Jr. to Murray Snyder, Assistant Press Secretary at the White House, November 16, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 72

*Plant Name:* **beech (Fagus grandifolia)**

*Number Donated:* 1 tree

*Date:* acknowledged 11/7/55

*Donor:* John E. McClure, Washington, DC

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
According to the Eisenhower letter to McClure, this tree was planted on the farm in a "spot Mamie chose for it."

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Dwight D. Eisenhower to John E. McClure, December 7, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 73

*Plant Name:* **American holly (Ilex opaca)**

*Number Donated:* 2 trees (1 male & 1 female)

*Date:* 10/7/1954

*Donor:* Mr. Wilbur Nisley, Secretary/Treasurer Pennsylvania Nurseryman's Association, Harrisburg, PA

*Location:* west side of the home, 1 north and 1 south of the front door

*Status in 1999:* southern tree is extant, northern tree is a early 1960s replacement

*Notes:*
The Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association provided Eisenhower with 2 large male & female American holly (Ilex opaca) and fifty white pine (Pinus strobus) which their members had planted on the farm. The event celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Association and served to welcome Eisenhower to his new Pennsylvania home. A ceremony took place at the farm on Arbor Day, October 7, 1954.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) F. D. Moore & Sons, Nurserymen to Robert McLean, April 20, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…" (2) 1967 Map

### 74

*Plant Name:* **white pine (Pinus strobus)**

*Number Donated:* 50 trees

*Date:* 10/7/54

*Donor:* Pennsylvania Nurseryman's Association, Harrisburg, PA

*Location:* 1955 map shows 3 white pines on the southern end of the windbreak west of the house; unknown where others were planted

*Status in 1999:* some may be extant

*Notes:*
The Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association provided Eisenhower with 2 large male & female American holly (Ilex opaca) and fifty white pine (Pinus strobus) which their members had planted on the farm. The event celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Association and served to welcome Eisenhower to his new Pennsylvania home. A ceremony took place at the farm on Arbor Day, October 7, 1954.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) F. D. Moore & Sons, Nurserymen to Robert McLean, April 20, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 75

*Plant Name:* **flowering dogwood (Cornus florida)**

*Number Donated:* 50 trees

*Date:* acknowledged 8/15/55

*Donor:* Louis F. Goldstein, on behalf of Calvert County, MD

*Location:* some in front entry area; other locations unknown

*Status in 1999:* some may be extant

*Notes:*
These were transplanted from Calvert County, MD, to commemorate the county's Tercentenary Celebration.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Louis L Goldstein to Dwight D. Eisenhower, August 29, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 76

*Plant Name:* **white pine (Pinus strobus)**

*Number Donated:* 15 trees (4feet tall)

*Date:* planted 1/55, acknowledged 2/7/55

*Donor:* William Flemer, Jr., Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, NJ

*Location:* entry gate

*Status in 1999:* five trees are extant

*Notes:*
Harry L. Erdman, Director of Horticulture at Hershey Estates, oversaw the planting of Norway spruce and shrubs in the bed between the barn and house. This same project included the planting of the white pine provided by Princeton Nurseries at the entry gate. A gardener from Hershey worked on the planting in January 1955. The 1955 map shows all fifteen white pine at the entry gate. The 1967 map does not show the entry gate. The 1969 existing conditions map indicates eight medium to large white pines at the entry gate that were probably from this donation. By 1999, five of these eight trees were extant.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) L. E. Berkey, Charles H. Tompkins Co., to Ann C. Whitman, February 7, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library. (2) Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, January 26, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…" (2) 1955 Map (3) 1969 Map

### 77

*Plant Name:* **flowering dogwood (Cornus florida)**

*Number Donated:* 15 trees (10 white flowering, 6-8 feet tall; 5 pink flowering, 4 feet tall)

*Date:* planted 1/55, acknowledged 2/7/55

*Donor:* William Flemer, Jr., Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, NJ

*Location:* entry gate and front entry drive area

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
Harry L. Erdman, Director of Horticulture at Hershey Estates, oversaw the planting of Norway spruce and shrubs in the bed between the barn and house. This same project included the planting of the dogwood provided by Princeton Nurseries at the entry gate and entry drive area. A gardener from Hershey worked on the planting in January 1955. The 1955 map only indicates nine dogwood trees and shows them all at the entry gate. The correspondence mentions fifteen dogwoods were installed in the entry drive area. The 1967

map does not show the entry gate. The 1969 existing conditions map indicates onedogwood at the entry gate. It is unknown if this was from the original planting. By 1999, this single tree was still extant.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) L. E. Berkey, Charles H. Tompkins Co., to Ann C. Whitman, February 7, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library. (2) Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, January 26, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…" (2) 1955 Map (3) 1969 Map

## 78

*Plant Name:* **Norway spruce (Picea abies)**

*Number Donated:* 5 trees

*Date:* planted 1/55, acknowledged 2/7/55

*Donor:* Mr. Harry L. Erdman, Director of Horticulture, on behalf of Hershey Estates, Hershey, PA

*Location:* bed between house and barn

*Status in 1999:* extant

*Notes:*
Correspondence records that Harry L. Erdman, Director of Horticulture at Hershey Estates, oversaw the gift and planting of five Norway spruce from Hershey to Eisenhower. The trees were "to be planted in the area between the house and barn, and are to form a shield in that location." Other shrub plantings also oversaw by Erdman came from William Flemer, Jr., of Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, NJ. These included plants for a shrub border east of the main house, between 2 large trees, in the rear terrace area. The 1955 map identifies four spruce as Hershey donations. Three are shown in the border between the house and barn, and another is shown northeast of the border, close to the southeast corner of the garage. The 1967 map identifies the three trees in the border, but does not identify the fourth tree. The 1969 map identifies all four trees. All four trees were extant in 1999. It is unknown if the fifth tree was ever installed.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) L. E. Berkey, Charles H. Tompkins Co., to Ann C. Whitman, February 7, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library. (2) Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, January 26, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…" (2) 1955 Map (3) 1967 Map (4) 1969 Map

## 79

*Plant Name:* **lilac (Syringa vulgaris)**

*Number Donated:* 25 shrubs (various colors, 3-4 feet tall)

*Date:* planted 1/55, acknowledged 2/7/55

*Donor:* William Flemer, Jr., Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, NJ

*Location:* north/south row extending from south end of rear terrace retaining wall toward barbecue

*Status in 1999:* some may be extant

*Notes:*
These shrubs were included in the planting that was directed by Harry L. Erdman of Hershey Estates. They are shown on the 1955 map and Hershey Estates is indicated as the donor. The 1967 map does not show this row of lilacs, but the donations appear on the 1969 existing conditions map. [The area where these were planted may be drawn incorrectly on the 1967 map.]

*Primary Sources:*
(1) L. E. Berkey, Charles H. Tompkins Co., to Ann C. Whitman, February 7, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library. (2) Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, January 26, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…" (2) 1955 Map (3) 1967 Map

## 80

*Plant Name:* **mock orange (Philadelphus coronarius)**

*Number Donated:* 35 shrubs (various varieties, 3-4 feet tall)

*Date:* planted 1/55, acknowledged 2/7/55

*Donor:* William Flemer, Jr., Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, NJ

*Location:* bed between house and barn

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
These shrubs were included in the planting that was directed by Harry L. Erdman of Hershey Estates.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) L. E. Berkey, Charles H. Tompkins Co., to Ann C. Whitman, February 7, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library. (2) Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, January 26, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 81

*Plant Name:* **wegelia (Wegelia florida)**

*Number Donated:* 15 shrubs (3-4 feet tall)

*Date:* planted 1/55, acknowledged 2/7/55

*Donor:* William Flemer, Jr., Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, NJ

*Location:* bed between house and barn

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
These shrubs were included in the planting that was directed by Harry L. Erdman of Hershey Estates.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) L. E. Berkey, Charles H. Tompkins Co., to Ann C. Whitman, February 7, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library. (2) Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, January 26, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 82

*Plant Name:* **bush honeysuckle (Lonicera spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 15 shrubs (3-4 feet tall)

*Date:* planted 1/55, acknowledged 2/7/55

*Donor:* William Flemer, Jr., Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, NJ

*Location:* bed between house and barn

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
These shrubs were included in the planting that was directed by Harry L. Erdman of Hershey Estates.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) L. E. Berkey, Charles H. Tompkins Co., to Ann C. Whitman, February 7, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library. (2) Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, January 26, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 83

*Plant Name:* **wisteria (Wisteria sinensis)**

*Number Donated:* 5 vines (3 years old)

*Date:* planted 1/55, acknowledged 2/7/55

*Donor:* William Flemer, Jr., Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, NJ

*Location:* bed between house and barn

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
These shrubs were included in the planting that was directed by Harry L. Erdman of Hershey Estates.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) L. E. Berkey, Charles H. Tompkins Co., to Ann C. Whitman, February 7, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library. (2) Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, January 26, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 84

*Plant Name:* **flowering dogwood (Cornus florida)**

*Number Donated:* 2 trees (pink flowering)

*Date:* 4/56, acknowledged 5/1/56

*Donor:* Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Pitcairn, Bryn Athyn, PA

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
These trees were given to Mrs. Eisenhower by Mr. and Mrs. Pitcairn in April 1956.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, April 18, 1956, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: Greenhouses, Eisenhower National Historic Site Library. (2) Dwight D. Eisenhower to Mrs. Raymond Pitcairn, May 2, 1966, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Trees and Bushes," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 85

*Plant Name:* **flowering dogwood (Cornus florida)**

*Number Donated:* 1 tree

*Date:* 4/13/55

*Donor:* Mrs. Dorothy Schmidtcher on behalf of Troop #7, Metuchen, NJ

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

### 86

*Plant Name:* **lilac (Syringa vulgaris)**

*Number Donated:* 1 shrub

*Date:* acknowledged 5/17/55

*Donor:* The Northampton County Pennsylvania Republican Women's Association

*Location:* in dogwood/lilac row where the semicircular hedge currently exists in the rear lawn

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
This shrub is shown on the 1955 map as a donation by the Northampton County Pennsylvania Republican Women's Association. It does not appear on later maps. The row of dogwoods/lilacs in this area was replaced by the semicircular hedge sometime before the 1967 map was drawn. No additional documentation on this donation has been found.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…" (2) 1955 Map

### 87

*Plant Name:* **lilac (Syringa vulgaris)**

*Number Donated:* 1 shrub (white double flowers)

*Date:* acknowledged 4/21/55

*Donor:* Mrs. Mary L. Scott, Gettysburg, PA

*Location:* in dogwood/lilac row southeast of the house, between windmill and teahouse, later location of semicircular hedge.

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
This shrub is shown on the 1955 map as a donation by Mrs. Mary Scott. It does not appear on later maps. The row of dogwoods/lilacs in this area was replaced by the semicircular hedge sometime before the 1967 map was drawn. No additional documentation on this donation has been found.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…" (2) 1955 Map

## 88

*Plant Name:* **lilac (Syringa vulgaris)**

*Number Donated:* 12 shrubs

*Date:* acknowledged 3/31/55

*Donor:* Mr. H. G. Jordan, Chairman, on behalf of the Lilac Committee of Ft. Collins, NY

*Location:* adjacent to driveway parking stall at windmill, east of pavement

*Status in 1999:* some may be extant

*Notes:*
These lilacs appear on the 1955 map as donations from the Lilac Committee of Ft. Collins, Rochester, NY. They do not appear on the 1967 map, however, a small number of shrubs appear in this location on the 1969 map. Four lilacs were extant in the same location in 1999. These may be the original shrubs.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…" (2) 1955 Map (3) 1967 Map (4) 1969 Map

## 89

*Plant Name:* **lilac (Syringa vulgaris)**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of shrubs

*Date:* acknowledged 3/31/55

*Donor:* The Honorable & Mrs. William S. Hill, Washington, DC

*Location:* unknown

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
none

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) "Trees and Shrubs…"

## 90

*Plant Name:* **white pine (Pinus strobus)**

*Number Donated:* 6 trees

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* Nelson A. Rockefeller, Special Assistant to the President, Washington, DC

*Location:* 1 south of house, next to the brick oven; 5 in a grove southwest of the guesthouse

*Status in 1999:* The tree near the house is extant. The grove southwest of the guesthouse is no longer extant.

*Notes:*
The 1955 historical map shows these trees and identifies Rockefeller as the donor. They also appear on 1967 map. The 1969 existing conditions map shows only three remaining white pines southwest of the guesthouse.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map (3) 1969 Map

## 91

*Plant Name:* **pin oak (Quercus palustris)**

*Number Donated:* 1 tree

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* Nelson A. Rockefeller, Special Assistant to the President, Washington, DC

*Location:* south of house, at parking extension, south end of windbreak

*Status in 1999:* extant

*Notes:*
The 1955 historical map shows this tree and identifies Rockefeller as the donor. It also appears on both the 1967 and 1969 maps. No other documentation found for its donation by Rockefeller.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map (3) 1969 Map

## 92

*Plant Name:* **hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)**

*Number Donated:* 3 trees

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* National Capital Flower and Garden Show, Washington, DC

*Location:* screen between barn and house

*Status in 1999:* extant

*Notes:*
The 1955 historical map shows these hemlocks planted on the eastern end of the screen between the house and barn and identifies the National Capitol Flower and Garden Show as the donor. The also appear on both the 1967 and 1969 plans, and were still extant in 1999.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map (3) 1969 Map

## 93

*Plant Name:* **azalea (Rhododendron spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 26 shrubs

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* National Capital Flower and Garden Show, Washington, DC

*Location:* front entry drive, south of guesthouse; front of house, underneath bay window; rear terrace, south end of retaining wall

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
The 1955 historical map shows the azaleas planted in the front of the house, south of the guesthouse, and on the rear terrace. The National Capital Flower and Garden Show is identified as the donor. The 1967 map only shows the small bed of azaleas near the guesthouse. The 1969 plan shows none of the azaleas. No other documentation has been found concerning this donation.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map (3) 1969 Map

### 94

*Plant Name:* **magnolia (Magnolia spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 1 tree

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* Hershey Estates, Hershey, PA

*Location:* in foundation planting on east side of house, south of sunporch

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
This tree is shown on both the 1955 and 1967 historical map with Hershey Estates indicated as the donor. It does not appear on the 1969 existing conditions plan. No additional documentation has been found for this donation.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map (3) 1969 Map

### 95

*Plant Name:* **Norway spruce (Picea abies)**

*Number Donated:* 6 trees

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* Nelson A. Rockefeller, Special Assistant to the President, Washington, DC

*Location:* screen between house and barn

*Status in 1999:* eight extant, one no longer extant

*Notes:*
The 1955 historical map shows these trees and identifies Rockefeller as the donor. They also appear on both the 1967 and 1969 maps. No other documentation found for this donation by Rockefeller.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map (3) 1969 Map

### 96

*Plant Name:* **boxwood (Buxus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 126 shrubs

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* National Capital Flower and Garden Show, Washington, DC

*Location:* several locations on rear terrace, also used in a hedge at the flagpole, running north and south, parallel to the fence.

*Status in 1999:* Some of the extant terrace boxwood may be from this donation.

*Notes:*
The 1955 historical map shows these boxwood shrubs planted in several locations on the rear terrace, at the flagpole hedge, and in another short semicircular hedge on the northeast corner of the rear terrace. The National Capital Flower and Garden Show is identified as the donor. The 1969 existing conditions map shows boxwood a the rear terrace, but the hedge at the flagpole and northeast of the rear terrace had been removed.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map (3) 1969 Map

### 97

*Plant Name:* **boxwood (Buxus spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 26 shrubs

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* W. Alton Jones

*Location:* several locations on rear terrace

*Status in 1999:* Some of the extant terrace boxwood may be from this donation.

*Notes:*
The 1955 historical map shows twenty-six boxwood shrubs planted in several locations on the rear terrace and identifies W. Alton Jones as the donor. The 1967 map shows the terrace plantings, but also identifies the semicircular hedge east of the windmill as a boxwood hedge donated by Jones. This information is suspect because the 1969 existing conditions map, which identifies all vegetation by name, shows this hedge as ligustrum (privet). The extant hedge in 1999 is also ligustrum. No other documentation has been found for this donation by Jones.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map (3) 1969 Map

### 98

*Plant Name:* **azalea (Rhododendron spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 12 shrubs

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* William Flemer, Jr., Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, NJ

*Location:* semicircular row on northeast corner of rear terrace, in lawn

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
These shrubs appear on the 1955 historical base map and are identified as donations by Princeton Nurseries. These beds were removed sometime before the 1967 map was drawn. The shrubs do not appear on the 1967 or 1969 map.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map

### 99

*Plant Name:* **rhododendron (Rhododendron spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 13 shrubs

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* anonymous

*Location:* foundation planting, front of house, south of front door

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
These shrubs appear on the 1955 historical base map and are identified as donations by an anonymous donor. These foundation plantings were removed sometime before the 1967 map was drawn. The shrubs do not appear on the 1967 or 1969 map.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map

### 100

*Plant Name:* **rhododendron (Rhododendron spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 6 shrubs

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* anonymous

*Location:* foundation planting, front of house, north of front door

*Status in 1999:* no longer extant

*Notes:*
These shrubs appear on the 1955 historical base map and are identified as donations by an anonymous donor. These foundation plantings were removed sometime before the 1967 map was drawn. The shrubs do not appear on the 1967 or 1969 map.

*Primary Sources:*
none

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map

### 101

*Plant Name:* **climbing rose (Rosa spp.)**

*Number Donated:* 1 shrub

*Date:* ca. 1954-1955 (planted before completion of the 8/25/55 map)

*Donor:* anonymous

*Location:* planted at base of Dutch oven

*Status in 1999:* original shrub no longer extant

*Notes:*
This climbing rose appears on the 1955 historical base map and is identified as a donation by an anonymous donor. It also appears on the 1967 map, but not the 1969 map. West recalled that the plant was killed during the hard freeze of 1959 and he thought it was never replanted. A new shrub may have been installed after he left the farm in the early 1960s. By 1999 there was not a rose in this location.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Walter A. West, Interview by Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, September 26-28, 1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, vol. 2, sect. 1, p. 5.

*Secondary Sources:*
(1) 1955 Map (2) 1967 Map

### 102

*Plant Name:* **Kentucky fescue #31 seed**

*Number Donated:* 100 pounds

*Date:* 3/55

*Donor:* Lee and Clyde Creech, Pineville, KY

*Location:* pasture

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
The seed was for a trial planting on the farm to determine how the grass performed in the Pennsylvania climate.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) Dwight D. Eisenhower to Creech Brothers, March 17, 1955, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

### 103

*Plant Name:* **Meyer Z-52 zoysia grass**

*Number Donated:* unknown number of plugs

*Date:* 8/56

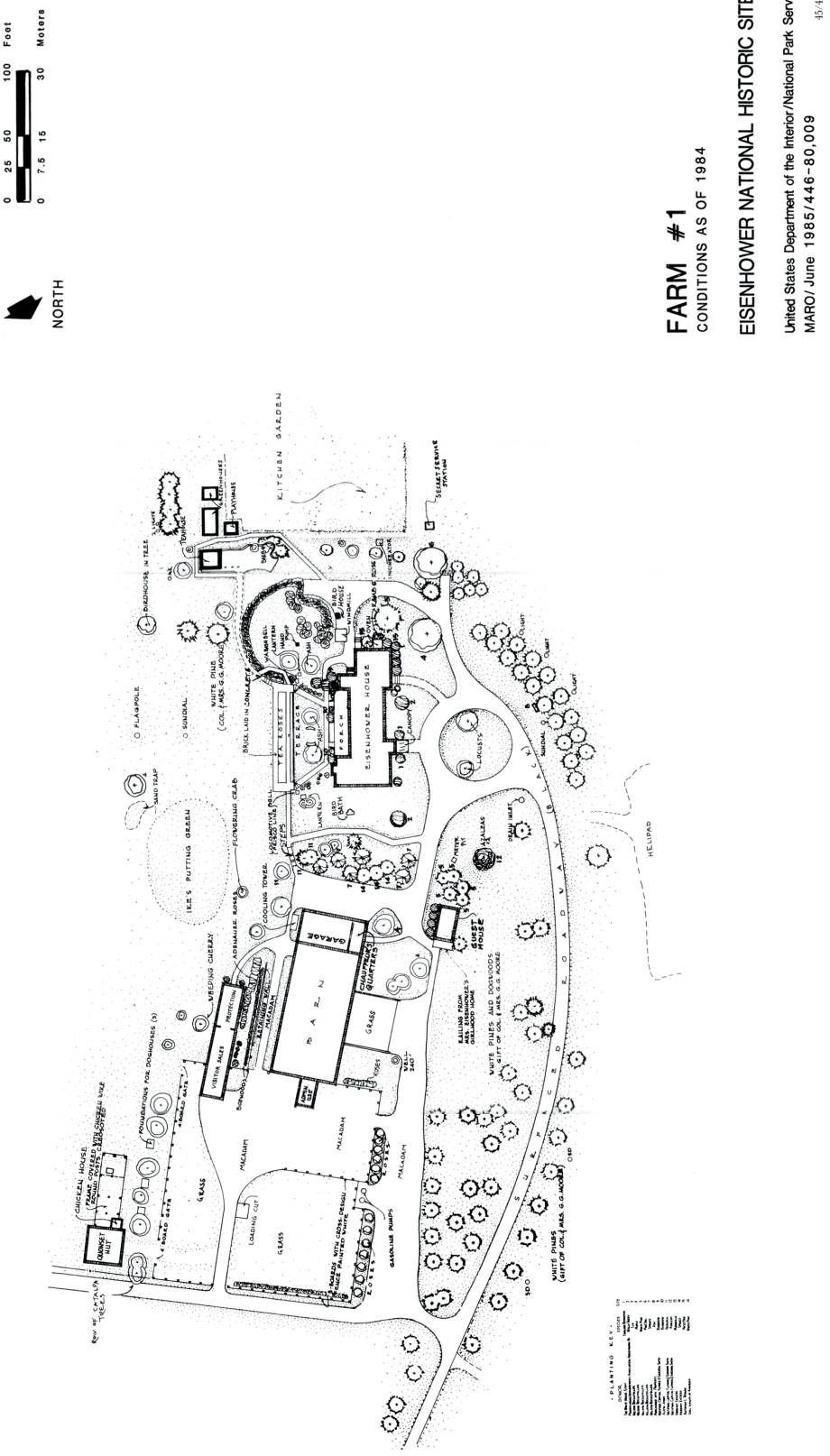
*Donor:* A. Kiefer Mayer, Indianapolis, IN

*Location:* lawn

*Status in 1999:* unknown

*Notes:*
These plugs were used to try out this species of grass on the farm. It is unclear if they were donated or purchased.

*Primary Sources:*
(1) A. Kiefer Mayer to Ann C. Whitman, August 27, 1956, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series: "Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.


NORTH
0 25 50 100 Feet
0 7.5 15 30 Meters
FARM #1
CONDITIONS AS OF 1984
EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
United States Department of the Interior/National Park Service/
MARO/ June 1985/446-80,009
45/46
KITCHEN GARDEN
EISENHOWER HOUSE
BARN
GARAGE
GUARDHOUSE/ QUARTERS
GUARDHOUSE/ QUARTERS
HELIPAD
CHICKEN HOUSE
FOUNDATION FOR DOGHOUSES (?)
WEEPING CHERRY
FLOWERING CRAB
ICE'S PUTTING GREEN
FLAGPOLE
SUNDIAL
WHITE PINE
BLUE LAID-IN-CONCRETE
BIRDHOUSE IN TREE
TENNIS COURT
GRASS
MACADAM
GASOLINE PUMPS
WHITE PINES AND DOGWOODS
WHITE PINES
SUPERINTENDENT'S ROAD
PLANTING KEY

SCS-40
(1-56)

Extra

# SOIL AND WATER
# CONSERVATION
# PLAN

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Cooperator

ADAMS COUNTY
SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Assisted by
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—72808-1

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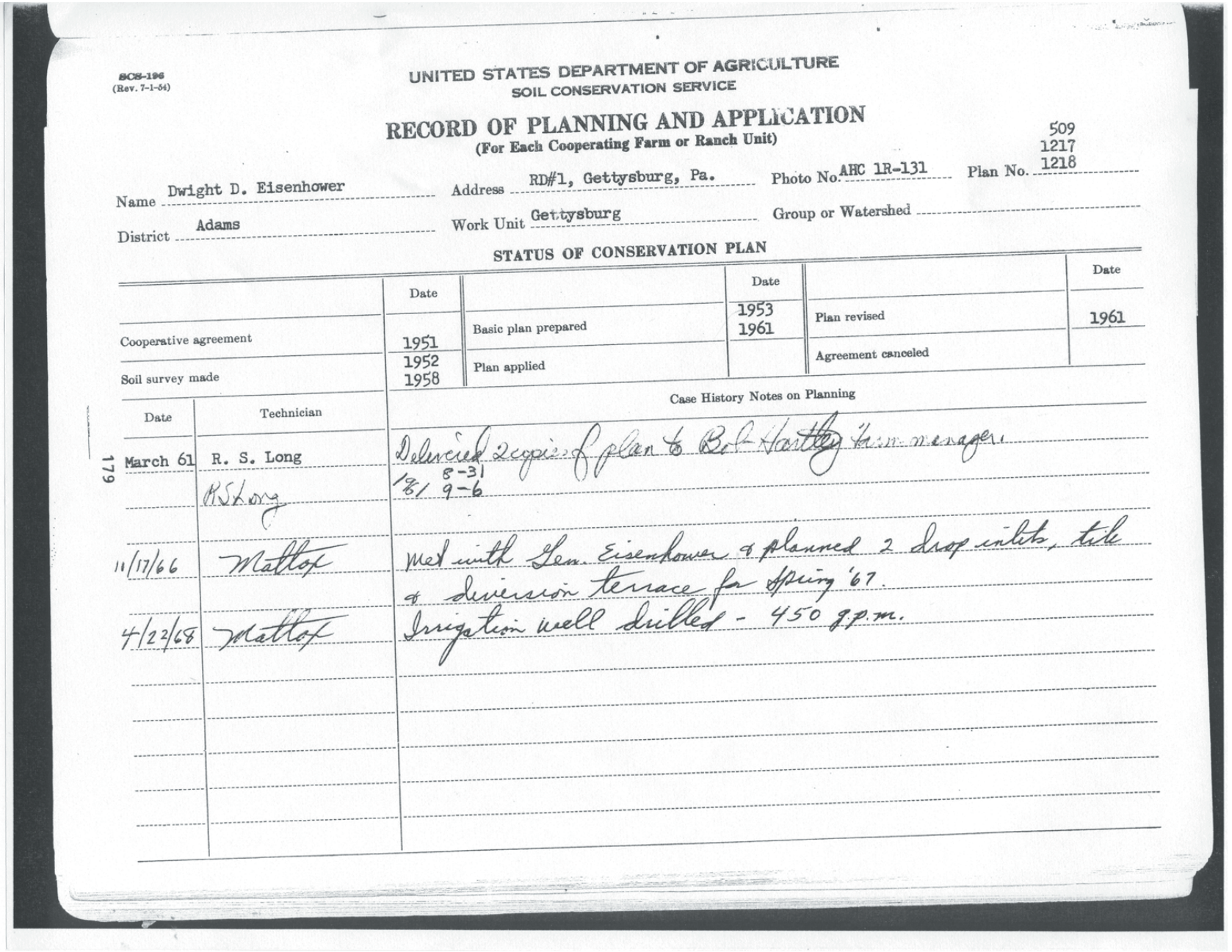

SCS-196
(Rev. 7-1-54)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

# RECORD OF PLANNING AND APPLICATION

(For Each Cooperating Farm or Ranch Unit)

509
1217
1218

Name Dwight D. Eisenhower  Address RD#1, Gettysburg, Pa.  Photo No. AHC 1R-131  Plan No.

District Adams  Work Unit Gettysburg  Group or Watershed

## STATUS OF CONSERVATION PLAN

| | Date | | Date | | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cooperative agreement | 1951 | Basic plan prepared | 1953<br>1961 | Plan revised | 1961 |
| Soil survey made | 1952<br>1958 | Plan applied | | Agreement canceled | |

| Date | Technician | Case History Notes on Planning |
|---|---|---|
| March 61 | R. S. Long | Delivered 2 copies of plan to Bob Hartley farm manager. |
| | RS Long | 8-31<br>18/ 9-6 |
| 11/17/66 | Mattox | Met with Gen. Eisenhower & planned 2 drop inlets, tile & diversion terrace for Spring '67. |
| 4/22/68 | Mattox | Irrigation well drilled - 450 g.p.m. |

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## LAND USE

Before Planning: Acres; Cropland 367 Grassland 89 Woodland 18 Wildlife 0 Other 12 Total 486

Planned Use: Acres; Cropland 290 Grassland 166 Woodland 18 Wildlife 1 Other 11 Total 486

## LAND-USE ADJUSTMENTS AND CONSERVATION PRACTICES PLANNED AND APPLIED

| | Field Nos. | Total Conservation Needs: Adjustments and Practices | Unit | Amount | Already Applied | Amount Planned | Amounts Applied Each Year: 19 53 | 19 67 | 19 68 | 19 | 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conversions | | Cropland to grassland | Acres | 77 | X X X | | | | | | |
| | | Cropland to woodland | Acres | | X X X | | | | | | |
| | | Grass and woods to cropland | Acres | | X X X | | | | | | |
| Cropland | 2,6,7,11,12,18 | Conser. Crop Systms | Ac. | 290 | 125 | 165 | | | | | |
| | 2,6,7,11,12,18 | Crop Residue Use | Ac. | 290 | | 290 | | | | | |
| | 2,6,7,11,12,18 | Strip Crop. Systems | Ac. | 290 | 125 | 165 | | | | | |
| Grassland | 2,6,7,11,12,18 | Hayland Planting | Ac. | | | | | | | | |
| | 5,5a,8,9,13,15,16,17 | Past. Renovation | Ac. | 166 | | 166 | 125 | | | | |
| | 3 | Pasture Planting | Ac. | 3 | | 3 | 20 | | | | |
| | | " Improvement | Ac. | | | | 20 | | | | |
| Woodland | 1 | Tree Planting | Ac. | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| | 1,4,10,11a,14 | Woodland Imp. | Ac. | 18 | | 18 | | | | | |
| Wildlife | 17 | Wildlife | No. | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | 1,10,11a,14 | Wildlife area treatment | Ac. | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Structural Practices | 2,3 | Obstruction Rem. | Ac. | 2 | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 3,5,7 | Diversion Const. | Lf. | 2550 | | 2550 | | | 650 | | |
| | 2,7,11,12 | Grassed Waterways | Lf. | 5600 | | 5600 | | | 0.6 Ac. | | |
| | 2,3,5,5a,6,7,11,17 | Drainage Imp. | Ac. | 52 | | 52 | | | | | |
| | 2,5,5a,6,7,11,17 | Tile Drains | Lf. | 12,425 | | 12,425 | | | 1670 | | |
| | | Drop Inlets | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| | | Irrig. Well | | | | | | | | 1 | |

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Woodland
Long Term Hay
Strip Cropping
Pasture
Strip Cropping
Pasture
Pasture
Strip Cropping
Long Term Hay
Pasture
Long Term Strip Cropping Hay
Rotation Pasture
Pasture
Strip cropping
Long Term Hay
Hay Pasture
Pasture

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Pa-5
(11-15-54)

## LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASSES SHOWN IN COLOR

CHECK THE COLORED MAP OF YOUR FARM WITH THE COLOR DESCRIPTION BELOW.

The capability class shown by color is normally the most intensive use that should be made of the land if it is to remain productive.

**GREEN I** Land that is suitable for intensive cultivation with no special conservation hazards. Nearly level, deep well-drained soils which need only ordinary farming practices to maintain soil structure and organic matter.

**YELLOW II** Land that is suitable for fairly intensive cultivation but needs some simple conservation treatment or has some natural limitation on its use. One example is gently sloping land that needs strip-cropping and simple water management practices. Another is land with fairly good drainage but not good enough for best yields of crops which require good drainage. Good rotations, proper fertilization and maintenance of organic matter are essential.

**RED III** Land that is suitable for cultivation but needs intensive conservation practices. For example, moderately sloping land that needs strip-cropping supplemented by diversions and with a fairly long rotation; or wet land which requires intensive drainage systems for good crop production; or shallow land which limits crop production due to low moisture capacity.

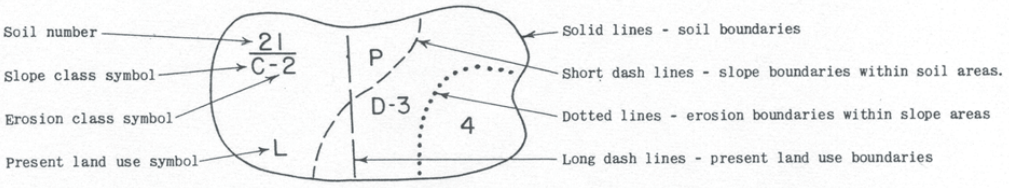
**BLUE IV** Land that is suitable for hay or pasture and for limited cultivation. An example is steep eroded land which needs thorough protection from erosion. Other land in this class includes wet land that can be drained sufficiently for some hay crops but not for cultivation in most years. It may have enough stones to make plowing difficult.

**ORANGE VI** Land that, because of its severe natural limitations such as steepness, stoniness, wetness or erosion, is not suitable for cultivation, but can be best used for pasture or woodland with moderate use of conservation practices.

**BROWN VII** Land that is suitable for woodland or wildlife but usually not suitable or easy to use as pasture. It includes very steep land, very badly eroded land, and very stony land.

**PURPLE VIII** Land that is suitable in some cases for wildlife production or recreational uses. It is not suitable for cropland, pasture land or commercial woodland production. Some examples are rocky upper slopes of mountains, coal mining wastes which do not support vegetation, large quarries, and gravel bars along rivers and creeks.

### MEANING OF BLACK SYMBOLS AND LINES ON YOUR COLORED MAP




SOIL - Number above line or first part of three part symbol. *See soils description below.

SLOPE - Letter below line or letter in two part symbol.

- A - Level or nearly level
- B - Gently sloping
- C - Moderately sloping
- D - Strongly sloping
- E - Steep
- F - Very steep

EROSION - Number below line or number alone.

- 1 - Slight erosion
- 2 - Moderate erosion
- 3 - Severe erosion
- 4 - Very severe erosion

THE PRESENT USE OF THE LAND ON YOUR FARM IS INDICATED BY THE FOLLOWING LETTERS:

L - Cultivated land. P - Pasture land. F - Woodland. X - Idle land. H - Homestead.

*DESCRIPTION OF THE SOILS FOUND ON YOUR FARM.

**3a - Legore channery silt loam: - 18 to 24" in depth (20" average), well drained. Occurs mainly on low ridges with fairly smooth tops and gentle to steeply sloping sides. Low in natural fertility and moderate water holding capacity. Good for general farm crops where stoniness not a problem; otherwise best suited for pasture or woodland.**

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3b - Penn silt loam: - Moderately deep to shallow (18 to 30"), well drained. Generally occurs on gentle slopes. Moderate in fertility and moderately low water holding capacity. Good for general farm crops. Moderate use of high analysis fertilizer pays.

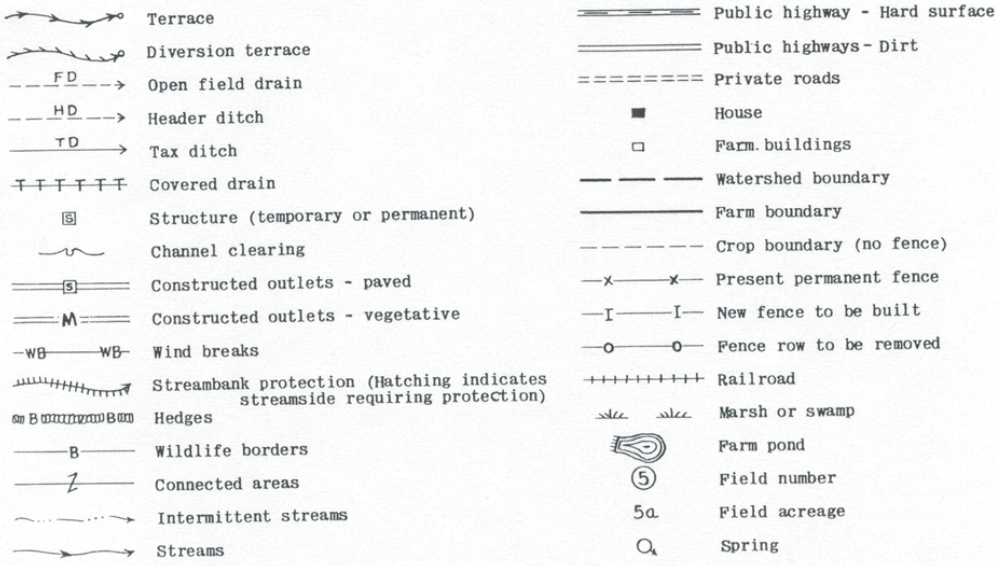
5b - Readington silt loam (Imperfect drainage phase): - Moderately deep (12 to 15" to moderate claypan), somewhat poorly drained. Occurs on gentle to moderate slopes in natural drainageways and depressions. Acid in reaction with a moderately low water holding capacity. Limited in its use for general farm crops; hay and pasture being best. Use high nitrogen fertilizer. Side and topdress crops with nitrogen.

6b - Readington silt loam (Deep phase): - Deep (over 30") moderately well drained, showing signs of impeded drainage 18 to 24". Occurs on gentle to moderate slopes, and borders of natural drainageways. Moderate in natural fertility and water holding capacity. Good for general farm crops, but limited for alfalfa use. Liberal use of fertilizer pays. Top and side dress crops with nitrogen.

7 - Rowland silt loam: - Deep, over 36", moderately well or somewhat poorly drained. Occurs along streams and subject to occasional flooding. Areas are flat to almost level with gradual slope toward and in direction of stream flow. Fair in natural fertility and water holding capacity. Best suited for pasture. Moderate use of complete fertilizer pays.

8a - Iredell silt loam: - 18 to 30" in depth with drainage moderately good to somewhat poor. Occurs on gentle to moderate slopes in natural drainage ways or adjacent to small streams. Has a waxy feel, and is very sticky or plastic when wet. Low in fertility and water holding capacity. If drained by a system of shallow ditches it can be used for general crops, but hay or pasture are its more common uses.

LEGEND FOR REVISED LAND USE MAP



8b - Lehigh silt loam: 24 to 30" in depth with a compacted silt pan at 18 to 24". Somewhat poorly drained and fairly susceptible to erosion. Acid in reaction. Low in natural fertility and water holding capacity.

8c - Croton silt loam: A soil over 24" in depth but shallow for rooting with a clay pan or compacted layer near the surface. Drainage problem noticeable in first 8 inches. Drainage is poor and surface soil is gray in color. Fertility and water holding capacity is low. Best drained by bedding. Best use is for hay and pasture, and where drained is limited for crop use. High analysis fertilizer with top and side dressing of corn and wheat with nitrogen.

8e - Readington silt loam (shallow to bedrock phase): Shallow (8 to 12"), excessive to poorly drained redshale and sandstone origin. A definite drainage problem, due to problem in bed shale. Occurs on moderate to steep slopes. Locally too wet in winter and too dry in summer. Low in natural fertility and water holding capacity. Best used for hay or pasture. Shallowness and low water hiding capacity limits the amount of fertilizer that should be used.

11 - Bowmansville silt loam: Deep, over 36", poorly drained. Occurs along streams, and subject to frequent flooding. Area flat or nearly level with gradual slope toward and in direction of stream flow. Low in natural fertility and water holding capacity. Best suited for pasture. Liberal use of complete fertilizer pays.

12a - Penn shaly silt loam: Shallow to very shallow (12 to 15" to bed shale), well drained. Occurs on gentle to steep slopes where it has a tendency to be droughty. Low in natural fertility. Acid in reaction and low water holding capacity. Suited to general farm crops on the gentler slopes with extensive conservation practices. Steeper slopes suited to hay, pasture or woody vegetation. Moderate use of high analysis fertilizer pays.

12b - Brecknock channery silt loam: 8 to 15" in depth. Usually well drained. Signs of impeded drainage just above bedrock. Occurs on moderate to steep slopes. Is moderate in fertility and has a tendency to be droughty. On moderate slopes it is a fairly good soil for general farm crops when used in a rotation with 2 to 3 years of grasses out of 5.

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PLAN OF CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

| Field No. | Amount Unit | Year | Cooperator Decisions |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **CROPLAND** |
| 2<br>6<br>7<br>11<br>12<br>18 | 49 ac.<br>21<br>48<br>96<br>23<br>53 | | Fields 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, and 18 - Use a rotation of<br><br>Row crop, small grain, hay, hay - OR<br>Row crop, small grain, hay, hay, hay<br><br>For hay mixture suggest Red Clover 6 lbs. (Pennscott), Alfalfa 2 lbs., Ladino Clover 1/8 lb. with 4 lbs. Timothy (Climax) or - 3 lbs. Orchardgrass (Pennlate). Encourage use of deep rooted legumes coupled with deep tillage to help open up tight or compact subsoil.<br><br>For 2 or more years of hay - Lime according to lime test. Work in lime at seedbed preparation. Plow down or drill in deeply on prepared seedbed - 500 lbs. 0-15-30 or 0-20-20. Band seed with 300 lbs. of 5-10-10. After first cutting broadcast 200 to 300 lbs. 0-15-30 or 0-20-20. Repeat with 200 to 300 lbs. 0-15-30 or 0-20-20 first part of September. On alfalfa mixtures use borax on alternate years. |
| | | | **CROP RESIDUE USE** |
| 2<br>6<br>7<br>11<br>12<br>18 | 49 ac.<br>21<br>48<br>96<br>23<br>53 | | All crop residues should be incorporated into the soil preferably throughout the upper 6 inches so a trashy residue remains on top.<br><br>Never burn a heavy growth of crop residues, such as grass, weeds, straw or corn stalks that may present a problem to incorporate into the soil by disking or plowing.<br><br>Use a stalk cutter or shredder to chop this material fine enough so it is more readily handled. This operation will reduce the air pockets created in plowing under a heavy growth of organic matter. |
| | | | **STRIP CROPPING SYSTEM** |
| 2<br>6<br>7<br>11<br>12<br>18 | 49 ac.<br>21<br>48<br>96<br>23<br>53 | | Contour strip cropping - Where soils have a drainage problem: For generally level land, use open ditches. For sloping land lay out both sides of the strip about 80 feet wide and have the finishing furrow along the edge on 0.5 to 1.0 per cent grade. Strive to have as many crop rows as possible on grade. Utilize tiled sod waterways to empty drainage. Sod waterways should average not over 400 feet to |

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PLAN OF CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

| Field No. | Amount Unit | Year | Cooperator Decisions |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **STRIP CROPPING SYSTEM - Continued** |
| | | | 600 feet apart. May be wise to place 4 inch drain tile under sod waterway in order to keep sod waterway erossible. |
| | | | Field strip cropping - Strips are laid out as near the level as practical (about 05 feet wide). Suggest a long rotation to help reduce soil loss. |
| | | | **PASTURE RENOVATION** |
| 5 | 18 ac. | | Where stand is thin it is best to disk and reseed. When reseeding becomes necessary, use seeding mixtures as suggested under Pasture Planting. |
| 5a | 7 ac. | | |
| 8 | 21 | | |
| 9 | 48 | | |
| 13 | 7 | | Use the following seed mixture for Fields 3, 5, 5a, 8, 13, 17, 25 - Birdsfoot Trefoil 6 lbs. heavily inoculated, 2 lbs. Timothy, and 6 lbs. Kentucky Bluegrass. |
| 15 | 25 | | |
| 16 | 29 | | |
| 17 | 11 | | For Fields 9, 16 - use Ladino Clover 1 lb., Red Clover 2 lbs., Orchardgrass, late heading variety, 3 lbs., and Timothy 4 lbs. |
| | | | Lime according to lime requirement test. Work in lime at seedbed preparation. Plow down or drill in deeply on the prepared seedbed 500 lbs. per acre of 0-20-20 or 0-15-30 or equivalent. Hand seed with 300 lbs. of 5-10-10. May use one bushel oats at seeding time to help reduce erosion hazard. Now oats for hay or silage. |
| | | | To maintain, check lime requirement every 5 years. Lime as per test. Broadcast annually 400 lbs. per acre of 0-15-30 or 0-20-20 or equivalent. This is best applied in two applications - 200 lbs. after the first harvest and 200 lbs. during late August or early September. For mixtures containing alfalfa use fertilizer carrying borax on alternate years. |
| | | | 0-15-30 or high potash ratio fertilizers appears to pay off better on these soils. |
| | | | **MAPLAND PLANTING** |
| 2 | | | The wet areas should have the drainage problem corrected |
| 6 | | | before seeding to a perennial hay mixture |
| 7 | | | |
| 11 | | | For moderately deep, well drained or moderately well drained |
| 12 | | | soils which may have the rooting zone improved by deep rooted |
| 18 | | | |

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| Field No. | Amount Unit | Year | Cooperator Decisions |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **HAYLAND PLANTING - Continued** |
| | | | crops, use seed mixture (inoculated and band seeded) - Alfalfa 10 lbs. (Vernal), Timothy 6-8 lbs., or 4 lbs. of Timothy (Climax), and 4 lbs. Orchardgrass (Pennlate). Good sod with alfalfa helps reduce winter loss through heaving. If winter heaving is not a problem, reduce poundage of grass.<br><br>For soils with mixed drainage, use seed mixture (inoculated and band seeded) - Birdsfoot Trefoil (Upright type) 6 lbs. heavily inoculated and Orchardgrass (Pennlate) 3 lbs.<br><br>For seeding lime according to lime requirement test. Work in lime at seedbed preparation. Plow down or drill in deeply on prepared seedbed 500 lbs. of 0-20-20 or 0-15-30. Band seed with 300 lbs. of 5-10-10.<br><br>For maintenance: Check lime requirement every 5 years. Lime as needed. Broadcast annually 400 lbs. per acre of 0-15-30 or 0-20-20 or equivalent. This is best applied in two applications - 200 lbs. after the first harvest and 200 lbs. during late August or early September. If applied as a single application - apply during late August or early September. For alfalfa mixtures - fertilizers containing borax should be used on alternate years. |
| | | | **PASTURE PLANTING** |
| 3 | 7 ac. | | Remove trees, brush and other obstructions to facilitate seedbed preparation, treatment, and maintenance.<br><br>For poorly drained soils use seed mixture (inoculated and band seeded) - Birdsfoot trefoil 6 lbs., heavily inoculated; Timothy 2 lbs., and Kentucky Bluegrass 6 lbs..<br><br>For seeding, lime according to lime requirement test. Work in lime at seedbed preparation. Plow down or drill in deeply on the prepared seedbed - 300 lbs. per acre of 0-20-20 or 0-15-30 or equivalent. Inoculate and band seed with 300 lbs. of 5-10-10.<br><br>For maintenance, check lime requirement every 5 years. Lime as needed. Broadcast annually 400 lbs. per acre of 0-15-30 or 0-20-20 or equivalent. This is best applied in two applications - 200 lbs. after the first harvest and 200 lbs. |

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| Field No. | Amount Unit | Year | Cooperator Decisions |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **PASTURE PLANTING - Continued** |
| | | | during late August or early September. If applied in a single application - apply during late August or early September. For alfalfa mixtures - fertilizers containing borax should be used on alternate years. |
| | | | Seed the seed mixture with one bushel of oats in the spring, mowed for silage or hay. If rye is sown in the fall and used as a nurse crop, remove rye before heads are formed in the sheath. Removal of small grain, for hay or silage, permits seedings to thrive better. |
| | | | **WOODLAND** |
| 1 | 1 ac. | | Tree Planting - On somewhat poorly drained to poorly drained soils, plant White Pine, Austrian Pine, White Spruce, Hemloc and Tulip Poplar in the following mixtures - White Spruce an White Pine; Pine and Red Pine; White Pine and Larch; Larch and Red Pine. |
| | | | The spacing of trees will vary. For badly eroded areas spac trees closer together (5'x5') to speed up erosion control. For Christmas trees 5'x6' with alternate bands of 8 tree row Normal planting 8'x8' recommended. Approximately 1,000 tree needed per acre. |
| | | | Trees suggested for underplanting - Norway Spruce, White Pin White Spruce, and Hemlock. |
| 1 | 7 ac. | | Harvest Cutting - From time to time remove mature trees wher needed to speed up growth of desirable species. |
| 4<br>10<br>11a<br>14 | 4 ac.<br>2<br>3<br>2 | | Thinning - Remove trees of low or no commercial value from an immature woodland or from overstocked stands, or diseased dying or wolf type species. |
| | | | **WILDLIFE** |
| 17 | 1 No. | | Fish Pond Treatment and Stocking - Average farm pond - low recharge of water. Recommend 100 large mouth bass and 1000 blue gill or bream per acre of water surface, stocked about the same time. Ponds with good flow of spring water OR 10 t 15 feet deep may be stocked with other fish. Consult your district representatives. |

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| Field No. | Amount Unit | Year | Cooperator Decisions |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **WILDLIFE - Continued** |
| 17 | Number 1 | | Fish Pond Fertilising - Fertilize with 8-8-4 or equivalent two weeks before fish are stocked. Add fertilizer as needed at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre surface during normal pasture season.<br><br>IMPORTANT: Maintain a green color to water to prevent growth of undesirable pond weeds and scum. When white plate or object disappears 14" to 16" below surface due to green color of water, pond needs no fertilizer. Try to reduce need to fertilize during dry, hot spells by treating during cold wet weather.<br><br>For weeds and managing farm fish ponds for bass and blue gills see Farmers Bulletin No. 2094. |
| | | | **WILDLIFE AREA TREATMENT** |
| 1<br>10<br>11a<br>14 | 1 ac. | | Pond area planting - Low shrubs - Bayberry, Rugosa Rose, Gray Dogwood. Tall shrubs - Autumn Olive, Hazelnut or Filbert, Highbush Cranberry, Silky Dogwood, Tatarian or American Honeysuckle, Crabapple, Hatch Lespedeza.<br><br>Plant several rows of low and tall shrubs around pond.<br><br>Wildlife Food Planting - Plant odd corners and rock breaks in cropland to wildlife food and shelter.<br><br>In areas not to be farmed nor planted to pulpwood, plant Christmas or timber trees and tall wildlife plants. Idle areas having a partial cover, plant wildlife shrubs as Coralberry, Bayberry, Hazelnut or Hybrid Filbert, Silky Cornel, tatarian or American Honeysuckle, Highbush Cranberry, Shrub Lespedeza, Autumn Olive and Crabapple. |
| | | | **OBSTRUCTION REMOVAL** |
| 2<br>3 | 1 ac.<br>1 ac. | | Remove trees, brush, stones and other obstructions to facilitate establishment of strip cropping, diversion terraces sod waterways, and seedbed preparation for pasture or long term grass. |

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PLAN OF CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

| Field No. | Amount Unit | Year | Cooperator Decisions |
|---|---|---|---|
| | L.F. | | **STRUCTURAL** |
| 3<br>5<br>7 | 1400<br>550<br>600 | | Diversion Terraces - Construct diversion terraces and outlets according to map, sketch, or design and channel grade as furnished by the district and concurred with by the landowner.<br><br>Check soil for lime requirement. Seed to the following seed mixture:<br><br>Reed Canarygrass 8 lbs., Timothy 4 lbs., Alsike Clover 2 lbs., and Ladino Clover 1 lb..<br><br>Pasture - Seed to - Timothy 4 lbs., Birdsfoot Trefoil 6 lbs.,<br><br>If seeded in the spring, use one bushel of oats as a companion crop mowed for hay. Band seed mixture and inoculate legumes.<br><br>Work into seedbed, required lime. Plow down or drill in deeply on the prepared seedbed - 1000 lbs. of 0-20-0 or equivalent. At seeding time, work into the surface 1000 lbs. per acre of 5-10-10 or equivalent, or 500 lbs. of 5-10-10 per acre or equivalent plus 10 tons of phosphated manure per acre.<br><br>Suggest mulch channel and lower half of back slope next to channel with one - two tons of straw per acre rate. If seeded alone in the first part of August, mulch as above.<br><br>For maintenance, satisfy lime requirement every 3 to 4 years. Broadcast annually in first part of September - 500 lbs. of 0-20-20 or 0-15-30 or equivalent per acre. If split application 200 lbs. to 250 lbs. after first cutting, and 200 to 250 lbs. last of August or first part of September. For alfalfa use borax - 80 lbs. per ton on alternate years. |
| 2<br>7<br>11<br>12 | 1400 L.F.<br>1700<br>1200<br>1300 | | Grassed Waterways - Leave areas in sod as indicated on plan map. Strive for a cross section of 12 inches in depth and about 20 feet wide. Maintain by raising equipment during tillage operations. Where width of sod waterway would be excessive in order to get one foot of depth, you may wish to construct a waterway.<br><br>Construct sod waterway channel according to design furnished by the district, as indicated on the plan map. |

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| Field No. | Amount Unit | Year | Cooperator Decisions |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Grassed Waterways continued -**<br><br>Divert water from area where new constructed waterway is planned, by use of temporary diversion terraces. For seeding use one of the following seed mixtures inoculated and band seeded:<br><br>For well drained or mixed drainage use - Kentucky Bluegrass 25 lbs., Redtop 10 lbs., and Birdsfoot Trefoil 7 lbs., OR Creeping Red Fescue 40 lbs., Redtop 10 lbs., Birdsfoot Trefoil 7 lbs.<br><br>If seeded in the spring, use one bushel of oats as a companion crop mowed for hay. Band seed mixture and inoculate legumes.<br><br>Work into seedbed required lime. Plow down or drill in deeply on the prepared seedbed 1,000 lbs. 0-20-0 or equivalent. At seeding time, work into the surface 1,000 lbs. 5-10-10 per acre or equivalent, or 500 lbs. 5-10-10 per acre or equivalent, plus 10 tons phosphated manure per acre.<br><br>Suggest mulch channel and side slopes next to channel with two to four tons of straw or old hay per acre rate. If seeded alone in the first part of August, mulch as above. Where possible use some method of tying down, especially on steeper slopes.<br><br>For maintenance, satisfy lime requirement every 4 years. Broadcast early in the spring 400 lbs. per acre of 10-10-10 or equivalent. If fertilized in August, use 500 lbs. 5-10-10 or equivalent.<br><br>**FARM DRAINAGE**<br><br>These fields will have the necessary drainage practices installed as it helps to reduce trampling action by cattle and improves travel conditions for farm equipment. |
| 2 | 20 ac. | | |
| 3 | 2 | | |
| 5 | 2 | | |
| 5a | 3 | | |
| 6 | 5 | | |
| 7 | 8 | | |
| 11 | 10 | | |
| 17 | 2 | | |

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PLAN OF CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

| Field No. | Amount Unit | Year | Cooperator Decisions |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **FARM DRAINAGE-continued** |
| | L.F. | | |
| 2 | 5100 4" | | **Tile Drains - Install tile according to the plan and survey prepared by the technician and farmer and as indicated on the plan map. Read over sheet on "Hints on Tile Drainage."** |
| 5 | 175 4" | | |
| 5a | 700 4" | | |
| 6 | 950 4" | | **Note - In Field 11, 1300 feet slightly northwest of main barn on original tract, area could be subsoiled to lower water table and reduce winter heaving of crops.** |
| | 1300 6" | | |
| 7 | 950 4" | | |
| 11 | 2700 4" | | |
| 17 | 550 4" | | |
| | | | **When necessary the U. S. Soil Conservation Service will be contacted for designs, plans and other engineering assistance in establishing the planned conservation practices.** |

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FARM ORGANIZATION SUMMARY

GRAIN, HAY & SILAGE

| Crop | Acres | Yield | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

PASTURE

| Kind of Pasture | Acres | Yield-A.U. Ac. | Animal Units |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

FEED REQUIREMENTS

| Livestock | No. | Grain (Bu. C.E.) | Hay (tons) | Silage (tons) | Pasture (A.U.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Total Feed Requirements | | | | | |
| Total Feed Available | | | | | |
| Difference (+ or -) | | | | | |

Remarks:
Livestock is beef cattle. Numbers vary.

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PA-4 (Reverse)

SUGGESTED GUIDE TO CALCULATE FEED REQUIREMENTS
(Average Requirements)

| Kind of Livestock | Animal Unit | Feed Requirement per Animal Unit | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Hay (Tons) | Silage (Tons) | Grain C.E. (Bu.) |
| Horse or Mules | 1 Horse 2 Colts | 2¼ | | 30 |
| Dairy Cows | 1 Cow | 2-3 | 5-7 | 25-40 |
| Young Dairy | 2 Replacements | 1½-3 | 2-3 | 10-25 |
| Beef Feeding | 1 Steer 12 Mo.; base on No. of mos.fed | ½-1 | 2-3 | 25-40 |
| Sheep | 7 Sheep 14 Lambs | 1-2 | | 5-15 |
| Hogs | 1400 lbs. | | | 85 |
| Poultry | 100 Hens | | | 120-140 |

| Pasture Yields (Rotation Grazing)* | | |
|---|---|---|
| Type of Pasture | **Animal Units Per Acre | |
| | Ave. | Good |
| Perm. Pasture | .64 | .92 |
| Ladino & Grass | 1.16 | 1.70 |
| Birdsfoot Trefoil | .74 | .98 |
| Alfalfa Grass Clover Mix | .88 | 1.20 |
| Hay Aftermath | .30 | .44 |
| Sudangrass | .80 | 1.18 |
| Rye | .72 | .98 |

CONVERSIONS

Corn (shelled) = 2 bushels oats - 1 bu. wheat - 1 bu. barley
Three tons of grass or corn silage = 1 ton hay
*Decrease productivity by 1/3 for continuous grazing
Increase productivity by 1/3 for ration grazing
**Based on 5 months (May through September except aftermath which includes October and Rye which includes April and October.)

Silo Capacity (Tons)

| Silage in feet (Depth) | Silo Diameter | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10 Feet | 12 Feet | 14 Feet | 16 Feet | 18 Feet |
| 20 | 26 | 38 | 51 | 68 | 86 |
| 25 | 37 | 52 | 71 | 93 | 117 |
| 30 | 47 | 68 | 92 | 120 | 153 |
| 35 | 59 | 85 | 115 | 151 | 190 |
| 40 | 71 | 102 | 140 | 183 | 232 |
| 45 | 83 | 119 | 163 | 216 | 274 |
| 50 | 95 | 139 | 189 | 251 | 323 |

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SCS-CONS-40
Rev. 3-69

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# SOIL AND WATER
# CONSERVATION
# PLAN

NPS Eisenhower Farm
**Cooperator**

Adams County
**CONSERVATION DISTRICT**
**Assisted by**
**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**
**SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE**

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—72303-4

Eisenhower Project - Cost Estimate

**Critical Fields:**

17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29

**Tile needed** over and above 1980's work.

**Fields**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23, 24 | - | 800 ft. @ .50/ft. | = | $ 400.00 |
| 11, 25 | - | 1500 ft. @ .50/ft. | = | 750.00 |
| 25, 26 | - | 1000 ft. @ .50/ft. | = | 500.00 |
| 25, 29, 35 | - | 2500 ft. @ .50/ft. | = | 1250.00 |
| 28, 29 | - | 250 ft. @ .50/ft. | = | 125.00 |
| 29 | - | 375 ft. @ .50/ft. | = | 188.00 |
| 25, 29 | - | 950 ft. @ .50/ft. | = | 475.00 |
| | | | Sub-Total | $ 3688.00 |

**Constructed Waterway**

**Fields**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| * 17 | - | 525 ft. @ $1.25/ft. | = | $ 656.25 |
| 24 | - | 625 ft. @ $1.25/ft. | = | 781.25 |
| 24, 25, 26 | - | 1300 ft. @ $1.50/ft. | w/clearing | 1950.00 |
| 25, 26 | - | 800 ft. @ $1.25/ft. | = | 1000.00 |
| 29 | - | 250 ft. @ $1.25/ft. | = | 312.50 |
| | | | Sub-Total | $ 4700.00 |

**Diversion**

**Field**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | - | 1500 ft. @ .70/ft. | = | $ 1050.00 |
| | | | TOTAL | $ 9438.00 |

**Additional Importance**

**Fields**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tile 19 | - | 1550 ft. @ .50/ft. | = | $ 775.00 |
| 20 | - | 950 ft. @ .50/ft. | = | 475.00 |
| | | | Sub-Total | $ 1250.00 |

* Priority re-construction

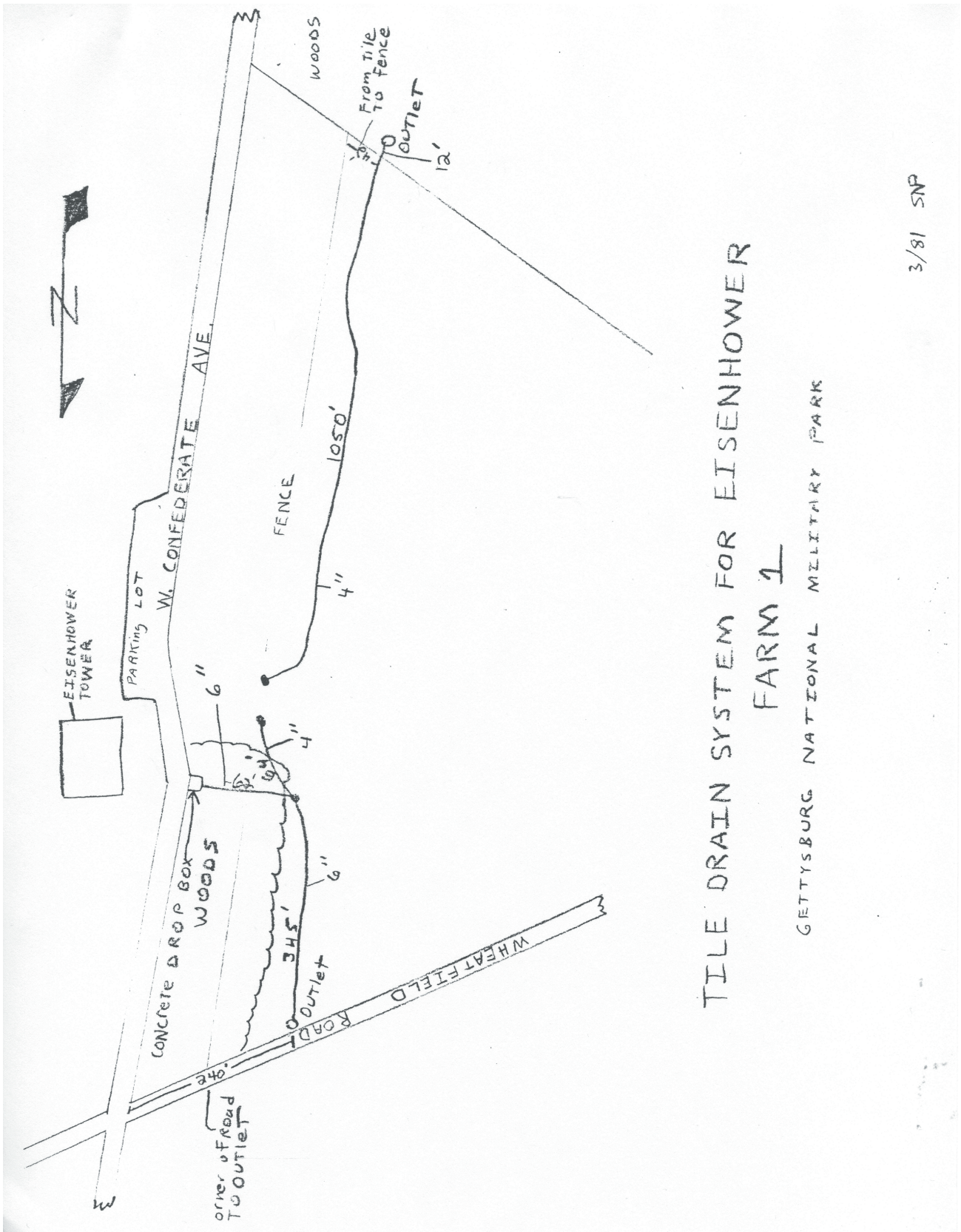
Grassed Waterway

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 450 ft. @ $1.25/ft. | = | $ 563.00 |

Diversion

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 975 ft. @ .70/ft. | = | $ 682.50 |
| 1300 ft. @ .70/ft. | = | 910.00 |
| Sub-Total | | $1592.50 |

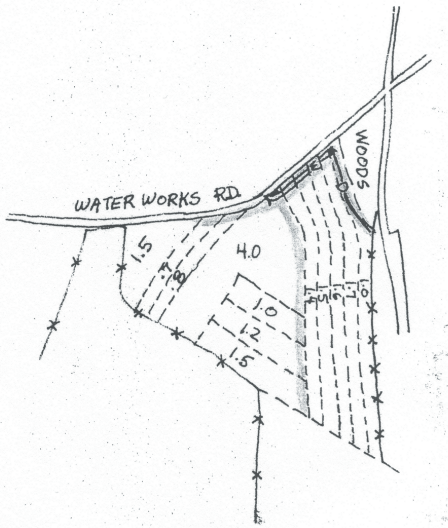
| | |
|---|---|
| Total this page | $2155.50 |
| Total front page | $10688.00 |
| | $12843.50 |
| Plus 20% inflation and additional material | $ 2568.70 |
| | $15412.20 |


TILE DRAIN SYSTEM FOR EISENHOWER FARM 1
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
3/81 SNP
N
EISENHOWER TOWER
PARKING LOT
W. CONFEDERATE AVE.
WOODS
From Tile To Fence
OUTLET
12'
FENCE
1050'
4"
6"
4"
6"
CONCRETE DROP BOX
WOODS
345'
OUTLET
WHEATFIELD ROAD
340'
Other Road TO OUTLET

STRIPCROPPING OVERLAY

NPS - Eisenhower

STRIP WIDTH = 60' and 120'
Individual Acreage marked in strip.
Total Acreage approx. 19 acres




Field Road 15' (grassed)
in some areas combined
with waterway & diversion

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RECORD OF COOPERATOR'S DECISIONS
AND PROGRESS IN APPLICATION

COOPERATOR Eisenhower Farm
ASSISTED BY Lee B. Bentz
DATE 6/80

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| FIELD NO. | PLANNED AMOUNT | PLANNED YEAR | APPLIED Field No. | APPLIED AMOUNT | APPLIED MONTH AND YEAR | LAND USE AND TREATMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | CROPLAND |
| | | | | | | Conservation Cropping System - Lime and fertilize to test. |
| | 13 a. | '88-92 | 19 | | | Follow a rotation of 2 years corn (stalks left) spring grain and 2 years hay in this field. |
| | 22 a. | '80-85 | 8 | | | * Follow a rotation of corn (stalks left) - soybeans (straw left)- corn (stalks left) wheat and 2 years hay in these fields. |
| | 25 a. | '80-85 | 14 | | | |
| | 6 a. | '80-85 | 15 | | | |
| | 8 a. | '86-91 | 20 | | | |
| | 36 a. | '83-88 | 25 | | | |
| | 19 a. | '80-85 | 29 | | | |
| | 19 a. | '85-89 | 34 | | | |
| | 19 a. | '93-97 | 4 | | | * Follow a rotation of corn (stalks left)- soybeans (straw left)- wheat - 2 years hay in these fields. |
| | 12 a. | '80-84 | 17 | | | |
| | 14 a. | '80-84 | 24 | | | |
| | 14 a. | '95-99 | 37 | | | |
| | 12 a. | ;94-98 | | | | |
| | 7 a. | '92-95 | 10 | | | Follow a rotation of corn (stalks left) - wheat - 2 years hay in these fields. |
| | 20 a. | '94-97 | 36 | | | |
| | 6 a. | '90-94 | 2 | | | *Follow a rotation of either a corn (stlaks left) soybeans (straw left)-corn (stalks left)-wheat-hay OR 3 years corn (stalks left)-wheat-hay in these fields. |
| | 5 a. | '89-93 | 6 | | | |
| | 4 a. | '93-97 | 9 | | | |
| | 2 a. | '80-84 | 32 | | | |
| | | | | | | *NOTE: All soybean straw should be spread and left on the field. |
| | | | | | | Seed the above fields to rotational hay using one of the following seedings: |
| | | | | | | 6# Red Clover and<br>4# Climax Tomothy per acre<br>OR<br>8# Climax Timothy per acre.<br>Topdress hay annually at the rate recommended in the current Agronomy Guide. |

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RECORD OF COOPERATOR'S DECISIONS
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COOPERATOR Eisenhower Farm
ASSISTED BY Lee B. Bentz
DATE 6/80



| FIELD NO. | PLANNED AMOUNT | PLANNED YEAR | APPLIED Field No. | APPLIED AMOUNT | APPLIED MONTH AND YEAR | LAND USE AND TREATMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | CROPLAND Continued |
| | 263 a. | As necessary | 2,4,6, 8,9,10, 14,15, 17,19, 20,24, 25,29, 32,34, 36,37, 38 | | | Cover Crop - If corn is used for silage, aerially seed a cover crop of rye sown at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre around August 15th or seed immediately after silage is taken off. |
| | | | 3 | 9a. | Previously Applied | Stripcropping - (Contour) - Maintain and/or layout even width strips approximately 75 - 90 feet wide in these fields. |
| | | | 4 | 19a. | Previously Applied | |
| | 7 a. | '80-81 | 7 | | | |
| | 7 a. | 1980 | 10 | | | |
| | 22 a. | 1980 | 8 | | | Maintain and/or layout even width strips approximately 90-100 feet wide in these fields. |
| | | | 14 | 8a. | Previously Applied | |
| | 6 a. | 1980 | 15 | | | |
| | 12 a. | 1980 | 17 | | | Layout even width strips 60 feet wide in these fields as near to contour as practical. Layout 120 feet wide strips in fields #25 and 34. |
| | 13 a. | 1981 | 19 | | | |
| | 8 a. | 1981 | 20 | | | |
| | 14 a. | 1980 | 24 | | | |
| | 36 a. | 1980 | 25 | | | |
| | 19 a. | 1980 | 29 | | | |
| | 19 a. | '83-83 | 34 | | | |
| | 20 a. | '80-81 | 36 | | | |
| | 14 a. | '80-81 | 37 | | | |
| | 12 a. | '81-82 | 38 | | | |
| | 10 sq.yd. | 1980 | 4 | | | Obstruction Removal - Remove trees, fences, etc. necessary to faciltate strip cropping and promote fuel efficiency. |
| | 60 sq.yd. | 1980 | 23 | | | |
| | 92 sq.yd | 1980 | 23 | | | |
| | 2 sq.yd. | 1980 | 24 | | | |
| | 500 sq.yd. | 1980 | 20 | | | |
| | 1750 ft | 1980 | 25,29 | | | |

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RECORD OF COOPERATOR'S DECISIONS
AND PROGRESS IN APPLICATION

COOPERATOR Eisenhower Farm
ASSISTED BY Lee B. Bentz
DATE 6/80



| FIELD NO. | PLANNED AMOUNT | PLANNED YEAR | APPLIED Field No. | APPLIED AMOUNT | APPLIED MONTH AND YEAR | LAND USE AND TREATMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | CROPLAND Continued |
| | 440 a. | '80on | 2,3,4, 6,7,8, 9,10, 12,14, 15,17, 18,19, 20,23, 24,25, 26,28, 29,34, 35,36, 37,38, 41,42 | | | Contour Farming - Conduct all farming operations as near to contour as practical with any point rows in the middle of the strip. On heavy soils work on a slight grade. Work strips paralled to diversions.<br><br>NOTE: Fall tillage should be limited to heavy (clay) soils, with contour and in strips.<br><br>NOTE: Strips of corn or soybeans to be separated by strips of small grain or hay. |
| | 284 a. | '80 on | 2,3,4, 6,7,8, 9,10, 14,15, 16,17, 19,20 23,24, 25,26, 28,29, 31,32, 34,36, 37,38 | | | Minimum Tillage - Work these fields with a chisel plow. Limit tillage operations to those necessary to establish crop. Normally chisel-disc-plant. Chiseling should leave a maximum amount of crop residue on or near the surface (50-70%). Plow sods, disc, and plant for corn. |
| | 262 a. | '80on | 2,3,4, 6,7,8, 9,10, 14,15, 17,19, 20,24, 25,26, 29,32, 34,36, 37,38 | | | Crop Residue Management - Shred corn stalks and spread soybean straw on the surface during the winter. |

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NPS
COOPERATOR Eisenhower Farm
ASSISTED BY Lee B. Bentz
DATE 6/80

RECORD OF COOPERATOR'S DECISIONS
AND PROGRESS IN APPLICATION



| FIELD NO. | PLANNED AMOUNT | PLANNED YEAR | Field No. APPLIED AMOUNT | | APPLIED MONTH AND YEAR | LAND USE AND TREATMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | CROPLAND Continued |
| | 1600 ft. | 1990 | 3 | | | Diversion - Construct where shown on the Conservation Plan Map. Lime and fertilize to test OR apply 3 tons of lime and 40#N-180# P-180#K per acre. Seed with 3# Redtop and 60# Kentucky #31 Tall Fescue per acre. Top-dress annually with fertilizer at the rate recommended for grasses in the current Pennsylvania Agronomy Guide. Check lime requirement every 3-5 years and lime as necessary. Mow for hay and/or to control weeds annually. Protect from Herbicide damage. |
| | 200 ft. | 1991 | 1,3 | | | |
| | 500 ft. | 1992 | 1,4 | | | |
| | 1000 ft. | 1988 | 7 | | | |
| | 1000 ft. | 1992 | 9 | | | |
| | 1100 ft. | 1992 | 10 | | | |
| | 550 ft. | 1992 | 10 | | | |
| | 250 ft. | 1987 | 15 | | | |
| | 975 ft. | 1987 | 19 | | | |
| | 1300 ft. | 1986 | 20 | | | |
| | 1500 ft. | 1982 | 25 | | | |
| | | | 34 | 750' | Circa 1967 | |
| | 1350 ft. | 1994 | 36 | | | |
| | 1275 ft. | 1994 | 38 | | | |
| | 300 ft. or 0.2 a. | 1989 | 3 | | | Grassed Waterways - (Constructed) - Install needed sub-surface drains. Construct where shown on the Conservation Plan Map. Lime and fertilize to test OR apply 3 tons of lime and 40#N-180#P-180#K per acre. Seed with 3# Redtop and 60# Kentucky #31 Tall Fescue per acre. Apply mulch netting 8-12 ft. wide in channel, anchor in place with 6" steel staples. NOTE: Some areas will not require netting. Technician will determine need on site at time of construction. Fertilize annually at the rate recommended for grasses in the current Agronomy Guide. Check lime requirement every 3-5 years and lime as necessary. Mow for hay and/or to control weeds annually. Protect from Herbicide damage! |
| | 600 ft. or 0.4 a. | 1989 | 3,4 | | | |
| | 1200 ft. or 0.8 a. | 1990 | 3,4 | | | |
| | 225 ft. or 0.15 a. | 1990 | 8 | | | |
| | 80 ft. or 0.05 a. | 1990 | 10 | | | |
| | 150 ft. or 0.1 a. | 1984 | 10 | | | |
| | 1300 ft. or 0.9 a. | 1987 | 12,14, 15 | | | |
| | 800 ft. or 0.5 a. | 1986 | 12,14 | | | |
| | 1500 ft. or 1.0 a. | 1986 | 12,14, 15 | | | |
| | 100 ft. or 0.09 a. | 1987 | 7,11 | | | |

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RECORD OF COOPERATOR'S DECISIONS
AND PROGRESS IN APPLICATION

NPS
COOPERATOR Eisenhower Farm
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| FIELD NO. | PLANNED AMOUNT | PLANNED YEAR | APPLIED Field No. | APPLIED AMOUNT | APPLIED MONTH AND YEAR | LAND USE AND TREATMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | CROPLAND Continued |
| | 50 ft. or 0.03 a. | 1983 | 9 | | | Grassed Waterways - (Constructed) - Continued |
| | 525 ft. or 0.4 a. | 1980 | 17 | | | |
| | 450 ft. or 0.3 a. | 1985 | 19,20 | | | |
| | 625 ft. or 0.4 a. | 1983 | 24 | | | |
| | 1300 ft. or 0.9 a. | 1983 | 24,25, 26 | | | |
| | 800 ft. or 0.6 a. | 1982 | 25,26 | | | |
| | 400 ft. or 0.3 a. | 1981 | 29 | | | |
| | 600 ft. or 0.4 a. | 1994 | 35 | | | |
| | 350 ft. or 0.2 a. | 1993 | 38 | | | |
| | 1 | 1987 | 7,11 | | | Water Control Structures - Install needed culverts or stoned crossings where access roads cross diversions or waterways. |
| | 1 | 1990 | 3,9 | | | |
| | 1 | 1986 | 23 | | | |
| | 1 | 1982 | 24 | | | |
| | 1 | 1982 | 25 | | | |
| | 1 | 1982 | 29 | | | |
| | 1 | '80-81 | 37 | | | |
| | 1 | 1994 | 38 | | | |
| | 1 | 1987 | 7,11 | | | Water Control Structure - Install a drop structure to conduct water from grassed waterway to stream. |

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| FIELD NO. | PLANNED AMOUNT | PLANNED YEAR | APPLIED Field No. | APPLIED AMOUNT | APPLIED MONTH AND YEAR | LAND USE AND TREATMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | CROPLAND Continued |
| | 2569 sq.yd.<br>350 sq.yd.<br>850 dq,yd<br>289 sq.yd.<br>694 sq.yd. | '80-82<br>'90-92<br>1992<br>1991 | 3,4<br>9<br>4,1<br>1,3<br>26 | | | Obstruction Removal - Remove trees and shrubs to establish grass waterways and diversions. |
| | 250 ft.<br>or 0.2 a. | '80on | 3,4 | | | Grassed Waterways (Natural) - Maintain these areas, shown on Conservation Map by ~~cu~~ symbol, in grass 20-30 ft. wide. Mow for hay or to control weeds. Lift tillage implement in a staggered fashion when crossing waterways. Protect from Hericide damage. |
| | 200 ft.<br>or 0.1 a. | '80on | 3,4 | | | |
| | 450 ft.<br>or 0,3 a. | '80on | 7,8 | | | |
| | 300 ft.<br>or 0.2 a. | '80on | 8 | | | |
| | 550 ft.<br>or 0.4 a. | '80on | 12,14 | | | |
| | 250 ft.<br>or 0.2 a. | 1980 | 23,24 | | | |
| | 225 ft.<br>or 0.2 a. | 1980 | 28,29 | | | |
| | 300 ft.<br>or C.2 a. | 1980 | 29 | | | |
| | 100 ft.<br>or 0.3 a. | 1980 | 36 | | | |
| | System A<br>3700 ft. | 1988 | 2,3,4 | | | Sub-Surface Drain - Install sub-surface drain where shown on Conservation Plan Map. Install 10 foot steel outlets with animal guards on the end of each line. If PVC plastic outlets are used paint the exposed ends with a high quality latex paint or build a headwall over exposed end with field stone.<br>NOTE: Plastics are subject to deterioration from exposure to sun and cold temperatures. Check outlets after each storm event to insure proper function. |
| | System B<br>1800 ft. | 1989 | 2,3,4 | | | |
| | 1100 ft. | 1985 | 6,7,8 | | | |
| | System A<br>1700 ft. | 1991 | 8,9,10 | | | |
| | System B<br>1600 ft. | 1991 | 8,10,12 | | | |

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NPS
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| FIELD NO. | PLANNED | | APPLIED | | LAND USE AND TREATMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AMOUNT | YEAR | Field No. AMOUNT | MONTH AND YEAR | |
| | | | | | CROPLAND Continued |
| | 250 ftC | 1991 | 8,10 | | Sub-Surface Drain - Continued |
| | System A 1800 ft. | 1984 | 12,14 | | |
| | System B 1300 ft. | 1985 | 12,14,15 | | |
| | System C 2050 ft. | 1984 | 12,14,15 | | |
| | System D 1600 ft. | 1985 | 12,14,15 | | |
| | 800 ft. | 1980 | 17 | | |
| | 350 ftA | 1983 | 19 | | |
| | 1200 ftB | 1983 | 19 | | |
| | 200 ftA | 1983 | 20 | | |
| | 750 ftB | 1983 | 20 | | |
| | 500 ftA | 1981 | 23,24 | | |
| | 300 ftB | 1981 | 23,24 | | |
| | System A 1500 ft. | 1980 | 24,25,26 | | |
| | System B 1000 ft. | 1980 | 25,26 | | |
| | System C 2500 ft. | 1981 | 25,29, 35 | | |
| | 800 ft. | 1980 | 24,25 | | |
| | 1200 ft. | 1980 | 25,35 | | |
| | 250 ft. | 1981A | 28,29 | | |
| | 375 ft. | 1981B | 29 | | |
| | 950 ft. | 1981C | 25,29 | | |

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NPS
COOPERATOR Eisenhower Farm
ASSISTED BY Lee B. Bentz
DATE 6/80



| FIELD NO. | PLANNED AMOUNT | PLANNED YEAR | APPLIED Field No. | APPLIED AMOUNT | APPLIED MONTH AND YEAR | LAND USE AND TREATMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | CROPLAND Continued |
| | 700 ftA | 1995 | 34 | | | Sub-Surface Drain - Continued |
| | 2250 ftB | 1996 | 34 | | | |
| | 550 ft. | 1993 | 36 | | | |
| | System A 1900 ft. | 1993 | 36,37 | | | |
| | System B. 1325 ft. | 1993 | 36,37, 38,42 | | | |
| | | | 17 | 2 | CIRCA 1967 | Water-Control Structures - Maintain where shown on Conservation Plan Map. Check after each major storm event. Remove silt and debris as necessary. |
| | 180 ft. | '80on | 2 | | | Field Border - Establish a 30-40 feet strip of grass along edge of fields as a turning strip. Lime and fertilize strip areas to test or apply according to recommendations of current Pennsylvania Agronomy Guide for grasses. Seed with 5# Redtop and 35# Kentucky #31 Tall Fescue per acre. Mow for hay and/or to control weeds annually. |
| | 1600 ft. | '80on | 4 | | | |
| | 400 ft. | '80on | 8 | | | |
| | 550 ft. | '80on | 10 | | | |
| | 1050 ft. | '80-81on | 14 | | | |
| | 450 ft. | '80-81 on | 15 | | | |
| | 950 ft. | '80-81 on | 17 | | | |
| | 1550 ft. | '80-81 on | 19 | | | |
| | 350 ft. | '80-81 on | 20 | | | |
| | 400 ft. | '80on | 24 | | | |
| | 1450 ft. | '80on | 25 | | | |
| | 1300 ft. | | 29 | | | |
| | 950 ft. | '80on | 34 | | | |
| | 1800 ft. | '80on | 36 | | | |
| | 1200 ft. | '80on | 37 | | | |
| | 400 ft. | '80-81 | 38 | | | |
| | 950 ft. | '81-82 | 12 | | | Fencing - Construct a woven wire fence where shown on Conservation Plan Map. |
| | 1600 ft. | '81-82 | 12 | | | |

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| FIELD NO. | PLANNED AMOUNT | PLANNED YEAR | APPLIED Field NO. | APPLIED AMOUNT | MONTH AND YEAR | LAND USE AND TREATMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | HAYLAND - PASTURE |
| | 9 a. | '80-82 | 3 | | | Hayland Planting - This land will be used primarily as hayland. Lime and fertilize to test. Seed using one of the following seedings: |
| | 9 a. | 1980 | 7 | | | |
| | 3 a. | 1980 | 16 | | | |
| | 2 a. | '80-81 | 23 | | | |
| | 10 a. | '80-81 | 26 | | | |
| | 1 a. | '80-81 | 28 | | | 6# Red Clover<br>4# Climax Timothy<br>OR<br>8# Climax Timothy per acre. |
| | | | | | | When it becomes necessary to re-establish hay, go through a rotation of wheat seeded back to hay for as long as it remains productive. Follow the above rotation with minimum tillage to re-establish field #7. NOTE: Re-establish all hayland in 80 - 100 feet contour strips. |
| | 9 a. | '81on | 3 | | | Hayland Management - Topdress as needed to maintain cover and productivity. Check lime requirement every 3-5 years by soil test and apply lime as necessary to maintain ph at 6.5-7.0. Harvest to maintain forage stand and quality. Control weeds, insects, and diseases. |
| | 9 a. | '81on | 7 | | | |
| | 3 a. | '80on | 16 | | | |
| | 2 a. | 1981 | 23 | | | |
| | 10 a. | 1981 | 26 | | | |
| | 1 a. | 1981 | 28 | | | |
| | 6 a. | 1980 | 31 | | | |
| | 40 a. | '80on | 12 | | | Pasture Management - Maintain excellent stands of grass in these fields by liming and fertilizing to test as necessary. Check lime requirement every 3-5 years and maintain ph at 6.5-7.0. Rotationally graze pastures mowing after cattle are removed to control weeds and provide for uniform re-growth of forage. Control weeds, insects and diseases. |
| | 48 a. | '80on | 18 | | | |
| | 8 a. | 1980 | 35 | | | |
| | 42 a. | '80on | 41 | | | |
| | 10 a. | '80on | 42 | | | |
| | 650 ft. | 1987 | 7 | | | Sub-Surface Drain - Install where shown on Conservation Plan Map. Follow proceedure as outlined under "Sub-Surface Drain - Cropland" with regard to outlets and animal guards. |
| A | 1800 ft. | 1995 | 12 | | | |
| B | 450 ft. | 1995 | 12 | | | |
| C | 1350 ft. | 1996 | 11,12 | | | |
| | 550 ft. | 1993 | 18 | | | |
| | 625 ft. | 1980 | 39,41 | | | |
| | 850 ft. | '80-81 | 12 | | | Obstruction Removal - Remove trees, fences etc. necessary to establish new perimeters or grass. |

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NPS
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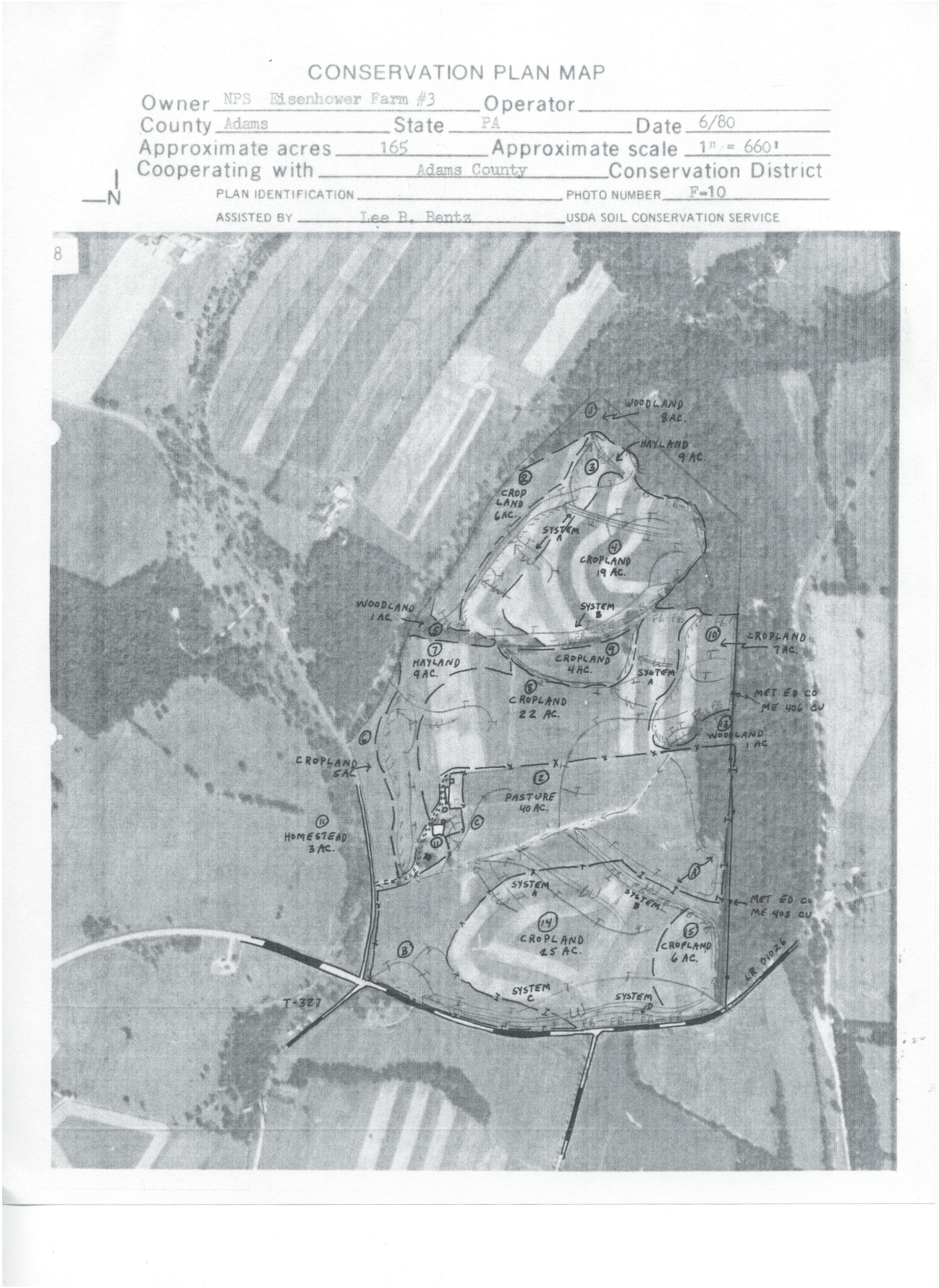
| FIELD NO. | PLANNED AMOUNT | PLANNED YEAR | APPLIED Field No. | APPLIED AMOUNT | APPLIED MONTH AND YEAR | LAND USE AND TREATMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | WOODLAND |
| | 8 a. | '80on | 1 | | | Woodland - Maintain as woodland. Protect from fire, insects and diseases. |
| | 1 a. | '80on | 5 | | | |
| | 1 a. | '80on | 13 | | | |
| | 1 a. | '80on | 21 | | | |
| | 4 a. | '80on | 22 | | | |
| | 1 a. | '80on | 27 | | | |
| | 2 a. | '80on | 39 | | | |
| | | | | | | RECREATIONLAND |
| | 3 a. | '80on | 32 | | | Recreationland Maintenance - Lime and fertilize as necessary to maintain good sod cover. Mow to control weeds. |
| | | | | | | OTHER LAND |
| | 3 a. | '80on | 11 | | | Homestead - Maintain in good sod. Lime and fertilize as necessary. Mow to control weeds. |
| | 6 a. | '80on | 29 | | | |
| | 4 a. | '80on | 38 | | | |
| | | | | | | CONTACT THE U. S. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE FOR D$SIGNS, PLANS AND OTHER ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO ESTABLISH THE PLANNED CONSERVATION PRACTICES |


CONSERVATION PLAN MAP
Owner NPS Eisenhower Farm #3 Operator
County Adams State PA Date 6/80
Approximate acres 165 Approximate scale 1" = 660'
Cooperating with Adams County Conservation District
N
PLAN IDENTIFICATION PHOTO NUMBER F-10
ASSISTED BY Lee R. Bentz USDA SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
8
WOODLAND 8 AC.
HAYLAND 9 AC.
CROP LAND 6 AC.
SYSTEM A
CROPLAND 19 AC.
SYSTEM B
WOODLAND 1 AC.
HAYLAND 9 AC.
CROPLAND 4 AC.
SYSTEM A
CROPLAND 22 AC.
CROPLAND 7 AC.
MET ED CO ME 406 CU
WOODLAND 1 AC
CROPLAND 5 AC.
PASTURE 40 AC.
HOMESTEAD 3 AC.
SYSTEM A
SYSTEM B
MET ED CO ME 403 CU
CROPLAND 25 AC.
CROPLAND 6 AC.
SYSTEM C
SYSTEM D
T-327
LR 01026

# CONSERVATION PLAN MAP

Owner NPS Eisenhower Farm #1 &2 Operator _____

County Adams State PA Date 6/80

Approximate acres 320 Approximate scale 1" = 660'

Cooperating with Adams County Conservation District

PLAN IDENTIFICATION _____ PHOTO NUMBER F-11

ASSISTED BY Lee B. Bentz USDA SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

PA–CONS–4
Rev. 3-70
(File Code Cons–14)

USDA Soil Conservation Service
Harrisburg, Pa.

## PLANNED LAND USE SUMMARY

| Field Number | Acres | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cropland | Pasture Hayland | Woodland | Wildlife | Recreation | Other |
| | | | | | | |
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PA. CONS.-4 (Reverse)
Rev. 3-70

# CONSERVATION PLAN MAP LEGEND

## STANDARD SYMBOLS for STRUCTURES, DRAINAGE, and BOUNDARIES

Roads: Public..... (Label with Road designation) Private.....

Railroads: Single..... Double..... Abandoned.....

Structures: Buildings.... Cemetery..... Fire Tower.....

Power Transmission line..... School..... Church.....

Drainage: Streams..... Intermittent..... Swamp.....

Spring..... Wet spot.....

Boundaries: Township Watershed..

Ownership... Land capability or woodland site.....

Field..... Field Number..... (2) Field acreage.....10 a

Connected Areas....

## CONSERVATION PLAN SYMBOLS

| SYMBOL | EXISTING | PLANNED |
|---|---|---|
| HARD ROAD Access road | | |
| DIRT ROAD | | |
| Boat dock or ramp | | |
| Diversion | | |
| LANE Fence | | |
| Obstruction removal | | |
| Open drain | | |
| Pipeline | | |
| Pond | | |
| Small recreation area | TENNIS | TENNIS |
| Special plantings | | |

| SYMBOL | EXISTING | PLANNED |
|---|---|---|
| Spring development | | |
| Streambank improvement | | |
| Streambank protection | | |
| Structure for water control | | |
| Tent or trailer area | T | T |
| Terrace | | |
| Tile | | |
| Trail or walk | | |
| Trough | | |
| CONSTRUCTED WATERWAY Vegetative waterway | | |
| NATURAL WATERWAY | | |

☆ U.S.Government Printing Office: 1976—610-630/204 2-1

PA–CONS–2
Rev. 2–69
(File Code Cons-14)

USDA Soil Conservation Service
Harrisburg, PA.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE SOIL MAPPING UNITS IDENTIFIED ON YOUR LAND

**Mount Lucas Series**

The Mount Lucas series consists of deep, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained soils on uplands. They formed in material weathered from bedrock. Typically these soils have a dark brown silt loam surface layer 9 inches thick. The substratum from 9 to 13 inches is dark yellowish brown, and dark brown clay loam with mottles below 26 inches. The substratum from 38 to 60 inches is dark brown gravelly clay loam and dark yellowish brown gravelly loamy sand. Slopes range from 0 to 25 percent.

MuB Mount Lucas silt loam, moderately wet, 3 to 8% slopes. (Class IIe)

**Pe Penn Series**

The Penn series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils on uplands. They formed in materials weathered from red shale, siltstone and fine grained sandstone. Typically these soils have a dark reddish brown shaly silt loam surface layer about 8 inches thick. The subsoil between 8 and 23 inches is reddish brown and weak red friable and firm shaly silt loam. The substratum from 23 to 32 inches is weak red very shaly loam. Bedrock is at about 32 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 35 percent.

PeB2 Penn silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes, moderately eroded. (Class IIe)
PeB3 Penn silt loam, 8 to 18% slopes, severely eroded. (Class IIIe)
PeC3 Penn silt loam, 8 to 15% slopes, severely eroded. (Class IVe)

**Ra Readington Series**

The Readington series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils on uplands. They formed in material weathered from shale, siltstone, and sandstone. Typically these soils have a dark grayish brown silt loam surface layer 8 inches thick. The subsoil layers from 8 to 29 inches are reddish brown silt loam and silty clay loam. A firm to very firm brittle fragipan between 29 and 50 inches is mottled reddish brown and weak red shaly silt loam. Bedrock is at 20 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.

RaB2 Readington silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes, moderately eroded. (Class IIe)

**Ro Rowland**

The Rowland series consists of deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained soils on floodplains. They formed in alluvial sediments. Typically these soils have a dark reddish brown silt loam surface layer 10 inches thick. The subsoil from 10 to 28 inches is reddish brown silty loam mottled in the lower part. The substratum from 28 to 44 inches is weak red silty clay loam. Below 44 inches is stratified sand and gravel. Slopes rang from 0 to 3 percent.

Ro Rowland silt loam. (Class IIw)

PA—CONS—2
Rev. 2—69
(File Code Cons—14)

USDA Soil Conservation Service
Harrisburg, PA.

# DESCRIPTION OF THE SOIL MAPPING UNITS IDENTIFIED ON YOUR LAND

**Cr Croton Series**

The Croton series consists of deep, poorly drained soils on uplands. They formed in medium textured materials mainly over sandstone or shale. Typically these soils have a dark grayish brown silt loam surface layer 9 inches thick. The subsoil from 9 to 18 inches is gray silty clay loam, from 18 to 36 inches is a very firm and brittle fragipan that is light brownish gray and yellowish brown silty clay loam. The fragipan substratum from 36 to 48 inches is yellowish brown silty clay loam. Shale is at a depth of 48 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent.

CrA Croton silt loam, 0 to 3% slopes. (Class IVw)
CrB2 Croton silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes, moderately eroded. (Class IVw)

**Ks Klinesville Series**

The Klinesville series consists of shallow, well drained soils on uplands. They formed in material weathered from shale, siltstone and sandstone. Typically these soils have a dark reddish brown very shaly silty loam surface layer 5 inches thick. The subsoil from 5 to 15 inches is reddish brown very shaly silt loam. The substratum from 15 to 19 inches is weak red weathered shale fragments. Bedrock is at 19 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 80 percent.

KsB2 Klinesville shaly silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes, moderately eroded. (Class IIIe)
KsC3 Klinesville shaly silt loam, 8 to 15% slopes, severely eroded. (Class VIe)

**Legore Series**

Deep, well drained upland soils formed from weathered diabase and related rocks. They have a channery silt loam surface layer and a thin gravelly silty clay loam or gravelly clay loam subsoil. Saprolite occurs at 24 inches which grades to hard rock at about 66 inches.

LgB2 Legore channery silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes, moderately eroded (Class IIe)

**Lh,Lt Lehigh Series**

The Lehigh series consists of deep, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained soils on uplands. They formed in materials weathered from bedrock. Typically these soils have a dark grayish brown silt loam surface layer 7 inches thick. The subsoil from 7 to 28 inches is dark brown, dark grayish brown and dark gray channery silt loam and channery silty clay loam with mottles below 14 inches. The substratum from 28 to 42 inches is very channery silt loam. Bedrock is at 42 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 25 percent.

LhA Lehigh silt loam, 0 to 3% slopes. (Class IIIw)
LhB2 Lehigh silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes, moderately eroded. (Class IIIw)
LtB3 Lehigh silt loam, thin solum variant, 3 to 8% slopes, severely eroded. (Class IIIe)
LtC3 Lehigh silt loam, thin solum variant, 8 to 15% slopes, severely eroded. (Class IVe)

PA—CONS—2
Rev. 2—69
(File Code Cons—14)

USDA Soil Conservation Service
Harrisburg, PA.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE SOIL MAPPING UNITS IDENTIFIED ON YOUR LAND

**Ab Abbottstown Series**

The Abbottstown series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained soils on uplands. They formed in material weathered mainly from shale, siltstone, and sandstone. Typically these soils have a dark reddish gray silt loam surface layer 10 inches thick. The surface layers from 0 to 20 inches are reddish brown and reddish gray silt loam. A very firm and brittle fragipan from 20 to 39 inches is weak and shaly silt loam. The lower layer of subsoil from 39 to 48 inches is weak red shaly silt loam. Partly weathered shale is at 48 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.

AbA Abbottstown silt loam, 0 to 3% slopes. (Class IIIw)
AbB2 Abbottstown silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes, moderately eroded. (Class IIIe)

**Bn Bowmansville Series**

The Bowmansville series consists of deep, poorly and somewhat poorly drained soils on flood plains. They formed in alluvium. Typically these soils have a dark brown silty loam surface layer 8 inches thick. The mottled silt loam subsoil is reddish brown from 8 to 18 inches, reddish gray from 18 to 24 inches, and dark reddish gray from 24 to 31 inches. The substratum from 31 to 50 inches is pinkish gray silt loam and below 50 inches is stratified sand and gravel. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent.

Bn Bowmansville silt loam. (Class IIIw)

**Br Brecknock Series**

The Brecknock series consists of deep, well drained soils on uplands. They formed in materials weathered from metamorphosed shale and sandstone. Typically these soils have a very dark grayish brown channery silt loam surface layer about 8 inches thick. The subsoil between 8 and 36 inches is dark grayish brown friable and firm silt loam. The substratum from 36 to 46 inches is very dark gray channery silt loam. Weathered bedrock and channery silt loam is at about 46 inches. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent.

BrB2 Brecknock silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes, moderately eroded. (Class IIe)
BrB3 Brecknock silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes, severely eroded. (Class IIIe)
BrC3 Brecknock silt loam, 8 to 15% slopes, severely eroded. (Class IVe)

SCS-CONS-15
OCTOBER 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOIL MAP

Owner NPS Eisenhower Farm #1,2,3 Operator _____
County Adams State PA
Soil survey sheet (s) or code nos. #47-48 Approximate scale 1" = 1320'
N
Prepared by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service cooperating with Adams County Conservation District

Willoughby Run
Willoughby Run
Willoughby Run
CRICK
MADE LAND
MADE LAND
MADE LAND

ADAMS COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Dear Cooperator:

The Directors of the Adams County Conservation District are pleased to present you with this conservation farm plan.

This plan is based on an inventory of your farm's resources and was drawn up with your cooperation. It should provide a sound guide to the orderly development of conservation practices on your land.

We hope you will keep this plan handy so you can refer to it frequently. Remember this is your plan; its success depends on the way in which you implement it. The more quickly this plan is put into effect, the more quickly you will benefit from reduced erosion and better water retention. We are sure you will take pride in having your farm under a sound conservation management program.

Please feel free to contact the District or any of the following cooperating agencies for any other assistance you may desire:

Pennsylvania Department of Forest and Waters
Pennsylvania Fish Commission
Pennsylvania Game Commission
Pennsylvania Department of Highways
Agricultural Extension Service
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee
Vocational Agriculture

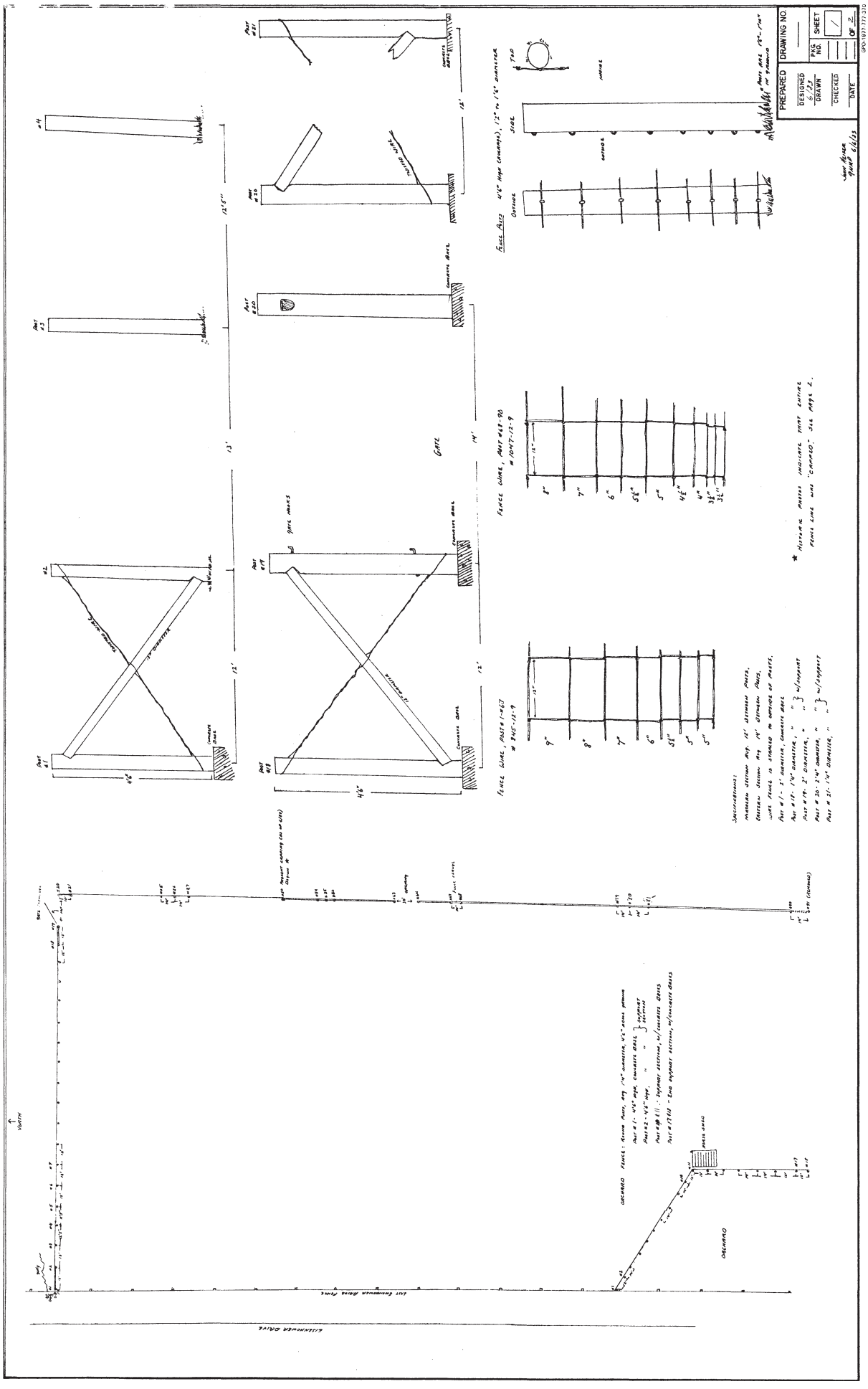
Phone 334-2317 U. S. Soil Conservation Service, 44 South Franklin Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

REMEMBER: CONSERVATION DOESN'T COST --- IT PAYS

Sincerely,

District Directors

Melvin Worley, Chairman
R.D. #1, York Springs, PA
Richard Waybright, Vice Chairman
R.D. #2, Gettysburg, PA
Robert C. Lott
R.D. #1, Aspers, PA
David Keller
R.D. #1, Box 45A, Aspers, PA
John Hess
R.D. #5, Gettysburg, PA.
J. Wayne Kump
305 Oak Lane, Gettysburg, PA
Cathy Cowan, County Commissioner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DESIGNED
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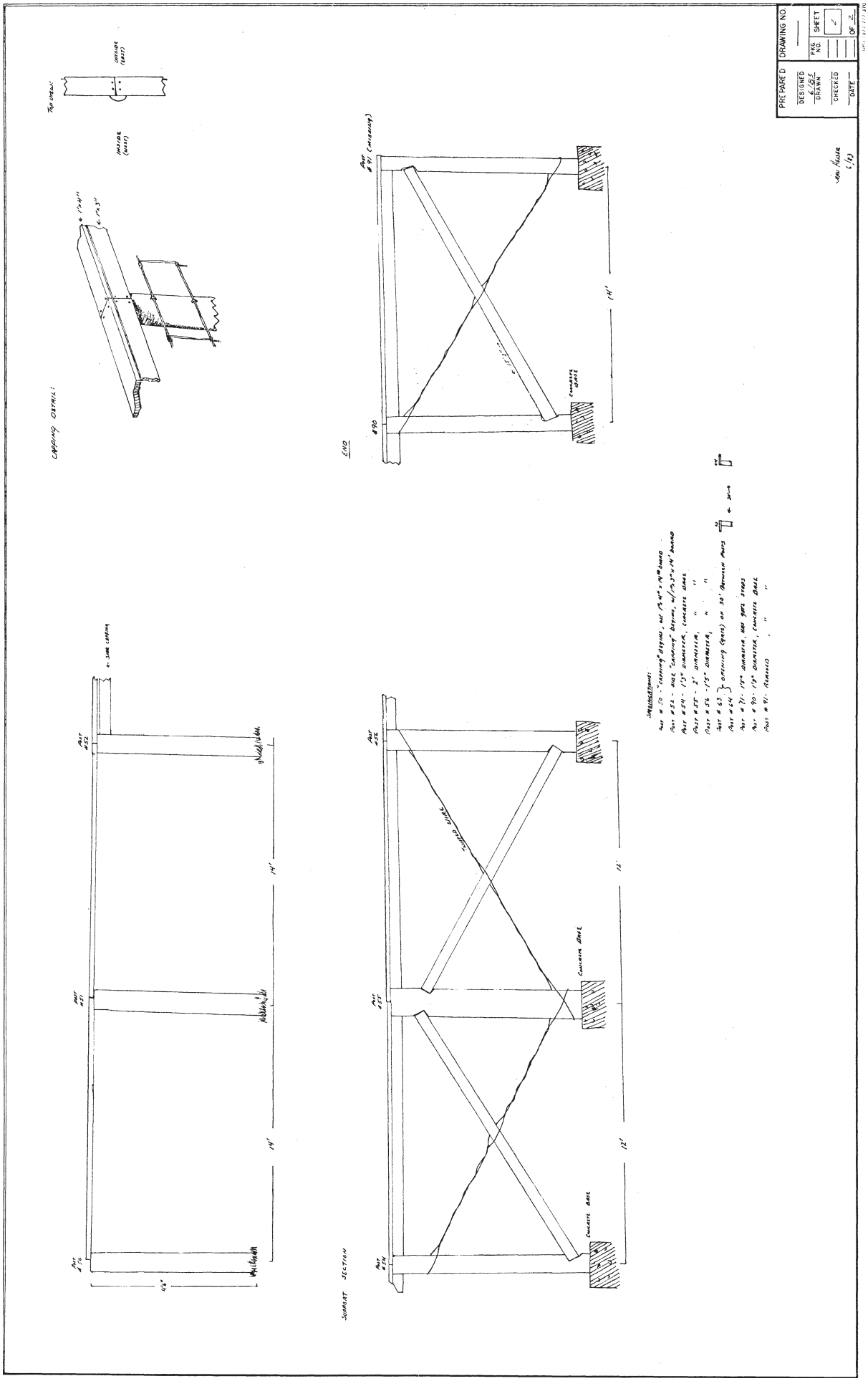
DATE
GPO-1977-777-370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DATE
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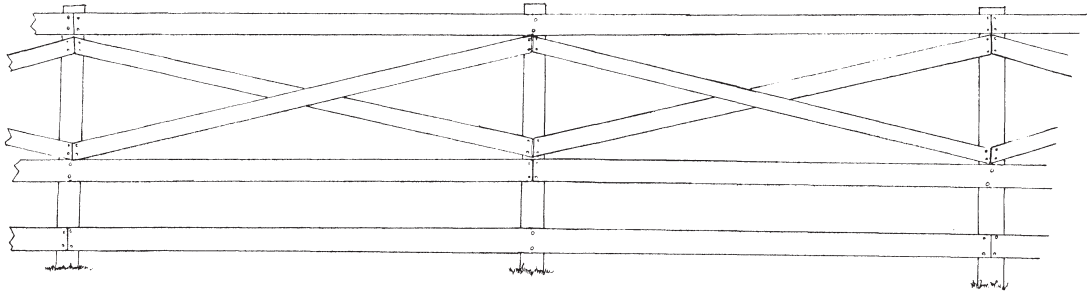
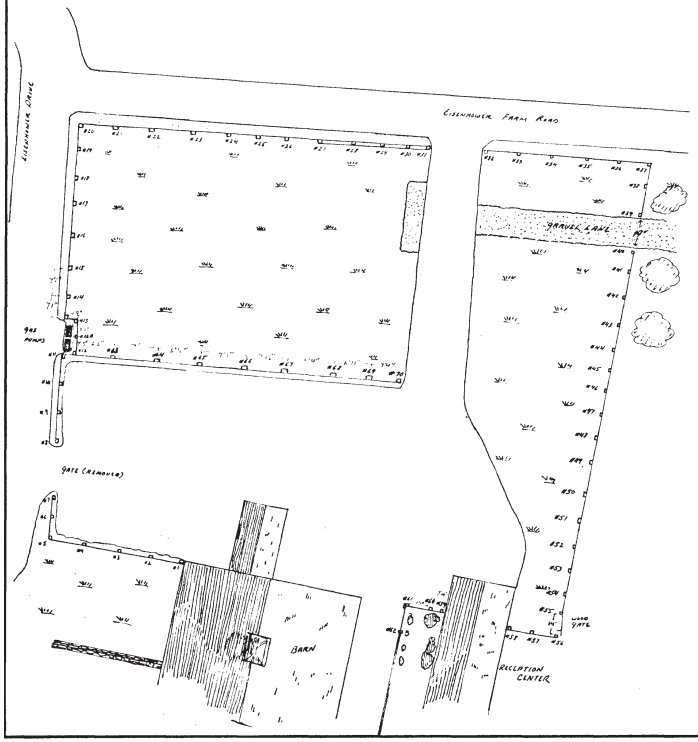
OF
Top View
Outside (East)
Inside (West)
Looking South
Post #90
Concrete Base
Post #26
Post #25
Post #24
Concrete Base
Post #32
Post #31
Post #30
Concrete Base
Longitudinal Section

CROSS - STYLE BOARD FENCING, WITH 2¾" x 5" UPRIGHT POSTS. POST TOPS ARE BEVELED INWARD WITH NO STANDARD EVENNESS. (CORNER POSTS (#5, #20, #37, #56, ) ARE CUT EVEN

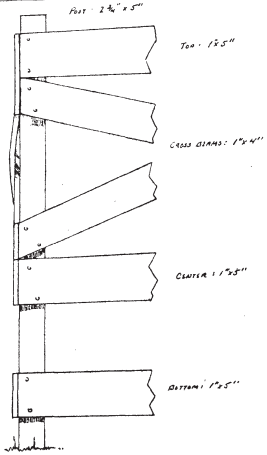
POST # 1-7 - 4'4" HIGH
POST # 8-20 - 4'2" HIGH
POST # 21-31 - 4'4" HIGH
POST # 31-32 - OPENING FOR GATE (REMOVED)
POST # 32-37 - 4'4" GRADUATING TO 4'9" HIGH
POST # 37-39 - 4'9" HIGH
POST # 39-40 - 14' OPENING FOR GATE, LUGS ON #40
POST # 40-55 - 4'9" HIGH
POST # 55-56 - 14' OPENING FOR GATE, LUGS ON #55
POST # 56-58 - 4'9" HIGH
POST # 58-62 - 4'4" HIGH (POST #61-62 IS NOT CROSS STYLE FENCE)
POST # 63-70 - 4'4" HIGH

CROSS (X) STYLE FENCE

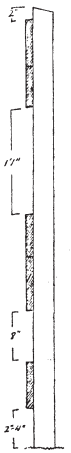





FRONT VIEW (CORNER POST)

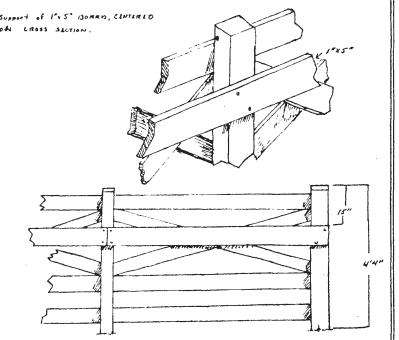



SIDE VIEW



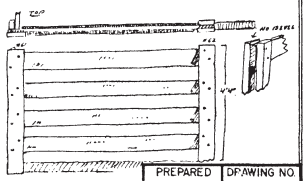

INTERIOR SUPPORT, POST # 27 - 31

SUPPORT OF 1"x 5" BOARD, CENTERED ON CROSS SECTION.




SPAN AT POST 61-62

ARMS: 2¾" x 5"
BOARDS: 1"x5"




J. HUSER 1/6/83 6/83

| PREPARED | DRAWING NO. |
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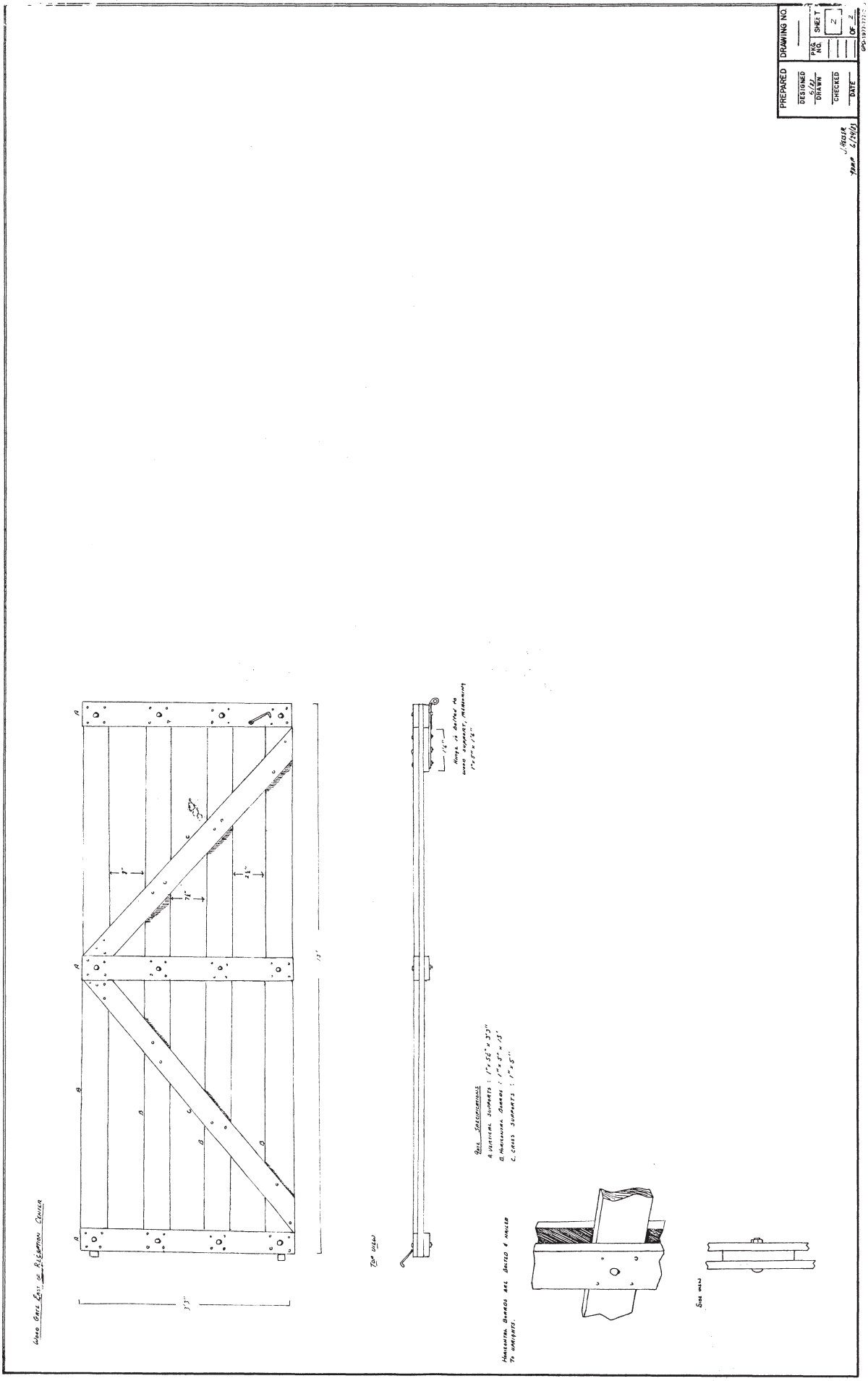
| DESIGNED 6/83 | PKG. NO. |
| DRAWN | SHEET 1 OF 2 |
| CHECKED | |
| DATE | |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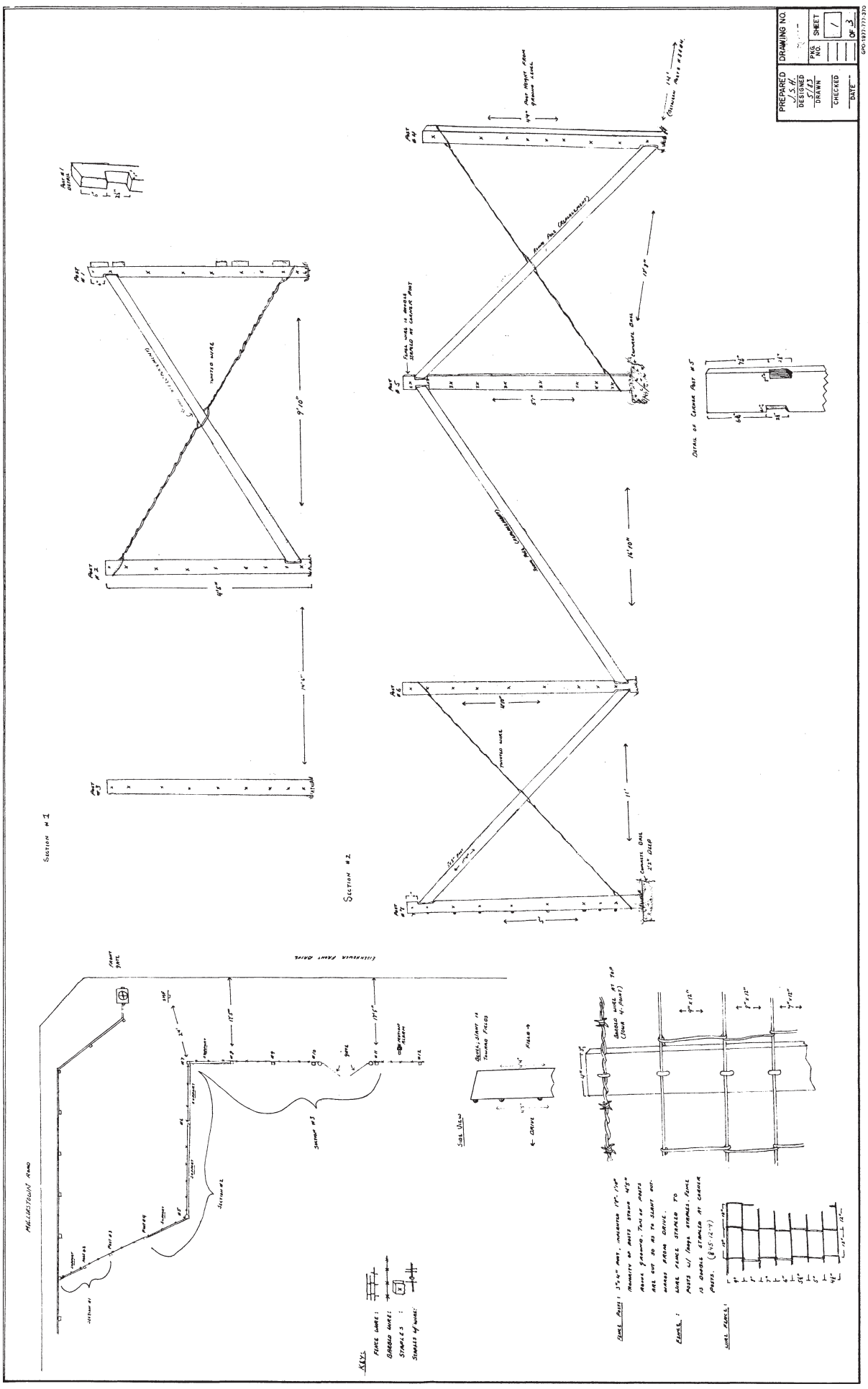
SHEET
OF
Wood Gate Leaf at Reception Circle
Gate Specifications
A. Vertical Supports : 1" x 5½" x 33"
B. Horizontal Boards : 1" x 3" x 13'
C. Cross Supports : 1" x 5"
Horizontal Boards are butted & nailed to supports.
Top View
Side View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DETAIL OF CORNER POST
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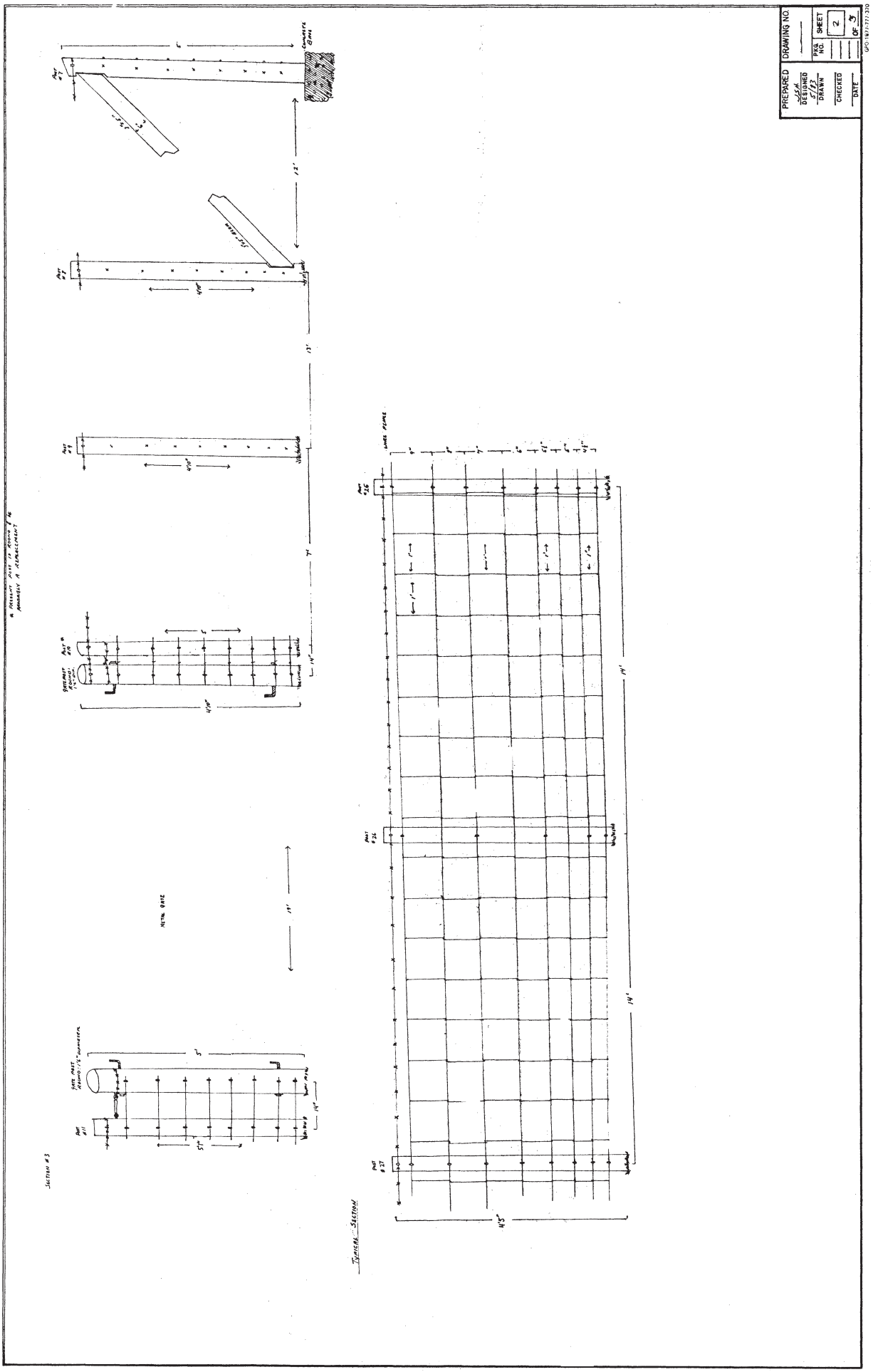
METAL POSTS:
WIRE FENCE:
BARBED WIRE (TOUCH W/ POSTS)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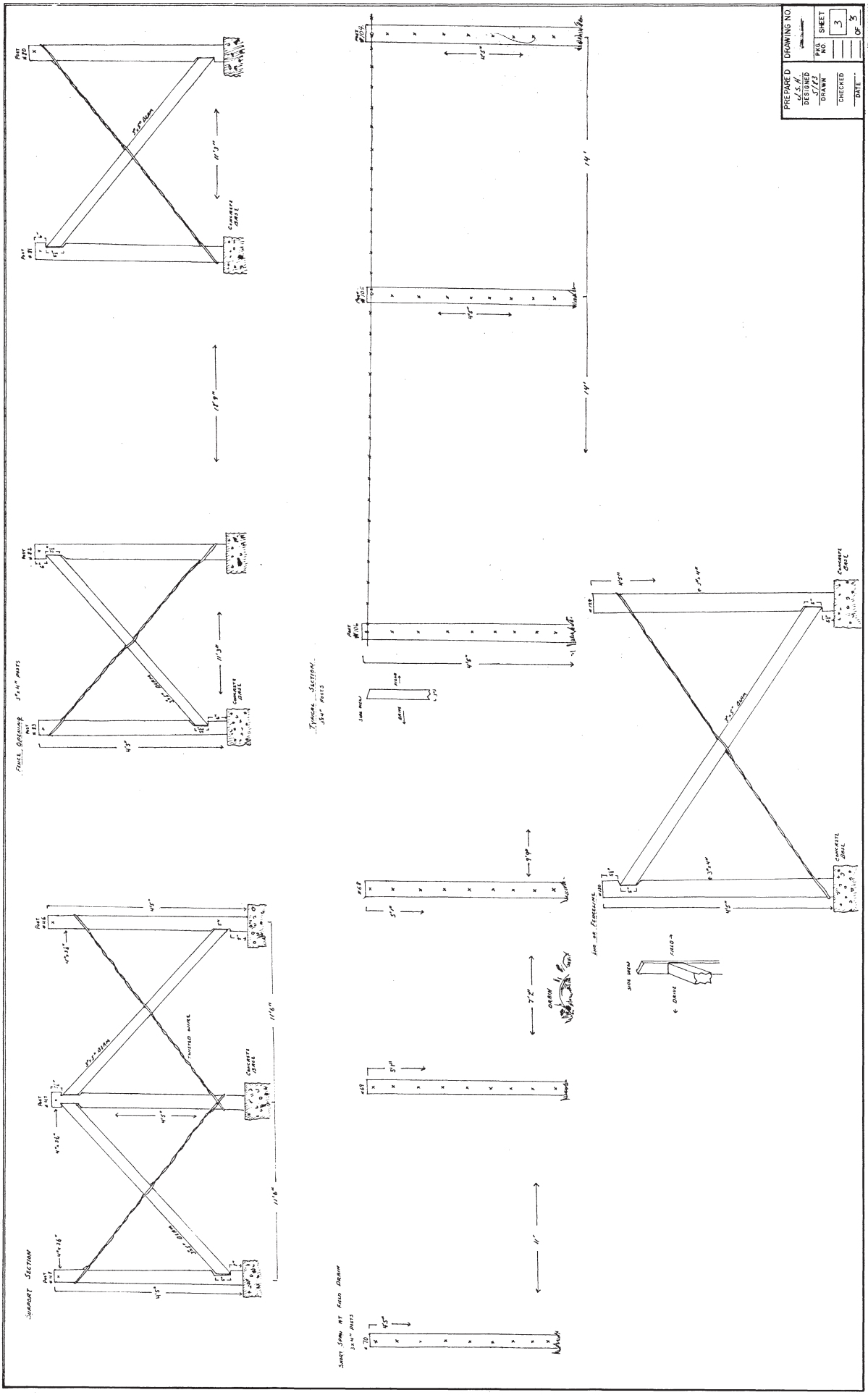
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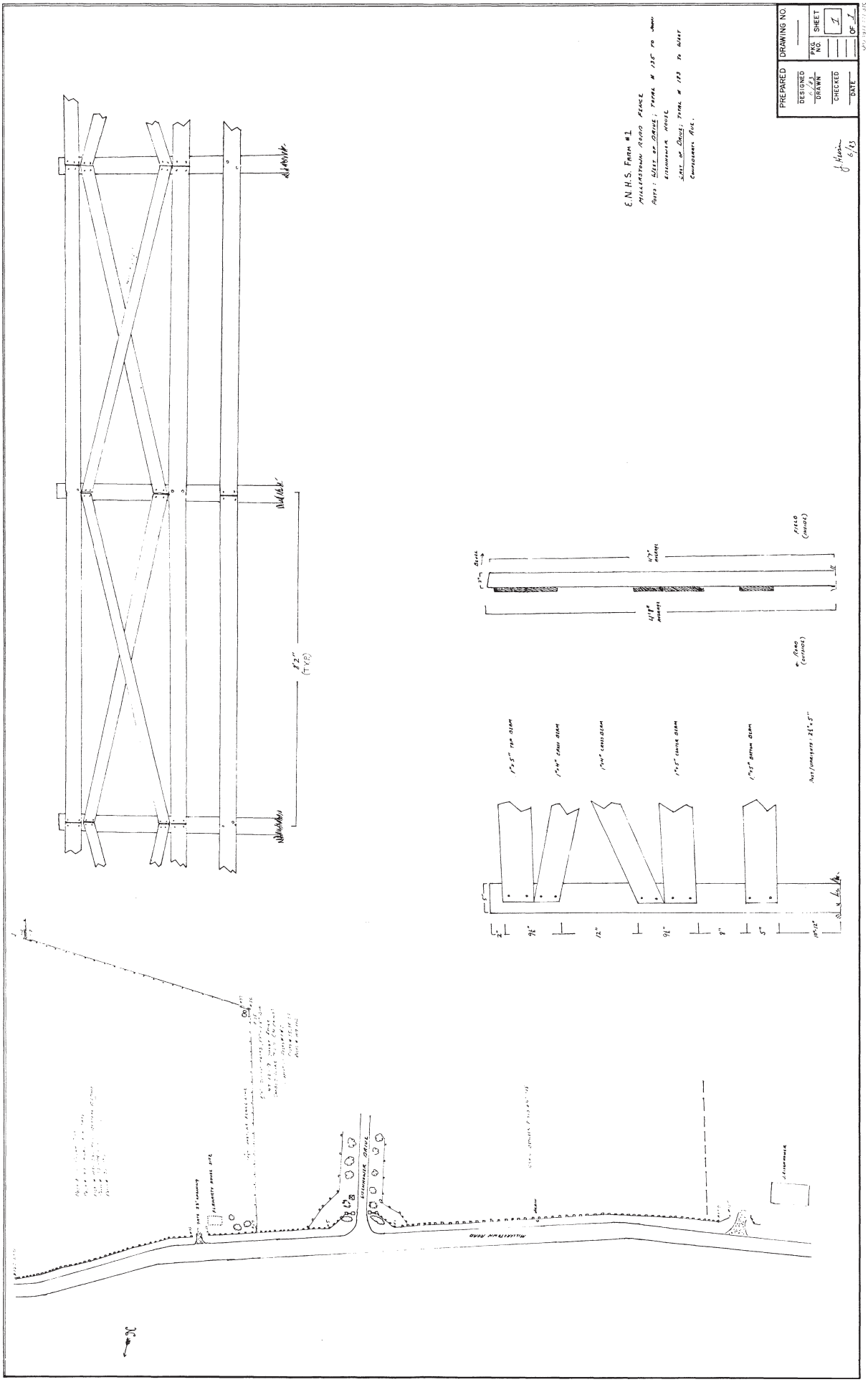
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**National Park Service**
**U.S. Department of the Interior**

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
email: FRLA_olmsted_center@nps.gov
web: www.nps.gov/oclp/