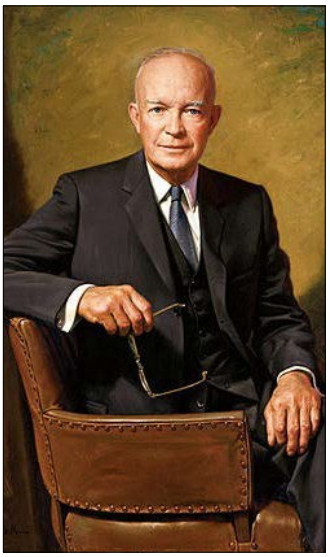
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Olmsted Center
for Landscape Preservation

Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

Updated Existing Conditions, Analysis, and Treatment



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT FOR EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

UPDATED EXISTING CONDITIONS, ANALYSIS, AND TREATMENT

GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

INTRODUCTION

EXISTING CONDITIONS

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

TREATMENT

APPENDICES

Prepared by Danielle D. Desilets, RLA
Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture, Inc.

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
National Park Service, Boston, Massachusetts, 2025

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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)

Title Page: *Dwight D. Eisenhower, White House Official Portrait.*
(James Anthony Wills, 1967. White House Collection)

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FOREWORD

"I know that when I find myself contemplating a post-war existence I always picture a little place far away from cities..."

In December 1943, Dwight Eisenhower mused to Mamie about his dream for the future: a place where they could "settle down and live a serene life." For more than thirty years, their married life had been one of frequent moves and separations, always living in rented apartments or government housing. Purchased in 1951, the farm at Gettysburg was the fulfillment of their American Dream and is today the core of Eisenhower National Historic Site.

The only home that Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower ever owned, the landscape of the farm reflected their interests and values. It served as a place where they entertained family and friends at the farm and enjoyed quiet moments away from their public life. During Eisenhower's presidency, he spent a great deal of time at the farm. The property served as a temporary White House when Eisenhower was recuperating from his first heart attack in the fall of 1955 and again as he recovered from ileitis surgery in the summer of 1956. Vegetables from the garden were served to world leaders at the White House.

While the farm was their home, it was also the heart of a grand agricultural experiment to see if a depleted farm could be returned to productivity through the application of the best available science. Hunger and famine were not an abstract concept in the post-WWII world. As Supreme Allied Commander Eisenhower had witnessed the food scarcity caused by war. While the United States had ended food rationing in 1946, it continued in the United Kingdom until 1954 and food shortages continued throughout Europe and the U.S.S.R. long after that. Food security was national security.

Eisenhower was joined in his experiment by business partners including the Vice President of Citgo Oil, W. Alton Jones, who purchased two neighboring farms—the Brandon and Pitzer farms or Farms 2 and 3. Leveraging his connection with Penn State (his brother Milton Eisenhower was president of the university), Eisenhower hired a talented recent graduate for his farm manager. Together they began a soil improvement regime, started breeding Aberdeen Angus cattle, introduced contour farming, constructed state-of-the-art facilities, and began using artificial insemination for cattle breeding.

President Eisenhower also used his home and farm landscape as a place for presidential diplomacy. While the relaxing atmosphere of the farm provided an ideal setting for one-to-one conversation with several world leaders, it was also a place to showcase American ingenuity and advances in agriculture. According to John Eisenhower, his father started every world leader's visit to the farm with a visit to the barn to show of his cattle operation. President Eisenhower gifted a cow to Soviet Premier Khrushchev. German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was served a frozen TV dinner on the sun porch. The focus on the farm and food preservation allowed President Eisenhower to demonstrate how American science and agriculture could solve the problem of world hunger. This was a landscape of diplomacy.

This Cultural Landscape Report is a compendium to the two-volume report prepared in 2005-2006. This report provides documentation for the landscape changes which have taken place since 2006, along with updates to prior treatment recommendations that reflect today's management challenges. The recommendations of this report will support the landscape's preservation and enhancement and guide decisions for how best to adapt the landscape for visitor access, interpretation, and engagement.

We are grateful to the talented team who assisted in the preparation of this report. The ideas and comments of park staff and others who have given their time have also greatly strengthened this report. The efforts of all involved will prove invaluable to the on-going stewardship of the Eisenhower National Historic Site.

Jana Friesen McCabe

Site Manager
Eisenhower National Historic Site

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many individuals were instrumental in making this report a reality. Gratitude to the staff at Eisenhower National Historical Site for their support, expertise, and review of draft materials. Special thanks to Kristina Heister, Superintendent; Zach Bolitho, Division Lead, Resources Management; Jeff Irwin, Cultural Resources Program Manager, and Jana Friesen McCabe, Site Manager. Additional appreciation for their input and knowledge to Dan Vermilya, Park Ranger; Mike Florer, Museum Curator; and Charles Brown, Gardener.

Appreciation is also extended to various individuals for their input during our virtual stakeholder interviews held in March 2024: Carol Hegeman and Winona Peterson, both former employees at Eisenhower NHS.

From the National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, thanks to thank Eliot Foulds, Program Manager, Preservation Planning for his guidance and facilitation, and Kelsey Little, GIS Specialist.

Finally, as this is an update of the 2005 and 2006 reports, the authors of the earlier edition are to be recognized as much of their thinking, their plans, and their words are included herein. The 2005 *Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site, Volume 1* was written by J. Tracy Stakely, Margie Coffin Brown, and Jeffrey Killion, edited by Carol A. Hegeman, with contributions by Shaun Eyring and Laura Laham. The 2006 *Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site, Volume 2* was written by Jeffrey Killion, Margie Coffin Brown, and J. Tracy Stakely.

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INTRODUCTION

The Eisenhower National Historic Site (NHS) outside of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania,[1] 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."[2]

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. Eisenhower National Historic Site, a unit of the National Park Service (NPS), shares administrative functions and a superintendent with 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. (Figures 1.1-1.2)

This Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is essentially a compendium to the 2005 *Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis for Eisenhower National Historical Site* and the 2006 *Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 2:Treatment for Eisenhower National Historical Site*. This update documents the 2024 existing conditions, summarizes the landscape changes which have taken place since the 2005 was prepared, brings up to date the landscape analysis and integrity discussion, and finally refreshes the treatment recommendations based on today's management strategies and visitor needs.

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 that included 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,

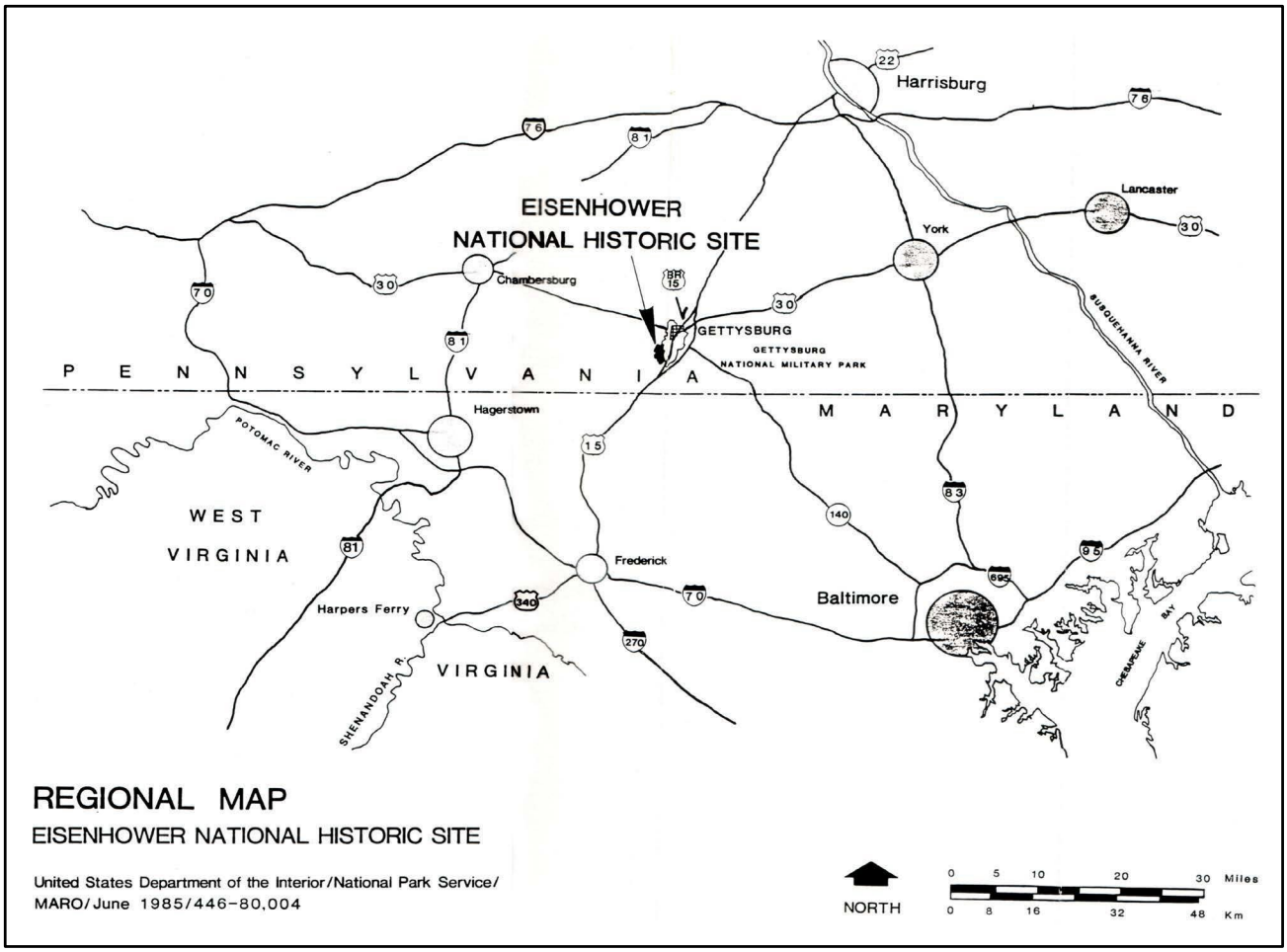


Figure 1.1 Regional map. Image from the 2005 CLR, Vol. 1.

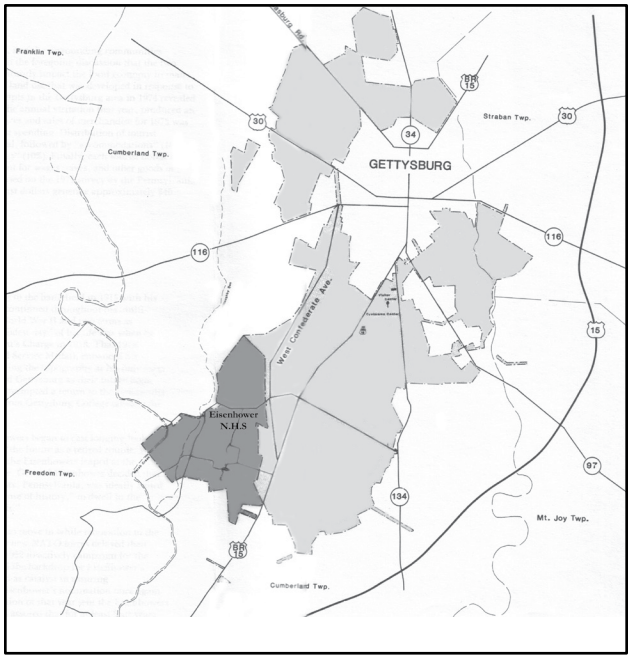


Figure 1.2 Vicinity map (Eisenhower NHS shaded in dark gray; Gettysburg NMP shaded in light gray). Image from the 2005 CLR, Vol. 1.

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 ownership, 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.*[3]

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 for the property, 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.

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 from the White House. The Eisenhowers considered the farm their permanent residence by 1955 and when he left the presidency in 1961, they began to live at the farm full-time.

During the late 1950s through the 1960s the landscape of Farm 1 continued to develop and change with the addition of new site features, buildings, and a wide variety of vegetation. Many items (especially trees, shrubs, and flowers) were gifts from the Eisenhowers' friends and supporters. General Eisenhower's friend W. Alton Jones purchased the two adjoining farms (Farms 2 and 3) and became one of Eisenhower's business partners in the Eisenhower Farms. An Aberdeen 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 emphasized the most up-to-date agricultural techniques

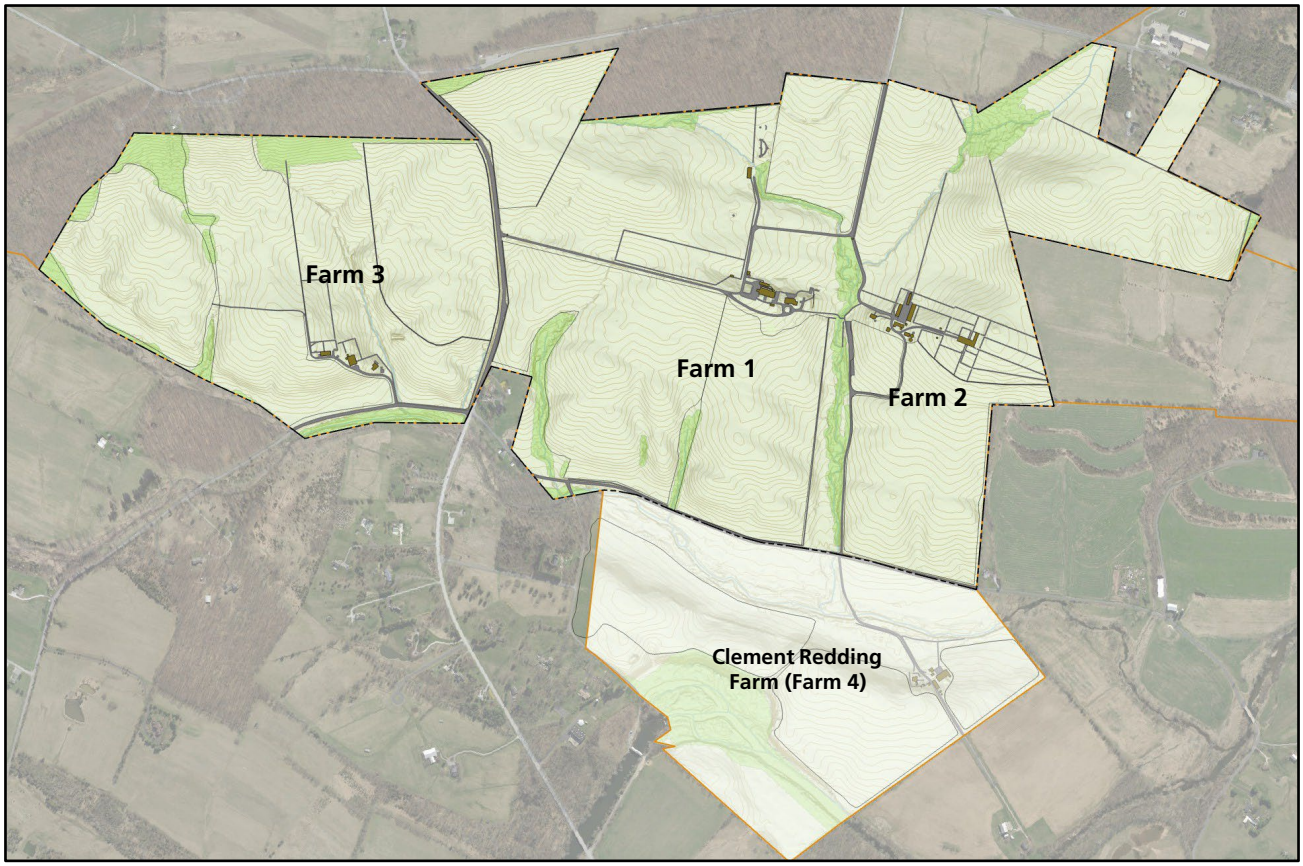


Figure 1.3 Site map. Light green shaded area highlights the three farms included in this project report. Clement Redding Farm, in white to the south, was not included in this CLR. (Plan prepared by KZLA.)

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 condition than when they 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, D.C. 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 their first true "home" amid the pastoral fields and extensively landscaped grounds surrounding their farmhouse. The Eisenhower Farm was the only property ever owned by General and Mrs. Eisenhower.

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. The lease held by the Eisenhowers to the W. Alton Jones Foundation was incorporated into the indenture when Farms 2 and 3 (EISE Tract 01-102) were donated to the federal

government. This allowed General Eisenhower continued use of the property.[4]

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 National Historic Site (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. Mamie Eisenhower 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 life estate for their respective properties. After Irene Redding's death in 1993, the NPS assumed full responsibility for management of the Clement Redding Farm.

The study area for this CLR is approximately 550 acres in size, includes Farms 1, 2, and 3, and is located on the outskirts of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. As is indicated in Figure 1.3, the study area is highlighted in yellow.

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 is essentially an addendum to the 2005 and 2006 CLR, Volumes 1 and 2. It documents the existing landscape conditions, summarizes the changes since the 2005 Volume 1, reevaluates the analysis and integrity based on those changes. A comprehensive site history, record of existing conditions, and analysis of

significance and integrity was included in the 2005, Volume 1 report and has not been reiterated herein.

Finally, this CLR updates the treatment recommendations which were included in the 2006, Volume 2. The project evaluated the relevance of the treatment recommendations, as well as introduced new landscape treatment measures drawing on insights gathered from park staff and partners.

Since the 2006 completion of the CLR, Volume 2, the shuttle service which brought visitors from Gettysburg NMP Visitor Center to Eisenhower NHS has been discontinued. Following the discontinuation, visitors may drive themselves to the site or arrange for a group shuttle through the Gettysburg Foundation. Part of the treatment recommendations herein include the study of alternatives for new visitor parking.

METHODOLOGY

Field surveys were completed in late fall 2023. Existing conditions were documented and checked against the 2005 period plan included in the CLR, Volume 1 and GIS-based plans have been created to record these conditions.

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 helped to facilitate the development of the treatment plan.

ORGANIZATION OF REPORT

This CLR consists of four chapters. Chapter 1 is this introduction. Chapter 2 records the 2024 existing conditions and summarizes the changes since the 2005 *CLR, Volume 1*. Similar to that report, the conditions are described by landscape features, i.e., land use, views and vistas, vegetation, circulation, small-scale

features, structures in the landscape. This chapter begins with a general overview of landscape features and conditions, followed by more specific description of Farms 1 and 2.

Chapter 3 discusses the significance of the site's historic landscape and identifies contributing landscape characteristics and features. Finally, Chapter 4 provides 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, INTRODUCTION

1 The text is this Chapter of the report has been borrowed and revised from the 2005 *Cultural Landscape Report Volume 1.* Stakely, Tracy, Margie Coffin Brown, and Jeffrey Killion. *Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis,* National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Boston, Massachusetts, 2005.

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

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

4 Friesen McCabe, Jana. "Review of Draft Updated Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site," 2024. E-mail.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

2024 EXISTING LANDSCAPE CONDITIONS[1]

At Eisenhower NHS the broad landscape characteristics have their historic roots in the earliest period of the site's settlement. The farms at Eisenhower NHS respond to the natural features of the land similar to other farms in the area: with close-knit domestic and farm clusters occupying higher ground, leaving fields and pastures open for grazing and planting. Each cluster, although individual in its appearance and particular features, bears similar qualities: a domestic complex, shade trees, and gardens adjacent to a barn complex with paddocks, pasture, and fencing.

The site is characterized by gently rolling land. In general, the land slopes from east to west being framed on the east by the higher ground of Seminary Ridge and to the west by the low-lying drainage of Marsh Creek. Locally, there is topographic variation within each of the farmsteads. Historically, topography and natural features appear to have guided placement of major roads and location of farm boundaries and buildings. Red Rock Road and Millerstown Road both divide the farms at low points; Farms 1, 2, and Clement Redding Farm (excluded from this report) are divided by low lying drainage, and Farm 3 is bounded by Willoughby's Run to the west (the legal boundary today is just to the west of Black Horse Tavern Road). Both the location of the building clusters and the major circulation routes leave the greatest area of gently sloping, well-drained, fertile land open for agricultural use. A simple analysis of the landscape character east of Seminary Ridge provides the obvious clues. The high rocky base close to the surface characteristic of Little Round Top, Devils Den, and many farm fields in that direction reveal the difficulties of farming such an area. To the west of Seminary Ridge, the rolling land is much less rocky and the bottomland adjacent to Marsh Creek provides a richer farming soil.

Early settlement patterns of building clusters, road networks, farm pastures, and natural boundaries influenced the spatial organization of the site. 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 (1951-1969), these general landscape characteristics provided the basis for improvements made on the farms. Most fields in production continued to be farmed, the circulation system continued to be used[2], and new building construction remained on the ridges.

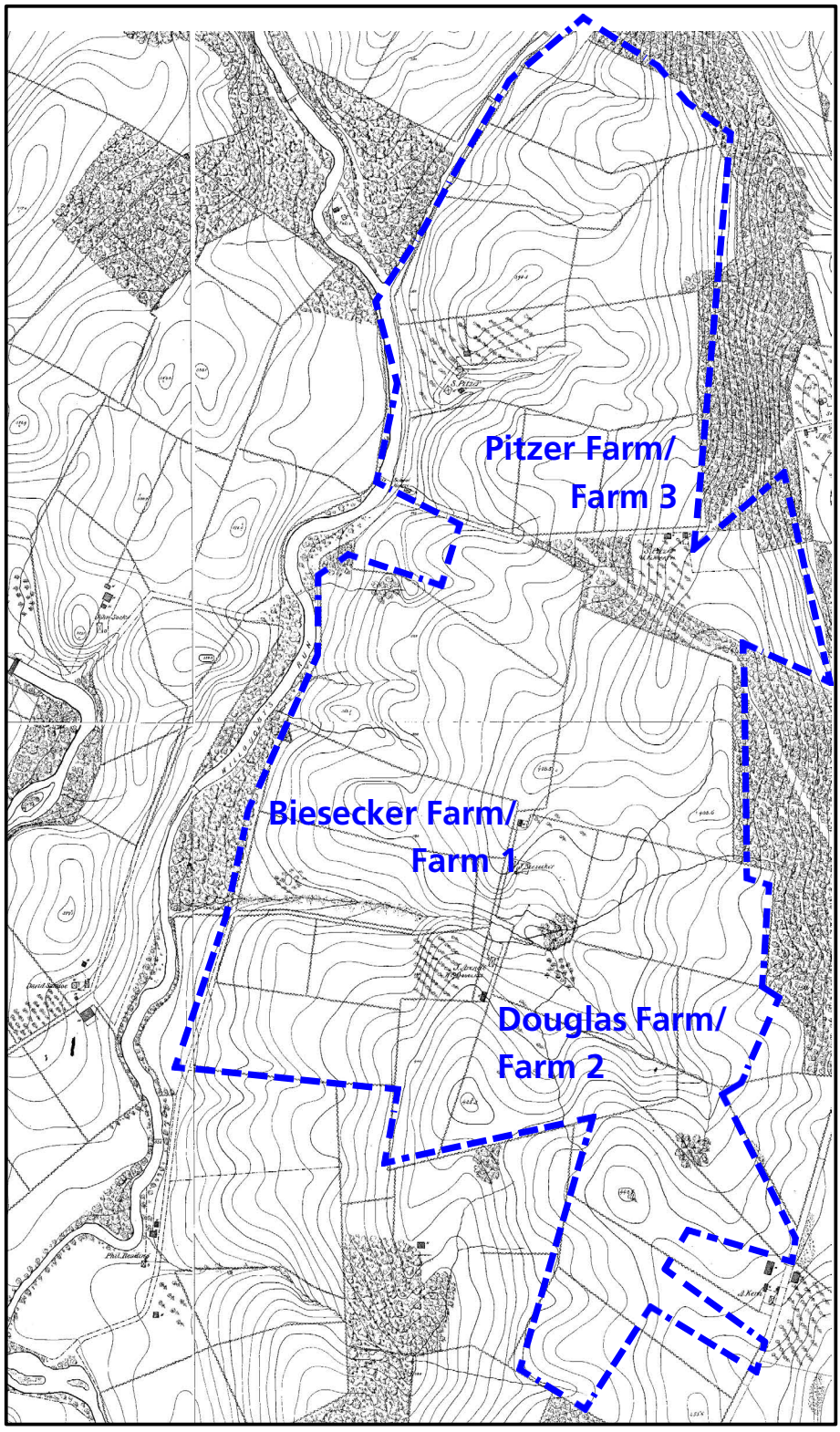


Figure 2.1. Close examination of the 1868 Warren Map reveals landscape features extant during this period, including farm buildings, orchards, and fields. Overlay of approximate EISE boundaries (Farms 1, 2 & 3) and labels added by KZLA.

LAND USE & AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

At Eisenhower NHS, land use is perhaps the most significant landscape characteristic. Not only does it portray the primary historical function of agriculture in place since the eighteenth century, but it also illustrates most

effectively the values, personal tastes, and activities of President Dwight D. Eisenhower during the years the Eisenhowers owned Farm 1. Land use at Eisenhower NHS falls into three main categories: agricultural, domestic (leisure and recreation), and utilitarian.

Agricultural

Farming has been the primary use of this land since the colonial settlement period. During the primary historic period (while President Eisenhower was in residence), Eisenhower and his associates continued basic land use patterns by farming the land and utilizing the same fields and pastures that were used historically. Eisenhower, who was known to have a great sensitivity to land conservation, introduced contour farming to the property using a plan developed by the Soil Conservation Service. This practice had a great visual impact on the landscape. Farms 1 and 2 saw the greatest development related to the agricultural operation. The nineteenth century bank barn complex on Farm 2 was significantly altered and extended with additional paddocks, a silo, and barns, including one to accommodate the prize-winning cattle herd. Additionally, Farm 2 had a state-of-the-art for the 1960s automated feeding system connected to the easternmost silo. (Not permitted to be used by the farmer leasing the property.) While a few feeding stations were added to the paddock area, Farm 3 largely remained a simple Pennsylvania farmstead.

Today, agricultural land use at Eisenhower NHS is perpetuated through a Special Use Permit which allows use of the farm fields for crops and pasture. Farmers raising cattle have use of the fields and, in 2024, use the loafing sheds on Farms 2 and 3. Elements that remain in the landscape, such as feeders, fencing, and water troughs and fountains enhance an understanding of agricultural land



Figure 2.2 Cattle on Farm 2 in 2024. Image by KZLA; all following images by KZLA in fall 2023, unless otherwise noted.

Figure 2.3 View of east pasture on Farm 2 in 2024.



Figure 2.4 Barbecue on the southeast side of the residence. Part of the domestic landscape.



Figure 2.5 Putting green looking towards the southeast.



use. (Today, the Ritchie water fountains, and Nelson water bowls have been reduced with just three working water stations, one on each of the farms.) The fields and pastures are important contributing elements of the cultural landscape. It can be difficult, however, for visitors to fully comprehend the extent and sophistication of the agricultural process without interpretation at Eisenhower NHS during the primary period of significance.(The park is working to add to the agricultural interpretation the NPS app.)

Domestic

The Eisenhowers purchased a typical domestic farm landscape that is still reflected at Farms 2 and 3. They embellished the agrarian landscape with shrub and flower gardens, walkways, a terrace, a teahouse and barbecue, seating, and numerous ornamental plantings. This arrangement was used not only for personal enjoyment but also for entertaining the many political figures that visited the Eisenhowers. Most outdoor activities took place east of the house and in the tea house/barbecue area and the surrounding lawn area. For the purposes of this report, the domestic core is the landscape around the residence in Farm 1 including the walkways, terrace, teahouse and barbecue, putting green, plant collections, etc.

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

Utilitarian

Dating to the historic period, the septic field, vegetable gardens (substantially reduced from its historic size to be more manageable for the park staff), and power lines are all examples of the utilitarian land use at Eisenhower NHS. (It is worth noting that the overhead lines are present only at Farm 2 and up the path to Farm 1. Apparently, Mrs. Eisenhower did not like the look of the power lines and had them buried below ground at Farm 1—quite atypical for 1954.) Today, these elements are still evident in the landscape. Changes since the Eisenhower era include the incorporation of a gravel employee and visitor parking lot added northwest of Farmhouse 2 (today's staff headquarters), the accidental burning of the Farm 2 bank barn in 1993, and the conversion of Farmhouse 2 to park offices in January 1995, as well as the conversion of the Farm 1 storage shed to the park's

Reception Center. This addition of the Reception Center required significant changes to the area around the shed, including creation of an accessible parking space, addition of the path between the barn and Reception Center, and the hardscape area to the north.

CIRCULATION

At Eisenhower NHS, there is a vehicular network associated with the farm complex and a pedestrian system associated with each farmhouse.

Vehicular Circulation

The general circulation system of the Eisenhower era followed a system in place when the farms were originally purchased. Improvements were made during the Eisenhower era to some roads, especially those on Farm 1. These included road widening, surfacing, and the addition of drainage features. A road connecting Farm 1 and Farm 2 on the southwest side of the house was removed by the Eisenhowers and Nevins Lane was constructed to provide access between the farms. Also, a road on Farm 2 was added from the bank barn west and then north through the fields—used today for access to visitor parking. This 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 A. West, paved roads were surfaced with white chip and seal. Roads through Farms 2 and 3 were left gravel.

Today, the circulation alignment remains in place from the Eisenhower era. However, Eisenhower Drive is used only by shuttles for special tour groups, emergency vehicles, and visitors exploring the grounds on foot.[3] The paved roads on the farms, such as Nevins Lane and the roads throughout Farm 1, have been resurfaced with dark material. 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. This gravel lot was expanded to accommodate approximately forty vehicles in 2023 after the discontinuation of the shuttle service. Field lanes, or trace roads[4], remain visible today in the pasture of Farm 1 and Farm 3. These lanes, which are unpaved, provided routes for farm equipment to access the fields. Although some changes have occurred to the vehicular circulation system, overall, it remains largely intact from the Eisenhower era.



Figure 2.6 Eisenhower Drive.



Figure 2.7 Expanded employee parking area used by visitors to the NHS. Image by Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (OCLP).



Figure 2.8 Cattle guard.

Associated Circulation Features

Features associated with the circulation system include catch basins, culverts, cattle guards, and swales. Grass swales line Eisenhower Drive, Nevins Lane, and Eisenhower Farm Lane and appear to be from the Eisenhower era. Cattle guards remain on the same locations as they were during the Eisenhower era, except for the one at Nevins Lane and the skeet range lane. Culverts exist on the major roadways at low points to allow drainage. The culvert at the stream that runs between Farms 1 and 2 has been upgraded.

Pedestrian connections and trails are further defined under each of the farm narratives that follow.

VEGETATION

Vegetation includes not only trees and shrubs planted for ornamental use, but crops, hedgerows, woodlands, and other plants that are utilitarian or naturally occurring. Vegetation reveals much about a cultural landscape, from the natural characteristics of the land itself to the tastes and needs of the people that inhabit the land. At Eisenhower NHS, vegetation reveals patterns from the pre-Eisenhower and Eisenhower eras. Vegetation can be grouped into three categories at Eisenhower NHS: natural vegetation, functional vegetation, and ornamental vegetation. In general, natural, and functional vegetation occurs in the farm landscape and the ornamental vegetation is clustered around the farmhouses, but there are exceptions, such as the entrance allée to Farm 1, and the remnants of the catalpa row along the gravel portion of Eisenhower Farm



Figure 2.9 Wooded corridor between Farms 1 and 2.



Figure 2.10 Significant gaps in the catalpa hedgerow along Eisenhower Farm Lane (looking towards Farm 2).

Lane.

Natural Vegetation

The natural vegetation of Eisenhower NHS consists of wooded corridors along streams and intermittent streams. Some of the streams appear—based on 1946 aerial photographs—to have been wooded prior to the Eisenhowers' occupation. The most prominent one occurs along a northern branch of Willoughby's Run which extends east/west from Biesecker Woods to Red Rock Road. (A southern branch originates in the pasture on Farm 2 and joins the northern branch in the wooded area between Farms 1 and 2.) Part of this vegetated corridor is the boundary between Farms 1 and 2. According to Walter A. West, the long time groundsman of the Eisenhowers, the President valued the wooded corridors as habitat for wildlife, especially quail. The President was known to site birdhouses made especially for breeding quail in the wooded corridors and introduced crown vetch as an understory in the wooded corridors, again to promote wildlife habitat. No crown vetch or bird feeders are present today. Historically, these corridors likely also functioned as woodlots for the farms. The 2005 CLR discusses the woodlot at Clement Redding Farm (excluded from this report) as having mature trees without understory which possibly date to the Battle of Gettysburg.[5]

The vegetated drainage corridors of the Eisenhower era remain vegetated today. Some of the corridors, however, are growing denser and wider than they did historically. Currently, the stream corridors are a mix of wetland species including red maple, green ash, box elder, and sycamore. There are catalpas evident along the stream south of the house, possibly remnants from an earlier fencerow. One exceptionally large sycamore—located on the Farm 1 side of the stream corridor—has been recently lost but a substantial stump remains.[6]

Today, the corridor east of the Eisenhower residence has a dense understory, as does the eastern end of the boundary stream corridor of Farms 1 and 2, whereas the western end, near Clement Redding Farm/Red Rock Road, has an open understory which allows views between the fields of the two farms.

Functional Vegetation

Functional vegetation at Eisenhower NHS includes the fencerows, crops, pastures, vegetable gardens, and the orchard. Currently three prominent fencerows exist on the site. Although it is unclear exactly why these fencerows exist, they appear to have been intentionally planted with regular spacing and similar species. Each predates the Eisenhower era. The catalpa fencerow along the entrance to Farm 2 (Eisenhower Farm Lane at Emmitsburg Road), begins to show up on War Department maps from the early twentieth century but today



Figure 2.11 Aerial photography showing contour farming at Eisenhower NHS (residence at center-right). Image courtesy of Google Earth, 2023.



Figure 2.12 Vegetable garden, with the greenhouse, playhouse, and tea house in the background. Image by Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (OCLP), 2023.



Figure 2.13 Evergreen screen between the residence and the barn, looking towards the guest house.

is limited to stretches of existing catalpas with large gaps in the row. In some locations the catalpas are under planted with privet. The catalpa row along the eastern end of Eisenhower Farm Lane was an important contributing feature of the landscape at Eisenhower NHS. The loss of trees along this row is threatening the integrity of the whole feature. Today, the loss of individual trees is such that the hedgerow is barely legible as such. It is more intact west of the gravel parking lot towards where the Eisenhower Farm Lane meets Red Rock Road but difficult to discern as the stream corridor vegetation has grown up to and encompasses the hedgerow.

There is evidence that some vegetated fencerows that date from earlier this century through the Eisenhower period have since been removed and not replaced. These include fencerows on Farm 1 defining the Flaherty property and on Farm 2 defining the Carlana Motel boundary. These are indicated on the 1967 historical base map but do not exist today. Also indicated on the 1967 historical base map is a row of trees (likely also catalpa trees) along a field line on Farm 2 that apparently blew down after being girdled by the cattle just before that map was completed.

Crops farmed during the Eisenhower era included corn, hay, barley, milo, which were planted in contours. Contour farming is practiced, as can be seen in aerial imagery and confirmed by park staff, remains faithful to the contours of the Eisenhower era.

The vegetable garden at Eisenhower Farm is located close to the farmhouse and was a prominent feature of the domestic landscape of Farm 1. (Vegetable gardens were also noted on the 1967 existing conditions plans at both Farm 2 and Farm 3, but neither are included in today's cultural landscape. According to Walter A. West, President Eisenhower was especially interested in the vegetable gardens,

Figure 2.14 Views to South Mountain, the easternmost ridge of the Blue Ridge mountains, is visible from west side of the residence.

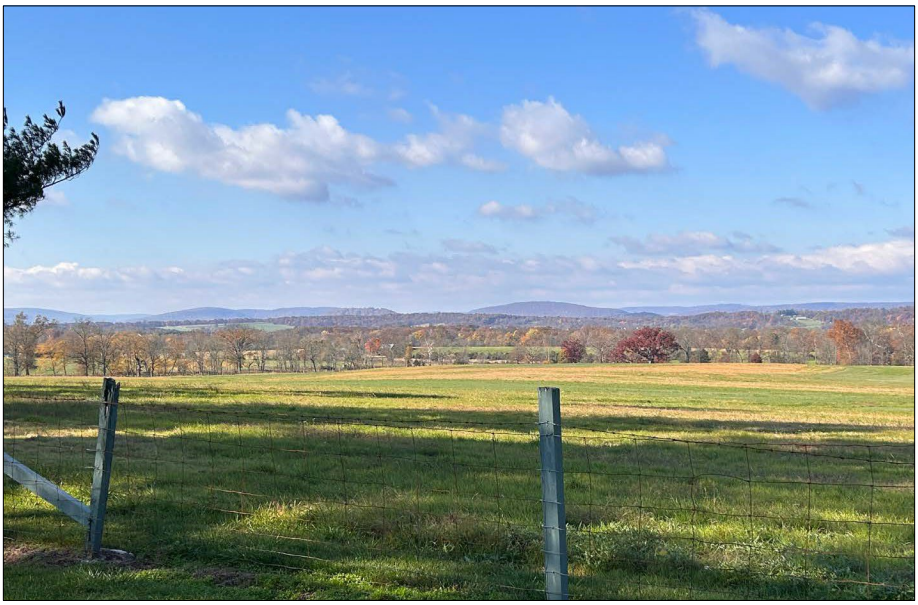


Figure 2.15 View of the east pastures from the rear of the residence.



Figure 2.16 Distant view from Farm 3 of the spruce allée along Eisenhower Drive in Farm 1; the evergreens in the center background of the image are the spruce trees that make up the allée.



taking good notes of what grew in them.) The vegetable garden at Farm 1 exists today and is maintained by volunteers but is substantially smaller than what existed in the Eisenhower era. Today, it covers approximately 3,600 square feet where vegetable beds once extended all the way down to the stream.

During the Eisenhowers occupation, a dense screen of pines was planted along the western edge of the driveway to block winds. The privet underplanting was added later to provide additional wind screen. Today, several of the pines have died and not yet been replaced, leaving some gaps in the screen. The privet hedge is intact.

Other screens planted during the Eisenhower era include the evergreen screen between the house and barn – most of which remains, and another evergreen screen at the head of the Eisenhower Farm Lane to screen the house from the eyes of the Carlana Motel.

Ornamental vegetation has been further defined under each of the Farm narratives below.

VIEWS & VISTAS

Views are typically described as natural or uncontrolled while vistas are considered as a crafted, designed feature. Since the earliest history of the property, views have been important to the properties included in the park. The first patent holder of Farm 1 named the farm 'Mount Airy', implying an elevated position in the landscape; the earliest owner of Farm 2 named it 'Fairview', suggesting that a beautiful view was afforded from the site. President Eisenhower wrote in his autobiography, *At Ease*, that the family was drawn to the farm because of the spectacular views west from the house to the mountains. Today, these views survive and are relatively intact.

In addition, there are views from various points within the farms that are significant to the Eisenhower period. The views include:

- Views from the Eisenhower home to the east fields
- A view through the catalpa fencerow on the eastern end of Eisenhower Farm Lane to Farm 2
- A view from the Eisenhower Farm Lane near Red Rock Road to Farm 1 fields
- A view from the ridge of Farm 2 to the Clement Redding Farm
- A view from Farm 3 of the tops of the Norway spruces in the Eisenhower Drive allée at Farm 1

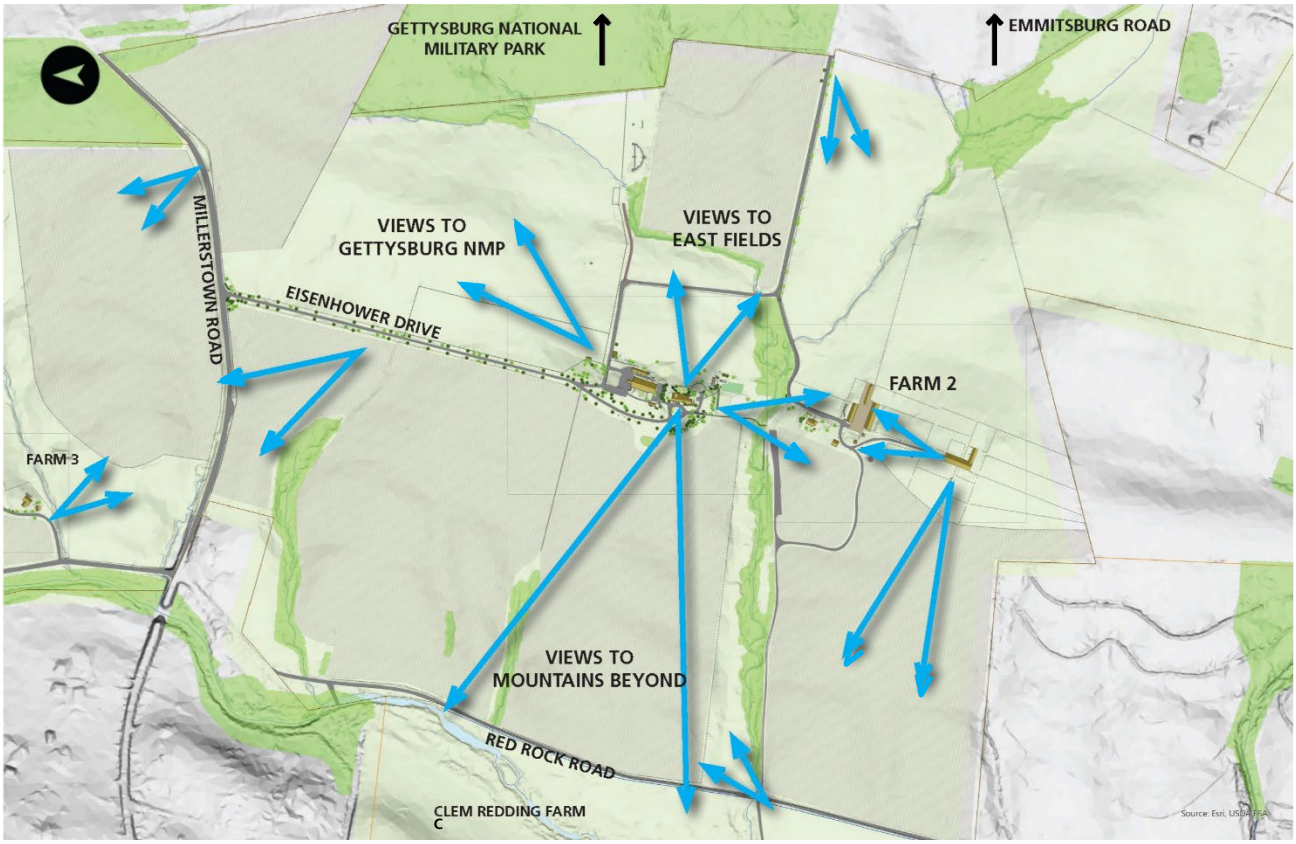


Figure 2.17 Viewshed map depicting key views identified by park staff. (Plan prepared by KZLA.)

- A view from Farm 1 to Farm 3 from various points along Eisenhower Drive
- Views of Farm 3 pastures from Millerstown Road. This is all that most visitors will see of Farm 3.
- Views to the observation tower located on West Confederate Avenue are a reminder that the Eisenhower NHS is a part of the Gettysburg battlefield and adjacent to Gettysburg National Military Park.

From outside Eisenhower NHS, there is a view from West Confederate Avenue into Farms 1 and 3—especially when climbing the observation tower that is part of the battlefield.

The long view currently seen from the head of the Eisenhower Farm Lane at Emmitsburg Road to Farm 1 is recent. A vegetated fenceline between the Carlana Motel property and the Eisenhower property was removed after the NPS purchased the property in 1976.

The view from the sun porch of the Eisenhower Home and towards Farm 2 is now obstructed by trees that have grown up along the stream bed.[7] During the historic period these wooded areas south and east of the house were much more open.

Figure 2.18 Pine windbreak on the west side of the residence.



The 2005 CLR includes discussion of various vistas within the farm landscape of which Mrs. Eisenhower did not approve and therefore had screened in a number of ways. These include:

- The barn at the farm was screened from the residence with Norway spruce and Canadian hemlock.
- The greenhouse could be seen from the bedroom window until the roofline of the tea house was adjusted with an increased pitch which elevated it and obscured the greenhouse.
- The equipment shed near the skeet range was planted with trees on the western end to screen it and its metal roof was painted.
- Additionally, there is also comment that Mrs. Eisenhower did not like the views of the farm landscape to be impacted by weeds or so the cows were not always allowed to pasture in the eastern fields as their manure would fertilize grass and create a clumping appearance.
- President Eisenhower was concerned about privacy and had a screen of white pines planted to block views from the Carlana Motel at the entry guardhouse.

It is worth noting that the pine windbreak on the western side of the house also screened the distant views of the mountains, from portions of the home and surrounding landscape.

The views described above remain intact today (except as noted), providing insight into a quality that drew the Eisenhowers and previous owners to this particular property. Currently the internal views are preserved because of the dedicated use of the land for agriculture and because of maintenance along fencing by the NPS. This keeps the land open and free of encroaching vegetation that could block the view.



Figure 2.19 The guest house with the residence behind the evergreen screen. Image by Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (OCLP).

The distant views to the South Mountain (the easternmost ridge of the Blue Ridge Mountains) remain intact today but are more vulnerable to threats of development that could negatively impact the scene. For example, ski slopes that did not exist in 1962 can now be seen from the farms. Closer views and the western approach to the site have been impacted by newer development to the southwest along Red Rock Road and to the northwest on Waterworks Road. 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. Additionally, the Pitzer School House property is located adjacent to the Eisenhower NHS near the intersection of Red Rock Road and Millerstown Road. This was the home that John Eisenhower and his family lived in, which today is privately owned. Should the current owners decide to sell, the visual connections between the properties could be threatened.

BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES

Structures on the farms remain largely intact from the Eisenhower era and include those dating from the eighteenth century to those introduced during the Eisenhower era by the President and his associates. Styles and clustering arrangement therefore reflect basic nineteenth century patterns with a contemporary overlay. This is best reflected at Farms 1 and 2 where the Eisenhower influence appeared to be the greatest. At Farm 1 the Eisenhowers changed the simple farmhouse that existed on the site upon their arrival to



Figure 2.20 Cross-board fencing at the forefront with four-board fencing beyond at Farm 2.



Figure 2.21 Paddock and bull shed at Farm 2. Paddock comprised of the four-board fencing.



Figure 2.22 Post and woven-wire fencing on Farm 1.

suit their tastes and needs but also adapted elements such as the windmill, bake oven, and garage to contemporary uses—the garage was adapted to a contemporary use as a guest house. The windmill, originally positioned above the well to pump water, was relocated and transformed into a decorative feature, as was the bake oven. Additionally, the barn was modified to accommodate the cattle operation more effectively: a sliding door was installed on the lower north end, the loafing area was expanded, and the dairy room was re-purposed into offices for the Secret Service.[8]

Farm 2 also underwent significant modification. Although the domestic cluster appears to have remained intact, the farm cluster was completely modified to accommodate the cattle operation. An elaborate system of paddocks and barns was constructed during the 1950s to accommodate this need and was located farther south up the hill from the nineteenth century bank barn. The interior of this operation includes a U-shaped loafing area framed by a silo[9], a loafing barn, and a maternity barn. The nineteenth century bank barn, which formed the crux of the U-shaped loafing area, burned in November 1993 and is still in stabilized ruin. The farmhouse of Farm 2 has been converted to the park unit's headquarters.

Several structures introduced to the site during Eisenhower's tenure reflect both his presidential status and personal interests and needs. These include several guardhouses, a barbecue and tea house, and a skeet and trap range to the northeast of the farmhouse. Most of these are clustered around the farmhouse of Farm 1 and are still existing though used only for interpretive purposes.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Small-scale features include objects such as signage, benches, or ornamental features. 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.

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

Fences & Gates

There were several different fencing styles used in the farm landscapes that comprise Eisenhower NHS. 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. The wooden fences were constructed primarily with oak, but some pine planking was also used. All the wooden fencing was painted white. Wood fence types include:

- Wooden board fencing was used primarily for barnyards and corrals on all farms.
- 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.
- 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 more aesthetic interest to the fence and was used in more prominent locations like along Millerstown Road , at the main entry gate and drive, and at the barn on Farm 1, and at the entry, as well as the farmhouse on Farm 2.
- The other main type of fence was post and woven-wire fencing.[10] 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. Much of the woven-wire fencing appears to have had a row of barbed wire above the woven-wire. The posts were typically locally-cut yellow locust and were spaced fourteen feet apart. Most of these fence posts were painted white, with those along the allée were painted green.

It is worth noting that Eisenhower chose to attach the boards to the outside of the fences rather than the inside which would be more typical. This design enhances the fence's visual appeal but compromises its strength. When boards are mounted on the inside of the pasture, cattle pushing against them press the boards securely into the posts, making them less likely to come loose. In contrast, boards attached to the outside are pushed away from the posts when cattle lean against them, relying solely on the nails for support and increasing the risk of failure. Despite this drawback, Eisenhower prioritized the farm's appearance. A similar issue applies to the wire fencing, which was also placed on the outside of the posts.

Given that this was a working farm with cattle in pasture, gates were extremely important to the landscape. The 2005 *CLR Vol. 1* reports: 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.[11]

Security Features

Security features dating to Eisenhower's time as president and until his death are significant in interpreting the presidential landscape. Some of these features were removed during the early years of NPS management but others remain. Three guardhouses still exist, one at the entry gate to Eisenhower Drive, one along Eisenhower Farm Lane at the boundary between Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS (the historic limits of the Eisenhower's property), and another where the lane forks right to Farm 1 and left to Farm 2. Only the concrete pad remains for the guardhouse that was located near the connection between Farms 1 and 2. Signage at the guardhouses include "Private Property/No admittance beyond this point"—relics from the presidential era. (Originals are included in the curatorial storage, relics are located in the landscape.)

Sensors for the 'electric eye' are located near the entry to Eisenhower Drive on Farm 1, near each of the guardhouses along Eisenhower Farm Lane, and at the end of the gravel portion (west end of Eisenhower Farm Lane) where it meets Red Rock Road. Historically, there was also an electrical eye sensor located along the connection between Farms 1 and 2. A telephone pole was located next to the sensor with additional security lights but was removed in 2023 when the pole rotted.[12]

Figure 2.23 Security lighting on the western side of the residence



Security lighting was installed along the edge of the western field of Farm 1 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. The Secret Service also installed security lights along the edge of the eastern field under the row of white pines. These lights were the same style as the ones used along the front entry drive and were intended to provide illumination to the eastern field. These lights remained in place throughout the Eisenhowers' occupancy of the farm. Today, two lights remain under the pines on the eastern side of the house, and three remain under the western pine break, with one additional light to the north of the opening for the helipad.

Small-scale features have been further defined under each of the Farm narratives below.



Figure 2.24 Guardhouse and signage located at the boundary with Gettysburg NMP. Image by Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (OLCP).



Figure 2.25 Signage at the start of Eisenhower Drive on Farm 1 at Millerstown Road.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Archeological sites include any features or locations that are important to understanding the historic landscape but no longer exist above ground. A comprehensive survey has not been done of the Eisenhower NHS, however, 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 School Site (not included in this project boundary or within the National Park Service boundary) and an old trace road from the Eisenhower era

EISENHOWER FARM/FARM 1

ORNAMENTAL VEGETATION

Ornamental plantings embellish Farm 1, setting it apart from the typical domestic farm landscape illustrated around the farmhouses of Farms 2 and 3. For organizational purposes, the landscape of Farm 1 has been divided into six subareas as was delineated in the 2005 Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1:

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

Area 1: Eisenhower Farm Lane Allée & Gate

The entrance allée along Eisenhower Drive is a prominent cultural feature of Farm 1 and is comprised of an alternating planting of Norway spruce and pink crabapples, interplanted with white pines. It creates a formal procession along the drive that today's park visitors can experience on foot or via special tour shuttle. Since its original planting many of the trees have been replaced and others lost but not yet replaced. Today, the allée is missing approximately half of its original trees; these are scheduled to be replanted in 2025. The thirty-six brass plaques which originally identified the spruces as representing a selection of the (then) forty-eight states[13] are also missing from the landscape with some of the originals stored in the park's collection. The allée is a character-defining feature of the Eisenhower landscape that is critical to the interpretation of both President Eisenhower and of his farm.

In addition to the trees along the entry drive allée, tree and shrub plantings were also installed around the main entry gate. By 1969, several of the plants specified for the Eisenhowers[14] were still extant, including Washington hawthorn and white pine.[15] On the east side, a dogwood and hawthorn have been lost, but they still exist on the west side of the gate. Additionally, several Hicks yew had been planted at the base of the fence. The National Historic Landmark plaque is surrounded by Japanese barberries. The plantings behind the entry include a stand of pine trees and some Canadian hemlocks which pre-date the allée

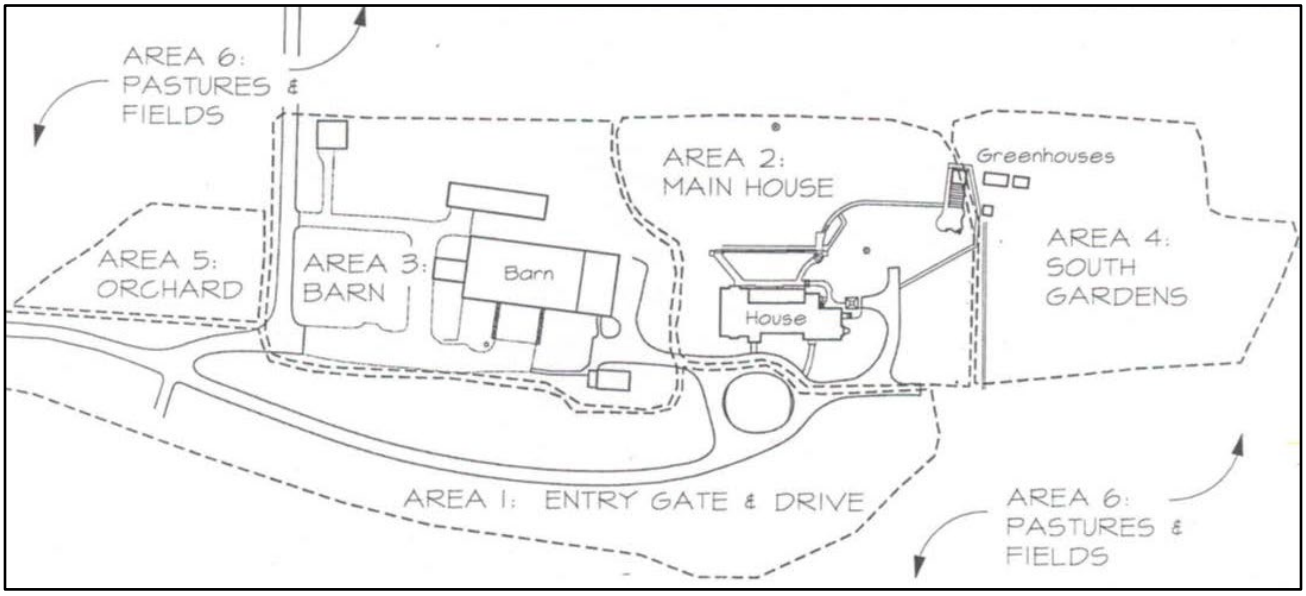


Figure 2.26 Divisions of the Farm 1 landscape. (*Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site, Volume 1*, 2005, Figure 2.25, page 57.)

Area 2: Main House

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 1954-1955. Turfgrass was planted along the entry allée, 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.

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. Many plantings around the Eisenhower Farmhouse were gifts to the family from friends and supporters. A review of the park records indicates that this was the



Figure 2.27 2024 conditions of entrance allée, looking south towards the residence. (Image was taken in late October so the crabapple in the foreground had already dropped its leaves.)



Figure 2.28 Plantings to the west side of the entrance at Millerstown Road.



Figure 2.29 Foundation plantings at the front (west side) of the residence. (During the field work in late 2023, the residence was having the roof replaced and scaffolding and fencing protected the facade and its plantings.).

Figure 2.30 Plantings on the southeast side of the residence off of the terrace.



Figure 2.31 The lilac hedge in late autumn, with the residence behind.



Figure 2.32 Ornamental plantings on the southeast corner of the residence with the barn screen to the rear.





Figure 2.33 Adenauer Rose Garden between the bank barn and the Reception Center.

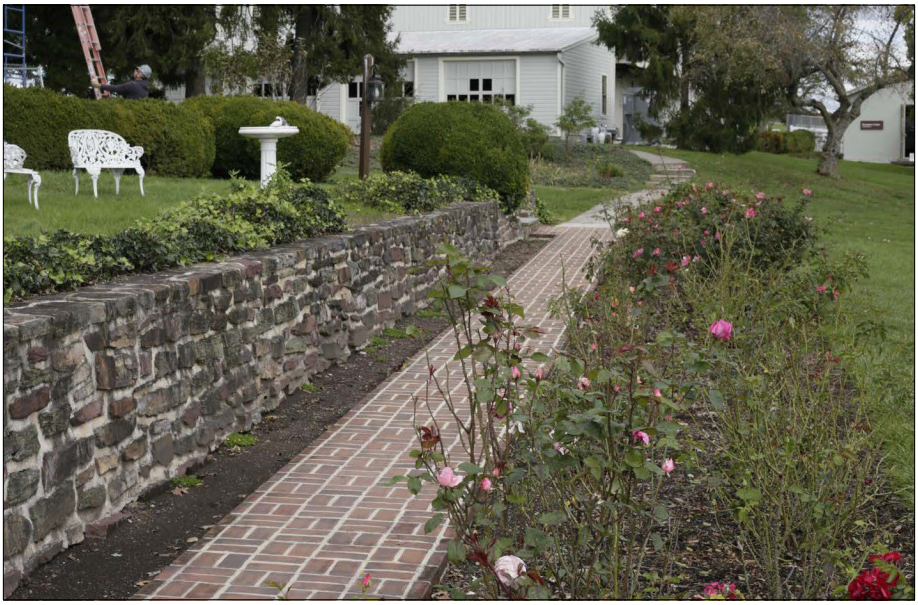


Figure 2.34 Rose garden adjacent to the terrace on the east side of the residence. Image by Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (OCLP).



Figure 2.35 Rose garden to the south of the residence, with a stonedust path on the right. Image by Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (OCLP).

primary way that the Eisenhowers received plants and their gardens are made up largely from these donations which ranged from roses to shade trees to bulbs. Walter West noted that Mamie would usually suggest where the plants should be located. Most of the original plants have been replaced since planting.

The most prominent plantings used in the home's public entry spaces were several large trees. A sugar maple and a pin oak were installed slightly south and west of the home, just east of the driveway; both remain in 2024. A large white pine (extant) was placed south of the Dutch oven, and an American elm (which later died from Dutch elm disease) was installed in the lawn north of the house, between the house and barn. The elm tree (which died sometime after 1969) was replaced with a zelkova by the NPS in the 1980s. Along with these large trees, two smaller American hollies were planted in the front lawn flanking the house to the northwest and the southwest, both remain. These hollies plus fifty white pines were presented to the Eisenhowers by the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association in October 1954.

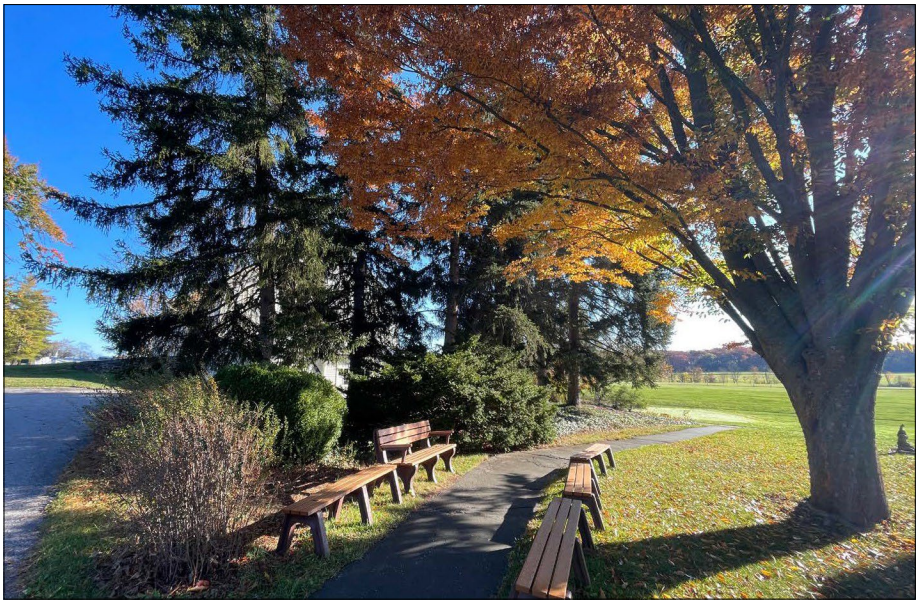
During the mid-1950s, several shrubs were installed both along the home's southern foundation adjacent to the Dutch oven. Most of these original shrub plantings were extant in the late 1960s and continued to thrive in their locations. The exceptions to this were the azaleas, rhododendrons, and climbing roses. In 2024, two small yews and one boxwood remain.

Probably the most used room in the Eisenhower home was the sun porch. A natural extension of the porch (originally intended as a covered porch it was enclosed, possibly while construction of the residence was underway or shortly after the completion). A natural extension of the porch was the rear terrace of lawn directly adjacent to the eastern side of the house. 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. The existing green ash trees presented a slight problem for the installation of the terrace. These mature trees were a feature of the original Redding Farm which Mrs. Eisenhower especially liked and wanted to preserve and therefore tree wells were constructed around the trees. Along with the three existing green ash trees, a selection 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. By 1969 the green ash, most of the boxwood, and English ivy remained from the

Figure 2.36 Red and sugar maples planted at the barn.



Figure 2.37 Evergreen screen and zelkova (to the right) between the residence and bank barn.



original planting. The lilac, magnolia, and azaleas were no longer extant. Additions included a new lilac adjacent to the northern stone stairs, periwinkle in the beds along the porch, and several pots containing pink geraniums on the steps, tables, and stairway wingwalls. The ash trees (which had already been replaced since the Eisenhower's tenure at the farm) died in 2018 and the park has a project scheduled in 2025 to replace the ash trees with Greenspire lindens which are not as susceptible to disease and invasive pests.

A small area of lawn adjacent to the windmill was often used as a drying yard for the laundry. An "L" shaped lilac hedge was installed along the northern edge of the drying yard, screening it from the terrace. The hedge ran east froms the windmill, and then turned north to connect with the terrace retaining wall. This remains today. Various trees and shrubs were used 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. Today the northern and eastern ends of the tea house is covered with English ivy which is kept to a maximum height. On the northwestern end of the terrace is more boxwood.

Mamie loved roses and several rose gardens exist and are maintained in the landscape, though some rose gardens noted on the 1967 historical base map appear to have been removed. According to Walter West, there were three important rose gardens:

- The Adenauer Rose Garden by the bank barn, which contained the 'President Eisenhower' rose
- The rose garden east of the house
- The rose garden south of the house.

The rose gardens north of the bank barn near the gas pumps have been removed.

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 at the rear of the farmhouse. (This eastern façade was originally the front of the farmhouse. The Eisenhowers reoriented the house to have the main entry on the western side.) Added to the landscape were two white pines, a weeping crabapple, and at least three tulip poplars between the teahouse and the flagpole. By 1969 the white pines, crabapple, and three tulip poplars were thriving in the lawn. A small oriental magnolia was also shown on the plan, between a white pine and the teahouse walkway.

Before the Eisenhower era, the farm's landscape featured limited ornamental plantings—at a minimum, the ash trees on the east side and two black locusts at the main house entrance. However, all these original trees have since died.

Area 3: 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. Both trees were large specimens, requiring the use of a tree spade for installation. 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. Both of these trees exist today, but as of 2024 the red maple is in poor condition and the park plans to remove it and plant a new tree.

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. Two species of evergreen trees, Norway spruce, and Canada hemlock were used for screening. Today, the screen is still effective though some of the trees have been lost. The understory now consists of spirea, andromeda, rhododendron, taxus, sedum, iris, and vinca.

On the eastern side of the barn, a bituminous concrete walkway was added during the NPS era for visitor access where the cinder drive previously existed (this was replaced in 2024 as part of the Reception Center renovation project), adjacent to this is a boxwood hedge and a rose bed. This rose bed was originally planted after the storage building (now Reception Center) was completed in 1960 and was devoted entirely to the General Eisenhower Rose donated by Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Adenauer Rose Garden has been significantly reduced in size in recent years due to the lack of sunlight and replaced with grass. Shrubs at the southern end of the Reception Center include two boxwood.

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.

The beds around the guesthouse are a mix of shrub and perennial plantings and based on the description in the 2005 CLR Volume 1, these plantings were often in transition and occasionally used as a holding place for gifted plants. In 2024, the beds include peonies, iris, Chinese wisteria, rhododendron, spirea, and lilac, as well as two white pine trees.

Area 4: South Gardens

A few trees were planted near the greenhouses after the structures were installed. Two pin cherries were placed directly south of the buildings and a row of white pines was placed along the fence line of the eastern field. The dates of these plantings are unknown. Today, none of the pin cherries remain, but a weeping Higan cherry has been planted to the north near the flagpole; only two of the white pines remain. Other trees in this area in 2024 include a catalpa (to the south) and one red maple near the cherry tree.

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. Crops that were commonly grown included asparagus, onions, green beans, yellow squash, okra, cantaloupes, watermelons, corn, and potatoes.



Figure 2.38 The orchard, looking south towards the bank barn.



Figure 2.39 Pasture to the north of the equipment shed and skeet range. Equipment shed is the center background.

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 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. By 1969, the garden plot covered an area of approximately thirty feet by one hundred and twenty feet, primarily west and south of the greenhouses. In 2024 the garden is approximately forty feet wide by ninety feet long and is planted by the NPS to include many of the original crops.

An additional rose garden was installed south of the house in the mid-1960s. 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. Comparing the 1969 period plan to existing conditions, it appears as though the rose garden is consistent with its original layout.

In 1956, a donation of several walnuts and a few pecans were planted on the property line between Farm 1 and Farm 2, approximately fifty yards northeast of the stream crossing between the two farms. Although many of the trees had died by the late 1960s, a few of the originals were still extant. Few were evident in 2024.

Area 5: Orchard

The orchard on Farm 1 had been in use for many years before the Eisenhowers bought the property. By 1969 the orchard contained twenty-four fruit trees, including sixteen apples, six peaches, and two nectarines. Several other non-fruiting trees were included in the orchard. Seven tulip trees, 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. Today the orchard has lost many of the fruit trees and therefore has a fair amount of open space. There are seven apple trees, six recently planted nectarines and peaches, two flowering dogwoods, four tulip trees, and the remaining hemlock has a co-dominant leader.

Area 6: Pastures & Fields

The equipment shed, built around 1964 and located by the skeet range, still exists and is used by the park for storage of maintenance equipment. The trees surrounding the shed, planted to hide it from Mrs. Eisenhower's view, are mainly catalpas and exist today.

The fields are farmed consistent with the contour farming established by President Eisenhower with the exception that crops have changed in some instances.

CIRCULATION

Pedestrian circulation around the farmhouse of Farm 1 may be the landscape feature most changed since the Eisenhower era. According to the historical base map of 1967, pedestrian walks provided access south to the barbecue terrace, to the storage building, and access to the front doors of the house. Some historic

photos show flagstone paving leading from the terrace to the barbecue, but by 1969 it was changed to brick laid in sand. Since then, however, new brick paths have been laid in the area and some historic paths in the garden area have been resurfaced with new and different materials.

Today, there are two walkway systems: historic and non-historic. The historic walks surfaced with original materials include:

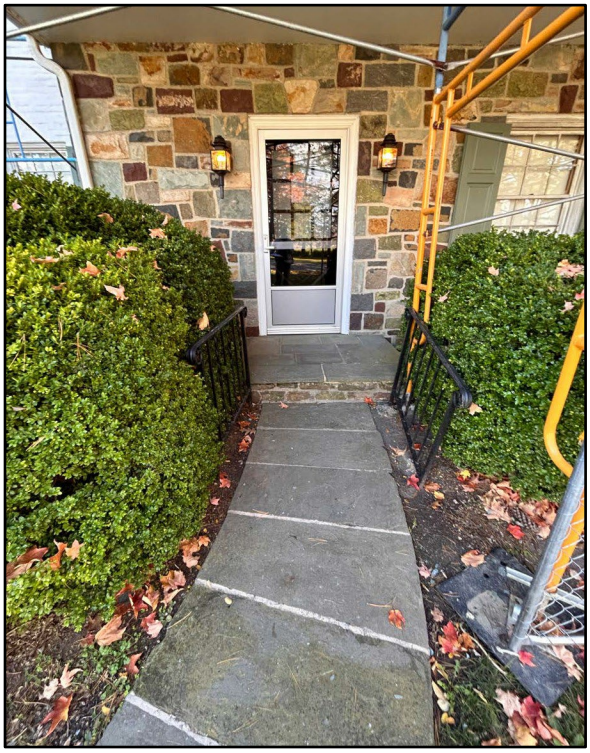
- Flagstone walks leading from the driveway turnaround to each of the doors on the front (west side) of the residence.
- Flagstone terrace on the east side of the residence, with walks on either end connecting to the steps.
- Brick walk leading from the flagstone steps on the south side to the tea house and barbecue patio.
- Narrow concrete walks connecting
    - To the paved entrance to the garage on the south side of the bank barn (this portion is now covered with bituminous concrete), but the concrete is presumed to remain underneath.
    - Bank barn to the steps at the eastern edge of terrace
    - Flagstone terrace to the south end of the house by the windmill
    - Reception Center to patio

Historic walks surfaced with non-historic materials include:

- Walkway connecting the guest house with the gravel drive to the west of the bank barn. Today this walkway is bituminous.
- Trail connecting Farms 1 and 2 (historically an earthen path)
- The narrow path running east-west along the rose bed between the playhouse and the concrete pad of the removed guardhouse. Today this is a stonedust path and was originally described as gravel.

Non-historic/NPS-era walks include:

- Concrete walkway between the bank barn and reception center connecting accessible parking and the historic concrete walk. (Replaced in 2024.)
- Bituminous walkway connecting the driveway turnaround to the historic concrete walk. This walkway retains some of its green paint but is in poor condition.
- Bituminous walk connecting the southernmost portion of the drive by the windmill, down the slope, around the back of the tea house and barbecue. The gradients of this slope are above the limitations set by federal accessibility standards, though it follows the grade of the slope.









Figures 2.40-2.43 (top left) Historic flagstone walkway leading to the front of the house; (top right) historic irregular flagstone walkway leading to rear (east) door; (bottom left) historic concrete walkway; (bottom right) NPS-era mortared brick walk meeting modern concrete pad meeting historic concrete walkway.



Figures 2.44-2.47 (top & bottom left) NPS-era green painted asphalt walkway; (top right) 'rainbow turf' trail connecting Farms 1 and 2; (bottom right) modern bituminous walkway.

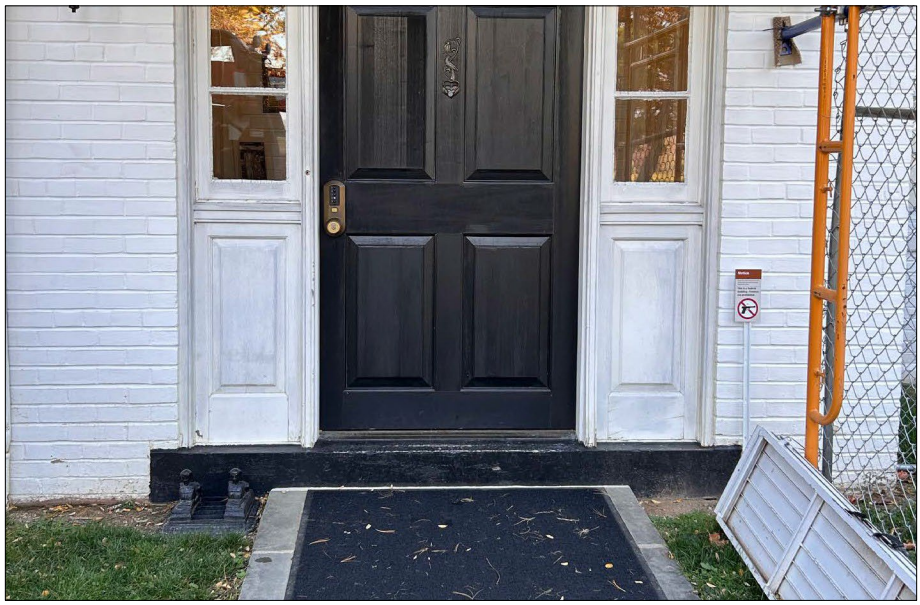


Figure 2.48 Threshold at the main entry door for the residence. The movable ramp provides handicap accessibility and is usually hidden from the visitor's view.

A walkway that is shown on the 2005 *Volume 1 CLR* Existing Condition plan cuts through the northeastern edge of the drying yard from the terrace near the railroad bell. This walkway has since been removed.16 The walkway was not included in the 1969 plan.

Accessibility

There are several features which do not meet accessibility standards in the Eisenhower Farm landscape; accessibility and visitor access is a key component of this update in treatment for the cultural landscape. Those features which do not currently meet accessibility standards include, but are not limited to:

- Thresholds at two doors to the first floor of the Eisenhower farmhouse.[17]
- Threshold and steps at the south side of the Reception Center—renovated as part of the 2024 project.[18]
- Steps at the flagstone terrace on the east side of the residence
- Gradient of the bituminous walkway connecting the south side of tea house by the windmill to the back of the tea house (a non-historic walk)
- Several walkways, mostly historic, are too narrow to meet the standards which requires thirty-six inches wide minimum.
- The 'rainbow turf' trail that connects Farms 1 and 2 is greater than 1:20 slope without a handrail.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

There are small-scale features at Eisenhower NHS that survive from the Eisenhower era and some elements that were recorded on the 1967 historical base map that are

no longer present. Many of the surviving elements are in the yard around the farmhouse of Farm 1 and were gifts to the Eisenhower family from supporters and friends. One such item, a horse hitch, was brought from Mrs. Eisenhower's home in Denver. Other small-scale elements, such as security lighting and electric eye sensors, are no longer functional. Overall, the small-scale elements close to the Eisenhower farmhouse illustrate a family at leisure.

The entry drive is gated (though kept open) and fenced along Millerstown Road with a wood board fence. Piers and a historic "Private Road" sign are posted, though hidden behind the shrub planting that flank both sides of the gateway. (The sign is not original but the wording and placement of it are historic.) Behind the allée, on both sides, are pastures defined by woven-wire fencing offset from the tree line by two feet. On the west side of the entry drive is the Registered National Historic Landmark plaque mounted on the boulder from the Devil's Den area of the battlefield. On the east side of the entry drive is a white guard hut.

The President's skeet range included a 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. To the east was the trap house. Individual shooting stations were evenly spaced between the buildings along the connecting concrete walks. The skeet range still exists as it was in 1969, including the original concrete walks which have been repaired over time with sealant in cracks but are in poor condition.

Elements that are no longer present around the Eisenhower farmhouse include birdhouses placed in trees around the house by David Eisenhower, and birdfeeders placed in the wooded corridors of the property by President Eisenhower to attract quail. Small-scale elements around the farmhouses of Farms 2 and 3 include cisterns, wells, light posts, and other features that illustrate daily domestic needs.

In 2024, the park hired an archivist who was able to locate a list of the tree plaques which were historically mounted at the spruce allée, as well as the order of the plaques. This list is included in Appendix C of this report.

See Table 2.1 for small-scale features of Farm 1 organized by established areas 1-6. The table provides information on the feature, its source, the date acquired, and its original location in the landscape. The next two columns provide the feature's status in 1967-1969—1967 is the year that the landscape was donated to the National Park Service. 1969 is the end of the period of significance, the year that Eisenhower died, and the year that the landscape was documented by the NPS. Therefore this is the timeframe, that the landscape is interpreted to. The 2024 status is also included.

Table 2.1
Small-scale Features

Item	Source	Date Acquired	Original Location	Status 1967-1969	Status 2024
Area 1: Entry Gate & Drive					
Benches, wrought iron with wood slats	Installed by NPS	1980-2005	Movable	Post historic period	Purchased for visitor use
Benches, composite	Installed by NPS	In 2022 & 2023	Movable	Post historic period	Purchased for visitor use
Birdhouses	Installed by grandson, David Eisenhower	c. 1954–55	Western windbreak	Unknown	Unknown
Concrete bench	National Capital Flower and Garden Show	1955	Front lawn circle, between trees	Replaced, relocated to second location near pine break by 1963	Extant in second location by pine break
Guardhouse, entry	Added during entry gate construction	Between August 1954 and March 1955	Entry gate	Extant	Extant
Helipad	-	Added in 1957	West of residence and drive	Extant	Extant
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	Tree hitching post extant
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	Extant
National Historic Landmark plaque	Designated and placed by the United States government	November 1966	Entry gate, west side	Extant	Extant
Sign, "Eisenhower Farm"	Unknown	Between 1955 and 1960	Next to eastern column at entry gate	No longer extant, removed by 1961	No longer extant
Sign, "Private Road"	Unknown	c. 1954–55	On fence next to western column at entry gate	No longer extant	Replaced; in park collections to be replaced after fence project

Table 2.1
Small-scale Features

Item	Source	Date Acquired	Original Location	Status 1967-1969	Status 2024
Security lighting	Secret Service	c. 1954–55	Western field edge, along driveway treeline	Extant	Partially extant
Signs, directional	Installed by NPS	c. 2023	Throughout Farms 1 & 2	Post historic period	Extant
Stone retaining walls	Added during driveway construction	Between December 1954 and July 1955	North and south sides of front lawn circle	Extant	Extant
Sundial, gold	Gift of the National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors	May 1955	Front lawn circle between locust trees	Extant, second location	Extant
Tree hitching post	Unknown	Unknown	Front of House, near driveway	Extant	Extant
Tree plaques identifying donor states	Donated with the spruce trees by states	c. 1954	At base of trees in entry drive allée	Some extant	Some stored in park collections
Walkways, to front of home	Added during initial home construction	c. 1954–55	From front door to driveway, from office door to driveway	Extant	Extant
Wooden Guardhouse and Glass Guardhouse, south	Wooden Guardhouse added during initial home construction, replaced by glass guardhouse	Wooden Guardhouse c. 1954–55, relocated to the eastern end of Eisenhower Farm Lane c. 1956; replaced with glass guardhouse, c. 1956, removed c. 1960, rebuilt c. 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	Only concrete pad of glass guardhouse remains
Area 2: Main House					
Basketball net/ hoop	Unknown	c. 1954–55	In driveway parking area south of House, used by grandchildren	No longer extant	No longer extant

Table 2.1
Small-scale Features

Item	Source	Date Acquired	Original Location	Status 1967-1969	Status 2024
Birdbaths (2)	Unknown	c. 1956	Rear terrace and north side of House	Extant	Birdbath at rear of house extant; historic birdbath at north of house replacement is stored inside in winter, original in collection
Bird feeder, with "Mamie" inscription	Gift of D. E. Billman, St. Petersburg, FL	February 1955	Among hemlocks south of Barn	No longer extant	No longer extant
Doormat, front, inscribed with an "E"	Gift of Francis Scott Matthew, Thurmont, MD	April 1955	Front entry door	Extant	No longer extant
Doormats, rear doors, inscribed with "First Lady" and "The President" (2)	*Unclear	May 1956	Rear terrace doors	Extant	Originals in collections, reproductions extant in original locations
Garden plaque	Unknown	Unknown	Rear terrace flower beds	Extant	Extant
Golf flags	Gift of Frank Schuman, Philadelphia Toro	c. 1956–57	Golf green	Copies of originals extant	Copies of originals extant
Golf putting green	-	1955	East lawn	Extant	Reinstalled in 1980
Incinerator	Constructed by Charlie Tressler	1956	At south end of residence along gravel path by rose garden	Extant	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	Extant
Martin house	Unknown	c. 1954–55	Three locations of the Martin house: near drive-way parking area, south of house; northeast corner of teahouse; near barn	Copies of originals extant	Copies extant

Table 2.1
Small-scale Features

Item	Source	Date Acquired	Original Location	Status 1967-1969	Status 2024
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	Copies of benches (aluminum) extant; tables and chairs in storage
Railroad bell, "Frisco"	Gift of Clark Hungerford, President, San Francisco Rail-way Company	October 1954	North end of rear terrace wall, on stone base	Extant	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	Extant
Redding windmill	Purchase with property	Predates Eisenhowers	Southeast corner of the house	Extant	Extant
Stone retaining wall	Built by Walter West and crew	c. 1954–55	East side of rear terrace	Extant	Extant
Sundial, bronze, mounted on artillery shell	Gift of Radio and Television Correspondents	February 1955	Center of east lawn	Extant	Sundial restored (2024); extant
Walkways, flagstone on rear terrace	Constructed by Charlie Tressler	1956	Rear terrace, along porch and toward stairs on each end	Extant	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	Brick path extant
Wooden planters, and other various pots	Unknown	Unknown	Primarily used on rear terrace, occasionally in front of House	Some extant	Square planters extant at either end of terrace by steps
Area 3: Barn					
Air conditioning compressor	Installed by Eisenhower during home construction	1954–1955	Southwest corner of Barn	Extant	Replaced in situ in 2020

Table 2.1
Small-scale Features

Item	Source	Date Acquired	Original Location	Status 1967-1969	Status 2024
Bird coop	Constructed by farm staff	c. 1961	Southern end of Quonset Hut	Extant	Extant
Bird houses	Installed by grandson, David Eisenhower	c. 1954–1955	Tree screen between Barn and House	Unknown	No longer extant
Dog pens	Constructed by farm staff	c. 1956–1957	Underneath catalpa row, northeast of Barn	No longer extant	No longer extant
Fire hydrant	Installed by Eisenhowers during home construction	c. 1954–1955	Lawn south of Guest House, near driveway	Extant	Extant
Gas pumps	Unknown; possibly acquired through W. Alton Jones	c. 1955	North of Barn, along western barnyard fence	Extant	Restored (2021/2022); extant
Retaining wall	Constructed by farm staff	Early 1960s	Eastern side of barn, along gravel access area	Extant	Extant
Walkway	Constructed by farm staff	Stepping stones: c. 1954-1955; concrete: pre-1966	Between rear terrace and Barn	Extant	Extant
Well	Installed by the Reddings	1930	West of Barn, at foot of ramp	Extant	Extant
Area 4: South Gardens					
Security lighting	Secret Service	c. 1954–1955	Eastern field edge, along white pine row	Extant	Removed & stored for replacement
Walkway, dirt path to greenhouses and playhouse	Unknown	c. 1955–1956	Northern side of green-houses and playhouse	Extant	Extant, now in bituminous concrete
Walkway, gravel path along south rose garden	Unknown	Mid-1960s	Northern edge of south rose garden	Partially extant	Partially extant, stonedust
Walkway, path between Farm 1 and Farm 2	Removal of road during initial construction	c. 1954–1955	Along western field edge, from Farm 1 drive-way to Farm 2	Partially extant, no surfacing	Extant, resurfaced with rubber
Area 4: Orchards					
N/A					

Table 2.1
Small-scale Features

Item	Source	Date Acquired	Original Location	Status 1967-1969	Status 2024
Area 5: Pasture & fields					
Skeet range	Gift from W. Alton Jones	1956	East pasture	Extant	Extant
Equipment shed	Constructed by Victor Re; supervised by Bob Hartley	c. 1964-1965	East pasture, west of the skeet range	Extant	Extant
Pond	Unknown	c. 1951-1952	In the nine-acre pasture southwest of the house, adjacent to the existing stream be-tween Farms 1 & 2	No longer extant	No longer 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.*



Figures 2.49-2.52 (top left) Sundial and concrete bench by the western wind break; (top right) birdbath on the north of house; (bottom left) cast iron and wood benches; (bottom right) gas pumps near the Farm 1 bank barn. All images, this page, courtesy of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (OCLP).



Figure 2.53 The farmhouse (park headquarters) at Farm 2.



Figure 2.54 Walkway from farmhouse leading to the gravel drive that visitors use to access the parking area.



Figure 2.55 Interpretive wayside along the drive/walkway up to the show barn.

FARM 2

ORNAMENTAL VEGETATION

Plantings around the farmhouses of Farms 2 and 3 appear to represent typical plantings of farmhouses in the area with canopy trees shading the house and limited ornamental shrubs adorning the domestic area. Typical species include Norway spruce, maple, and apple. Shrubs include two lilac near the Farm 2 residence with others closer to the stream corridor. Today, all of the ornamental vegetation exists around the farmhouse with hedgerows lining the vehicular drives. No shrubs or trees are located within the pastures, fields, or paddocks.

CIRCULATION

A concrete path at the Farmhouse/park headquarters with a stone step leads directly from the entry drive to the front door. This path predates the Eisenhower era. From this path, another concrete walk leads south up to the barn complex.

Pedestrian connections to the other features of the Farm 2 landscape must be accessed via the historic gravel drives. These paths are not accessible and would impede visitors with mobility impairments.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Small-scale features in Farm 2 are limited. There is a selection of interpretive waysides and benches for visitor education and comfort. Movable bike racks are employed as temporary gates to block visitor vehicular traffic at the spur road between the breeding shed and the barn. At park headquarters, picnic tables are located on the porch for staff use.

At the end of the gravel parking area are visitor comfort amenities, i.e., porta-potty, trash bin, directional and interpretive signage. Most of the Ritchie water fountains and Nelson water bowls have been removed though the concrete pads remain, and two Ritchie fountains are still in (one at the maternity barn and one at the west bull pen on the southern end of the pasture.) Concrete trough and cattle chute near the show barn endure and help to render visible the cattle operation.

The concrete foundations likely intended for two corn cribs remain adjacent to one extant corn crib.[19]

UTILITIES

Utilities include small features such as manholes, catch basins, fire hydrants,

Figure 2.56 Farm 2 bank barn burned in 1993 and was then stabilized. In 2024, another stabilization effort was completed that involved re-pointing the stone walls and replacing wood siding and roofing material. (Photo shows condition prior to the 2024 stabilization work.)



Figure 2.57 Driveway, walkway, and light post at Farm 3 farmhouse.



Figure 2.58 Farm 3 barn, silo and paddock fencing.



and utility poles. Overhead wires continue from the southern end of the Farm 1 landscape near the pedestrian trail, past Farmhouse 2 towards the show barn.[20] HVAC and other cabinets are located adjacent to the farmhouse. Two wells are located near the farmhouse with another located on Farm 2 in one of the pastures.

The utility with the most significant impact to the historic landscape is the sewage lift pump station system located near the Farm 2 end of the trail connection between the two farms. This belongs to the Gettysburg Municipal Authority (GMA) which provides water and sanitary sewer for the property. Cabinets adjacent to Farm 2 farmhouse/park headquarters are associated with the sewage pumping station. The potable water supply dates to the 1954 construction of the Eisenhower home. The wells were abandoned when the property was able to connect to the municipal water supply. At the time (1954), they were not able to connect with the sanitary sewer. The sanitary sewer connection came in 1996.

FARM 3

In 2023, Farmhouse 3 was used as staff housing. The Eisenhower National Historic Site-Gettysburg National Military Park Visitor and Resource Protection (VRP) division will relocate its offices to the farmhouse in 2025/2026. To accommodate the VRP, additional parking, an accessible parking space, and a walkway to the building will need to be constructed.

The Farm 3 landscape immediately around the farmhouse has been changed since the 2005 CLR, Volume 1 report. To the east of the residence a deck was added but is not intended to be maintained. Additionally, a small flagstone terrace was added as landing to the existing steps at the rear (north) of the residence, with a lattice trellis. In a corner of the foundation an HVAC unit has been installed.

ORNAMENTAL VEGETATION

The 2005 CLR, Volume 1 report made note that the farmhouse's tree canopy was reduced by half with the removal of five shade trees. One of the five shade trees that remained in 2005 has since been removed and the elm tree appears to be in poor condition and in need of treatment for a fungus.

Shrubs around the farmhouse complex have also been reduced since 2005 and currently include only one mock orange between the farmhouse and gravel drive. Perennials beds have been added to the northeast façade of the farmhouse and on the south façade of the smokehouse.



Figure 2.59 Farm 3 clothesline with barn and paddocks in the background.

CIRCULATION

A concrete path with three steps leads from the main entrance drive directly to the front porch of the house. This appears to be a path surviving from the Eisenhower era and is similar to the one at Farmhouse 2. It likely predates the Eisenhowers' use of the farm. Connecting the various outbuildings is a system of bituminous walkways. These are in a degraded condition and are reflected in the 1969 plan.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Small-scale features at Farmhouse 3 include a clothesline (which has been reduced to half its length shown in 2005), and light post.

Agricultural small-scale features include two Ritchie water fountains, two feeders, a cattle chute, and fencing.

UTILITIES

Utilities include a septic holding tank, well and pump on the west side of the farmhouse, a water meter pit, and light poles connecting overhead wires from Black Horse Tavern Road to the barn. A hose bib is located on the southwest corner of the loafing barn.

SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE CHANGES

Landscape changes since 2005 have been reported in a number of ways: (1) documentation of a completed project in the National Park Service's Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) website; (2) statements by park staff; and/or (3) observation compared against the existing conditions plan included in the 2005 *Volume 1 of the Cultural Landscape Report* and 2023/2024 conditions. A site visit was undertaken at the end of October/beginning of November 2023 to document the changes in the landscape since the completion of the *CLR, Volume 1.*

CIRCULATION CHANGES

In late 2014, the park updated the access trail from Farm 1 to Farm 2. What was previously a wood chip walkway was converted to a rubber pavement system with the product name 'Rainbow Turf' which is made of 'recycled waste stream rubber'. The handicap accessible surface improved stormwater runoff for the trail connection. (While the surface material of the improved trail meets accessibility standards, the slope of the trail is greater than 1:20 and has no handrails, and is therefore considered non-compliant.) The culvert was replaced in-kind with three pipes rather than the box culvert which was recommended by the 2006 CLR, Volume 2; flooding remains an issue.

One of the more significant changes to the Eisenhower NHS landscape since the completion of *CLR Volumes 1 & 2* is the landscape changes associated with the discontinuation of the shuttle bus system which provided visitors access from the Gettysburg National Military Park's (NMP) Visitor Center to the Eisenhower park unit. The discontinuation was, in part, an impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and increasing costs of running the shuttle paired with declining ridership. Previously, all visitors wanting to visit Eisenhower NHS had to purchase tickets for the shuttle at the Visitor Center. Those visitors who required handicap accessible parking would receive an accessible parking tag to drive their own vehicles to the site following the shuttle. There are now two handicap parking spaces that are fully compliant with accessibility standards, however, there are additional parking spaces located near the Reception Center which are reserved for mobility-impaired visitors.

From the 2015 *Comprehensive Trail System Study*:

> *Visitor access to Eisenhower NHS is by shuttle bus only. Visitors park at the Museum & Visitor Center at Gettysburg NMP. There is no visitor parking provided at the Eisenhower site; nor, are bicycles permitted on the grounds[21]. Members of groups that arrive in Gettysburg on tour buses must transfer to the Eisenhower shuttle at the Museum & Visitor Center. The shuttle bus is accessible for visitors with wheelchairs.*

> *Visitors must purchase tour tickets at the Museum & Visitor Center. Tickets are available on a first-come, first served basis. The number of tickets sold for each shuttle trip is limited to the number of seats on the bus. [...] The ride lasts approximately seven minutes for the three-mile trip.*[22]

When the COVID-19 pandemic shut the park's facilities to visitors in March 2020, the shuttle stopped running. Shortly thereafter, the landscape was reopened to visitors, and the gravel staff parking was expanded for the first time to allow visitor parking. The Eisenhower residence was reopened to visitors in the spring of 2022 and the shuttle resumed its trips, but ridership was low. The operator asked to be released from their contract in 2023 and the site then completed two additional expansions to the parking area to accommodate up to forty vehicles.23 This expansion allows visitors to drive directly to the Eisenhower landscape. The expanded parking lot stretches along the gravel portion of Eisenhower Farm Lane (west of the farm buildings) and the stream corridor it follows for approximately 380 feet. The gravel lot is bordered on three sides with wheelstops to restrict expansion of the parking by vehicles. At the connection with the trail leading to Farm 1, are porta-potties (seasonally provided from spring to October)24, a cement block acting as a bollard to restrict vehicular circulation, and signage for visitors. To support visitors with mobility impairments, the park created accessible parking spaces on the Farm 1 parcel to the north of the bank barn with more direct access to the residence.



Figure 2.60 Staff parking at Farm 2 which was expanded in 2023 to allow up to 40 vehicles for visitor parking after the shuttle was discontinued in 2020.

Today the park website has been updated to reflect the new access. From the NPS website:

> *Visitors may now drive directly to Eisenhower National Historic Site. Visitors are advised to use the GPS address 250 Eisenhower Farm Rd, Gettysburg, PA, or follow the map and directions below. Once on-site, follow signage for visitor parking.*
>
> *The roads at Eisenhower National Historic Site are historic and were not designed with modern buses, RVs, and trailers in mind. There are tight turns and narrow openings that may present safety hazards for you and your vehicle. Do not bring your trailer, RV, or bus to Eisenhower NHS without prior approvals.*
>
> *Visitors entering the site from Emmitsburg Road might be confused by some historic signage installed when the Eisenhower's lived here. Please know that you are welcome to drive in and enter the site. Secret Service agents haven't been posted in*

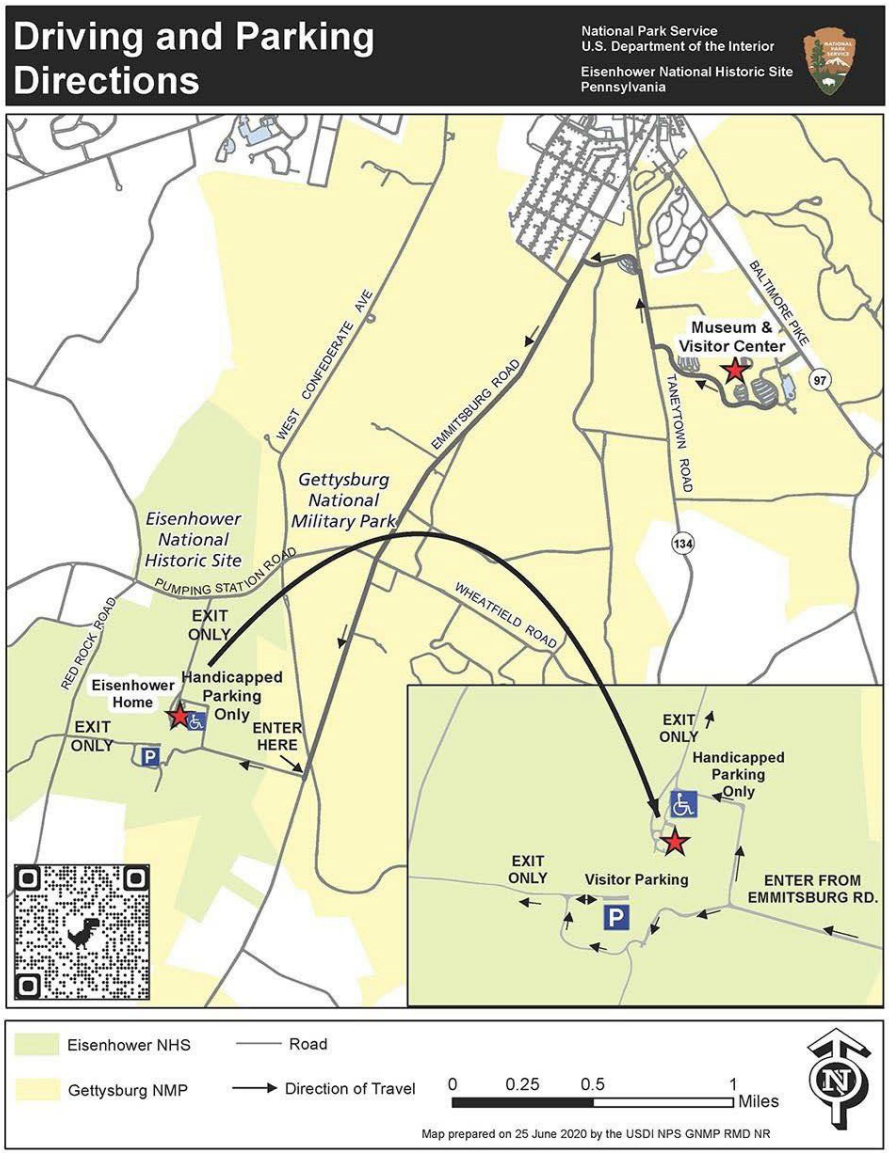


Figure 2.61 Eisenhower NHS website map for visitor access. ("Plan Your Visit." National Parks Service. Accessed December 11, 2023. https://www.nps.gov/eise/planyourvisit/maps.htm.)

the guard huts for quite awhile now! Come on in, follow the signage for on-site parking, and explore the grounds that Ike and Mamie called home.[25]

The Eisenhower NHS UniGrid map has not yet been updated to reflect the current access and visitation information. When arriving at the Gettysburg NMP Visitor Center, guests must ask at the information desk for direction and are given a notated NPS map of Gettysburg which has been updated and states: "Visitors may now drive directly to Eisenhower National Historic Site. Enter from Emmitsburg Road."[26]

To reach the visitor parking area, drivers follow a circuitous route from the Gettysburg NMP Visitor Center to Taneytown Road, through the battlefield's landscape at Wheatfield Road, left onto Emmitsburg Road. Eisenhower NHS—and access to parking – is well signed, and from here the guests follow Eisenhower Farm Lane to the west, into the Farm 2 property at a historic guard shack, then around the Farm 2 farmhouse (now park headquarters) to the gravel parking area. Signage directs guests to the Eisenhowers' house and grounds via the improved trail.

The PEPC site documents rehabilitation of the historic sidewalks at the Eisenhower Farm/Farm 1 in summer 2018. This work included the brick walkways and steps around the terrace, and potentially also the patio at the tea house and grill. (PEPC #65929)

Eisenhower Drive was repaved in summer 2005 and repaired in early 2018. (PEPC #13276, 72538)

VEGETATION CHANGES

The site visit conducted in late 2023 detailed the extent to which vegetation has changed since the completion of the 2005 CLR Volume 1. Vegetation is easily the landscape category that has changed most significantly, and those changes were most pronounced at Farm 1 where the agrarian landscape is blended with an ornamental residential landscape.

Eisenhower Farm/Farm 1

Several of the Norway spruce and pink crabapple trees which make up the Eisenhower Drive allée have been lost. The current allée is comprised of just thirty spruce (originally thirty-eight) and only fifteen crabapples (originally there were two crabapples between each spruce on both sides of the drive, 59 are shown in the 1969 plan in the 2005 CLR). The planting around the entry gate contains most of the plants that were reflected in 2005. In 2024, failing crabapples and other trees in poor

condition were removed in advance of a planned 2025 project to replant the allée with replacment crabapples and lost Norway spruces. (The park has been advised not to replant the white pines.)

Significant losses are also evident in the orchard. Just seven apple trees remain, all of the peaches shown in 2005 have been lost—though a mix of two New Haven peaches and two nectarines have been recently planted as replacements.

At the farmhouse and barn area, there have been a number of vegetation losses since 2005, including the following:

- Two ash trees (replacements of the originals that pre-dated the Eisenhowers, died in 2018) on the rear terrace are no longer extant. These trees pre-date the Eisenhowers, and are planned to be replaced with Greenspire lindens in 2025.
- English ivy at the terrace steps and wall has been reduced to two small clumps. (Park facilities removes the ivy growing on the house as it damages the mortar and brick.)
- No annuals were present in the beds against the residence, only vinca.
- Shrubs inside the drying yard are missing.
- At the screen on the north side of the residence by the terrace, several of the pines and many of the dogwoods have been lost, and a zelkova has replaced the American elm that was lost. Many of the shrubs have also been lost.
- At the screen near the east pasture, only two pines remain, and one maple and one tulip tree have been lost.
- The clematis which historically climbed on the trellis at the tea house is missing.
- At the start of the trail connection between Farms 1 and 2, some of the early forsythia has been lost and new shrubs have been added.
- One of the replacement black locusts in the driveway turnaround is in poor condition with little canopy left.
- The shrubs and perennial planting beds around the guest house have been reduced, and it appears that some shrubs have been replaced with perennials.
- Several pines, as well as deciduous trees, once planted between the driveway and barn have been lost.27
- Several pines on the west side of the driveway have also been lost.
- Northeast of the Reception Center, only four of the catalpas remain in the hedgerow.

Figure 2.62 2024 condition of the entrance allée with significant gaps from tree loss.



Figure 2.63 Condition of the western wind break in 2024.



- Between the Reception Center and the bank barn, the rose bed has been significantly reduced and replaced with lawn. Several of the bordering boxwoods have been replaced so that the row is inconsistent in size. (The area will become a construction staging area in 2024 during work for the Reception Center which may cause more removals.)

At the Eisenhower Farm, the PEPC website documents rehabilitation of the flower bed at the guest house as well as replacement of damaged boxwoods in summer 2011.

There are several vegetation changes that are listed as proposed on the PEPC website, some of which have been verified by observation. Those tasks which were listed and identified as completed have also been noted. These proposed tasks and their presumed/understood status include:

- *Replace historic ash tree east of sun porch with alternate species.* (PEPC #114470) Both ash trees have been removed, neither have been replaced as of 2024. A planting project is planned for 2025 which replace the ash trees with Greenspire linden trees which are not susceptible to emerald ash borer but have a similar form to the ash trees.
- *Replace missing and diseased trees at Farm 1 historic landscape*. (PEPC #113743). Also included in the 2025 planting project is the replacement of missing trees in the allée.
- *Routine maintenance of putting green*, 2019. (PEPC #87358) Undertaken as the putting green is in good condition.
- *Removal of stumps at EISE*, 2018. (PEPC #79776) This work likely was completed, though there are a limited number of additional stumps to be removed.
- *Rehabilitate historic tree screen*, 2016. (PEPC #63187).This work is listed as completed, though which tree screen is unclear.
- *Replace flowering bulbs*, 2014. (PEPC #54916) This work is listed as completed, though where is unclear, but the presumption is at Farm 1.
- *Prune trees Farms 1 & 3*, 2010. (PEPC #33834) This work is listed as completed, though which trees have been pruned is unclear.
- *Remove hazardous tree, front lane*, 2006. (PEPC #15275) This work is listed as completed, and it is worth noting that several trees have been removed from the allée along Eisenhower Drive.

The 2025 replanting project will have a significant impact to the Eisenhower landscape. In the allée—from gate to orchard, a total of fifty-five crabapples are to be planted, seven Norway spruce, and one white pine near the gate at Millerstown



Figure 2.64 Open views towards the residence, and specifically the sun porch, from Nevins Lane near Emmitsburg Road.

Road. Along either side of the drive from the orchard to the bank barn are to be planted two American elms, nine white pines, three purple cherry plums, three Norway spruce, two crabapples, one common peach, and one Japanese flowering cherry. On the east facing terrace, all three ash trees are to be replaced with Greenspire lindens.

Farm 2

At Farm 2, the PEPC website documents the emergency removal of a catalpa tree near the cattle guard where Eisenhower Farm Lane transitions from asphalt to gravel, in 2024. (PEPC #116520)

There have been significant losses of canopy trees around the farmhouse/park headquarters at Farm 2, including two large Norway maples that were planted just to the south of the structure and a pear tree that was located just off the porch on the east side.

Farm 3

Vegetation at Farm 3 is clustered mainly around the farmhouse. Since the 2005 Volume 1 of the CLR, only one tree (a Norway maple) has been lost but several shrubs have been removed. Several stumps that were documented in 2005 were also removed. Worth noting is that the large walnut tree located just across the gravel drive from the farmhouse was noted in 2005 as 'dying' but in 2024 appears to be in good condition. Conversely, the elm tree located to the northwest of the farmhouse appears to have a fungus that is evident on the trunk facing west , this may be evidence of the tree's infection with Dutch elm disease.

Hedgerows & Screens

The catalpa hedgerow and the pine screen lining Eisenhower Farm Lane are each decidedly depleted. Only two of the pines remain and twenty-six catalpas are scattered along the length of the farm lane with substantial gaps. The hedge row on western end of Eisenhower Farm Lane is not legible until about halfway to Red Rock Road due to the losses of catalpas since the historic period. On Farm 3, there is a project in PEPC to re-establish the tree screen in the yard, but this has been postponed as the farmhouse is to be converted to Visitor & Resource Protection (VRP) offices in 2025-2026. (PEPC #114268).

Stream corridors

The stream corridor between Farms 1 and 2 runs east-west dividing the farm parcels , originating in the cattle pasture in Farm 2.[28] To the east, adjacent to the visitor parking area is dense with vines and understory vegetation, somewhat

obscuring the Eisenhower House from the parking area. Moving further to the west towards Red Rock Road, the understory is more open and views between pastures on Farms 1 and 2 are no longer obscured.

Invasive vegetation management

The management and control of exotic vegetation is typically undertaken on a 5-year cycle.

CHANGES TO STRUCTURES IN THE LANDSCAPE

PEPC records the following rehabilitation of structures at Eisenhower NHS:

- *Repair & rehabilitate Reception Center*, 2023-2024; to be completed in 2025. (PEPC #68614)
- *Remove dilapidated dog pen fencing on Farm 2 garage*, 2022. (PEPC #109567). The dog pen was installed by park employees who lived in the Farm 2 house during the time that it was park housing. It was attached to the Farm 2 Garage.

CHANGES TO SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Repair and replacement of the park's fencing is the maintenance task which is most regularly documented in the PEPC records. Since the 2005 *Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1*, the following repairs have been documented:

- *Repaired main entrance gate*, 2006 (PEPC #15273)
- *Repaired & replaced board fences at reception center area*, 2010 (PEPC #31341)
- *Rehabbed woven wire fence*, 2016 (PEPC #63193)
- *Replaced deteriorated white oak board fence*, 2016 (PEPC #63507)
- *Replaced woven-wire fence*, 2018 (PEPC #79443)
- *Replaced historic woven wire fences*, 2019 (PEPC #85780)
- *Repaired fencing along Millerstown Road*, 2020 (PEPC #94126)
- *Replaced deteriorated board fencing at Farms 1 & 3*, 2020 (PEPC #95105)
- *Removed deteriorated sections of fencing along Millerstown Road*, 2020 (PEPC #97457)
- *Rehabilitated historic woven wire fences*, 2023 (PEPC #112837)
- *Replaced fencing along Millerstown Road (east of Eisenhower Drive)*, 2023 (observed)

PEPC records the following rehabilitation of landscape features within the park landscape:

- *Installed reproduction concrete bench at Farm 1*, 2020 (PEPC #96727)
- *Reproduced weathervanes*, 2018 (PEPC #79598)
- *Cast iron hand pump restored*, 2018 (PEPC #80620)
- *Rehabilitation of the skeet range*, 2015 (PEPC #59982)
- *Retaining wall, circular drive (Farm 1)*, 2012 (PEPC #43952)
- *Quonset hut repair*, 2006 (PEPC #15272)

Additional changes to small-scale features include the inclusion of some



Figure 2.65 Shell casing used as sundial support in the landscape east of the residence; the sundial was rehabilitated and replaced in 2024.



Figure 2.66 Bike racks used as temporary control gates at Farm 2.

composite benches. These benches are not secured, and they are movable throughout the landscape. During the site visit, several were located near the southern end of the drive/beginning of the trail to Farm 2 where Ranger tours often meet, as well as a row of these benches between the residence and barn. The benches are throughout the landscape at other key locations as well, including the barbecue patio.

Other small-scale features changes include:

- The sundial on the east side of the house was missing from the landscape during the 2023 field visit, but the shell casing that is its support was extant. The sundial was in the care of the park's curator and was rehabilitated in the summer 2024 and replaced in the landscape.
- The sundial on the west side of the house is extant.
- The clothes dryer has been reintroduced to the drying yard.
- Cast iron reproduction fence segments near the helipad. (Not historic to 1969, but noted on the 2005 existing conditions plan and no longer extant in 2024.)
- A park ID sign has been added inside the fenced area north of the Reception Center.
- Directional signage has been added along the drives for visitor wayfinding.

PEPC also records that in 2012, a Ritchie water fountain/watering trough was repaired in Farm 1 (PEPC #42783), that in 2014, a water line to a Ritchie livestock water fountain was repaired (PEPC #54271), and that in 2020, a cement pads were replaced along with the reinstallation of two livestock water fountains at Farm 2. (PEPC #95102). However, there is just one Ritchie fountain on Farm 1 in the field north of the creep feeder, and two Ritchie fountains are located on Farm 2 (at the northeast side of the maternity barn and the south end of the pasture at the West Bull.)

Other changes to Farm 2 include the addition and adjustment of benches and wayside panels. Waysides have been added to key locations around the landscape and include, but are not limited to, themes of:

- Welcome to Eisenhower NHS and orientation to the Farms
- *I shall leave the place better than I found it.* Eisenhower's commitment to ecological restoration of the farm landscapes. (at Farm 2)
- *A herd of modest size; Second best, he didn't want; and Barnyard Diplomacy.* Telling the story of Eisenhower Farm 2
- Unique features of the Eisenhower landscape such as the helicopter landing pad and the skeet range

Additionally, with the change in bringing visitors to Eisenhower NHS in their personal vehicles, temporary gates (movable bike racks) and signs have been added in select locations to restrict vehicular circulation.

In 2005, PEPC documents wayside exhibits were installed (PEPC #11965) and in 2022, a new wayside was installed for orientation by the Quonset hut (PEPC #109712). In 2022, two of the temporary wayside bases were replaced with permanent in-ground bases. (PEPC #110717)

UTILITY & DRAINAGE CHANGES

The PEPC website states that the culvert between Farms 1 and 2 was repaired/ replaced after storm damage in 2011. (PEPC #31322) In the same year, a damaged culvert was replaced in Farm 2 (location unclear; (PEPC #37586).

Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

2024 Existing Conditions Overall

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October - November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture Inc., ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

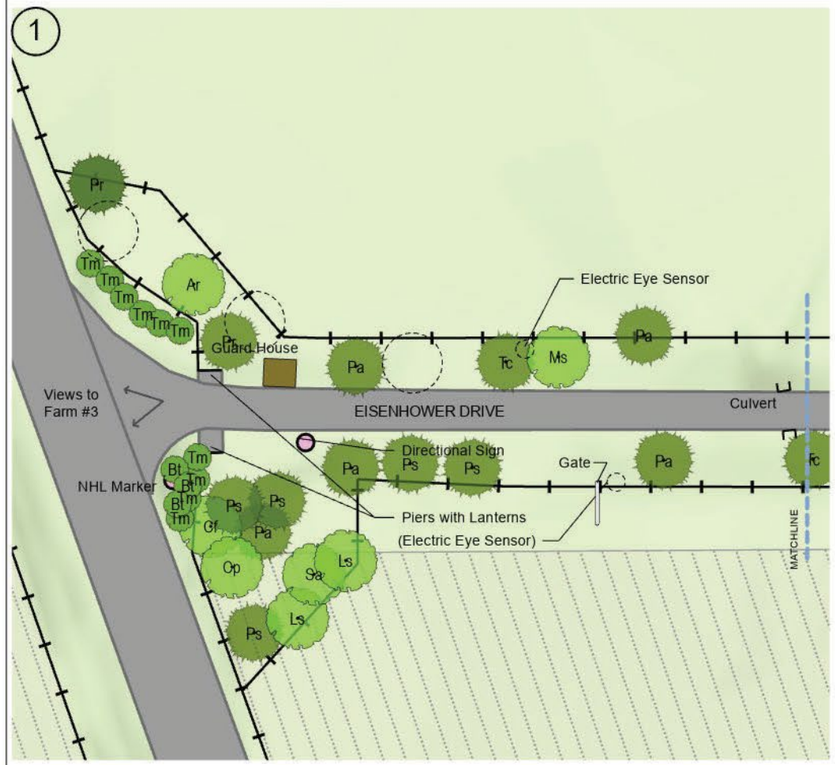
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- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building

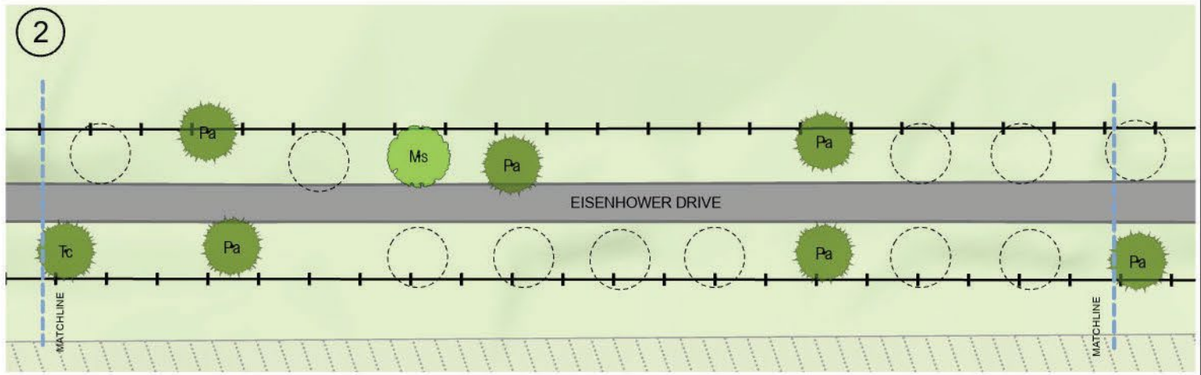
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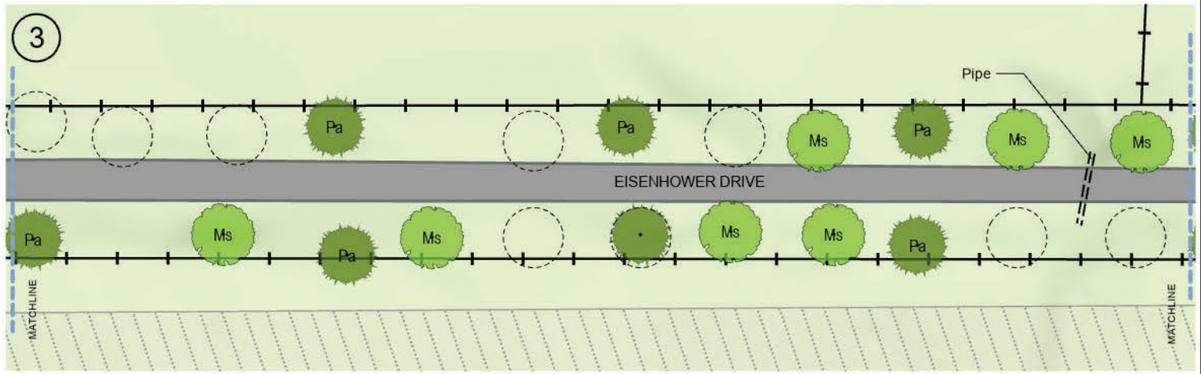
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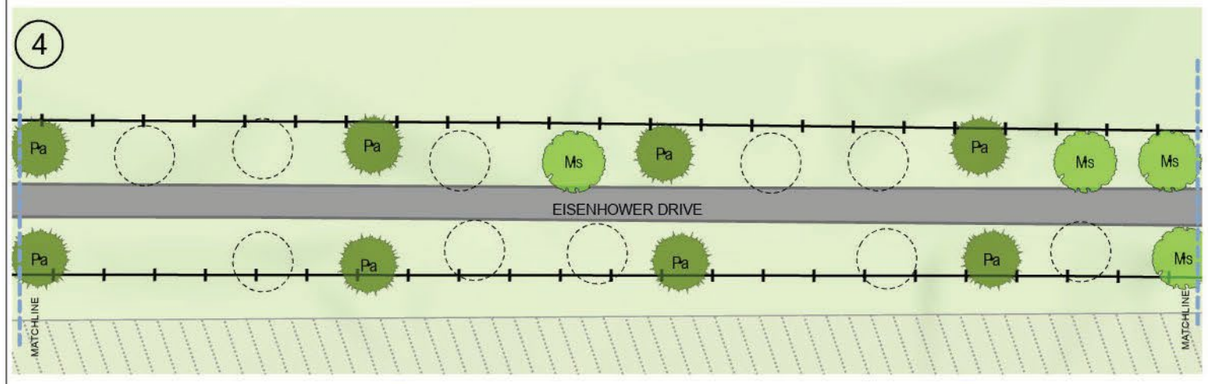
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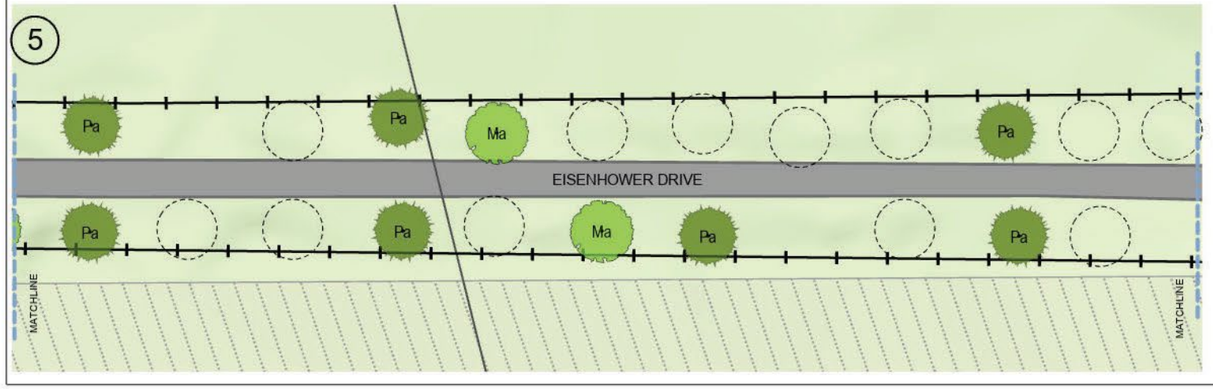
Drawing 1

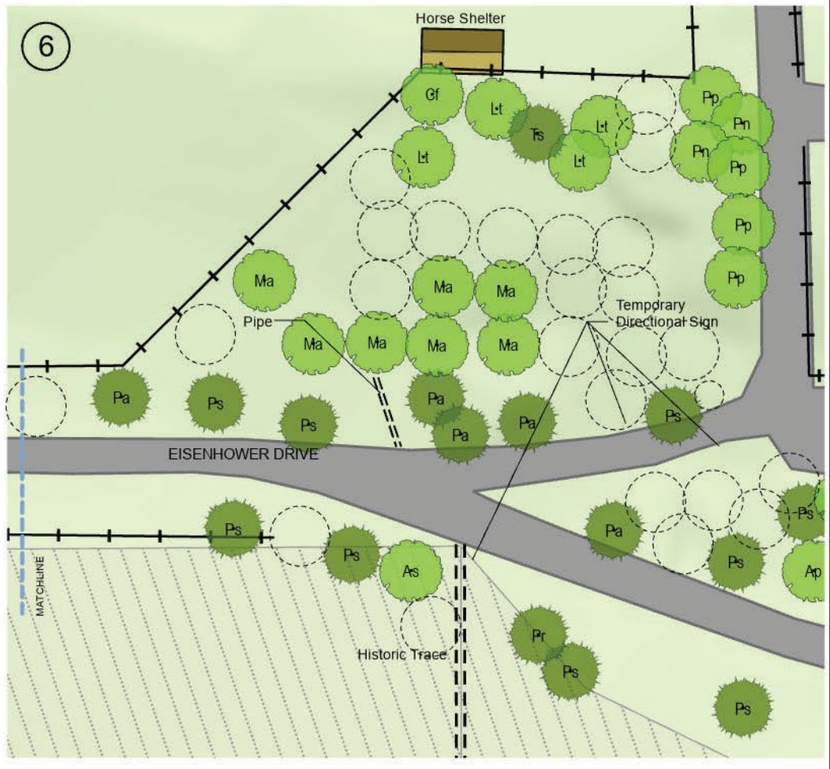












Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Farm #1 (1 of 2)
2024 Existing Conditions

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October - November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture Inc., ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

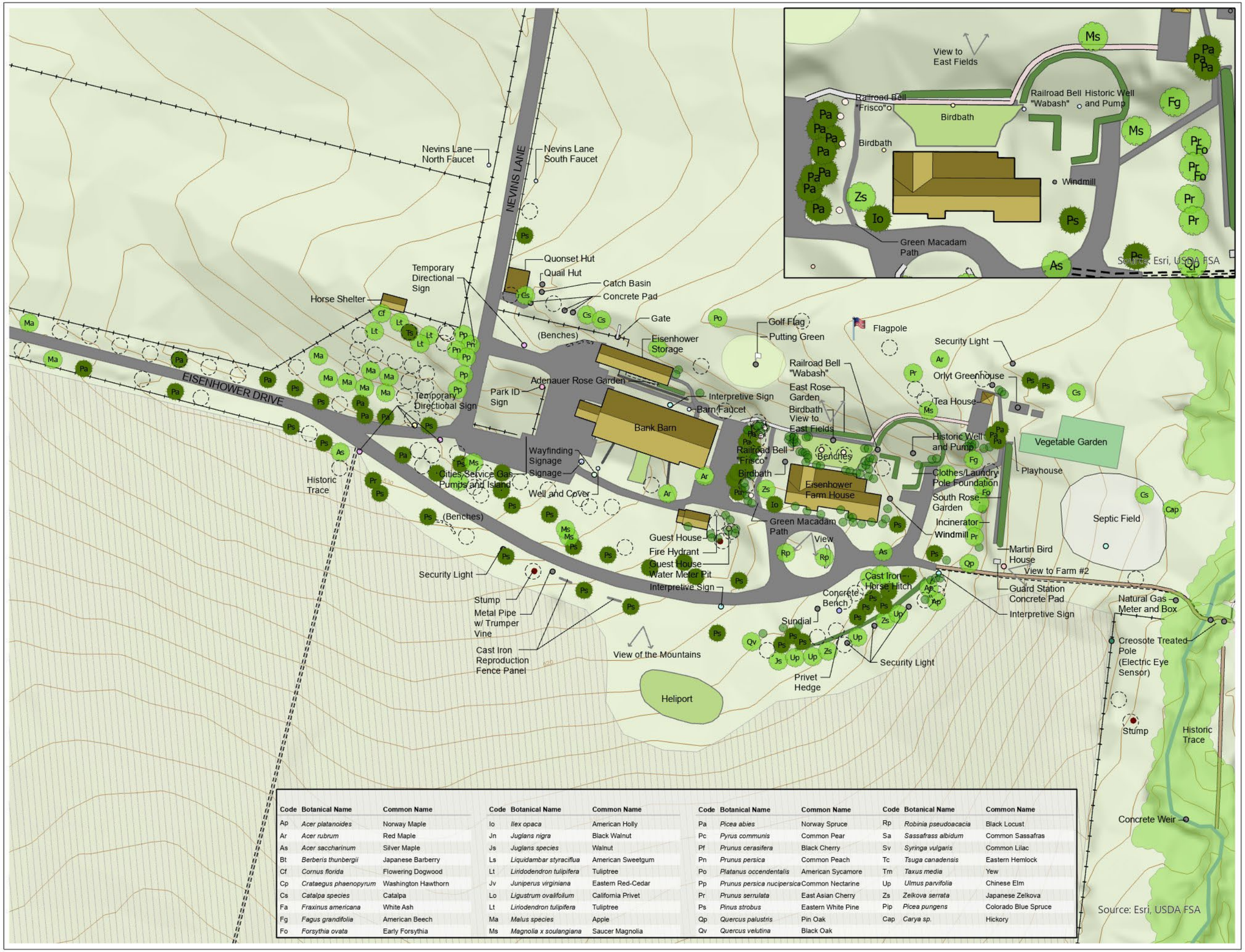
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- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Shrub
- Feature Removed
- Culvert
- Gate

NOTES

1. Projection: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N
2. Contour Interval = 2'
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location

0 13 25 50 Feet

Drawing 2



Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Code	Botanical Name	Common Name
Ap	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	Io	*Ilex opaca*	American Holly	Pa	*Picea abies*	Norway Spruce	Rp	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	Black Locust
Ar	*Acer rubrum*	Red Maple	Jn	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut	Pc	*Pyrus communis*	Common Pear	Sa	*Sassafrass albidum*	Common Sassafras
As	*Acer saccharinum*	Silver Maple	Js	*Juglans species*	Walnut	Pf	*Prunus cerasifera*	Black Cherry	Sv	*Syringa vulgaris*	Common Lilac
Bt	*Berberis thunbergii*	Japanese Barberry	Ls	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	American Sweetgum	Pn	*Prunus persica*	Common Peach	Tc	*Tsuga canadensis*	Eastern Hemlock
Cf	*Cornus florida*	Flowering Dogwood	Lt	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Tuliptree	Po	*Platanus occendentalis*	American Sycamore	Tm	*Taxus media*	Yew
Cp	*Crataegus phaenopyrum*	Washington Hawthorn	Jv	*Juniperus virginiana*	Eastern Red-Cedar	Pp	*Prunus persica nucipersica*	Common Nectarine	Up	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Chinese Elm
Cs	*Catalpa species*	Catalpa	Lo	*Ligustrum ovalifolium*	California Privet	Pr	*Prunus serrulata*	East Asian Cherry	Zs	*Zelkova serrata*	Japanese Zelkova
Fa	*Fraxinus americana*	White Ash	Lt	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Tuliptree	Ps	*Pinus strobus*	Eastern White Pine	Pip	*Picea pungens*	Colorado Blue Spruce
Fg	*Fagus grandifolia*	American Beech	Ma	*Malus species*	Apple	Qp	*Quercus palustris*	Pin Oak	Cap	*Carya sp.*	Hickory
Fo	*Forsythia ovata*	Early Forsythia	Ms	*Magnolia x soulangiana*	Saucer Magnolia	Qv	*Quercus velutina*	Black Oak			

Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Farm #1 (2 of 2)
2024 Existing Conditions

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October-November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Michael Doucette, ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

- CLI Boundary
- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Shrub
- Feature Removed
- Perennial
- Gate
- Stump
- Culvert

NOTES

1. Projection: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N
2. Contour Interval = 2'
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location
4. Letters in tree symbols refer to species (see drawing 3)

0 25 50 100 Feet

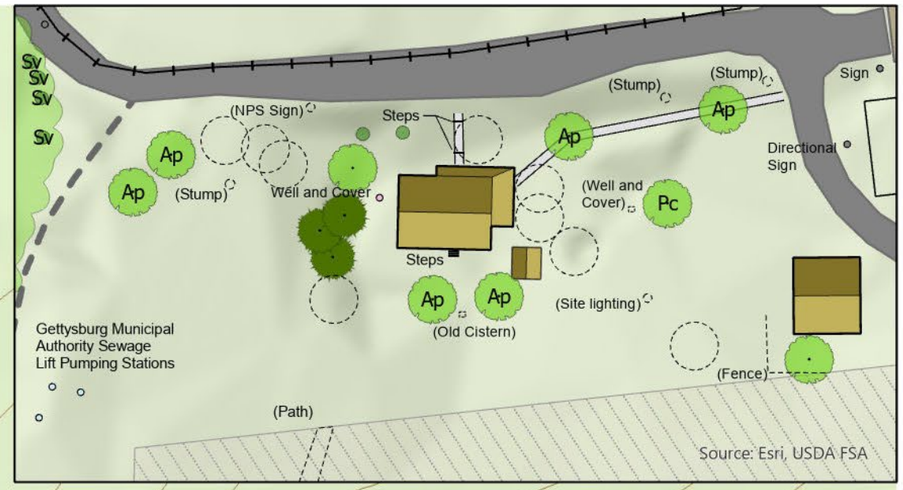
Drawing 3

Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Farm #2
2024 Existing Conditions



National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October-November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture Inc., ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

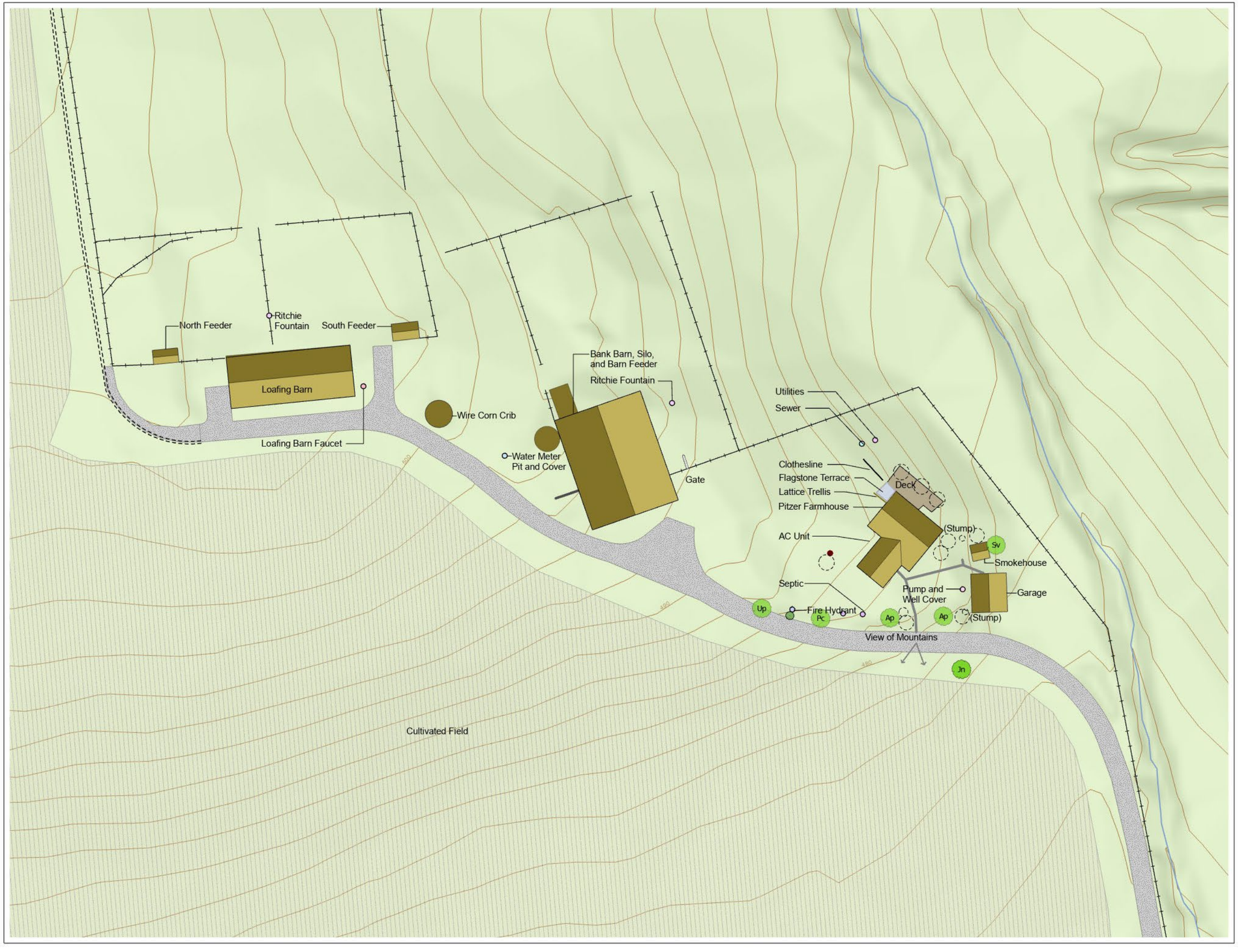
- CLI Boundary
- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Shrub
- Feature Removed
- Gate
- Culvert

NOTES

1. Projection: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N
2. Contour Interval = 2'
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location
4. Letters in tree symbols refer to species (see drawing 3)

0 25 50 100 Feet

Drawing 4



Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Farm #3
2024 Existing Conditions

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October-November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture Inc., ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

- CLI Boundary
- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building
- Deciduous Tree
- Feature Removed (Feature)
- Evergreen Tree
- Gate
- Shrub
- Culvert

NOTES

1. Projection: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N
2. Contour Interval = 2'
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location
4. Letters in tree symbols refer to species (see drawing 3)

0 15 30 60 Feet

Drawing 5

Cattle Guard (concrete)
Guard Hut
White Pine (North side of Eisenhower Farm Lane)
EISENHOWER FARM LANE
Hedgerow predominantly Catalpa (South side of Eisenhower Farm Lane)
Trap House
Skeet Range (High House, (Low House)
Culvert
Equipment Shed
Culvert
Ritchie Water Fountain Creep Feeder
Cultivated Field
Wood Gate
Field Culvert
Wood Gate
NEVINS LANE
Cattle Guard (steel)
Guard Hut
FARM #1 (SEE DRAWING 3)

Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

East end of Eisenhower Farm Road Area 2024 Existing Conditions

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October-November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture Inc., ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

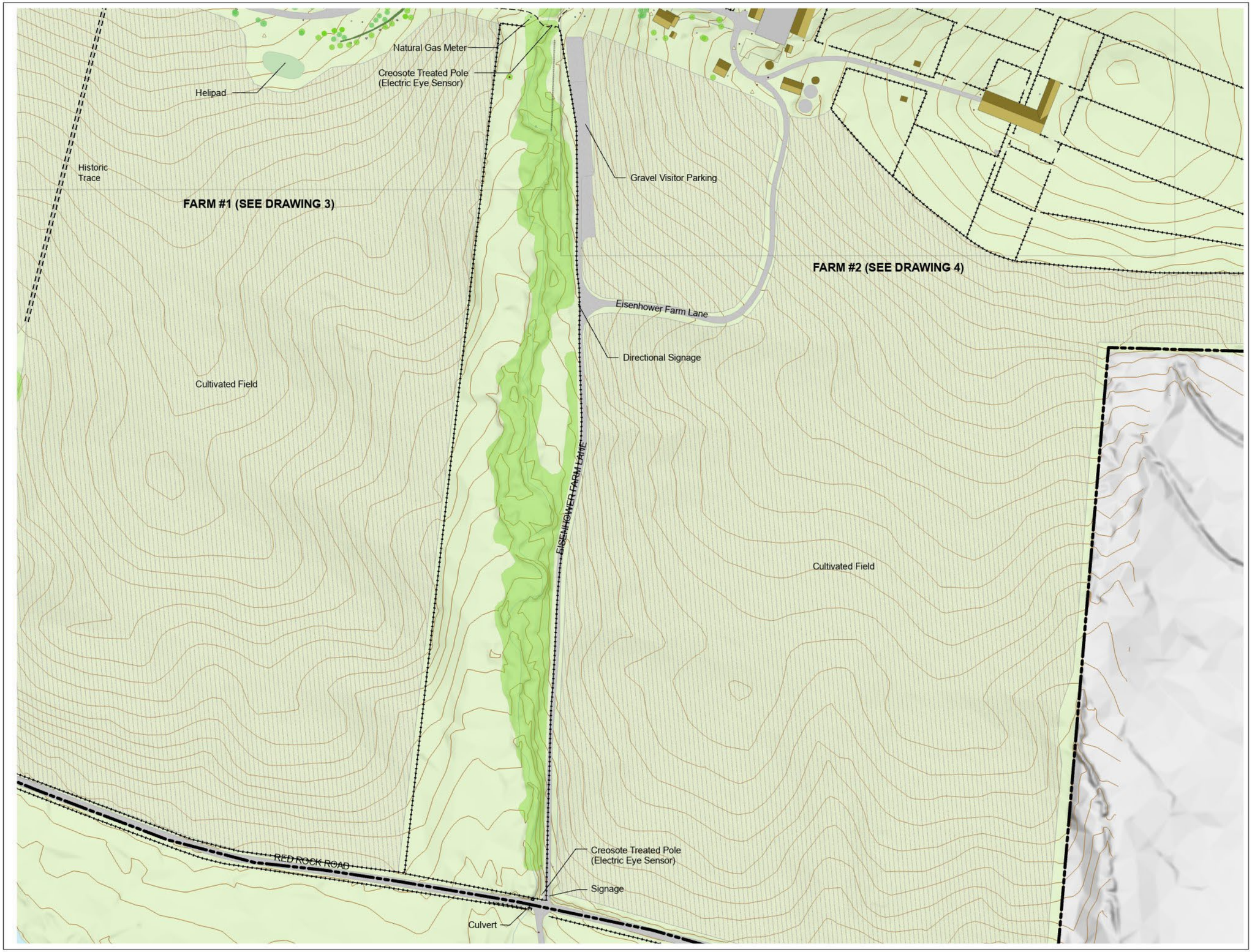
- CLI Boundary
- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building
- Feature Removed
- Deciduous Tree
- Gate
- Evergreen Tree
- Culvert

NOTES

1. Projection: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N
2. Contour Interval = 2'
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location
4. Letters in tree symbols refer to species (see drawing 3)

0 45 90 180 Feet

Drawing 6



Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

West end of Eisenhower Farm Lane 2024 Existing Conditions

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October-November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture Inc., ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

- CLI Boundary
- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building
- Feature Removed
- Deciduous Tree
- Gate
- Evergreen Tree
- Culvert

NOTES

1. Projection: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N
2. Contour Interval = 2'
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location
4. Letters in tree symbols refer to species (see drawing 3)

0 50 100 200 Feet

Drawing 7

Natural Gas Meter

Creosote Treated Pole
(Electric Eye Sensor)

Helipad

Historic
Trace

FARM #1 (SEE DRAWING 3)

Gravel Visitor Parking

FARM #2 (SEE DRAWING 4)

Eisenhower Farm Lane

Directional Signage

Cultivated Field

EISENHOWER FARM LANE

Cultivated Field

RED ROCK ROAD

Creosote Treated Pole
(Electric Eye Sensor)

Signage

Culvert

Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

West end of Eisenhower Farm Lane 2024 Existing Conditions

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October-November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture Inc., ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

- CLI Boundary
- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building
- Feature Removed
- Deciduous Tree
- Gate
- Evergreen Tree
- Culvert

NOTES

1. Projection: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N
2. Contour Interval = 2'
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location
4. Letters in tree symbols refer to species (see drawing 3)

0 50 100 200 Feet

Drawing 7

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ENDNOTES, EXISTING CONDITIONS

1 Portions of the narrative below are taken directly from the 2005 *Cultural Landscape Report Volume 1 or the 2009 Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Eisenhower National Historic Site*; other portions are revised, edited, amended, and updated for 2024 conditions.

2 The Eisenhowers used the existing circulation system but expanded upon it to suit their needs. According to the 2005 *CLR, Volume 1*, much of the vehicular circulation system predates the Eisenhower period and is evident in the 1868 Warren survey which was conducted after the Battle of Gettysburg. "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." 2005 *CLR*, 231.

3 The entry lane from Millerstown is necessary for emergency personnel to access the site as it is the most direct route for fire trucks and ambulances. It is also currently the best way for buses to enter the site as it lines them up to exit on to Emmitsburg Road. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

4 There are at least two old road traces on Farm 1 and another one of Farm 2. On Farm 1 there is the visible trace that divides the western fields and leads to the copse of trees. There is also the private lane that the Eisenhowers created running from the allée (starts at the metal gates) to the old Pitzer School House, which was where John Eisenhower and his family lived. On Farm 2 there is a trace that runs along the stream from Red Rock Road. It is obscured in some areas by the current Eisenhower Farm Lane. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

5 "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." 2005 *CLR*, 227.

6 This tree is believed to be a witness tree to the Battle of Gettysburg and has been left by park staff for visitor interpretation, as it had been often painted and photographed. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

7 The view from the sun porch is also obstructed by curtains that are always closed. The park is developing an exhibit lighting plan which should allow the curtains to be opened for visitors and then closed between tours. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

8 The bake oven was the victim of a bad repair job. Historic photos show that it should be domed, but it currently has a peaked top. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

9 The eastern silo on Farm 2 is part of an automated feeding system that reflects Eisenhower's interest in applying science and technology to farming. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

10 Not all states were represented in the allée as it was comprised of just 38 Norway spruces. As Alaska and Hawaii did not become states until 1959, during President Eisenhower's tenure, their status was not reflected in the allée of Norway spruces.

11 *Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1*, p. 167.

12 The security lights are stored in the playhouse and need to be conserved. The park intends to replace the pole when a suitable replacement can be located. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

13 Typically, farmers placed wire and board fencing on the inside of the posts, towards the pasture/field. This makes the fencing stronger as livestock would be pushing the fencing into the posts rather than relying on nails or staples to keep the fencing attached to the posts. Eisenhower directed the board and wire fencing to be placed on the outside of the posts because he preferred the aesthetics of it. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

14 In 1957, Boris Timchenko, a Washington D.C.-based landscape architect, developed a planting plan for the Farm 1 landscape. The understanding is that at least a part of Timchenko's planting plan was implemented in the landscape. For more information, see the 2005 ***Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1***.

15 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. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

16 The referred to walkway was intended to be an "accessible" path from the home to the Tea House, but it was in no way compliant with accessibility guidelines. It cut through the historic hedge around the well pump. It was removed around 2018. The park is currently working to close the gaps in the historic hedge. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

17 In 2024, the park uses a portable ramp to provide access to the first floor of the home. The narrow nature of the stairs and the hallways make it difficult to provide access to the second floor without significantly altering and damaging the historic fiber. A 3D tour and videos on-line address access to the second floor for people unable to climb the stairs. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

18 The steps at the south end of the Reception Center were recommended for preservation by the regional historic architect. The renovation of the Reception Center originally intended to remove these steps, but during construction in 2024, it was determined that this was not feasible as it would have required changing the existing door. Instead, the walkway from which connects the north entry of the building and runs between the bank barn and Reception Center was redesigned to comply with ABA standards, and provides access from the Reception Center to the residence house cluster of buildings. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

19 The park believes that these concrete pads were intended for corn cribs but has no evidence that they were ever installed. Photos of the farm sale when all of the cows were sold only show the one corn crib that stands today. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

20 The main electric supply comes from Emmitsburg Road, up Eisenhower Farm Lane and along the stream. It branches north to a telephone pole near the incinerator on the Eisenhower Farm. From that pole it runs underground to supply power to the Eisenhower Home. The southern branch feeds the Farm 2 farmhouse, outbuildings, sewage lift pumping station, and the Show Barn. There are at least two other electric feeds to farms 1 and 2, but they are also underground on Farm 1. There is at least one additional feed based on park experience of electric outages where some things lose power and others do not. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

21 Bicycles are now allowed on site. They were not previously due to safety concerns. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

22 The 2015 report stated that the shuttle fee also included entrance to the home, grounds, and farm, but access to the Eisenhower home was not restricted by ticketed entry. National Park Service. Rep. *Gettysburg National Military Park/Eisenhower National Historic Site Comprehensive Trail System Study, Phase I Planning Process & Range of Options*. Washington, D.C., Department of the Interior, 2015.

23 PEPC documents that and improvements to the lot were completed in summer 2020 and that this expansion was completed in early 2023. The 1987 *General Management Plan* (GMP) notes this area as the 'Administrative Development Subzone': "This subzone includes only the small staff parking area located south of the Eisenhower home and west of the Brandon House on Farm 2." The subzone is part of the larger 'Park Development Zone': "Modern administrative facilities in this zone have substantially altered the historic environment. Management emphasis is on the provision of necessary facilities with minimum intrusion on the historic surroundings." GMP, 30.

24 Currently, the only bathrooms for the public are in the lower level of the bank barn on Farm 1. In 2023 just one porta-pottty was provided but was in enough demand that in 2024, two port-potties were provided. Friesen McCabe 2024.

25 "Plan Your Visit." National Parks Service. Accessed December 11, 2023. https://www.nps.gov/eise/planyourvisit/maps.htm.

26 "Gettysburg National Military Park Self-guiding Auto Tour" map. National Park Service, 2023.

27 The park has been recommended not to replant white pines along the allée. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

28 The cows are allowed to walk through the stream in the pasture of Farm 2. The streams alignment was straightened by Eisenhower on the advice of the Pennsylvania State Soil Conservation Services and is addressed in the 2005 CLR, Volume 1, Chapter 3, page 168-169. The advice reflected Eisenhower's philosophy of applying the best available science to his farming. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE & INTEGRITY

This chapter provides an analysis of the historical significance of the Eisenhower National Historic Site 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 and evaluates the landscape in accordance with National Register criteria and related historical contexts. 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 final section of this CLR, the landscape treatment recommendations.

NATIONAL REGISTER & NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

The 690-acre Eisenhower National Historic Site includes four historic farmsteads. The core of the site is Farm 1—the only home ever owned by General and 34th President Dwight D. and First Lady Mamie Eisenhower. Their business partner W. Alton Jones purchased Farms 2 and 3 to include in their cattle operation. The National Park Service purchased the Clement Redding Farm and a 60-acre tract south of Farm 2 to protect the viewsheds of the core properties. (The Clement Redding and the sixty-acre tract are not included in this CLR.)

The central farmstead (today this includes 238 acres Eisenhower home and farm, of which the Eisenhower's owned 189 acres) was declared a National Historic Landmark on May 23, 1966. The Order of Designation for Eisenhower NHS identifies the site as significant for its association with the life and work of General Eisenhower, as well as its relation to the historic Battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War. Farms 2 and 3, which total 260-acres, were donated to the Gettysburg National Military Park on September 12, 1962,[2] and administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. On December 2, 1969, a Joint Resolution (Public Law 91-133) was passed by Congress which transferred Farms 2 and 3 from the Gettysburg National Military Park to the Eisenhower National Historic Site. Public Law 95-625

added the adjacent Clement Redding Farm and a sixty-acre parcel, owned by the National Park Foundation, to the site on November 10, 1978, which brought the authorized boundary to 690-acres. These properties were conveyed from the National Park Foundation to the National Park Service on November 7, 1979. Final National Register documentation forms for the Eisenhower landscapes were completed in July 2005.

Additionally, the entire Eisenhower National Historic Site is included within the National Register boundary of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, designated November 27, 1967, by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall under the National Historic Sites Act of 1935 and listed on March 19, 1975.[3] The approximately 11,000-acre Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District embraces the land area associated with the Battle of Gettysburg.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The 2016 *Foundation Document* highlights: *The purpose of Eisenhower National Historic Site is to preserve and interpret the home and farms of the Eisenhower family as a fitting and enduring memorial to the life, work, and times of General Dwight David Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States, and to the events of far-reaching importance that occurred on the property*.[4]

Farms 1, 2, and 3 derive significance under Criterion A, association with the 1863 Civil War Battle of Gettysburg and Criterion B, association with President Dwight D. Eisenhower.[5]

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, the 34th President of the United States. Gettysburg played an important part in General Eisenhower's life. The battlefield inspired Eisenhower early in his military career, and Eisenhower NHS is the place most closely associated with Eisenhower, other than the White House, after he became president. The landscape of Eisenhower NHS has been preserved to reflect his tenure in residence there, 1951-1969.

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 land that makes up Eisenhower NHS. The area was used for logistical purposes, such as artillery and wagon parks, hospitals, and headquarters.[6]

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, Pennsylvania. In the years that the Eisenhowers, 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 farmland in better condition than when he found it. Eisenhower and his partners hired Bob Hartley, an experience herdsman and graduate of the Pennsylvania State University School of Agriculture, and General Arthur Nevins (ret.) who served as farm business manager. During this time, Eisenhower employed conservation measures on the site, such as contour farming for soil conservation. He also allowed areas of natural woodland to develop as habitat for wildlife, especially quail.

4. Developing the American Economy: Agriculture, 1750–circa 1967

This period includes the era of subsistence agriculture, between 1763 and 1820. Farms 1, 2, 3, and the Clement Redding Farm (not included in this CLR, but documented in the 2005/2006 CLR volumes) represent a long continuous history of agriculture. All of the nineteenth century structures and most field boundaries were preserved during the Eisenhower period and are still evident today.

Areas of Significance

These areas have been further clarified in the 2016 *Foundation Document* which identified the following significance statements. These statements are linked to the purpose of Eisenhower National Historic Site, and are supported by data, research, and consensus.

Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and system-wide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The only home ever owned by General and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower (Mamie), the buildings and land at Eisenhower National Historic Site served them as a working farm, temporary White House, presidential retreat, and retirement home.
2. A career soldier, Dwight D. Eisenhower rose from West Point cadet to a five-star general, having a major influence on world history in his roles as the supreme allied commander in Europe during World War II and later as the first supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
3. During his two-term presidency, 1953–1961, President Dwight D. Eisenhower guided the nation through complex and profound changes of the second half of the 20th century, including the end of the Korean War, establishment of the interstate highway system, the Army–McCarthy hearings, the beginning of the civil rights movement, heightening international Cold War tensions, and a period of unprecedented economic prosperity for many Americans.
4. With its peaceful, pastoral setting adjacent to the Gettysburg battlefield, the Eisenhower Farm was for President Dwight D. Eisenhower a much-needed respite from Washington, DC, as well as a backdrop for international diplomacy in his efforts to reduce Cold War and other tensions among the prominent world leaders he brought to visit the farm.
5. The museum collections of objects, furnishings, artwork, and diplomatic gifts is a tangible connection to the personal lives of Dwight D. and Mamie Eisenhower and provides an intimate view into the home that the Eisenhower family made for themselves at their Gettysburg farm.
6. Early in his military career, then-U.S. Army Captain Dwight D. Eisenhower commanded Camp Colt, a tank training site located on the historic Gettysburg battlefield during World War I. General and Mrs. Eisenhower would return to this battlefield thirty-three years later to purchase their Gettysburg farm.
7. In his retirement, General Dwight D. Eisenhower spent fifteen years improving and restoring the lands of his Gettysburg farm by introducing sustainable agricultural practices of the time and maintaining a successful livestock enterprise of award-winning Aberdeen Angus cattle.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance is identified in the *Cultural Landscape Inventory* and the *Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 2* as 1863 and 1951-1969. 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.

Significant dates have been identified as 1863, the Battle of Gettysburg; 1955, when the renovations to the house were completed and the Eisenhowers began actively using the property and hosting dignitaries; and 1967, when the Eisenhowers gifted the property to the people of the United States.[7]

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. 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.

INTEGRITY OF THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

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

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 3.1.

From 1967 when the site was donated to the government until March 2020[8], the landscape had been protected from significant visual impacts associated with visitor use because it had been accessed only by shuttle bus. This arrangement eliminated the need for additional visitor facilities such as large parking lots, vehicle traffic, and associated signage that could impact the integrity of the design, setting, and feeling. There were changes to the landscape during NPS management, however, but they have been relatively minor in scale. These included the addition of new walkways, (the change of materials for select walkways,) and benches plus some park signage. Additional changes included removing the cattle guard on the northern end of Nevins Lane, widening of drives to accommodate the shuttle, and the filling of the cattle guard on Eisenhower Farm Lane near the Secret Service booth with gravel, also to accommodate the shuttles.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, however, this dynamic changed. The shuttle terminated operations bringing visitors to Eisenhower NHS. This change has increased the number of visitors to the site—presumably as they have more flexibility with schedule and are no longer required to purchase tickets for the shuttle. Since 2020, the landscape has been altered to expand the former staff-only parking lot on Farm 2/Eisenhower Farm Lane to accommodate visitor parking as well. Additional signage has also been added for visitor information.[9] In 2024, the former Farm 1 storage building, now Reception Center and its supporting walkways, was renovated to better suit the needs of park visitors to Eisenhower NHS.[10]

In conclusion, the site retains integrity to all four areas of significance with a higher level of integrity to the Eisenhower ownership. Table 3.1 summarizes this information.

Table 3.1
Summary of Landscape Integrity for Eisenhower NHS

Aspect of Integrity	Eisenhower & Politics 1951-1969	Battle of Gettysburg 1863	Eisenhower & Conservation 1951-1969	Early Agriculture 1750-c. 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 used	Yes	No, more contemporary materials used
Workmanship	Yes	No, more contemporary workmanship	Yes	No, more contemporary workmanship
Feeling	Yes, but farming operations diminished	Yes, except for changes in field patterns & building clusters	Yes, but farming operations diminished	Yes, except for changes in field patterns & building clusters
Association	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

ANALYSIS & EVALUATION SUMMARY

Several landscape characteristics and their associated features were examined for the Eisenhower property including spatial organization, land use, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeological sites.

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

This information has been defined further in Table 3.2 below. The table lists specific features, provides identification numbers, and a photograph representing existing conditions. Features are categorized under one of seven typical landscape characteristics: spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features. Each individual landscape feature appearing in the table is also evaluated for its contribution to the historic character of the site's landscape.

Additionally, each feature is identified as contributing or non-contributing, and missing if no longer extant. Contributing features are those that were present

in the historic landscape that survive or are those which are sympathetic or in-kind replacements of historic features. Because the site retains integrity to the four areas of significance defined above, many of the extant landscape features contribute to historical significance. Through the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCSID) 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. Finally, a brief evaluation with location clarification and origin and/or modification dates have been included.

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Spatial organization			The farms at Eisenhower NHS respond to the natural features of the land similar to other farms in the area: with close-knit domestic and farm clusters occupying higher ground, leaving fields and pastures open for grazing and planting. Each cluster, although individual in its appearance and particular features, has similar qualities: a domestic complex with cisterns, shade trees, and gardens adjacent to a barn complex with paddocks, watering and feeding troughs, and fencing. The overall patterns of spatial organization, cluster arrangement, and response to natural features appear to survive from the earliest land settlement through the Eisenhower era. These characteristics continue to be read clearly in the landscape at Eisenhower NHS.		
Spatial organization: Broad patterns of fields, roads, and building clusters on Farms 1, 2 & 3	-	Contributing	Reflects 18th, 19th, & 20th century farmstead organization.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Cluster arrangement: domestic, farm, security, storage, pet, entertaining, and gardening structures and spaces	-	Contributing	The existing cluster represents the 19th century cluster which was expanded during Eisenhower period.	No known change	
Farm 2, Cluster arrangement: domestic & farm structures and spaces	-	Contributing	The existing cluster reflects the 19th century cluster which was expanded during Eisenhower period.	No known change	
Farm 3, Cluster arrangement: domestic & farm structures and spaces	-	Contributing	The existing cluster reflects the 19th century clusters which was evident through the Eisenhower period.	No known change	
Topography: Buildings on higher ground, with gently sloped hills cultivated or grazed on Farms 1, 2 & 3	-	Contributing	Locally, there is topographic variation within each of the farmsteads. Historically, topography and natural features appear to have guided placement of major roads and location of farm boundaries and buildings. Today's landscape reflects the 18th, 19th, and 20th century landforms	No known change	-
Natural Features & Systems: Suitable or agricultural production on Farms 1, 2 & 3	-	Contributing	The natural resources and systems of today reflect the 18th, 19th, and 20th century geology and hydrology, with some exceptions as Eisenhower straightened segments of stream corridors.	No known change	-

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

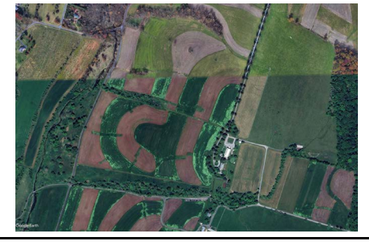
Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Land use			At Eisenhower NHS, land use is one of the most significant landscape characteristics. Not only does it portray the primary historical function of agriculture in place since the 18th century, but it also illustrates the values, personal tastes, and activities of President Eisenhower during the years he owned the farm. Land use at Eisenhower NHS falls into three main categories: agricultural, leisure and recreation, and utilitarian. Historic land use is still visible in the physical environment and, secondarily, through interpretive means. Although some elements have changed to accommodate the site as a national historic site, land use qualities remain apparent in the landscape.		
Agriculture, domestic utilitarian on Farms 1, 2 & 3	-	Contributing	Farming has been the primary use of this land since the colonial settlement period. During the primary historic period, Eisenhower and his associates continued basic land use patterns by farming the land and utilizing the same fields and pastures that were used historically. Today, agricultural land use at Eisenhower NHS is perpetuated through a Special Use Permit which allows use of the farm fields for crops and pasture. Farmers raising cattle have use of the fields and, in 2024, use the loafing sheds on Farms 2 and 3. Grazing and crop production reflects that of the Eisenhower period.	No known change	
Family leisure and recreation on Farm 1	-	Contributing	The Eisenhowers purchased a typical domestic farm landscape that can still be seen at Farms 2 and 3. At Farm 1 the landscape was embellished with gardens, paths, a terrace, a barbecue, seating, putting green, skeet range, and numerous ornamental plantings. This arrangement was used not only for personal enjoyment but also for entertaining the many political figures that visited the Eisenhowers during this period.	No known change	
Contour farming on Farms 1, 2 & 3	-	Contributing	Contour farming in the crop land of all three farms reflects that of the Eisenhower period.	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Vegetation			Vegetation includes not only trees and shrubs planted for ornamental use, but crops, hedgerows, woodlands, and other plants that are utilitarian or naturally occurring. Vegetation reveals much about a cultural landscape, from the natural characteristics of the land itself to the tastes and needs of the people that inhabit the land. At Eisenhower NHS, vegetation reveals patterns from the pre-Eisenhower and Eisenhower eras. Vegetation can be grouped into three categories: natural vegetation, functional vegetation, and ornamental vegetation. Some areas, like the drainage-ways are becoming overgrown and there have been some significant losses of mature vegetation with some tree replacements of ornamental plantings with substitute species. Overall, however, the vegetation at Eisenhower NHS retains integrity and conveys the historic character and appearance to the Eisenhower era.		
Farm 1, Adenauer rose garden	93925	Contributing	Planted by Eisenhowers. Some original rose plants remain, cuttings from these were grafted onto new root systems and planted in 1990s. The garden has been significantly reduced from its original size.	Reduced in size and likely to be impacted by Reception Center renovation in 2024	
Farm 1, Ash trees on rear terrace	93926	Contributing, Missing	Ash trees pre-dated Eisenhowers with terrace planned around them. Two of the three trees were replaced in the 1980s. All three ash trees were lost and removed by 2018. To be replaced in 2025 with Greenspire lindens which will replicate the ash tree size and form without pest issues. (PEPC #114470)	Died in 2018; to be replaced with Greenspire lindens in 2025	-
Farm 1, Barn/house screen	93927, 97975	Contributing	Planted by Eisenhowers. Some perennial plantings in the 1960s, present in 1969, replanted with donation from National Trust for Scotland and Scottish Heritage, USA, for the Eisenhower Centennial in 1990. Several of the pines and dogwood have been lost. See also Views & Vistas.	Several evergreen trees lost	
Farm 1, Black locusts in driveway turnaround	93928	Contributing	Circa 1900 trees replaced in 1980s and in 1990. One tree in poor condition.	Southern tree in poor condition.	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Boxwood hedges, rear terrace	93929	Contributing	Planted by Eisenhowers.	Reduced in size	
Farm 1, Catalpa row	93930	Contributing	Pre-date Eisenhowers, circa 1900. Located behind Quonset hut. Only four remain.	One catalpa tree lost	
Farm 1, East rose garden	93931	Contributing	Also referred to as the rear terrace rose garden; original roses replaced.	No known change	
Farm 1, Entrance allée	93932	Contributing	Planted by Eisenhowers. Many of the original trees have been lost & two of the original crabapples have been replaced with different varieties. Missing crabapples and spruces to be replaced in 2025. (PEPC #113743)	Many missing trees; missing crabapples and spruces to be replaced in 2025	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

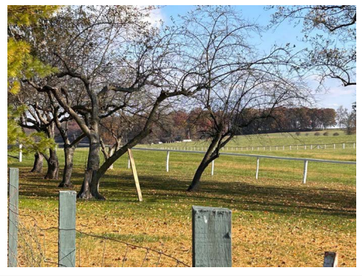
Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Evergreen trees	93933	Contributing	Undetermined location	Several evergreen lost around the site	
Farm 1, Foundation shrubs, front, rear, and south side of house	97244	Contributing	Planted by Eisenhowers. Replacements to front and south side of house.	Some changes	
Farm 1, Functional windbreak, trees west of house	97970	Contributing	Planted by Eisenhowers. Mostly intact.	Approximately 4 evergreens lost; some shrubs lost as well	
Farm 1, North rose garden by shale yard	97971	Non-contributing, *missing	Removed from landscape. *Listed in the 2009 CLI as non-contributing only.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Nut trees	-	Contributing, missing	Planted in mid-1950s. Located to the south of house on the property line between Farm 1 and Farm 2, approximately fifty yards northeast of the stream crossing.	Trees lost since 2005	-
Farm 1, Orchard	97972	Contributing	Predated the Eisenhowers, expanded by 1969 to include at least 35 fruiting and shade trees. Several trees have since been lost with only seven apple trees remaining. Some recent replacement plantings of peach and nectarine.	Replacement fruit trees planting	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Ornamental entrance planting	97974	Contributing	Planted in Eisenhower period.	Some lost	
Farm 1, Ornamental & shade trees	97973	Contributing	Most planted by Eisenhowers, several of which have been lost. The elm north of the house was replaced by a zelkova in 1980s.	Some lost	
Farm 1, Putting green	97976	Contributing	Installed by Eisenhowers in 1955, rebuilt by NPS in 1980s. See also Small-scale features.	Regular maintenance; in good condition	
Farm 1, South rose garden	97977	Contributing	Planted by Eisenhowers, original roses replaced in 1990s.	No known change	
Farm 1, Vegetable garden	97978	Contributing	Installed by the Eisenhowers, reduced in size since 1969.	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

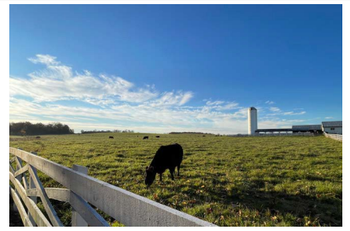
Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Vegetated corridors	97979	Contributing	Enhanced by Eisenhower with birdhouses and crown vetch for habitat, none of which is present today.	No known change	
Farm 1 & Farm 2, pasture	93923	Contributing	Used by Eisenhowers.	No known change	
Farm 1 & Farm 2, wooded corridors & streams	-	Contributing	Predates Eisenhowers.	Historic pattern restored	
Farms 1, 2 & 3, crop fields	-	Contributing	Contour farming configured by Eisenhowers.	Historic pattern restored	See Spatial Organization above.
Farm 2, Catalpa row in east pasture	97981	Non-contributing	Planted before Eisenhowers and declined; no longer extant.	Several trees lost	-
Farm 2, Catalpa row along Farm 2 lane	97980	Contributing	Predates Eisenhower period, shown in 1946 aerial photo. Significant gaps today.	Several trees lost	
Farm 2, Screen between Farm 2 & Carlana Motel	97983	Non-contributing, missing	Planted by Eisenhowers, remanent scrub growth cut back in 1980 by NPS. Screen fully removed by NPS after they acquired the property in 1976. See also Views & Vistas.	No known change	-

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 2, Shade trees	97984	Contributing	Most planted during Eisenhower period. Many missing today.	Several lost	
Farm 2, Ornamental shrubs & plantings around house	97982	Contributing	Most planted during Eisenhower period. Many missing today.	Minimal changes	
Farm 3, Shade trees & ornamental shrubs	97985	Contributing	Predates and dates to Eisenhower period. Significant canopy losses since the NPS took management of the property.	Elm appears to have DED; other trees & shrubs lost	
Circulation			Circulation features primarily include roads, and walkways, but circulation also includes historic traces, farm lanes, and trails, as well as the features associated with these circulation systems. At Eisenhower NHS, there is a vehicular network associated with the farm complex and a pedestrian system associated with each farmhouse. With only a few apparent changes, vehicular circulation remains intact from the Eisenhower period. Although surface materials may have changed, some small additions have occurred, and some related circulation features, such as some cattle guards, have been altered or removed by request of the shuttle driver, the system still conveys its historic function. Pedestrian circulation remains intact at Farms 2 and 3. At Farm 1, additions of new paths and changes in surface materials, especially on the garden side, has impacted the pedestrian circulation but the changes made during NPS management have attempted to be sympathetic to the historical landscape.	-	
Farm 1, Brick path along east rose garden (rear terrace)	99952	Non-contributing	Added by NPS.	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

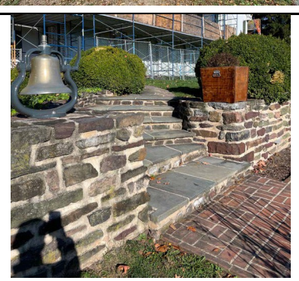
Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Brick path from terrace to teahouse	99953	Contributing	Originally rectangular flagstone path leading (1950s), replaced with a brick on sand by 1967. Mortar added to brick walk by NPS.	No known change	
Farm 1, Concrete walks leading to barn	99954	Contributing	Installed by Eisenhowers, partially resurfaced by NPS. Concrete walkway from the Reception Center was minimally modified in 2024 to connect it to the new walkway between the Reception Center and barn.	Minimally rehabilitated in Reception Center project, 2024	
Farm 1, Eisenhower Drive (front lane)	99955, IDLCS #23591, Structure #067	Contributing	Existed in 19th century, gravel until 1950s when Eisenhowers surfaced with asphalt and light chip coat. Today, dark asphalt.	No known change	
Farm 1, Field lane (from farm to Red Rock Road)	99956, IDLCS #81379, Structure #166	Contributing	Existed in 19th century, used by Eisenhowers. Dirt trace through fields adjacent to stream between Farms 1 & 2.	No known change	
Farm 1, Flagstone patio, walks & steps	99957, IDLCS #023629, Structure #106	Contributing	Installed by Eisenhowers in 1950s.	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Green macadam paths	99958	Non-contributing, missing (most)	Added by NPS in 1980s, almost all removed in 2000s.	Little green paint left	
Farm 1, Nevins Lane	100506, IDLCS #23628, Structure #115	Contributing	Built by Eisenhowers in 1955. Asphalt surface	No known change	
Farm 1, Skeet range lane	100732, IDLCS #23641, Structure #118	Contributing	Portion of a farm lane improved by Eisenhowers in 1950s. Gravel surface	Walkways in poor condition	
Farms 1 & 2, Path connecting farms (historic trace)	99951, 100741, IDLCS #23578, Structure #053	Contributing	Historic trace converted by Eisenhowers from lane to path. NPS converted to woodchips and then rubber surface for accessibility and stormwater management in 2014.	Replaced with accessible surface	
Farm 2, Barnyard & barn paddock paving	100734, IDLCS #81396, Structure #035A	Contributing	Dates to circa 1958.	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 2, Concrete path to farmhouse	100735	Contributing	Predates Eisenhower period.	No known change	
Farm 2, Eisenhower Farm Lane, west (referred to as back lane in 2005 CLR)	100736, IDLCS #23595, Structure #072	Contributing	Portions along creek existed in the 19th century. Connector to bank barn added by the Eisenhowers; spur section with parking lot configured by NPS.	Wayfinding signage added	
Farm 2, Farm 2 Lane & show barn lane	IDLCS #23594, Structure #071	Contributing	Existed in 19th century, used by Eisenhowers. Connection to show barn built by Eisenhowers in 1956 for cattle partnership.	No known change	
Farm 2, Gravel parking lot	100739	Non-contributing	Installed by NPS in early 1980s as staff parking; expanded by NPS in 2020 and early 2023 for visitor parking (approximately 40 cars). Gravel surface	Expended in 2020 and 2023	
Farm 2, Historic trace	100737, IDLCS #23661, Structure #140	Contributing	Dates from the 19th century. See also Archaeological Resources.	No known change	-

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 2 Lane cattle guard	100738, IDLCS #23600, Structure #077	Contributing	Built by Eisenhower cattle partnership on mid-1950s. Metal	No known change	
Farm 3, Concrete path to house		Contributing	Predates Eisenhower period.	No known change	
Farm 3, Farm lane	IDLCS #23596, Structure #073	Contributing	Existed in 19th century, used by Eisenhowers. Gravel surface	No known change	
Concrete cattle guards	99950	Contributing	For the most part in the historic locations but replaced original metal guards. Cattle guard at the north end of Nevins Lane has been removed.	No known change	-
Grass swales along Eisenhower Drive, Nevins Lane & Farm 2 lane	100742	Contributing	Installed by Eisenhowers in 1950s at Farm 1. At Farm 2, built by Eisenhower cattle partnership in mid-1950s.	No change known	
Buildings & Structures			Overall, structures appear to retain integrity to the Eisenhower era, with exception of the 19th century bank barn which burned in 1993.		

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Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Bank barn	106847, IDLCS #23528, Structure #002	Contributing	Built in 1887, enlarged in 1940s. Areas within barn modified by Eisenhowers.	No known change	
Farm 1, Barn concrete retaining wall	106848, IDLCS #23627, Structure #104	Contributing	Constructed in 1955 between barn and storage building.	No known change	
Farm 1, Creep feeder	98842, IDLCS #23538, Structure #012	Contributing	Built by Eisenhowers in 1956-1957 and located in northwest pasture.	No known change	
Farm 1, Concrete weir	106849, IDLCS #23639 Structure #116	Contributing	Weir and overflow pipe at pond in 9-acre pasture.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Eisenhower Drive culverts	98846, IDLCS #81374, Structure #067B	Contributing	Present during Eisenhower period.	No known change	
Farm 1, Eisenhower Drive retaining wall	98844,IDLCS #23605, Structure 082	Contributing	Constructed in 1955 at the oval. Mortared stone retaining wall	Rehabilitated 2012	

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Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Eisenhower farmhouse	98845, IDLCS #23527, Structure #001	Contributing	Portion of 19th century farmhouse, primarily reflects Eisenhowers construction in 1954.	Reroofed in 2023	
Farm 1, Eisenhower Drive guard hut	98853,IDLCS #23549, Structure #023	Contributing	Constructed in 1950s.	No change known	
Farm 1, Eisenhower storage building (today, Reception Center)	98846,IDLCS #23543, Structure #017	Contributing	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.	Renovated in 2024	
Farm 1, Equipment shed	98847, IDLCS #23539, Structure #013	Contributing	Built by Eisenhowers circa 1964.	No known change	
Farm 1, Game bird house/ coop	98848, IDLCS #23531, Structure #005	Contributing	Built by Eisenhowers in 1956-1957.	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Eisenhower Farm Lane guard hut	IDLCS #23547, Structure #021	Contributing	Built in 1950s. Located near junction with Emmitsburg Road.	No known change	
Farm 1, Guard station near house - concrete pad only	98849, IDLCS #23585, Structure #060	Contributing	Wooden guardhouse c. 1954–55, relocated to the eastern end of Eisenhower Farm Lane c. 1956; replaced with glass guardhouse, c. 1956, removed c. 1960, rebuilt c. 1970. Only 1950s guardhouse pad remains today.	No known change	
Farm 1, Guest house	98850, IDLCS #23529, Structure # 003	Contributing	The structure was a garage during the Redding period, modified by the Eisenhowers to be a guest house.	No known change	
Farm 1, Horse shelter	98852, IDLCS 23544,Structure #018	Contributing	Built in 1956.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Natural gas meter & box	98854,IDLCS #23537, Structure #011	Contributing	Adjacent to path between Farms 1 & 2. The original cover is in storage. There is currently no box on the landscape.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Nevins Lane culverts	98855,IDLCS #81375, Structure #115A	Contributing	Present during Eisenhower period.	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, "Nevins Lane" guard hut	106845, IDLCS #23546, Structure #020	Contributing	Constructed in the 1950s.	No known change	
Farm 1, Orlyt greenhouse & small greenhouse	98856, IDLCS #233535, 233536, Structure # 009, 010	Contributing	Orlyt greenhouse gifted to Eisenhowers in 1955; small greenhouse gifted to Eisenhowers in 1956. Both removed in 1998 and replaced with reproductions.	No known change	
Farm 1, Playhouse/doll house	98857, IDLCS #23533, Structure #007	Contributing	Built by the Eisenhowers in 1956, later converted to a tool house.	No known change	
Farm 1, Quonset hut	98858, IDLCS #23532, Structure #006	Contributing	Gifted to Eisenhowers in 1955.	Repaired, 2006	
Farm 1, Redding windmill	98859, IDLCS #23575, Structure #050	Contributing	Predates the Eisenhower period, circa 1922.	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Skeet range: control tower, high & low trap , posts 1-8, trap house & firing line	98851, IDLCS #23540, 23541, 23545,Structure #014, 015, 019	Contributing	Gifted to Eisenhowers in 1956.	Rehabilitation, 2005 (did not include walks)	
Farm 1, Skeet range lane culvert	98861, IDLCS #81386, Structure #118A	Contributing	Present during Eisenhower period.	No known change	
Farm 1, Teahouse, barbecue & retaining walls	98863,IDLCS #23534,Structure #008	Contributing	Built by the Eisenhowers in 1956. Mostly brick construction	No known change	
Farm 1, Terrace and stone retaining wall	98860, IDLCS #23629, 23543, Structure #106, 017	Contributing	Built by Eisenhowers in 1954. Flagstone. See also Circulation.	No known change	
Farms 1 & 2, Historic trace culvert	99949,IDLCS #81387, Structure #053A	Contributing	Present during Eisenhower period. Replaced in 2014.	Replaced in 2014	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 2, Bank barn, wagon shed, silo & oil/gas shed	99805, IDLCS #23561, Structure #035	Contributing	Late 19th century structure; barn burned in 1993, foundation and 20th century silo remain. The wagon shed was removed after the fire because of damage sustained during the fire. NPS stabilized the remaining structure in 2024. Oil/gas shed also known as the grease room (extant).	Extant structure stabilized in 2024	
Farm 2, Bank barn complex field culvert system	98865,IDLCS #81393, Structure #035B	Contributing	Southwest corner of loafing shed	No known change	-
Farm 2, Breeding & equipment shed	99927, IDLCS #23552, Structure #026	Contributing	Possibly built in 1920s, renovated for breeding shed in 1956.	No known change	
Farm 2, Cistern	99928,IDLCS #81394, Structure #071C	Contributing	Between Farm 2 Lane and creek	No known change	-
Farm 2, East bull shed	99929, IDLCS #23550, Structure #024	Contributing	Present during the Eisenhower period.	No known change	-
Farm 2, Eisenhower Farm Lane culvert (back lane in 2005 CLR)	98864,IDLCS #81383, Structure #072A	Contributing	At junction with Red Rock Road.	No known change	-
Farm 2, Farmhouse (Brandon farmhouse)	99931,IDLCS #23562, Structure #036	Contributing	Built in 1797, renovated in 1940s, 50s, 70s, and modified for office space by NPS in 1995.	No known change	
Farm 2, Farm lane culverts (2)	99930, IDLCS #81389, Structure 071A	Contributing	Late 1950s, one system includes concrete headwalls with two pipes, another features drop inlet and a single pipe.	No known change	-

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Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 2, Field culvert	99932, IDLCS #81401, Structure 071B	Contributing	Parallels Farm 2 Lane at Nevins Road intersection	No known change	-
Farm 2, Garage	99933, IDLCS #23553, Structure #027	Contributing	Built in 1890s, modified in 1940s.	No known change	
Farm 2, Loafing barn	99934, IDLCS #23558, Structure #032	Contributing	Built in 1960.	No known change	
Farm 2, Maternity barn	99935, IDLCS #23557, Structure #031	Contributing	Built in 1960.	No known change	
Farm 2, Semen house	99936,IDLCS #23551,Structure #025	Contributing	Previously a milk house, modified in 1956.	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 2, Show barn	99937, IDLCS #23556,Structure #030	Contributing	Built in 1957.	No known change	
Farm 2, Show barn culvert system	99938,IDLCS #81384, Structure #030A	Contributing	Built during the Eisenhower period. Northwest corner of show barn	No known change	-
Farm 2, Silo & self-feeder	99939, IDLCS #23560, Structure #034	Contributing	Built by the Eisenhowers in 1960.	No known change	
Farm 2, Wire corn crib	99941, IDLCS #23555, Structure #029	Contributing	-	No known change	
Farm 2, Woodhouse (shed)	99942, IDLCS #23554, Structure #028	Contributing	Dates to the 19th century	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 2, West bull shed	99940, IDLCS #23570, Structure #042	Contributing	Present during Eisenhower period.	No known change	
Farm 3, Bank barn, silo & barn feeder	99943, IDLCS #23567, Structure #041	Contributing	Built in 1865, modified in 1958-1959.	No known change	
Farm 3, Farmhouse (B. Redding farmhouse)	99944, IDLCS #23568, Structure #042	Contributing	Built circa 1830, expanded in early 1900s, modified in 1960s and again since 2005 by NPS staff.	No known change	
Farm 3, Garage	99945, IDLCS #07849, Structure #043	Contributing	Predates Eisenhower period. May have been original summer kitchen.	No known change	
Farm 3, Loafing barn	99946, IDLCS #23566, Structure #040	Contributing	Built in 1958-1959.	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

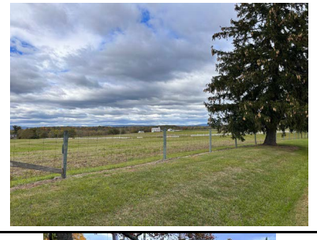
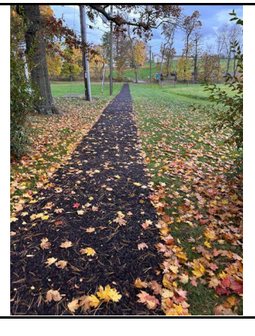
Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 3, Smokehouse	99947, IDLCS #23569, Structure #044	Contributing	Built in the 19th century.	No known change	
Farm 3, Wire corn crib	99948, IDLCS #23563, Structure #037	Contributing	-	No known change	
Views & Vistas			The significant views remain intact today, providing insight into a quality that drew the Eisenhowers and previous owners to this particular property. Currently the internal views are preserved because of the dedicated use of the and for agriculture. This keeps the land open and free of encroaching vegetation that may block the view. The distant views remain intact today but are more vulnerable to threats of development that could negatively impact the scene. For example, ski slopes that did not exist in 1962, can now be seen from the farms. Closer views and the western approach to the site have been impacted by new development on the northwest corner of Red Rock Road.	-	
View from Farm 1 front gate & points along Eisenhower Drive to Farm 3	97986	Contributing	Predates Eisenhower period.	No known change	
View from Farm 1 south to Farm 2	97987	Contributing	Predates Eisenhower period; currently overgrown.	Obscured by vegetation	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
View from Farm 1 to east pastures	97988	Contributing	Predates Eisenhower period; currently overgrown.	Obscured by vegetation	
View from Farm 1 to western ridges	97989	Contributing	Predates Eisenhower period.	No known change	
View from Farm 2 west to Clement Redding Farm	97990	Contributing	Predates Eisenhower period.	No known change	
View from Farm 3 to Farms 1 & 2	97991	Contributing	Predates Eisenhower period; limited views.	More open with loss of trees at Farm 3	
Views from Farm 2 Avenue to Farms 1 & 3	97992	Contributing	Predates Eisenhower period.	No known change	-
Views from Western Confederate Avenue to Farms 1 & 3	-	Contributing	Predates Eisenhower period.	No known change	-

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
View from Farm 2 parking back to Farm 1 residence	-	Contributing	Parking area did not exist until NPS management era, but views from Farm 2 to Farm 1 residence would have been clear	Further growth of understory vegetation in stream corridor	
View through the catalpa fencerow on the Eisenhower Farm Lane to Farm 2	-	Non-contributing	Catalpa hedgerow would have obscured views historically.	More open with loss of catalpas	
View from the Eisenhower Farm Lane near Red Rock Road to Farm 1 fields	-	Contributing	Predates Eisenhower period; residence and building cluster obscured by topography	No known change	
Views from the observation tower (on West Confederate Avenue of Gettysburg NMP)	-	Contributing	Predates Eisenhower period; provide a reminder that the Eisenhower NHS is a part of the Gettysburg battlefield and adjacent to Gettysburg National Military Park.	No known change	
View from head of Eisenhower Farm Lane to Farm 1	-	Non-contributing	During Eisenhower period, this view was screened by hedgerow adjacent to the Carlana Motel property. Planted by Eisenhowers, the screen was fully removed by NPS after they acquired the property in 1976.	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
View from sun porch at Farm 1 towards Farm 2 fields	-	Contributing	During the Eisenhower period these wooded areas south and east of the house were much more open; now obstructed by trees that have grown up along the stream bed. Conversely, the loss of the ash trees on the terrace have opened views up.	Obscured by vegetation	
Vista from Farm 1 residence screened to bank barn	-	Contributing	Evergreens planted to screen barn; installed in 1954. Several of the trees have been lost.	More open with loss of evergreens	
Vista from Farm 1 residence screened to block equipment shed by skeet range	-	Contributing	Equipment shed built circa 1964; screen planted the following spring.	No known change	-
Vista from Farm 1 master bedroom screened to block greenhouse	-	Contributing	Pitch of teahouse increased to obscure view, built in 1956.	No known change	-
Small-Scale Features			The existing farm landscape at Eisenhower NHS retains many small-scale features of the Eisenhower era that illustrate the needs generated from raising a herd of cattle and growing crops. Some of these features appear to predate the Eisenhower era but continued to function during the Eisenhower period. Additionally, there are many small-scale features that reflect the home life and leisure of the President & Mrs. Eisenhower. Many of the surviving elements are in the garden around the farmhouse of Farm 1 and are reproductions of gifts to the Eisenhower family from supporters and friends. Overall, the small-scale elements close to the Eisenhower farmhouse illustrate a family at leisure, however, other small-scale elements, such as security lighting and electric eye sensors, were security features of the former President's home and are no longer functional. There are small-scale features at Eisenhower NHS that survive from the Eisenhower era and some elements that were recorded on the 1967 historical base map that are no longer present.		
Farm 1, Barn faucet	100478, DLCS #23611, Structure #088	Contributing	East side of Barn, by stable	No known change	-
Farm 1, Barn gravel area	93898, IDLCS #100749, Structure #002A	Contributing, missing	Previously known as the shale yard. Today, this is used for accessible parking.	Minimal impact with the renovation of the Reception Center in 2024	-
Farm 1, Basketball hoop	100750	Non-contributing, missing	Removed in 1967, pole now supports martin house	No known change	-

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Benches (wrought iron with wood slats)	100751	Non-contributing	Purchased for visitor use by NPS.	Replaced with modern composite benches	
Farm 1, Benches (composite slats)	-	Non-contributing	Purchased for visitor use by NPS.	Added to landscape	
Farm 1, Birdbaths (rear terrace & north lawn)	100754	Contributing	Included in landscape circa 1956.	Replacement at north of house stored inside in winter	
Farm 1, Bird feeder with "Mamie" inscription	100755	Non-contributing, missing	Gifted to Mrs. Eisenhower in 1955. Installed in tree screen between house & barn; no longer extant.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Bird houses in western windbreak	100753	Non-contributing, missing	-	No known change	-
Farm 1, Bird houses in tree screen between house & barn	-	Non-contributing, missing	Installed by David Eisenhower, circa 1954-1955. No longer extant.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Boundary fence	100756,IDLCS #81378, Structure #159	Contributing	-	No known change	
Farm 1, Brass & glass lanterns (rear terrace)	100757	Contributing	Acquired 1955 as a gift; extant.	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

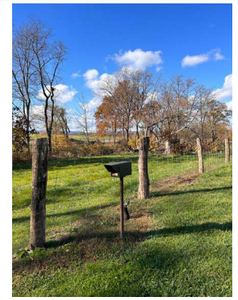
Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Camera & light pole	100758, IDLCS #23637, Structure #114	Contributing	Located southwest of house, near stream. Rotted and removed. To be replaced.	No known change	
Farm 1, Cast iron benches & patio furniture	100752	Contributing	Two benches, a table, and four chairs. Gifted to the Eisenhowers in 1955. Reproductions (aluminum) in original located on rear terrace; originals in storage. Typically removed to storage for winter. One bench in need of repair in 2024.	No known change	
Farm 1, Cast iron horse hitch	100759, IDLCS #23582, Structure #057	Contributing, missing	Gifted to the Eisenhowers in 1955 from Mamie's childhood home. Replaced with tree hitching post, date unknown.	No known change	
Farm 1, Cities services gas pump & island	100760, IDLCS #23580, Structure #055	Contributing	Installed circa 1955. Restored in 2021 & extant.	Restored in 2021	
Farm 1, Clothes/laundry pole	100761, IDLCS #23610, Structure #087	Contributing	Original in museum collection, reproduction located to the southeast of house.	Reproduction added to landscape	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Compost frame	100743	Contributing*	Three-sided wood frame compost for kitchen and yard waste. *Listed in 2005 CLR as non-contributing, in the 2009 CLI as contributing.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Concrete bench	-	Contributing	Gifted to the Eisenhowers in 1955. Relocated to pine break from between black locust trees.	Reproduction fence installed 2020.	
Farm 1, Copper & glass with eagle finial lanterns	100762	Contributing	Gifted to Eisenhowers in 1955. Mounted on top of brick columns at entry gate. Originals in museum collection, in poor condition, finials stolen during historic period. Reproductions installed in 1999.	No known change	
Farm 1, Dog pens (near Quonset hut)	100743	Contributing, missing	Built in 1950s; structures gone by 1967.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Doormat, front, inscribed with "E"	-	Non-contributing, missing	Gifted to the Eisenhowers in 1955; located at front door entry. No longer extant.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Doormats, rear doors, inscribed with "First Lady" and "The President" (2)	-	Contributing	Gifted to the Eisenhowers in 1956. Original doormats in museum collection, reproductions in place.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Eisenhower Drive drain	100754, IDLCS #23651, Structure #129	Contributing	Constructed in 1950s southwest of Guest House.	No known change	
Farm 1, "Eisenhower Farm" sign (entry gate)	100746	Contributing, missing	Installed circa 1954-1955. Removed by 1961.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Electric eye sensor (beside Eisenhower Drive)	100765, IDLCS #81381, Structure #067A	Contributing	South of guardhouse on Eisenhower Drive	No known change	-
Farm 1, Farm pond	-	Contributing	Constructed circa 1951. Removed around 1964.	No change to pond; wayside no longer in landscape , to be replaced	-
Farm 1, Flagpole	99057, IDLCS #23572, Structure #047	Contributing	Installed by Eisenhowers in 1955.	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Flaharty pump	91866, IDLCS #23597, Structure #074	Contributing	Near Flaharty house site. See also Archeological Resources.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Flaharty well ruins	93679, IDLCS #23656, Structure #134	Contributing	Near Flaharty house site. See also Archeological Resources.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Field fence	100766, IDLCS #81377, Structure #158	Contributing	-	Select areas repaired/ replaced in-kind	
Farm 1, Fire hydrant	99056, IDLCS #23603, Structure #080	Contributing	South of Guest House; Installed by Eisenhowers circa 1954-1955	No known change	
Farm 1, Garden plaque (rear terrace)	93680	Contributing	Location changed since 1969.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Gateposts & gate opener	93681, IDLCS #23607, Structure # 084	Contributing	Constructed in 1955	Select areas replaced in-kind	-
Farm 1, Golf flags	93682	Contributing	Installed circa 1956-1957. Reproductions currently in place.	No known change	
Farm 1, Guest house water meter pit	100744, IDLCS #23604, Structure #081	Contributing	Built in 1954	No known change	-

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Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Helipad	93683	Contributing	First mown in field in 1957.	Location shifts slightly each year with mowing	
Farm 1, Historic well & pump	93684, IDLCS #23589, Structure #064	Contributing	Southeast of house. Installed by the Reddings in 1930	No known change	
Farm 1, Incinerator	93685, IDLCS # 23584, Structure #059	Contributing	Installed in 1956; near south rose garden	No known change	
Farm 1, Interpretive tour signs	100745	Non-contributing	Undetermined	Some signs added and other removed from landscape	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Martin birdhouse	93686, IDLCS #23548, Structure #022	Contributing	Installed circa 1954-1955. Reproduction in place	No known change	
Farm 1, Metal farm gates (Nevins Lane, northeast pasture & "Nine acre pasture")	93687	Contributing	-	Replaced in select locations	-
Farm 1, Nevins Lane faucet (2)	93688, IDLCS #23612, 23613, Structure #089, 091	Contributing	Added in the 1950s	No known change	-
Farm 1, NHL marker	93690, IDLCS #23573, Structure #048	Contributing	Plaque set in boulder near entry gate, west side. Installed 1966	No known change	
Farm 1, Patio post lights	93691, IDLCS #23634, Structure #111	Contributing	Rear terrace	No known change	
Farm 1, Power lines & poles	93693	Contributing	-	No known change	

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Perimeter security light	93692, IDLCS #23649, Structure #127	Contributing	In western fields and near teahouse; installed by Secret Service in the 1950s; partially extant.	No known change	
Farm 1, "Private Road" sign (entry gate)	100747	Contributing	Installed circa 1954-1955. Reproduction sign; location and wording are historic.	Reproduction in park collections & to be replaced after fence project	
Farm 1, Putting green	93694	Contributing	Built in 1955, reinstalled in 1980 by NPS.	Rehabilitated since 2006	
Farm 1, Railroad bells "Frisco" & "Wabash"	93695, 93696	Contributing	At rear terrace. Conserved in 2021.	Conserved in 2021.	
Farm 1, Ritchie water fountain (livestock fountains in northeast pasture)	93698, IDLCS #23583, Structure #058	Contributing	At northeast pasture, near Nevins and Skeet Range Lanes	Some removed in select locations	-
Farm 1, Septic field & cleanouts	93699, 93700, IDLCS #23636, Structure #113	Contributing	Located south of House with drain field and clean outs below the gardens	No known change	-

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Landscape Feature Inventory

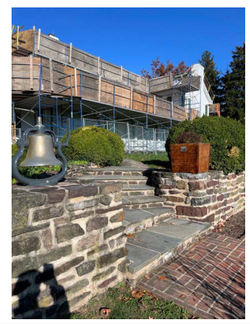
Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 1, Sundial (gold)	93701	Contributing	Located on west side of house near windscreen; located in circle in drive between black locust trees in the 1950s and 1960s. Conserved and reinstalled in 2024.	Conserved and reinstalled in 2024.	
Farm 1, Sundial (bronze, mounted on artillery shell)		Contributing	Located in the center of east garden by putting green. Gifted to the Eisenhowers in 1955. Sundial currently in museum collections to be restored, artillery shell base extant.	Sundial restored & returned to landscape, 2024.	
Farm 1, Tree plaques	93703	Contributing, missing	Originally placed on trees along entry drive at Norway spruce. Today, some located in storage.	No known change	-
Farm 1, Well & cover	93704, IDLCS #23588, Structure #063	Contributing	West of Barn; Installed by Reddings, circa 1930	No known change	-
Farm 1, Wooden planters (rear terrace)	93705	Contributing	Primarily used on rear terrace, occasionally in front of House; some extant today.	No known change	
Farm 1, Yard fence	93706, IDLCS #81376, Structure #157	Contributing	-	Select areas repaired/ replaced in-kind	
Farm 2, Brandon apartment well & cover	93708, IDLCS #23644, Structure #121	Contributing	-	No known change	-

Table 3.2
Landscape Feature Inventory

Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 2, Brandon House well & cover	93709, IDLCS #23643, Structure #120	Contributing	-	No known change	-
Farm 2, Boundary fence	93707, IDLCS #81398, Structure #162	Contributing	-	Select areas repaired/ replaced in-kind	-
Farm 2, Cattle chutes (2)	93710, IDLCS #81392, Structure #160A	Contributing	Dates to 1958-59, reconstructed 1983-1985.	No known change	
Farm 2, Concrete trough	93897, IDLCS #81385, Structure 030B	Contributing	Built 1958-59	No known change	-
Farm 2, Cities services gas pump	93711, IDLCS #23602, Structure #079	Contributing	Installed circa 1955. Restored in 2021 & extant.	Restored in 2021	
Farm 2, Electric eye sensor	93898, IDLCS #81397, Structure #170	Contributing	Along Eisenhower Farm Lane	No known change	-
Farm 2, Field fence	93899, IDLCS # 81400, Structure 160	Contributing	-	Select areas repaired/ replaced in-kind	
Farm 2, Fire hydrants (4) located along farm lane between house & show barn)	93900	Non-contributing	Installed circa 1990. Located along the show barn lane between the Farm 2 house and show barn.	No known change	-
Farm 2, Nelson water bowls	93903, IDLCS #23618, Structure 095	Contributing	Added in the late 1950s	Some removed in select locations	-

Table 3.2
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Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 2, NPS signs (entry drive)	93905	Non-contributing	Added during the NPS management era.	No known change	
Farm 2, NPS Interpretive signs	93904	Non-contributing	Added during the NPS management era.	Some signs added and other removed from landscape	
Farm 2, Sewage lift pump station system (north of Farm 2 house)	93908	Non-contributing	Installed 1996. Belongs to the Gettysburg Municipal Authority	No known change	
Farm 2, Well & submersible pump	93910, IDLCS #23626, Structure #103	Contributing	Built in late 1950s	No known change	-
Farm 3, Boundary fence & yard	93911, IDLCS #81402, 81403Structure #102, 163	Contributing	-	Select areas repaired/ replaced in-kind	
Farm 3, Feeders (2)	93920, 93916, IDLCS #23564, 23565, Structure #038, 039	Contributing	-	No known change	

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Landscape Feature Inventory

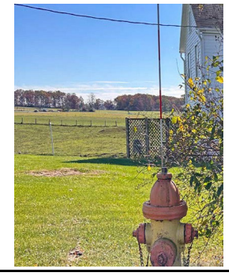
Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 3, Fire hydrant (northwest of house)	93913	Undetermined	May date to when Farm 3 linked to public water supply. Undetermined as unknown if it was in place during the period of significance. If so: contributing; if not: non-contributing.	No known change	
Farm 3, Loafing barn faucet (livestock)	93915, IDLCS #23652, Structure 130	Contributing	Added in the late 1950s	No known change	
Farm 3, Pump & well cover	93917, IDLCS #23646, Structure #123	Contributing	-	No known change	
Farm 3, Lamp post	93914	Undetermined	-	No known change	
Farm 3, Ritchie fountain	93918, IDLCS #23653, Structure #131	Contributing	Dates to 1958	No known change	-
Farm 3, Septic tank	93919	Non-contributing**	**Listed in 2005 CLR as contributing.	No known change	-

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Feature Name	Feature ID Number	Evaluation Status	Evaluation	Changes since 2005/2006 CLR	Existing Conditions Graphic Reference
Farm 3, Water meter pit & cover	93921, IDLCS #23658, Structure #136	Contributing	Dates to the late 1950s; located near beginning of barn ramp	No known change	-
Archaeological Sites				-	
Pitzer School site	106844	Contributing***	The Pitzer School House site, located in the northwest 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. ***Listed in 2005 CLR as undetermined and in the 2009 CLI as contributing.	No known change	-
Old trace road	106813, IDLCS #23661, Structure #140	Contributing***	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 towards Rock Creek. The road was in disuse by 1995. ***Listed in 2005 CLR as undetermined and in the 2009 CLI as contributing.	No known change	-

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ENDNOTES, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

1 Portions of this chapter are taken from the *Eisenhower NHS Cultural Landscape Inventory* (CLI) prepared in 2009. Tables were developed using information from the CLI, the *Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 1* from 2005, and the *Foundation Document* prepared in 2016.

2 These parcels (Tract 01-102) were donated to the Federal Government by the W. Alton Jones Foundation on September 12, 1962. Friesen McCabe 2024.

3 Reference #67000017. The approximately 11,000-acre Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District embraces the land area associated with the battle of Gettysburg.

4 *Foundation Document for the Eisenhower National Historic Site, Pennsylvania*, 2016. 5.

5 The Order of Designation (November 27, 1967) for the Eisenhower National Historic Site also established that the three farms achieved significance within the last fifty years, therefore Criteria Consideration G was also applied during the original designation.

6 The 2005 *CLR, Volume 1* states the following: "Two potential areas require further analysis which is beyond the scope of this CLR. These areas of secondary significance for the cultural landscape may be eligible under criterion A, as event associated with broad patterns in America's history of agriculture and conservation." The two areas that this text references is not clarified.

7 The shuttle was suspended in March 2020. During COVID visitors were allowed to drive to the site, so the "protection from impacts associated with visitor use" began to disappear in March 2020. Also, a major part of the "protection from visitor impacts" was the shuttle was limiting visitation. The shuttle contract was officially terminated at the request of the contractor in 2023. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

8 The parking was expanded during the COVID-19 pandemic with the suspension, and again after the shuttle contractor was terminated. The signage was also added during this period. Friesen McCabe 2024.

9 The 2006 *CLR, Volume 2* also includes the year 1966 for when the when the Eisenhower's gifted the property to the people of the United States, but this date was excluded from the 2009 CLI.

10 Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and the cessation of visitor shuttle, the Reception Center was used as a visitor welcoming center. It was remodeled for this purpose from the Eisenhower's storage barn for the June 1980 opening. The 2024 renovations modernized outdated infrastructure and improved accessibility to and around the structure.

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TREATMENT

The purpose of this project is to update the information provided in the 2005 Cultural Landscape Report for the Eisenhower National Historic Site, Part 1 (Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis) and the 2006 Cultural Landscape Report for the Eisenhower National Historic Site, Part 2 (Treatment). This update includes describing existing landscape conditions in 2024, documenting the work that has been undertaken in the landscape since the publication of the 2006 Part 2, and reassessing previous treatment recommendations, as well as providing new recommendations.

Since the publication of the 2006 Part 2, the shuttle system that provided access to the Eisenhower NHS from the Gettysburg NMP Visitor Center has been discontinued. This change necessitates consideration of visitor parking within the historic landscape, while taking into account critical views and visitor experience. Additionally, treatment recommendations will have a particular focus on universal accessibility into the Eisenhower home, historic landscape features relating to the security of Eisenhowers during and after his presidency, and the rehabilitation of historic planting and built features.

PREVIOUS PARK PLANNING DOCUMENTS

In a letter dated July 18, 1969, to the Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives supporting the development as of the Eisenhower National Historic Site, Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel wrote:

> *The farm is significant chiefly because of its close association with the figure who became our thirty-fourth President. The Gettysburg farm has made news and history since 1950, whether it was a weekend retreat, a refuge in time of illness, a gathering place for families or political groups, or the site of a visit from a foreign dignitary, high government official, or world-renowned soldiers. […] Since 1961 the farm has been the home of a great American and his wife in active retirement.*
>
> *In addition to the farm's significance as the home of a President's family and world military figure, the area played an important part in the Civil War Battle of Gettysburg, a fact which drew General Eisenhower to the site in 1950.*[1]

The 2016 Foundation Document for the Eisenhower National Historic Site, Pennsylvania establishes the site's purpose statement:

The purpose of Eisenhower National Historic Site is to preserve and interpret the home and farms of the Eisenhower family as a fitting and enduring memorial to the life, work, and times of General Dwight David Eisenhower, 34th president of the United States, and to the events of far-reaching importance that occurred on the property.[2]

The 1987 *General Management Plan for Eisenhower National Historic Site*, Pennsylvania (GMP) set forth the following interpretation themes that remain relevant:

Primary themes:

- *The life and work of Dwight D. Eisenhower.*
- *The events of far-reaching importance which have occurred on the farm property.*

Sub-themes:

- *The Eisenhowers Farm/Home (1950-69) as it reflects the life and work of Dwight D. Eisenhower.*
- *Eisenhower in retirement: a man of varied interests and wide influence.*
- *The presidential years, the farm as a retreat, as a temporary White House, and the subsequent impact on Gettysburg.*
- *Eisenhower's ethic to "leave things better than you found them" and how the farm reflects this belief.*
- *The changing role of the Secret Service in protecting presidents.*
- *Eisenhower's early life and military career and its relation to Gettysburg.*
- *The role of the First Lady.*
- *The role of the Eisenhower family at Gettysburg.*
- *The use of the farm/home as an environment to meet and converse with national and world leaders.*[3]

The GMP also provides the following goals for the site:

- *The thrust of the present* Resource Management Plan *is to restore and maintain the site's natural and cultural resources in their historic period appearance.*
- *The historic structures on Farms 1, 2, and 3 will be stabilized and maintained... Some buildings will be adaptively used thereby requiring some interior changes. All buildings will be maintained in their historic outside appearance.*
- *All lands within the Eisenhower National Historic Site will be managed in such a way that wetlands are maintained.*
- *The farm fields will be managed to present a historic appearance. Crop land and*

pastures will continue to be rotated and used as they were during the historic period (1950-69).

- *Wooded areas (18 acres) will not be intensively managed but will be kept in woodlands.*[4]

(The GMP also proposed the restoration of the historic pond, however it had been removed from the landscape by 1967; the CLR, Volume 2 recommends against its reconstruction.)

As set forth in the 2009 Cultural Landscapes Inventory, the period for which the landscape is to be interpreted is 1967, marking the year that the Eisenhowers donated the property to the National Park Service. Treatment recommendations that are intended to rehabilitate the landscape to its historic appearance will be interpreted to the date of 1967.

TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

> *General Eisenhower decided that this Allen Redding farm of 189 acres in Cumberland Township of Adams County, Pennsylvania was ideally suited for his purposes: to settle in a small college town, to live where there was a "sense of history," to dwell in the "simple, beautiful countryside," and to "leave the place better than [he] found it."*[5]

Eisenhower National Historic Site was the home of Dwight D. and Mamie Eisenhower, the 34th President and First Lady of the United States. The 230-acre property was also a working farm with cropland, pasture, and a herd of award-winning Aberdeen Angus cattle. The farm, historically known as Allen Redding Farm or Farm 1 within the National Park Service, was supported by two adjacent farms: Brandon Farm (Farm 2) and Bernard Redding Farm or the Pitzer Farm (Farm 3). Both of the support farms were owned by business partner and friend, W. Alton Jones.

The Eisenhower home and surrounding landscape of Farm 1 was purchased in 1950[6] and intended to be a retirement home. However, due to Eisenhower's continued public service in the military and then as President, the farm became a retreat from Washington D.C., a sanctuary after his heart attacks, and occasionally was visited by notable dignitaries. The farm was where Eisenhower eventually enjoyed retirement after leaving the presidency in 1961. It was also where the Eisenhowers entertained friends and enjoyed time with their family.

The landscape reflected these varied functions and diverse uses. The residential landscape was comprised of a vegetable garden, playhouse, guest house, flower and rose beds, grill and tea house; the presidential landscape included a helipad and Secret Service amenities; the agricultural landscape encompassed paddock

and pasture, cropland, orchard, barns, and feeders, while the recreation features include skeet range and putting green.

The farms, today, serve as a public landscape preserved with the intent to share with the American people the life, work, and legacy of Dwight D. Eisenhower. Since the site opened to the public in 1980, alterations to the landscape have been purposefully selective to maintain its integrity and have been focused on visitor access and experience. The more significant alterations include the creation of a gravel parking lot on Farm 2, widening and formalizing of the earthen path connecting Farms 1 and 2, the widening and formalizing of select farm roads to accommodate shuttle access, the conversion of the Farm 1 storage building to Reception Center, visitor amenities including seating, signage, and walkways, and the creation of accessible parking at the historic shale yard north of Farm 1 barn. Another significant change was the loss by fire of the Farm 2 bank barn in 1993.[7]

As of 2024, the National Historic Site encompasses four historic farms, and a total of 690 acres. Clem Redding Farm (Farm 4) was added to the site's boundary in 1993 to preserve the critical views to the mountains (but is excluded from this Cultural Landscape Report). Farm 3 is not open to the public and has been used for park staff housing in recent years; it is planned to be converted into the Visitor and Resource Protection offices in 2025.

The Eisenhower National Historic Site will continue to serve the American people as one of the primary locations in the United States for commemorating President Dwight D. Eisenhower, his service to the American people, and his contributions to the global political arena. The site will continue to maintain the highest level of integrity possible—focusing on the historic landscape of 1967 as documented by the National Park Service—while accommodating the needs for access and education of the public. The landscape will continue to reflect a president in recovery and in leisure—both during and after office.

The landscape features that distinguish the site as the home of an American president will be rehabilitated. These include gifts from politicians and admirers, and features like the heli pad, as well as Secret Service-installed elements, including security lighting, guard huts and "Private Property" signs, which also reflect the desire for privacy and need for sanctuary from Washington, D.C.

This was also a landscape used for diplomacy. Visiting dignitaries included German Chancellor Adenauer, British Former Prime Minister Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillian, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, and French President Charles deGaulle, as well as several others. All were invited by President Eisenhower to tour the farm at Gettysburg, often as a break from political discourse from nearby Camp David.

Less tangible, but equally important, are the vistas that drew the Eisenhowers to the Allen Redding Farm. Views of the Blue Ridge Mountains should be protected. The visual connection between Farms 1 and 2, through the understory of the stream corridor should be restored to the extent feasible, while considering the more modern interventions like parking. Conversely, screens of the less desirable scenery as Mamie desired should be maintained and rehabilitated.

The introduction of new features to improve accessibility intend to be sympathetic to views and the surrounding landscape elements while clearly distinctive as non-historic. Treatment recommendations should protect critical views while improving visitor access to the landscape. Re-grading, especially the cutting of existing topography, should be limited in deference to potential archaeological resources.

PRIMARY TREATMENT

The proposed treatment methodology is rehabilitation.[8] Rehabilitation is defined by the National Park Service as "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alteration, or additions while preserving those portions and features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural value."[9]

The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties for Rehabilitation* are:

1. *A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.*
2. *The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.*
3. *Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.*
4. *Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.*
5. *Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.*
6. *Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities*

and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. *Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.*
8. *Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.*
9. *New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.*
10. *New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.*

Table 4.1, on the next page, discusses how a primary treatment of rehabilitation will impact the various landscape characteristics in general terms. This table was adapted from the 2006 *CLR Volume 2*.[10]

Table 4.1. **Implications for Rehabilitation Treatment**
Spatial organization & natural features
• Manage stream corridors for ecological benefits of watershed protection. • Thin vegetation as much as possible to preserve historic views.
Land use and cultural traditions
• Maintain agricultural use for grazing and crop production. • Replace deteriorated fences and gates in kind and in location as feasible. In locations that are not within the access or views of visitors, consider replacing fences and gates with more durable materials to reduce maintenance and management costs.
Vegetation
• Replace plants in-kind where feasible. • Replant missing trees, shrubs, and ornamental plantings that are missing based on 1969 documentation. • Substitute plantings that are now considered invasive in Pennsylvania, that are known to have significant pests and/or diseases (i.e., emerald ash borer), and/or that are no longer commercially available. • Plant modern cultivars or varieties that are disease resistant (i.e., Dutch elm disease resistant elm varieties rather than zelkova). • Maintain vegetable garden and ornamental plantings to a size that is sustainable with maintenance operations. • Do not restore crown vetch in wooded corridors (invasive).
Views
• Preserve historic views where possible by removing or thinning vegetation.
Circulation
• Establish a hierarchy for vehicular drives that keeps historic alignments aesthetically appropriate to historic conditions (i.e., paved drives to have a light color surface). • Establish a hierarchy for pedestrian walkways that provides necessary visitor amenities (i.e., access to features and handicap accessibility) but that is clearly distinct from historic walkways. Replace historic walkways in-kind.
Buildings, structures, and cluster arrangements
• Reuse buildings to accommodate visitor services and preservation functions. • Retain as much historic fabric and use as possible.
Small-scale features
• Restore small scale features that are missing from the landscape, such as the state plaques on trees along the drive. • When original elements are still in the landscape, create a reproduction to be placed on site, and relocate the original into park collections.
Archaeology
• Protect archeological sites.

This table has been revised from Table 1.1 - Implications for Treatment Alternatives in the 2006 CLR, Volume 2. Preservation *and* Restoration *have been removed as treatment options because the* 2006 CLR *established* Rehabilitation *as the primary treatment method, and this update maintains that approach. Additionally, the implications have been updated as appropriate.*

TREATMENT PRINCIPLES

The following treatment principles clarify the intent of the treatments (to follow) recommended by this cultural landscape report:

- The purpose of the Eisenhower National Historic Site is to share the life, work, and legacy of Eisenhower with the American public.
- The landscape shall be visually interpreted to 1967, when it was donated to the National Park Service.
- Recommendations will accommodate public needs while maintaining the highest level of landscape integrity.
- Alterations to the landscape for visitor experience should be subtle, reversible, and in keeping with the overall landscape character.
- Visitor parking should be located in the landscape so that critical views are not impacted.

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The remainder of this volume addresses specific issues, recommendations, and alternatives for site features for Farms 1, 2, and 3 (the Clement Redding Farm has been excluded from this report) and is organized under the following headings as is consistent in the *Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 2* from 2006:

A. Spatial Organization, Topography, and Natural Features and Systems
B. Land Use and Cultural Traditions
C. Vegetation and Views
D. Circulation: Accessibility, Paved and Gravel Surfaces
E. Buildings and Structures
F. Small-Scale Features
G. Archeology

Recommendations are labeled by heading and numbered sequentially. A summary of recommendations follows the detailed recommendations. Finally, treatment plans are included at the end of this report section. The plans are keyed to the treatment narrative labels used in the narrative and table 4.2.

Table 4.2. Treatment Recommendations		
Label	**Treatment Recommendation**	**Location**
A. Spatial Organization, Topography, and Natural Features and Systems		
A-1	Diversity of Landscape Features	Site-wide
A-2	Management of Natural Succession	Site-wide
A-3	Pitzer School House property	Outside EISE
A-4	Stream corridors	Site-wide
B. Land Use and Cultural Traditions		
B-1	Changes in the use of fields	Site-wide
B-2	Farm practices and machinery	Site-wide
B-3	Crop rotation	Site-wide
B-4	Grazing fields	Site-wide
B-5	Grazing along the stream between Farms 1 and 2	Between Farms 1 & 2
B-6	Former pond, between Farms 1 and 2	Farm 1
B-7	Deer management	Site-wide
B-8	Rodent management	Site-wide
B-9	Bird coveys near creeks and woodlands	Between Farms 1 & 2
C. Vegetation and Views		
C-1	Rehabilitation of ornamental vegetation	Site-wide
C-2	Protecting significant views and vista	Site-wide
C-3	Effect of unchecked stream vegetation on views	Site-wide
C-4	Effects of lost hedgerows and fencerows on views	Site-wide
C-5	Wind damage to white pine trees	Site-wide
C-6	Native versus non-native species	Site-wide
C-7	Shortage of water for moisture-loving plants and young replacement plants	Site-wide
C-8	Farm 1, Area 1: Entry gate and drive – Gate to orchard	Farm 1
C-9	Farm 1, Area 1: Entry gate and drive – Orchard to windbreak	Farm 1
C-10	Farm 1, Area 1: Entry gate and drive – Windbreak and turnaround	Farm 1
C-11	Farm 1, Area 2: Main house – Front entry, north and south side yards	Farm 1
C-12	Farm 1, Area 2: Main house – Teahouse and barbecue	Farm 1
C-13	Farm 1, Area 2: Main house – East lawn	Farm 1
C-14	Farm 1, Area 2: Main house – South lawn and drying yard	Farm 1
C-15	Farm 1, Area 2: Main house – Rear terrace	Farm 1
C-16	Farm 1, Area 3: Barn – Visitor reception center area	Farm 1
C-17	Farm 1, Area 3: Barn – Screen between barn and house	Farm 1
C-18	Farm 1, Area 3: Barn – Guesthouse	Farm 1
C-19	Farm 1, Area 3: Barn – West side	Farm 1
C-20	Farm 1, Area 4: South gardens	Farm 1
C-21	Farm 1, Area 5: Orchard	Farm 1
C-22	Farm 1, Area 6: Pastures and fields - Fencerows	Farm 1
C-23	Farm 1, Area 6: Pastures and fields - Vegetated screens	Farm 1
C-24	Farm 2, House plantings	Farm 2
C-25	Farm 2, Fencerows	Farm 2

Table 4.2. Treatment Recommendations		
Label	**Treatment Recommendation**	**Location**
C-26	Farm 3, House plantings	Farm 3
C-27	Farm 3, Vegetated screen	Farm 3
D. Circulation: Accessibility, Paved and Gravel Surfaces		
D-1	Universal accessibility	Site-wide
D-2	Visitor access and parking	Farms 1 & 2
D-3	Pedestrian and bicycle trails to and around Eisenhower NHS	Farms 1 & 2
D-4	Visitor access to the Eisenhower home	Farm 1
D-5	Farm 1, Access around the domestic core	Farm 1
D-6	Farm 1, Access to teahouse/barbecue and putting green	Farm 1
D-7	Farm 1, Access at the skeet range	Farm 1
D-8	Farm 1, Road and parking surfaces,	Farm 1
D-9	Farm 1, Pedestrian path surfaces,	Farm 1
D-10	Farm 2, Access around headquarters area	Farm 2
D-11	Farm 2, Road surfaces and parking surfaces	Farm 2
D-12	Farm 2, Access at Farm 2 show barn	Farm 2
D-13	Farm 3, Road surfaces	Farm 3
E. Buildings and Structures		
E-1	Farm 2, Reconstruct bank barn	Farm 2
E-2	Farm 2, Rehabilitate show barn for visitor access	Farm 2
F. Small-Scale Features		
F-1	Original features still in landscape	Site-wide
F-2	Historic elements determined to be contributing, but missing from the landscape to be reintroduced	Site-wide
F-3	Security features	Farms 1 & 2
F-4	Fences and gates	Site-wide
F-5	Visitor amenities	Farms 1 & 2
F-6	Historic signage	Farms 1 & 2
G. Archeology		
G-1	Archaeological monitoring	Site-wide

A. SPATIAL ORGANIZATION, TOPOGRAPHY, AND NATURAL FEATURES AND SYSTEMS

Since the eighteenth century and the Manor of Maske, topography and natural boundaries influenced the spatial organization of the farms that comprise Eisenhower NHS. Roads typically followed low areas and wooded stream corridors while farm buildings occupied the higher ground, leaving the gently sloped land in between open for pastures and crops. Within this mosaic was a smaller but typical pattern: a domestic complex with a farmhouse, cisterns, shade trees, and gardens adjacent to a barn complex with paddocks, watering and feeding troughs, and fencing. During the Eisenhower period, these patterns held true and guided a variety of farm improvements.[11]

A-1. Diversity of Landscape Features

From a broad perspective, farm building clusters, road alignments, overall field patterns, and property boundaries remain intact from the Eisenhower era. Upon closer observation, as experienced by walking through the landscape, the properties are working farms with an array of utilitarian features such as outbuildings, fences, gates, and watering troughs. Farm 1, however, is unique because in addition to the agricultural features, there are many ornamental plantings, patios and walkways, and furnishings in the domestic core. This contrast reflects its role as the Eisenhower's home and retreat. More than a typical vernacular agricultural farmscape, Farm 1 is a designed landscape.

Recommendation(s)

The existing spatial patterns of fields, building clusters, and boundaries shown in figure 4.1 should be preserved. Doing so will perpetuate the diversity of utilitarian and ornamental landscape features throughout the park, particularly Farm 1. While preserving the diversity of features will require a high level of maintenance, it is essential to the design and feeling of the Eisenhower NHS. There are numerous examples that illustrate the utilitarian and ornamental landscape: the paved driveway surfaces and extensive and carefully designed plantings along the driveway for Farm 1 contrasts with the gravel surfaces and relative absence of driveway plantings on the other two farms; or the outdoor entertaining spaces at Farm 1 versus none at the other farms. Each of these features will be discussed in detail in subsequent sections of the treatment plan. Another contrast is visible in the fences: at Farms 1, 2, and 3, the fence styles distinguish the properties owned by Eisenhower Farms with the simpler utilitarian fences of the Clement Redding Farm, which was not owned by Eisenhower Farms. Fences are discussed in more detail in the section on small-scale features and in the park's National Register documentation.

A-2. Management of Natural Succession

Where not in conflict with wetlands or endangered species protection, natural areas require careful management and cutting to preserve the open landscape—an important characteristic during the historic period. This issue is discussed in greater detail in the Land Use and Cultural Traditions section and the Vegetation and Views section.

A-3. Pitzer School House property

The park has reported that it maintains a good relationship with the current owners of the Pitzer School House property—the residence where John Eisenhower and his family lived. This property is included in the National Historic Landmark boundary, and lists the school house as a contributing resource. According to the 2005 *CLR Volume 1*, Eisenhower showed an interest in purchasing the property to "keep that corner from falling into undesirable hands" but found the price too high.[12] When W. Alton Jones learned about it being on the market, he purchased it. For a brief period (from 1955 when it was purchased from the Cumberland Township School District by Jones until 1957 when it was purchased from Jones by John and Barbara Eisenhower) the school house was included within the Farm 1 landscape. Shortly thereafter the President and First Lady deeded land from Farm 1 to their son so that the parcel totalled just over seventy acres. Most of the land, however, was returned to the Farm 1 property by 1962, save for approximately four-and-a-half acres that makes up the property today.[13] Additionally, it was used as the headquarters for General Longstreet during the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 (in its original location on the southwest corner of the Farm 3 parcel across Millerstown Road) which magnifies the property's historical significance.[14]

A significant concern regarding the Pitzer School House property is the current owner's desire to donate the playhouse, which once belonged to the Eisenhower grandchildren and was a gift from the Swiss Government. Unfortunately, the park currently lacks a suitable location to place the structure if it were to accept it as a donation. If the park declines, it will likely be demolished or given to someone else.

Recommendation(s)

If the current owners choose to sell their property, the relationship might face challenges with the incoming owners. The property is historically significant and a contributing element of the National Historical Landmark and therefore merits inclusion within the park boundary.

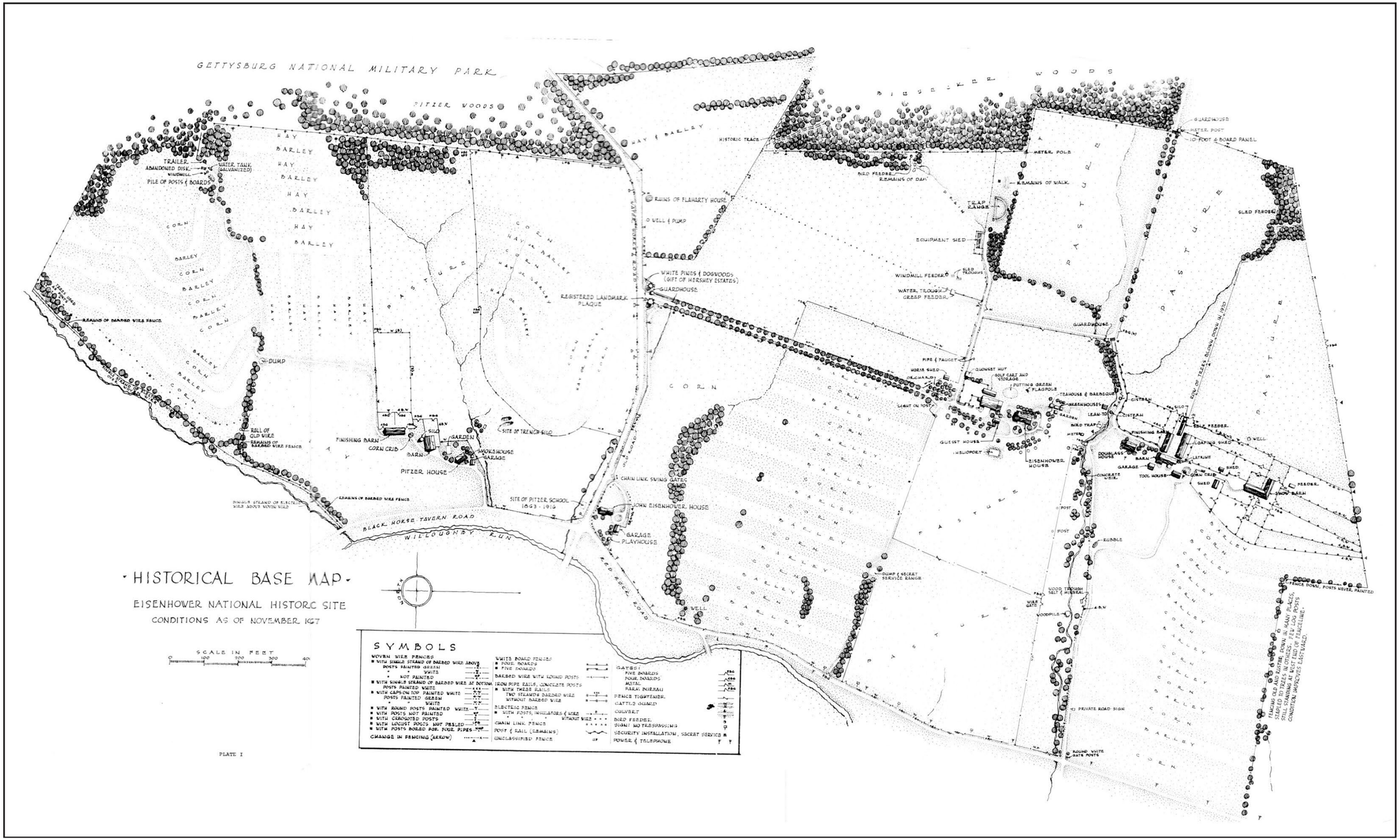


Figure 4.1 Spatial organization and field patterns depicted on the 1967 plan (from *Historic Resource Study*, 1970)

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A-4. Stream corridors

The site's natural vegetation features wooded corridors along streams and drainage areas. Aerial photographs from 1946 reveal that these streams were already wooded before Eisenhower's tenure. The most notable wooded corridor follows a branch of Willoughby's Run, stretching east-to-west from Biesecker Woods to Red Rock Road and serving as a boundary between Farms 1 and 2.

Eisenhower appreciated these wooded areas for providing wildlife habitat, particularly for quail. He introduced crown vetch as an understory to enhance the habitat and placed bird feeders for quail, though no crown vetch or feeders remain visible today. One quail feeder may be preserved in the park's museum collection.

The drainage corridors from Eisenhower's era are still vegetated, though some have become denser and broader over time, especially along Nevins Lane and between Farms 1 and 2. Current vegetation in these areas includes wetland species such as red maple, green ash, box elder, and sycamore. Catalpa trees near the stream south of the house may trace back to an old fencerow. Invasive plants have spread throughout the corridors as well adding to the density and impacting historic views.

Recommendation(s)

Treatment of the stream corridors should be carried out in concert with the Chesapeake Bay Program to protect water quality and natural resource wetland habitat.

The Chesapeake Bay Program is a regional partnership focused on restoring and protecting the Chesapeake Bay, the largest estuary in the United States. Since its establishment in 1983, the program has united federal, state, and local governments, non-profits, academic institutions, and other stakeholders to address environmental issues across the Bay's watershed, which spans six states (including Pennsylvania) and Washington, D.C. Its efforts prioritize improving water quality, restoring habitats, managing fisheries, reducing pollution, and fostering public involvement. The program emphasizes science-driven and collaborative decision-making. It also sets measurable goals to track and advance the Bay's recovery and sustainability.

The Chesapeake Bay Program emphasizes the protection and restoration of stream corridors to enhance water quality and support local ecosystems. Key recommendations, as they pertain to Eisenhower NHS, include:

- Maintaining vegetated buffers along streams to filter pollutants, stabilize banks, and provide wildlife habitat.
- Protect environmentally sensitive areas adjacent to stream corridors,

such a stream banks and floodplain, to prevent degradation and maintain ecological integrity.

- Preserve existing native and naturalized vegetation, particularly along streams, to reduce runoff and improve water quality.
- Implement effective stream restoration techniques to reduce nutrient and sediment loads, enhance habitat, and improve stream function.
- Establish methods to verify the success of stream restoration projects, ensuring they meet intended design objectives and provide anticipated environmental benefits.

These strategies aim to improve the health of stream corridors, contributing to the overall restoration goals of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. More information on the Chesapeake Bay Program can be found at: https://www.chesapeakebay.net/

Cattle grazing, which impacts erosion, is further discussed in *B-5. Grazing along the streams,* and the impact of vegetation is covered further in *C-3. Effect of unchecked stream vegetation on views.*

B. LAND USE AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS

The tradition of land use at Eisenhower NHS is one of the most significant landscape characteristics, portraying not only the primary historical function of farming since the eighteenth century, but also the values, personal tastes, and activities of the Eisenhowers during their ownership.[15] Fortunately, this tradition continues today with Special use Permits. These agricultural uses are complemented by the many historic domestic and utilitarian features still extant on the farms as well as more recent additions that accommodate park visitors and staff. These features are discussed in more detail in subsequent sections of this chapter. The historical base map from the *Historic Resource Study* shows the agricultural areas as they existed in 1967 (see figure 4.1). Some of the changes that have occurred since that time are discussed below.

The Eisenhowers were thoughtful stewards of the land and adopted contour planting and crop rotation practices to better conserve the soil. Such techniques are still relevant, but several more recent environmental protection policies need to be considered in the development of historic preservation guidelines. The Clean Water Act and associated guidelines for the protection of floodplains and wetlands, enacted in the late 1960s and early 1970s, dictate the management of stream corridors that dissect the site. These efforts are manifested in the protection initiative called the Chesapeake Bay Program. The Endangered Species Act, enacted in 1973, provides guidelines for the protection of endangered, threatened, and candidate species. Like many land conservationists, Eisenhower was also an avid hunter of game birds, which guided his

management of woodland and stream edges. While recreational hunting is not conducive to the NPS mission, controlled culling of an over abundant deer population in both Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS is needed to protect crops and ornamental vegetation. These issues are described in more detail below.

B-1. Changes in the use of fields

Through Special Use Permits (SUPs), farmers continue to plant crops in contours much as they existed historically. In the 2006 *CLR Volume 2* it was noted that some of the use of pastures/crop lands had been altered from their historic use.[16] Since that time they have corrected, with updated SUPs, the historic patterns have been restored.

Recommendation(s)

Contour farming and soil conservation practices should be preserved, as it is a lasting imprint of Eisenhower's influence on the landscape.

B-2. Farm practices and machinery

Both the GMP and SFM raise questions about the type of farm practices and machinery that are appropriate to perpetuate agricultural use of the property, including the equipment used, the cattle operation, and the types of crops grown.[17] Such features are an important part of the story at Eisenhower NHS, and most of the machinery has been preserved with some of it on display.

Recommendation(s)

The GMP states, "present management policies will be continued in order to reduce the impact of modern vehicles in the visitor concentration areas and within the visitor's immediate view. This may include restrictions on the moving of non-historic permittee equipment through these areas during peak visitation hours; reduction of the visibility of modern maintenance equipment and staff vehicles; and whenever possible, scheduling of farm related tasks requiring modern equipment to times when visitation is low."[18] To date, the park has not found it necessary to formalize or implement such restrictions.

B-3. Crop rotation

As stated in the 1987 GMP, many of the traditional crops grown in southern Pennsylvania in the 1800s are still grown on the Eisenhower farm land, including soy, wheat, hay, and oats. Eisenhower grew some of these crops—namely corn, barley, and hay—as shown on the 1967 historical base map in the Historic Resource Study. Tillage patterns and crop rotations followed recommendations provided after consultation with the Pennsylvania State University Agricultural Extension Service and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

Today, there are approximately 293 acres of crop fields on the three farms included in this report. Since acquiring the farmland, the NPS has issued agricultural Special Use Permits (SUP) to local farmers. These permits have minimized the maintenance requirements by the NPS, kept the land in production, and contributed to the economic base of Adams County. Farmers holding SUPs are required to meet over thirty special conditions necessary to preserve the historic scene and to protect the soil. Fields in Farms 1, 2, and 3 are leased through a SUP with 280 acres in crops.[19] The SUPs span a period of five years and can be renewed every year thereafter. A sample Special Use Permit is included in Appendix A at the end of this report.

Recommendation(s)

In 2005 CLR Volume 1, Chapter 3, historic photographs and Tables 3.1 and 3.2 detail the crops planted by the Eisenhowers on Farms 1 and 2 between 1959 and 1966, and the historic base map from 1967 shows the layouts of crops on Farms 1, 2, and 3. However, the park and farmers should continue to select crop rotations in accordance with the recommendations of the Adams County Natural Resource Conservation Service. To preserve the character of the Eisenhower period, crop fields should be planted in grains or grasses, such as corn, wheat, barley, hay, alfalfa, and clover. In consultation with the park, farmers may also use new techniques, such as "no till" farming, which are in the spirit of Eisenhower's soil conservation philosophy and in accordance with the Natural Resource Conservation Service.

B-4. Grazing fields

Eisenhower and his partners established pastures to support livestock operations, following recommendations of the Pennsylvania State University Agricultural Extension Service and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.[20] Land used for grazing included low, wet bottomlands not suitable for crops. Although Eisenhower sold the show cattle in 1966 prior to gifting the property to NPS, the herd was a significant component of his farm operations. Between 1966 and 1969, Eisenhower switched to a feeder cattle operation with a maximum of 250 head on the farm at one time, including purebred Angus on Farms 1 and 2, and Angus Hereford and purebred Hereford on Farm 3. The *Statement for Management* (SFM) cites the benefit of preserving cattle grazing to give the site an environment of pastoral serenity.[21] To recreate the historic scene and to perpetuate these historic pastures, the park issues SUPs for the pasturing of Black Angus cattle. At present 137 acres are under a SUP on portions of Farms 1, 2, and 3.[22]

Recommendation(s)

The park should preserve pasture areas and livestock grazing in the core of the farm areas to preserve the character of the Eisenhower farms.

B-5. Grazing along the stream

For years, cattle were allowed to graze along the banks of the stream between Farms 1 and 2, an area now referred to as the "nine-acre pasture." Although the cattle helped prevent the area from becoming wooded and blocking the view between Farms 1 and 2, their presence damaged and eroded the stream banks. For these reasons, and for ecological reasons related to the Chesapeake Bay Program, the park has removed cattle from this field and now mows it. The mowing has also helped prevent this area from becoming overgrown, and has controlled the preponderance of non-native invasive plants. However, access to this area is at times difficult. This issue is also addressed in the Vegetation and Views section under native versus non-native vegetation.

Recommendation(s)

To help protect the stream banks and minimize erosion, the park should continue to keep the cows out of the nine-acre pasture and stream corridors to the greatest extent possible. The stream which divides Farms 1 and 2 begins on Farm 2, and originates in the cattle pasture. Removing the cattle from the stream, as would be best for the health of the stream will require additional fencing that would bisect the pasture and intrude on the landscape, however, without the additional fencing it may not be possible to keep the cows out entirely. Following Eisenhower's philosophy of following the best science available, it is recommended using discrete fencing to keep the cattle out of the stream corridors. See more on fencing in *F-4. Fences and Gates.*

The effectiveness of controlling multiflora rose, Japanese honeysuckle, and other non-native invasives with mowing should be monitored. It may be necessary to annually cut the area or apply a herbicide spray to these individual plants until invasives are eliminated from the area.

B-6. Former pond, between Farms 1 and 2

In 1951 the Eisenhowers installed a pond southwest of the house, near the boundary of Farms 1 and 2 for fire protection and as fish and waterfowl habitat. A weeping willow was planted to act as a duck blind. Cattails, swamp iris, and several hundred daffodils were planted, as was wild rice at the eastern end. In 1954 a water line was extended from the local municipal facility to the farm and a hydrant installed. The pond was stocked with fish and was a favorite fishing hole for family and friends until a drought in 1962 and 1963 reduced the size of the pond or possibly a pesticide runoff killed many of the fish. In 1964, the pond was drained because of silt and maintenance problems, but traces were still evident in the late 1960s, including the annual reappearance of daffodils along the previous shoreline.[23] This area is now grass and scrub vegetation and is barely visible. Just

to the east of the former pond is the stump of an immense sycamore tree that was recently lost. The stump has been maintained by the park for interpretive purposes as it is the subject of many paintings and may be the same tree visible in Figure 2.147 in the *CLR, Volume 1*, and was a likely witness tree to the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg.

Recommendation

Although the 1987 GMP had recommended restoration of the pond, this treatment plan does not recommend its restoration.[24] (The 2006 *CLR, Vol. 2* did not recommend the restoration of the pond either.) The Eisenhowers removed the pond in 1964 because it presented safety and maintenance issues. Furthermore, the stream corridor is now protected as part of the Chesapeake Bay Program and substantial alteration would impact water quality and habitat. The story of the former pond is nonetheless important and has been interpreted with a wayside that includes historic photographs and text describing the pond and the current watershed protection program. The wayside was missing in 2024 but was intended to be replaced.

B-7. Deer management

In the past, as described in the 1992 SFM, deer caused extensive damage to domestic plantings, orchard trees, and crops. Subsequent damage was reduced by a White Tail Deer Management Plan begun in the mid-1990s.[25] Once at a population of 325 deer per forested square mile in the vicinity, there are now 26 deer per forested square mile.[26] The deer travel across the property on the drives and by crawling under or through small gaps in the fences and jumping over the fences.

Recommendation

The deer reduction program helps to preserve the vegetation in the historic landscape, with less browsing and damage of plants. In the winter, when browsing is more likely, vulnerable plants in the domestic core that are commonly damaged by deer, such as young replacement trees, should be wrapped with deer netting if necessary. The netting is removed in the spring when the deer are less likely to browse tree bark.

B-8. Rodent management

Like deer, rodents often damage young trees, especially fruit trees, by gnawing on the bark at the base of the tree, particularly during the winter. Certain plant species are particularly vulnerable to damage including young crabapple and fruit trees and yew bushes.

Additionally, rodents have been digging around the various structures and

creating holes and damage.

Recommendation

Tree guards should be installed around fruit and crabapple trees that are susceptible to rodent damage, particularly new trees. In garden areas, a variety of repellents has also been used. To prevent digging around structures, a number of methods are recommended and will likely require a combination of efforts. Methods include removing food sources within the buildings, keep plantings at the building trimmed, using gravel or other barriers such as hardware cloth or metal mesh at least twelve inches deep around the foundation and/or a gravel apron to prevent burrowing, as well as natural repellents such as capsaicin or ammonium.

B-9. Bird coveys near creeks and woodlands

General Eisenhower incubated, raised, and released pheasant and quail on his property to improve bird hunting. Quail were released into five different coveys around the farm, each with a feeding and watering area. Brush piles and plantings of crown vetch (*Coronilla varia*) were added to each area. The largest covey was located between Farms 1 and 2.[27]

Recommendation

Reestablishment of the coveys is problematic because hunting is not allowed in the park. In addition, the large number of fox would likely prevent the birds from becoming established. Bobwhite quail are native to the area, but have not been seen in many years due to habitat loss; pheasants are not native to the region. Additionally, crown vetch is now considered an invasive plant, so nesting and cover areas would have to make use of a more appropriate plant. This report does not recommend the reintroducing of the bird coveys, or the crown vetch. A interpretive wayside describing the historic conditions, Eisenhower's interest in hunting, and invasive plants would be appropriate for visitor information.

C. VEGETATION AND VIEWS

Contrasting with the site's open agricultural fields and pastures are the trees and shrubs directly associated with spatial, structural, and circulation elements. This includes native plants in stream corridors, vegetation along old fence lines, stands of native trees and shrubs, and ornamental trees and shrubs around the farmhouses. Existing plantings were supplemented with new and transplanted vegetation, especially at Farm 1, along driveways and paths and around buildings and other outdoor features, both for functional and ornamental purposes.

Of all the features that contribute to the historical integrity of the Eisenhower property, vegetation is one of the most susceptible to change. Decades have passed since many of the plants were installed; many have been lost and replaced, and many more are nearing the end of their life cycle. High winds across the exposed fields have damaged and destroyed mature trees that predated or were installed during the Eisenhower era. Many missing plants, or those in poor condition, are species that are susceptible to pests and diseases or are no longer suitable for the site's climate.

Meanwhile in the some woodland edges and stream corridors, natural vegetation has grown unchecked, resulting in wider and denser fencerows that in some places obscure historic views. Removing vegetation may conflict with natural resource management objectives, including wetlands protection efforts, and protection of rare and endangered species. In contrast, the preservation of invasive species introduced by General Eisenhower in woodland areas may conflict with the site's management objectives regarding native and non-native species.

C-1. Rehabilitation of ornamental vegetation

For specific plant collections in the park (i.e., entry gate, allée, western windbreak, bank barn screen, vegetated screens, and hedgerows), the 2006 *CLR, Volume 2* made the recommendation that plantings were not to be replaced until fifty percent of the plant collection had died and then all plantings were to be replaced. In the last eighteen years, not a single one of these collections has reached the fifty percent capacity and been replaced holistically. This has resulted in a substantial loss of vegetation and incomplete plant collections throughout the park. The allée along Eisenhower Drive, the western windbreak and the eastern screen, as well as the screen between the residence and barn, have all been significantly depleted. Therefore, the current landscape does not reflect what it was like when the Eisenhowers lived here.

Recommendation(s)

This treatment plan aims to restore the landscape to its 1967 condition, as documented by the NPS in 1969. To accomplish this, replacing plants should not be delayed until half of the collection has died. Maintaining healthy, mature trees is essential to convey the intended planting concept to visitors effectively. For example, the western windscreen can still fulfill its visual and functional purpose as a cohesive element, even if one or two trees are younger replacements, as the mature trees ensure the overall impact remains intact.

A more practical approach is to plan replacement planting projects on a 5-year planting cycle. Those shrubs and trees that are lost between planting projects,



Figure 4.2 Aerial of Farm 1 from east, showing density of vegetation along stream corridors, spring 1955. Farm 2 to the left of image, east pastures to the bottom of image. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2993)

are removed from the landscape, stumps allowed to rot, and later are removed as part of the planting project. This 5-year cycle provides the park time to determine if substitutions are necessary, and it also allows a planting project to be significant enough to attract competitive bids, and an incentive for installers to properly care for the plantings during their establishment period (watering, soil amendments, etc.). This is similar to the planting project that the park is anticipating undertaking in 2025, and is described in detail in Chapter 2, Existing Conditions of this report.

Typically, replacements for missing vegetation should be replaced in-kind, however, there are species such as ash and elm trees which cannot be due to pests and diseases, and/or species that are now identified by the state as an invasive species—e.g., Norway maple. When disease-resistant varieties are commercially available, they should be used—e.g., Princeton or Valley Forge elm. Where they are not, substitutions that provide a similar form, size, and character of the original trees should be used—e.g., Greenspire lindens for ash trees. For invasive species, substituting a different species of the same genus is recommended where possible or with a species that has a similar height, form, and character—e.g. red or sugar maple. It is recommended that the park continue to work with the county extension office for recommendations of currently commercially-available cultivars that are resistant to modern diseases and pests.

C-2. Protecting significant views and vista

Views of the landscape have long had a place in the history of the site; the old name "Mount Airy" for Farm 1 gestured to its elevated position in the landscape, and Farm 2 was once named "Fairview," which suggested the beautiful views. These physical qualities also attracted General Eisenhower to the area, particularly the spectacular western views to the Blue Ridge Mountains.[28] The NPS has purchased or included in the boundary of the site additional contiguous lands to preserve the historic views that contributed to Eisenhower's decision to settle and retire at Gettysburg. The most significant of these acquisitions was the Clement Redding Farm; the historic view into this farm complex from the Eisenhower Farm was one of the deciding factors that contributed to General Eisenhower's purchase of Farm 1.[29]

Recommendation(s)

Today, the expansive views to and from each farm survive and are relatively intact, as are most of the important internal views from various points within the farms. Much of this can be attributed to the dedicated land use for agriculture, which keeps the land open and free of encroaching vegetation that may block the view. The exceptions are views that include the meandering stream corridor between Farms 1 and 2, which has become overgrown and has begun to block three important views from: Farm 1 east to distant pastures and the edge of the Gettysburg Battlefield; Farm 1 south to Farm 2; and Farm 2 north to Farms 1 and 3. To a lesser extent, such stream vegetation has also begun to obscure the view from Farm 1 west to the western ridge, particularly the farmhouse at the Clement Redding Farm. Post-Eisenhower era development along surrounding roads to the west should be monitored to understand how it could impact historical views.

C-3. Effect of unchecked stream vegetation on views

Vegetation along stream corridors prevents soil erosion and widening of water channels, and serves as windbreaks and wildlife habitat. However, much like fencerows, vegetation in stream corridors can also spread and become too dense if not periodically managed. Such has been the case along portions of the stream corridor that passes between Farms 1 and 2. General Eisenhower wanted to improve the condition of the stream, and in 1954, requested information on how to develop it "in accordance with the best practices for such small brooks."[30] In the mid-1960s, portions of this streambed were characterized by wide and dense masses of vegetation, while others areas were less so. Two of the less vegetated areas along the stream allowed views from the Eisenhower house to adjacent fields and farmhouses. These two stretches of the stream corridor are much wider and denser than they were historically and are now obscuring the

historic views. This can be attributed in part to the impact invasive plants as well as native species such as black walnut and mulberry which tend to out-compete other species. A 1955 aerial photographs of the farms show just how clean these stream corridors were, especially the one which ran through the east pastures on Farm 1. See Figure 4.2.

Today, with the temporary gravel visitor parking on Farm 2, the growth of the stream corridor between it and Farm 1 helps to screen vehicles from view, in Farm 1, but only when leaves remain on the plants. And while the vegetation screens views of vehicles on Farm 2, it also screens Farm 1 from view when in the Farm 2 landscape.

Recommendation(s)

To improve the key views described above, lower branches and understory growth should be selectively pruned or removed rather than removing trees entirely because the tree and shrub roots aid in stabilizing soils especially along banks. Invasive species should be specifically targeted as they grow quickly and aggressively. When gaps are created by removing invasive vegetation, replant with native tree and shrubs species which will help out-compete more aggressive species. Additional best management practices provided by the watershed protection goals of the Chesapeake Bay Program.

If the visitor parking is relocated (see recommendation *D-2. Visitor access and parking* below), the gravel parking area can be substantially reduced to provide only staff parking once again. The small parking area should be located where historically, views were not clear between Farms 1 and 2. The stream corridor vegetation can then be thinned to reestablish the two less vegetated areas which allowed views from the Eisenhower House to adjacent fields and farmhouses.

C-4. Effects of lost hedgerows and fencerows on views

Mrs. Eisenhower was quite meticulous about the views on the farm. She had teams plant evergreens to obscure the equipment shed and the bank barn on Farm 1, as well as along the east approach to the farm (now Eisenhower Farm Lane) from Emmitsburg Road. In addition to the evergreens, catalpas and other deciduous trees were planted around the equipment shed, along the fencerows on Eisenhower Farm Lane, where Farm 1 borders the Flaharty Farm, and as privacy screens to the east.

Recommendation(s)

Mrs. Eisenhower had screens, hedgerows, and fencerows planted that helped to obscure her undesirable views and protect the Eisenhowers' privacy should be restored. These include:

- Flaharty Farm hedgerow, Farm 1
- Bank barn evergreen screen, Farm 1
- White pine screen at equipment shed/skeet range, Farm 1
- White pine screen, north side of Eisenhower Farm Lane (east), Farm 1
- Catalpa hedgerow, south side of Eisenhower Farm Lane (east), Farm 2
- Catalpa hedgerow in east pasture, Farm 2
- Carlana Motel fencerow, Farm 2

C-5. Wind damage to white pine trees

The openness of the site is vulnerable to high winds, heavy snow, and ice storms. White pines, planted frequently in the Eisenhowers NHS landscape, are particularly susceptible to wind damage. Most of the pines are missing along the windy, exposed entry drive, and some are missing from the western wind break as well.

Recommendation(s)

White pines are an important feature in the Eisenhower landscape. Missing and declining pines should be replanted in select locations according to the original configuration of the Eisenhower plantings, recognizing that the trees will require a replacement cycle of about fifty years. In this respect, it is acceptable to plant small pine trees, particularly since the Eisenhower landscape consisted of many young trees during their tenure. However, the white pines along the entry drive allée should not be replaced as they were not part of the original allée planting and did not have the same survival rate as those used in other locations around the residence.

C-6. Native versus non-native species

Many of the plantings at the NHS—particularly the ornamentals at Farm 1—were gifted to the Eisenhowers during their residence in Gettysburg. While some of these plants are not native to the area, most are easily monitored and managed and do not pose a serious threat of becoming non-native invasives. Rather, it is in the larger natural areas such as stream corridors and along fencerows where there are occurrences of non-native invasive plants taking over.

Recommendation(s)

Controlling multiflora rose, Japanese honeysuckle, barberry, crown vetch, and other non-native invasive plants in stream corridors and fencerows will support the larger watershed protection goals of the Chesapeake Bay Program. Proactive management at the site will also help prevent these areas from becoming

overgrown, spreading beyond where they were historically, and thus maintain important visual relationships to adjacent fields and especially between Farms 1 and 2. Mowing, pruning, cutting, or spraying are options for managing the invasives, but ultimately the chosen methods should be consistent with preferred best management practices favored by the Chesapeake Bay Program.

C-7. Shortage of water for moisture-loving plants and young replacement plants

Recent years have been very dry and within the ornamental landscape surrounding the home at Farm 1, additional watering has been required. Many of the plants donated to or acquired by the Eisenhowers are woodland species that prefer moist, well-drained soils, partial shade, and protection from the wind. These are not the site conditions in the domestic landscape areas at Farm 1 and as a result several species are suffering or are gone due to insufficient moisture, namely flowering dogwood trees, hemlocks, beeches, maples, and hollies.[31]

Watering is a labor-intensive activity, and the park employs less grounds maintenance staff than did the Eisenhowers. At present, NPS waters with sprinklers and hoses, concentrating on areas such as the putting green, rose beds, annual flowers, and young replacement trees and shrubs. In the years ahead, extensive replanting of missing or declining trees and shrubs will be necessary. These trees and shrubs will initially require one inch of water a week by natural rainfall or, more likely, by irrigation to thrive after planting. Similarly, plants that are currently suffering from a shortage of moisture would benefit from one inch of water a week by natural rainfall or irrigation during the hot, dry months of June, July, and August.

Recommendation(s)

When rehabilitating plant collections, a water tank could be useful for new plants to ensure successful establishment, particularly of trees and shrubs . A tank placed on a truck, with multiple lines, can be used to water several trees or shrubs that are distant from water lines. Gator bags, slow-drip irrigation bags, could be used in combination with a water tank to protect young tree trunks and supply water.

In areas that require once a week watering, such as the rose beds, tea garden plantings, vegetable garden, and annual flower beds, install drip irrigation, seasonal tube feeder, or soaker hose systems. These systems typically function with low water volume and pressure, and efficiently focus the delivery of water to the roots of the plants. Irrigation head systems should not be used because of their inefficient use of water and the potential for leaf burn.

The NPS has adopted the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program designed to promote sustainability

in terms of environmental impact, energy efficiency, and water conservation. This program advocates for the reduction of irrigation systems that apply excessive or unnecessary water for aesthetics. At Eisenhower NHS, a property-wide irrigation system is not needed; however, irrigation of a few high-maintenance, historically significant features could be justified. Other options include gray water systems and cisterns that collect rainwater, possibly a good alternative given the amount of roofing on some of the farm buildings, such as the bank barn on Farm 1.

Alternatively, the park could consider replacing select drought-sensitive species with more drought-tolerant ones, particularly when they are part of a broader collection rather than being key specimen species. As climate change leads to rising temperatures, fewer days of precipitation, and increased stress on plants—especially ornamentals—such substitutions could help improve resilience and sustainability in the landscape. Typically, trees and shrubs are more likely to require less water after establishment in comparison to herbaceous plants. Understory plantings or perennial beds could be converted to include native species with species with similar aesthetics that will maintain the feel and character of the 1969 garden planting.

In addition, contracts for future planting projects should include a one-year guarantee on the plants and a provision that the plants will be regularly watered by the contractor for at least ninety days.

Vegetation – Farm 1

For Farm 1, the vegetation recommendations are organized by subareas as defined in the *CLR, Volume 1* and Chapter 2 of this report.

C-8. Farm 1, Area 1: Entry gate and drive – Gate to orchard

Between 1954 and the mid-1960s, the Eisenhowers planted a spruce, crabapple, and pine allée along the entry drive.[32] Today, nearly half of the trees have been lost and have not yet been replaced, following the 2006 *CLR, Volume 2* recommendation to delay replacements until fifty percent of the trees were gone. (Discussed above in C-1.) The allée planting includes three different tree species with three different life cycle lengths (e.g., crabapple versus Norway spruce), so the shorter living crabapples die at a more accelerated pace than the spruce trees. The Norway spruce have numerous exposed roots that are difficult to mow around.

At least two of the crabapples have been replaced with various cultivars. According to a crabapple specialist from Pennsylvania State University, the variety of pink-flowering crabapple given to the Eisenhowers, "Hopa," is susceptible to apple scab and intolerant of the dry and windy conditions that

characterize the driveway's elevated and exposed location. Their health is further compromised by the increasing competition with the mature Norway spruce.

The historic allée pattern of Norway spruces planted on each side of the drive roughly 100 feet apart and separated by two pink-flowering crabapples generally remains. White pines were also proposed between each crabapple with the intent of creating a spruce/crabapple/pine/crabapple/spruce sequence, but according to the 1969 plan this planting was not fully implemented and/or many of those that were planted have died.

The Eisenhowers and their guests enjoyed the entry planting when arriving by automobile, or when out walking. Today, all visitors approach Eisenhower NHS from Emmitsburg Road and through Farm 2. Unless they explore the landscape on foot, many entirely miss the effect of the Eisenhower Drive allée. The recommendations made under *Circulation, D-2. Visitor access and parking* could change this approach, and it will be important to the visitor experience to have the allée restored.

Recommendation(s)

The 2006 *CLR Volume 2* made the recommendation that once fifty percent of the collection was lost to "replace the entire planting of spruce, crabapple, and pine in the same sequence as it was planted— spruces (1954), crabapples (1955), and pines (mid-1960s)—so that disturbances to the historic scene are minimized."[33] As discussed above in recommendation *C-1: Rehabilitation of ornamental vegetation*, this approach is no longer recommended, as it has led to the current condition, characterized by significant gaps in the allée that fail to reflect the landscape's period of significance.

At the entry gate, on the east side, a dogwood and a hawthorn have been lost and a red maple is in poor condition; these should be replaced.

The park is anticipating replanting much of the allée in 2025; this is described in detail in the Summary of Landscape Changes in Chapter 2, Existing Conditions of this report. Those trees lost and in poor condition at the entry are not included in this planting project, but should be included in the next planting project, as well as any additional trees lost in the allée.

C-9. Farm 1, Area 1: Entry gate and drive – Orchard to windbreak

Toward the end of the historic period, a mass of trees dominated by Norway spruces and white pines shaded the portion of the entry drive next to the orchard.[34] Continuing south, white pines along with scattered Norway spruce and deciduous shade and ornamental trees bordered the drive and filled some of the adjacent lawn areas. Many of the plants were donated and were installed for screening purposes and for their ornamental value. Several of the white pines

have been lost, as well as a young European white birch in front of the barn. Other replacement trees have been installed, although a few are not in the correct location based on the 1969 maps.

Recommendation

While nine white pines and three Norway spruces are included in the 2025 planting project, others missing west of the bank barn and south are not included. Those missing should be included in the next planting project.

C-10. Farm 1, Area 1: Entry gate and drive – Windbreak and turnaround

In the mid-1950s a windbreak of white pines and privet was installed southwest of the house to block drifting snow on the driveway and provide relief from the dusty summer winds. Many of the pines were replaced in the early 1960s and in the years thereafter additional plants were installed including a row of American elms, hollies, and dogwoods.[35] Just south of the windbreak were plantings of forsythia and honeysuckle but most are no longer present. Two original black locusts retained from the Redding period were enclosed by a patch of lawn defined by the driveway turnaround and have since been replaced several times. Some of the elm and dogwood trees have been lost since 2006.

Recommendation(s)

The windbreak is thinner due to the maturity of the plants, which have grown taller and thinned at the base. To reestablish a dense screen the trees missing from the windscreen planting should be replanted. Just one or two privet are missing from the hedge and should be replaced. The hedge is recommended to be kept at its historic height of four-and-a-half feet.[36] On the east of the windscreen are several flowering dogwood trees and elms should be replaced along with the pines. The dogwoods, in particular, prefer rich, moist soil and partial shade and are suffering in the open, dry, windy conditions. The reestablishment of the pines and elms should help the dogwoods, which were replaced in 2024. The trees would benefit from additional moisture during dry periods. This area should be a priority planting area for the next large planting project.

C-11. Farm 1, Area 2: Main house – Front entry, north and south side yards

Several large trees were installed soon after construction of the house: a sugar maple and a pin oak slightly south and west of the home, just east of the driveway; a large white pine south of the Dutch oven; and an American elm in the lawn north of the house. The four trees were a gift from the Eisenhowers' friend Nelson A. Rockefeller and were quite large when transplanted, which provided an immediate sense of age to the newly installed landscape.[37] In 1969, the white pine, sugar maple, and pin oak shaded the south and western portions

of this area, but General Eisenhower's favorite tree, the elm, had succumbed to Dutch elm disease and had been replaced by this time.[38] The replacement elm was in turn replaced by a zelkova tree by NPS. Excluding these trees and two hollies, the front entry area and south side yard were mostly open lawn although several yews and boxwoods were planted along the paths to the house and along portions of the foundation. A planting of cherries, forsythias, dogwood, and a white pine was present in an east-west line at the far south end of the lawn area on a low slope just above the south rose garden.

Recommendation(s)

Previously missing historic plants have been replaced and are in good condition. The zelkova tree should be replaced with a disease-resistant elm tree when the zelkova declines. If possible, the new tree should be of good size as the elm was when installed historically.

C-12. Farm 1, Area 2: Main house – Teahouse and barbecue

The teahouse and barbecue area were completed in 1956 and landscaped soon after. This area was well-used by the Eisenhower family and their guests. By 1969, only a small number of the original trees remained and included three Norway spruce, an American beech, and a red maple. These trees remain today and provide a shady canopy over the area. Surviving shrubs in 1969 included Japanese andromeda, dwarf yew, rose-of-Sharon, Japanese holly, and Japanese flowering cherry, with English ivy climbing the teahouse walls and clematis growing on the brick serpentine wall. These plants remain (some have been replaced over the years), except for the clematis. Today, the park keeps the English ivy to a low height so that it does not impact the structural integrity of the teahouse.

Recommendation(s)

Many missing historic plants have recently been replaced and their health should continue to be closely monitored, especially those around the patio due to the excessive shade cast by the mature spruces and the beech tree. It is because of the age of these historic trees that the character of this area has changed. In particular, the three spruces have grown taller and have thinned at the base, meaning they no longer have low branches that can provide the sense of enclosure that is illustrated in historic photographs. When the spruce trees decline, the park should replace them, and at the same time the missing yews. The English ivy should be kept to a minimum to protect the structures. Shrubs missing from the 1967 landscape should be replaced. The clematis should not be replaced as the mature trees shade the area and clematis prefers sun.

C-13. Farm 1, Area 2: Main house – East lawn

By the end of the historic period, several white pines and tuliptrees, a weeping cherry, and a magnolia were scattered in the east lawn area between the teahouse and the flagpole.[39] The lawn area between the flagpole and the putting green was mainly open save for a sugar maple, probably because Mrs. Eisenhower preferred pristine lawns and enjoyed the views of the fields to the east.[40] Many of these trees have been lost, including a tuliptree, two white pines, the red maple—enough so that the original effect has been lost.

Recommendation(s)

The missing trees should be replaced. There is also a red maple that was historically a tuliptree; when it declines it should be replaced with a tuliptree. This should be a priority planting area for the next large planting project.

C-14. Farm 1, Area 2: Main house – South lawn and drying yard

This area just southeast of the house was anchored by the windmill and the hand pump and well. A small area of lawn next to the windmill was used as a laundry drying yard, and soon after the house was built an L-shaped lilac hedge was installed to screen it from the rear terrace. Additional lilacs and white pine were planted nearby at the end of the driveway turnaround, but by 1969 only a few lilacs remained along with some replacement plants—an almond and a magnolia. By this time, a semicircular-shaped privet hedge centered around the hand pump enclosed much of the south lawn and the drying yard. The hedge was maintained at a height of about two and a half to three feet. Within this enclosure, more extensive gardens of roses and dogwoods had been planned and some installed, but Mrs. Eisenhower had them removed and replaced with grass after human bones were found, likely from when the farm was used as a hospital during the Civil War.[41]

Recommendation(s)

Every few years, the lilacs in the drying yard and south lawn need pruning to rejuvenate: one-quarter to one-third of the oldest trunks of each lilac cluster should be cut and several of the young shoots coming from the ground should be encouraged. Gaps created in the hedge for the walkway, now removed, should be filled in with replacement plants.

C-15. Farm 1, Area 2: Main house – Rear terrace

When the Eisenhowers purchased the farm from the Reddings, the east side of the house featured three green ash trees Mrs. Eisenhower wished to preserve. To accomplish this, and to connect the house to the surrounding farm landscape, the existing grade was raised to the level of the back porch with several stone retaining walls and by constructing tree wells around the three ash trees.[42] In

1969, these trees, as well as original plantings of boxwoods along the paths and English ivy on top of the wall from the 1950s were extant. Later plantings of lilac, periwinkle, and pink geraniums (in pots) also remain. All three of the ash trees have been lost since 2006. Similar to the teahouse, the ivy is kept from growing over the wall to help preserve its mortar and integrity.

The east rose garden was installed soon after construction of the rear terrace. The four foot-wide bed was situated three feet from the retaining wall and spanned the length of the wall from step to step. It was surrounded on all sides by grass and featured roses in two alternating rows maintained at a height of two feet.[43] Over the years, a wide variety of roses were planted and by the end of the historic period a new generation of hybrid tea roses were in place.

Recommendation(s)

The replacements for the three green ash trees are included in the 2025 planting project. They will be replaced by Greenspire lindens, as they have a similar form and size, as ash trees are being significantly impacted by the emerald ash borer.

Several historic boxwoods are missing and should be replaced, as should the bed of English ivy in the foundation bed between the two porch steps. Conversely, two boxwoods in this same bed, one in the grouping at the northeast corner of the house, and two next to the north set of steps leading to the east rose garden should be removed as indicated by the 1969 plan. In the mid-1950s, azaleas were grouped around the south porch steps but were not extant by 1969; their replacements should therefore be removed.[44]

Wooden planters with annuals (pink geraniums in the 1969 plans) were placed throughout the rear terrace, on steps, wing walls, or on tables. The 2006 *CLR, Volume 2* stated that the pots had been painted white or green, historically, but provide no supporting images. The planters in the storage collection are bare wood. Unless photographic evidence is uncovered that shows the planters painted, they should remain bare wood.[45]

C-16. Farm 1, Area 3: Barn – Visitor reception center area

At the end of the historic period, a row of seven tall catalpa trees likely planted in the 1930s was located along the fenceline between the Quonset hut and the storage building/Reception Center.[46] Only four of the trees remain today and they constitute the only planting in this area, as was the case historically. The Eisenhowers likely retained this old fencerow to screen the Quonset hut from view and to provide shade for the dog kennels (removed from the landscape).[47]

The storage building was constructed in 1960, and although it too was utilitarian in purpose, the south entrance, east foundation, and the northwest corner were landscaped to soften the edges and blend it with the surroundings.[48] By the

late 1960s original plantings of common boxwood, Japanese holly, Canadian yew, and English yew were still present as were later additions such as a star magnolia near the south entrance (not on 1969 plan but visible in 1967 photograph), a weeping cherry on the east side, and two pin cherries in the lawn east of the building. Most of these plants are gone today except for a few of the common boxwood and a replanted weeping cherry (c. 2005) on the east side.

In the lawn south of the building, lilac, Norway spruce, and redwoods were planted in the 1950s.[49] The redwoods died but the lilac and spruce were present in 1969. The lilac had been replaced in the late 1990s but has since been lost.

The Adenauer rose garden between the storage building and barn was a gift to the Eisenhowers in 1955 from Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, and was installed soon after construction of the storage building.[50] In 1994 only thirteen of the original red flowering General Eisenhower hybrid tea roses remained.[51] Around 1994, cuttings from the original roses were grafted to new root stock by Jackson & Perkins. The new plants were then installed by the Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg. In 2024, the bed consisted of only fifteen red General Eisenhower hybrid tea roses in good condition, on the southern end of the original bed layout.[52] The roses were removed for the duration of the renovation Reception Center renovation project and are to be replanted. Between the roses and the walkway is a row of boxwoods. They were originally in a continuous hedge as shown on the 1969 plan, rather than pruned as separate plants. Some gaps exist in the hedge today.

Recommendation(s)

The missing catalpa trees should be replaced. Around the storage building, many of the plantings are missing and should be replaced including the pin cherries in the east lawn; English yew, common boxwood, and Canadian yew along the east foundation; a Japanese holly at the southwest corner; lilacs and redwoods south of the building; and Canadian yews at the fence at the northwest corner. The boxwoods between the Adenauer rose garden and walkway should be encouraged to grow into a continuous hedge rather than pruned as individual plants.

C-17. Farm 1, Area 3: Barn – Screen between barn and house

Mrs. Eisenhower directed the installation of "a row of good-sized evergreen trees... to screen the barn from the new house."[53] The screen was installed in 1954 and was comprised of Norway spruce and Canadian hemlock. Soon after, the area was underplanted with shrubs and flowers and included rhododendrons from the mountains near Camp David and periwinkle that ultimately became so prolific that much of it was removed. Low-growing varieties of azaleas were introduced at an unknown date along with many King Alfred daffodils. The

bed soon became a catch-all for various flower and shrub donations. By the late 1960s the spruces and hemlocks were mature and had effectively 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.[54] The 1969 plan did not identify individual shrubs or flowers in the bed save for two bridalwreath spiraea at western edge. However, a NPS survey initiated by landscape architect Thomas Dall in 1969 did identify some additional plantings. See Figure 4.3 for the bank screen as documented in 1969 by Thomas C. Dall.

Today, the spruce trees are now mature and thin at their bases and no longer visually screen the barn from the house. The hemlocks have all been lost (likely due to woolly adelgid). The understory is now mainly periwinkle and yew with the two bridalwreath spirea on the western end of the bed. The understory no longer conveys the somewhat overgrown appearance that was present near the end of the historic period. Additionally, according to the Dall drawing, some of the plants are not historic.

Recommendation(s)

As with other plantings, this screen and understory was recommended to not

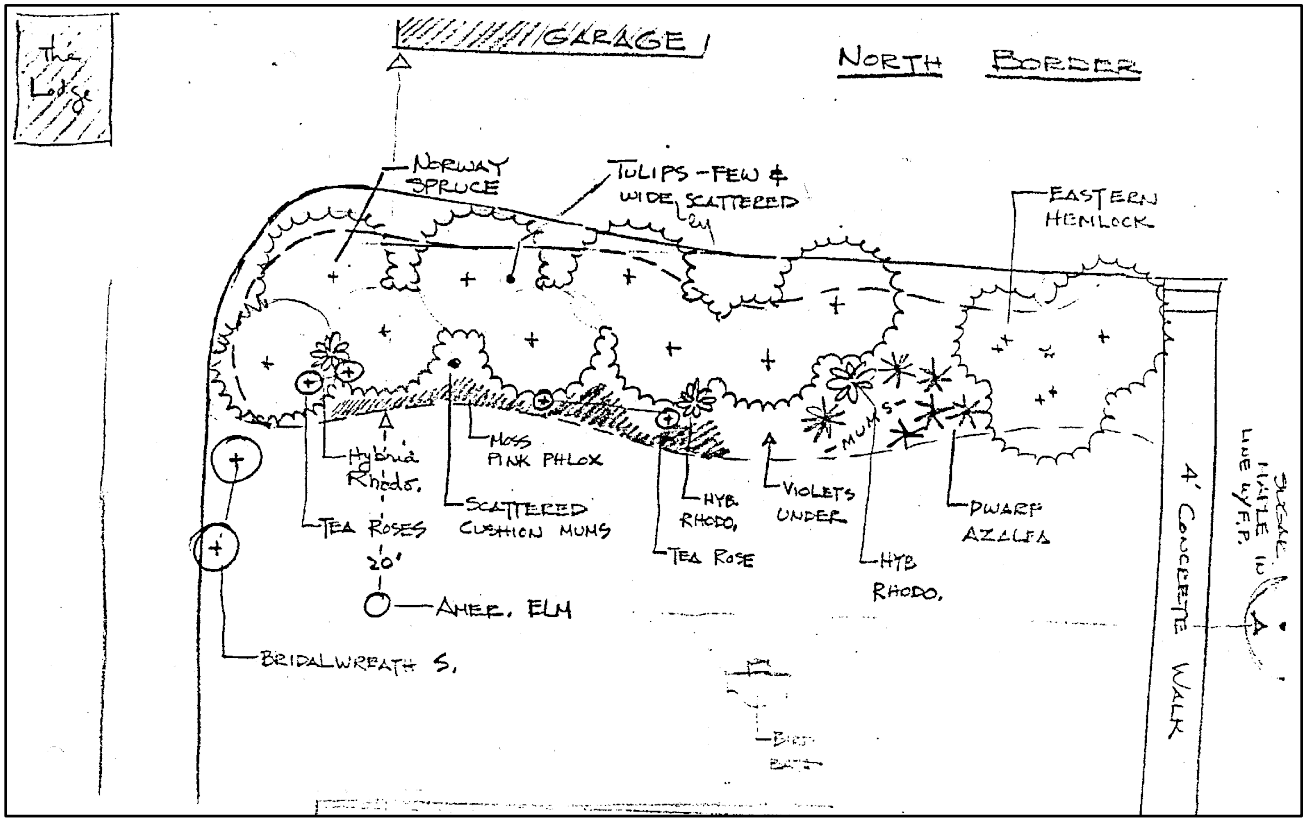


Figure 4.3 Existing conditions of plants in barn screen as documented by Thomas C. Dall, May 1969. (Memorandum to Chief, PSC, from Thomas C. Dall. Trip Report, Gettysburg NMP, Gettysburg, PA, May 26-29, 1969. EISE NHS files)

be replanted until fifty percent of the collection was lost. This has left a "screen" that no longer effectively screens the barn from the residence as Mrs. Eisenhower preferred. This area should be a priority planting area for the next large planting project.

Much of the current palette of shrubs and flowers is not historic and should be removed in favor of those shown on the Dall drawing, which currently provides the only known detailed documentation of this area. However, this work should be implemented only after the eventual replacement of the evergreen trees. As with the trees, a weekly watering program will be essential for the shrubs to survive in what will initially be a very sunny and exposed area. Once the correct plants are installed, pruning should be less rigid so that the area looks more natural. The periwinkle groundcover could be reduced to allow for replacement plantings of perennials and shrubs. As suggested in both the 1969 plan and the Dall drawing, the two historic bridalwreath spirea at the west end should not be part of the mulched bed and should be pruned less to achieve their "bridal" or cascading branch habit.

C-18. Farm 1, Area 3: Barn – Guesthouse

Chief West and his crew designed and installed plantings around the guesthouse in the summer of 1956.[55] Significant plantings included a lilac at the northwest corner and a group of five white pines on the south side. According to the 1969 plan, only two of the original five white pines were then extant and the lilac was not shown, although it does appear on another Dall drawing and in photographs from 1967 and 1969. Planting beds were situated along the south and east sides and were filled with a variety of flowers and shrubs including peonies, azaleas, roses, daffodils, and other bulbs that were often transplanted to other areas of the farm. 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, and it is unlikely that few of the original plants lasted very long. In addition to the original mix of peonies, azaleas, and bulbs used in the beds, by 1969 several new species had been introduced since the original planting including wisteria, bridalwreath spirea, and violets—General Eisenhower's favorite flower. Today, the character of the guesthouse plantings has changed due to the absence of all but one of the large white pines. The understory consists mainly of daylily, peonies, and vinca.

Recommendation(s)

The planting is this area has changed over time, but as with other collections, the goal is to reflect the 1967 landscape. Therefore, several plantings should be removed as they were not present historically (i.e., daylilies and vinca). Several historic plants are missing and should be replaced, such as the two white pines

and wisteria southwest of the guesthouse as indicated on the 1969 plan. Annuals should be limited to daffodils and violets that were known to exist in these beds during the historic period. The two historic spirea plants should to be pruned less to achieve their naturally cascading habit.

C-19. Farm 1, Area 3: Barn – West side

During the initial landscaping work at the farm, two large specimen trees were placed near the barn: a sugar maple at the southwest corner and a red maple just north of the guesthouse entry. 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.[56] The original sugar maple died and was replaced in 1965, but sometime after 1969 the replacement died and was replaced by a red maple. A white birch was located on the west side of the barn near the barn bridge and by 1969 it too was replaced. The area north of the barn was considered a working barnyard even after the Eisenhower renovations and consequently there was little ornamental vegetation except for a row of climbing roses along the western fence, on either side of the gas pumps which no longer exist. Today, the white birch has died and been removed, and the red maple is on poor condition and the park has plans to remove and replace it.

Recommendation(s)

When the red maple at the southwest corner of the barn declines, it should be replaced with a sugar maple; the birch should be replaced with an upright, narrow tree that is suited to the soil conditions. North of the barn, red rambling roses should be planted along the fence on either side of the gas pumps.

C-20. Farm 1, Area 4: South gardens

The south gardens featured two greenhouses, the playhouse, a vegetable garden, and a rose garden. Soon after construction of the greenhouses in 1956, two pin cherries were placed directly south of the structures. 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. A sporadic fencerow with occasional gaps grew between the eastern field and the field south of the house and included catalpas. By the late 1960s, all of the trees were still extant except for the Norway spruce, but a white pine and both pin cherries have died since that time.[57]

In the 1950s the vegetable garden extended from the incinerator south to the creek, but by the mid-1960s, it was scaled-back to include the area only adjacent to the greenhouses. In 1969, the garden plot covered an area of approximately thirty feet by one hundred and twenty feet, primarily west and south of the

greenhouses.[58] The size of the garden has been reduced since the 1950s to approximately forty feet by ninety feet, or 3,600 square feet.

In the mid-1960s, the south rose garden was established and measured approximately four feet by one hundred feet.[59] The garden included a variety of floribunda roses and was still extant in 1969. The park reestablished the rose bed in about 1994 with pink and red floribunda roses donated by Jackson & Perkins and planted by the Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg.[60] The roses are presently in good condition.

South of the garden, a donation in 1956 of several walnuts and a few pecans were planted on the property line between Farm 1 and Farm 2, approximately fifty yards northeast of the stream crossing between the two farms.[61] A few of the originals were still extant in 1969. By 2006 only two pecans remained, and today all have been lost. In addition to the walnuts and pecans, raspberries were donated to the Eisenhowers as gifts and planted between Farms 1 and 2.[62]

Recommendation(s)

When one of the two extant white pines declines, the other could be removed so that all three trees, along with the two missing pin cherries, can be replaced and mature as a group. The south rose garden, depending on the level of care, may need to be replanted every ten to fifteen years. The walnuts and pecans, as well as the raspberries canes, can be reintroduced based on historical documentation.

C-21. Farm 1, Area 5: Orchard

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."[63] The orchard featured mostly apples, peaches, and cherries, and although the chosen varieties were well-adapted to the local conditions, the orchard was never particularly productive because of poor soil conditions, birds constantly eating the fruits, and Japanese beetle infestations. Additionally, heavy shade cast by tuliptrees and evergreens, limited the sunlight that reached the fruit trees (as well as the roses growing along the fence line.) By 1969 the orchard contained twenty-four fruit trees, including sixteen apples, six peaches, and two nectarines (there were no remaining cherries). Certain species such as peach and nectarine are relatively short-lived trees while apple trees can survive for over 100 years. Today, just five of the original apple trees remain, while the eight peach and nectarine trees that were extant in 1969 have since been replaced, including some in 2023 and 2024.

There were also several other non-fruiting trees in the orchard; seven tuliptrees,

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, if not before the Eisenhowers. Red rambling rose was also shown on the 1969 plan as growing on the west fence of the orchard.

Recommendation(s)

During the 2024 field work, six new small fruiting trees were identified as having recently been planted at the southeast corner of the orchard, near historic locations. The orchard, while not highly productive, remains a character-defining feature of the Eisenhower landscape. Limited sunlight reaching the fruit trees, partially due to the presence of shade trees, along with other factors, has impacted its productivity.

Rehabilitation efforts in the short-term could focus on balancing the planting of fruit trees better suited to current conditions with retaining representative shade trees that do not overly restrict the fruit trees' success. Selective pruning of the shade trees could also be undertaken to allow more sunlight to reach the orchard. As the shade trees naturally decline, not all need to be replaced, allowing for improved conditions for the fruit trees. There are currently three tuliptrees missing and it is not recommended that these be replaced. The hemlock should not be replaced when it declines as an evergreen it creates dense shade and the species has problematic pests. Two missing dogwood trees could be replaced; these are smaller tree species which do not impact the fruit trees in the same manner.

It is recommended that when more sunlight is able to reach the fruit trees, that the missing apple trees be replaced. A replacement cycle for fruit trees can be projected for certain species: peaches and nectarines require replacement every five to ten years while apples can live to be over seventy-five years old.

Replanting missing red rambling roses along the west fence will likely not survive because of the excessive shade in this area and therefore not recommended to be reinstalled until/unless more sunlight is available.

C-22. Farm 1, Area 6: Pastures and fields - Fencerows

A variety of fencerows defined the edges of fields and pastures on Farm 1 during the Eisenhower period. Most shown on a 1964 aerial photograph and on the 1967 historical base map exist today except for the fencerow defining the Flaharty property.

Before the property was purchased by W. Alton Jones, Eisenhower had requested that a group of fast-growing pines be planted along the edge of the Farm 1 parcel to ensure privacy. However, these were never planted as Jones purchased the land for use by Eisenhower.

Recommendation(s)

Neither the 1964 shown in Figure 4.1, nor the 2005 *CLR Volume 1* define what species made up the hedgerow at the Flaharty property line. Imagery from the period shows a fairly dense hedgerow, but as it was not specifically directed to be planted by the Eisenhowers, the vegetation was likely volunteer growth which was not removed and allow to grow. Rehabilitation of the fencerow should be considered, especially given the potential for changes in the landscape discussed in *Circulation, D-2. Visitor access and parking*. The fencerow along the Flaharty property line should be replaced with native plant species that are consistent with the watershed protection goals of the Chesapeake Bay Program and recommendations of the Adams County Natural Resource Conservation Service, including oaks, maples, birch, elm, etc.

C-23. Farm 1, Area 6: Pastures and fields - Vegetated screens

Intentionally planted screens of trees, like fencerows, also served to ensure the Eisenhowers' privacy and block possible views from curiosity seekers. One such screen was comprised of four white pines planted along the north side of the Farm 2 Lane near the Guard Hut to block views to the house from the nearby Carlana Motel and Restaurant.[64] Other vegetated screens were also planted to block undesirable views from the house, such as the mass of deciduous trees planted on the west side of the equipment shed to address Mrs. Eisenhower's concern that the structure's white-painted walls and gleaming metal roof were too conspicuous.[65] These screens were extant in 1969 and are present today, but substantially depleted.

Recommendation(s)

Half of the pine tree screen along Farm 2 Lane is missing and should be replanted. Additional deciduous trees should be planted west of the equipment shed as some of the existing trees are in decline. Management of this screening feature should extend to include the trees just to the south of the building on the other side of the skeet range lane. Because the field west of the equipment shed is used for pasturage, any new plantings would have to be fenced off until they trees are well established.

C-24. Farm 2, House plantings

Farm 2 was acquired in 1954 and became the center of cattle operations at



Figure 4.4 Detail of vegetation around porch at Farm 2 farmhouse, 19 May 1967. (Emless Nett, EISE NHS files, #3393).

Eisenhower Farms. A complex of corrals and holding pens anchored by the show barn and other outbuildings dominated the scene and was itself surrounded by fields and pastures. This utilitarian landscape presented a sharp contrast to the extensive ornamental design of Farm 1, yet it remained more elaborate than other farms in the region.

As was typical for a rural farmstead of the period, ornamental plantings were restricted to a few trees and shrubs around the farmhouse and along the adjacent drive. Several evergreen trees in front of the home in the late 1950s were supplemented during the Eisenhower period with Norway spruce, Norway maple, and white pine. By the late 1960s, the vegetation had matured considerably, creating a screen of trees and nearly obscuring the view of the farmhouse from all sides. A few shrubs were also extant around the farmhouse front porch.

Few changes occurred to this landscape after the historic period, as the NPS management focus was on buildings, visitor services, and site infrastructure, especially at Farm 1. Mature shade trees, both deciduous and evergreen, remain around the farmhouse today, although many of the trees present in the late 1960s have died and been removed. As a result, the eastern and southern sides of the farmhouse are not as heavily screened from view as they once were. Along the front porch, there is no longer a planting of lilacs, and plantings of lilacs next to the farm lane near the stream corridor have been crowded out by black walnuts and mulberries.

Recommendation(s)

Vegetation other than major trees at Farm 2 is difficult to identify in historic photographs. However, as discussed above, shade trees historically dominated the house area with a few shrubs proximate to the house. To preserve this character, existing trees should be preserved, maintained, and replaced when they decline, and missing trees should be replaced. The use of shrubs should be focused to areas where they are known to have existed and are the most visible, such as the lilacs along the front porch. The lilacs near the stream corridor were likely part of the domestic landscape and therefore could be reintroduced; however, the weedy mulberry and black walnut trees here should be removed.

C-25. Farm 2, Fencerows

Three notable fencerows existed on Farm 2 during the historic period. The oldest featured catalpa trees in the eastern pasture. When W. Alton Jones purchased Farm 2, they were already mature and provided considerable shade for the pasture, suggesting they were planted sometime in the 1930s. There were thirty to forty trees planted along the southern side of the fence in a solid row and can be seen on the left side of the image on the following page. Many of the trees died in the 1960s after the cattle began chewing their bark, and only about half of the original trees were remaining in the late 1960s. Around 1970, the remaining trees blew down in a severe storm, and none have since been replaced.[66]

The same storm in 1970 also damaged portions of a fencerow of catalpas on the south side of the Eisenhower Farm Lane stretching from the Guard House at Nevins Lane to the Guard Hut at the east end of Eisenhower Farm Lane. The trees were likely planted in the early 1950s amongst an older fencerow. By the late 1960s, the trees provided limited shade because they were not a continuous row along the road. It is not clear if the gaps were intentional or if some of the original trees had died and were not replaced.[67] This fencerow still features limited large catalpas along with a few red maples and sycamore trees. A third fencerow stretched from Eisenhower Farm Lane southward and defined the Carlana Motel and Restaurant property line. It was mainly scrub vegetation and was removed by the NPS in 1980.[68]

Recommendation(s)

Fencerows are a defining feature of the Eisenhower NHS landscape. As was the case historically, they marked edges of fields, acted as windbreaks, provided shade, and prevented soil erosion, functions still relevant today in what continues to be a productive agricultural landscape.[69] Fencerows also addressed the Eisenhower's concerns of privacy. The park should replant the catalpa fencerow in the east pasture and consult with the Adams County Natural Resource Conservation Service in replanting the fencerow along the former Carlana Motel boundary, as well as the fencerow on the south side of





Figure 4.5 (top) Aerial view of Farms 1, 2 & 3 looking north, June 1964. Top right of image shows Flaharty field fencerow. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2973)
(bottom right) Aerial view of Farm 2 from east, and the fencerow along the Carlana Motel property line (lower middle), spring 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3135)

the pasture in Farm 2. The fencerow along the Eisenhower Farm Lane should also be rehabilitated with new plantings of catalpas amongst the existing trees. As discussed in *C-1. Rehabilitation of ornamental vegetation*, no species that is problematic or considered an invasive species by the state should be replaced in kind, i.e., Norway maples could be replaced by a native maple species.

C-26. Farm 3, House plantings

When Farm 3 was purchased in 1955, the property contained the original farmhouse, bank barn, silo, and a few outbuildings. The farm historically served as support for the other two farms, primarily for crop production and to a lesser degree pasturage.[70] Like Farm 2, Farm 3 featured a utilitarian landscape with trees and shrubs planted around the farmhouse. By the late 1960s, mature trees, most likely maples, shaded the south, west, and north sides of the house. Today, there are far fewer trees: no trees remain on the southeast side, only four remain on the northwest (an elm which appears to have Dutch elm disease), and two Norway maples, plus one walnut which in 2006 was listed as dying, now appears to be in fair condition.

Several shrubs and flower beds are located in the front and along the walkway, and also around the smokehouse and garage. A lilac at the smokehouse likely dated to the Eisenhower period, but was removed in 2022. Of the shrubs shown in 2006, only the mock orange towards the front of the farmhouse remains.

Recommendation(s)

Farm 3 is not open to visitors and is managed primarily to be part of the historic scene at Eisenhower NHS.[71] The appearance of the farmhouse area from a distance, and especially from Millerstown Road to the south, is more important than up close. The cluster arrangement of buildings and structures surrounded by corrals and fields is still intact, but the shady canopy that surrounded the farmhouse—one of the most important historic landscape features of Farm 3—has been greatly diminished. To restore this scene, new trees should be planted at former stumps and in historic locations in the lawn, with shrubs around the farmhouse planted to reflect the 1967 landscape.[72] There is a project in PEPC to replace the missing trees in the Farm 3 yard.

The proposed plan to convert Farm 3 into the park's Visitor and Resource Protection Offices includes installing parking for twenty-five vehicles, along with an accessible parking space and entry to the farmhouse. Since the farm is not open to visitors, it is essential that these changes do not disrupt the key views from Farm 1. Parking locations should be carefully designed to remain screened from Farm 1, utilizing existing structures, fences, or vegetation. Restoring the farm's shade canopy can also help minimize the visual impact of the new facilities.

Additionally, there is a broad view of the Farm 3 cluster of buildings and paddocks/pasture from the amphitheatre just to the northeast of the farm along West Confederate Avenue within Gettysburg NMP. The potential for a parking area to be located between the silo and corn crib means that views from the amphitheatre may be of vehicles, if not properly screened. This may mean planting trees near the amphitheatre, if the break in the woodline is not historic and the view to Farm 3 unintentional.

C-27. Farm 3, Vegetated screen

At the end of the historic period, two large deciduous trees were located in the pastures southeast of the farmhouse along a drainage swale.[73] Interestingly, it is possible that the trees were planted or possibly retained from an earlier time to screen the view of the bank barn from the entrance to Farm 1. However, there is no known documentation regarding this theory, nor are the species of trees known.

Recommendation(s)

While the 2006 *CLR Volume 2* recommended that the screen along the swale be reintroduced,[74] the park has put the project on hold due to the farm's conversion into a Visitor Resource and Protection (VRP) office planned for 2025-2026. Reintroducing the shade trees along the swale will help to restore the scene, and may help to screen the necessary parking and other changes necessitated by the VRP facilities. Native tree species should be planted.

D. CIRCULATION: ACCESSIBILITY, PAVED AND GRAVEL SURFACES

Circulation systems at the Eisenhower NHS consist of historic farm drives and lanes, pedestrian walkways to buildings and structures, and associated features such as cattle guards, culverts, and drainage swales. These corridors—their width, surface treatment, and drainage characteristics—contribute to the historic character of the site.

To move around the site, visitors use a combination of historic walkways plus brick or asphalt walks that were added by the park in the 1970s and 1980s (the asphalt walks were previously painted green). However, some path sections are too steep to meet ABA guidelines for accessible routes with a maximum five percent slope. Many sections have slopes of eight percent, which are considered ramps, and thus require landings and handrails. Areas where ABA compliant accessibility should be addressed are discussed below. Several of these walkways are also too narrow to be compliant with ABA standards.

Table 4.3 **Relevant ABA Accessibility Standards (ABAAS)**	
Accessible Route (ABAAS 402/403)	• Clear width = 36 inches minimum • Accessible routes with clear widths less than 60 inches shall provide passing spaces (60 inches by 60 inches) at intervals of 200 feet maximum. • Gradient = 5.0% (1:20) maximum (Walkways with gradients greater than 5% are considered ramps and require handrails, see below.) • Cross-slopes = 2.0% (1:48) maximum • Vertical level changes are no greater than 1/4-inch in height maximum • Surfaces shall be "firm and stable, and slip resistant"
Accessible Ramp (ABAAS 405)	• Gradient = 5.0% (1:20) to 8.33% (1:12) maximum • Cross-slopes = 2.0% (1:48) maximum • Clear width between handrails = 36 inches minimum • Maximum rise on any run = 30 inches in height • Level landings shall be included at the top and bottom of each ramp run. Landings shall be as wide as the ramp run and shall be 60 inches long minimum. • Ramps with a rise greater than 6 inches shall have handrails and edge protection. • Where space is limited, a ramp gradient between 8.33% (1:12) and 10.0% (1:10) may be used for a maximum vertical rise of 6 inches; or, a ramp gradient between 10.0% (1:10) and 12.5% (1:8) may be used for a maximum vertical rise of 3 inches. • Surfaces shall be "firm and stable, and slip resistant".
Handrails (ABAAS 505)	• Required on both sides of ramps and stairs • Must continue at least 12 inches beyond the top and bottom of a ramp and be parallel to the ground plane. • Height = 34 –38 inches in height above the ramp or stair tread surface. • Must have a circular cross-section and be 1-1/2 inches from any adjacent surfaces. • Ramp handrails must extend horizontally above both landings by 12 inches minimum. • Stair handrails at the top of the stairs must extend above the top landing by 12 inches minimum past the first nosing. At the bottom landing, the handrail must extend the equivalent of one tread length.
Accessible Parking (ABAAS F208 & 502)	• Quantity = dependent on total number of parking spaces; see ABAAS F208.2. One out of every six accessible parking spaces must be a van accessible parking space (minimum of one). • Space size = 96 inches wide minimum and van parking spaces shall be 132 inches minimum • Access aisle shall be 60 inches minimum and is considered part of an accessible route. • Spaces and aisles have a 2.0% percent (1:48) maximum gradient in any direction. • Accessible parking spaces shall be designated as such • Surfaces shall be "firm and stable, and slip resistant".
Trails (ABAAS 1017)	• Clear width = 36 inches minimum • Passing space = Trails with clear widths less than 60 inches, shall provide passing spaces (60 inches by 60 inches minimum) at 1,000 feet maximum. • Gradient = 12.5% (1:8) maximum. Trail segments between 5.0% (1:20) and 8.33% (1:12) may extend for 200 feet maximum. Trail segments between 8.33% (1:12) and 10.0% (1:10) may extend for 30 feet maximum. Trail segments between 10.0% (1:10) and 12.5% (1:8) may extend for 10 maximum. • Cross-slope = 2.0% (1:48) maximum • Tread obstacles and openings in the surface of trails shall 1/2-inch maximum. • Surfaces shall be "firm and stable"
This should not be considered a full list of requirements. Additional information may be found at: *https://www.access-board.gov/aba* for the ABAAS.	

D-1. Universal accessibility

The park seeks to provide the highest level of access with the lowest level of impact on the site's historic integrity. Many of the historic structures have a threshold with a change in elevation greater than the one-half-inch maximum set forth by the ABA Accessibility Guidelines.

Visitors in wheelchairs requiring additional assistance can drive to Farm 1 and park in a designated ABA parking space northwest of the bank barn or in the asphalt-surfaced area north of the Reception Center, and then drive to Farm 2 and park on a level gravel/grass area, but access to the show barn remains a challenge. At present, staff and visitors must use the pedestrian door, which features a high threshold. The garage doors on the north and south ends of the building have not been opened in years, and it is unclear whether they remain operational. If these doors were to be used regularly, the installation of mechanical openers would be necessary to ensure the safety of staff and volunteers when operating them.

The table, Table 4.3, summarizes key ABA accessibility standards that are most relevant to visitor access and circulation at Eisenhower NHS.

D-2. Visitor access and parking

Visitor access was a key component in the development of this updated CLR. In 2023, the shuttle which brought visitors from the Gettysburg NMP Visitor Center to the Eisenhower NHS was terminated. The previously staff-only gravel parking lot located on Farm 2 just on the other side of the stream corridor was expanded for visitor parking, and then expanded again in 2023 to accommodate approximately forty cars. The end of the visitor shuttle appears to have increased visitation as visitors were no longer beholden to the shuttle schedule or the fee.

Today, visitors drive themselves into the Eisenhower NHS and park at the Farm 2 gravel parking. They must then walk more then 900 feet uphill to the Reception Center which is on the far side (northeast) of the residence. There is temporary wayfinding signage for the visitors, but first time visitors may miss the contact station or wayfinding signage and dive right into their visit by walking around the landscape. Park staff is often available for tours and talks, but because visitors come on their own schedule, they may not experience these ranger-led activities. Access into the Eisenhower home is ticketed to control numbers and timing and tickets are currently distributed from a contact station located under a tent.

The park is working on expanding interpretation for the visitor, both by installing new waysides and replacing those that have been removed, as well as by increasing the content on the NPS App. Additionally, the park is addressing

Below is a discussion of permanent visitor parking alternatives which were developed and studied as part of the process of treatment recommendation process and reviewed during the staff workshop in May 2024. Additionally, there is a discussion of two options proposed by the U.S. DOT Volpe Center for temporary parking at the Farm 1 bank barn/maintenance yard which were prepared after the termination of the Gettysburg Tours shuttle. These alternatives may be able to provide additional limited parking close to the Reception Center and the Eisenhower home, and could be use in conjunction with any one of the permanent parking alternatives discussed.

Volpe Center proposals for parking at the bank barn/maintenance yard

In January 2023, the EISE-GETT staff engaged the U.S. DOT Volpe Center after the termination of the Gettysburg Tours shuttle contract in December 2022. Their report, *Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site Project Scoping Site Visit Summary Report* (hereafter: Volpe Center report), and its recommendations are summarized here as an alternative for visitor parking, in particular for accessible parking and/or parking with visitors with mobility impairments that would limit them walking long distances from the main visitor parking area. Because the Volpe Center report suggests the maintenance of the gravel parking area on Farm 2 and the Farm 1 bank barnyard (historic shaleyard) for accessible parking, this alternative can be used with any of the three alternatives developed during the work of this report and discussed at the 2024 staff workshop. The parking alternatives discussed in the report were considered to be temporary parking proposals.

The Volpe Center report states, "Visitor parking has been provided via a temporary gravel public parking area (approximately twenty spaces) on Eisenhower Farm [Lane] that was previously reserved for employee parking. This parking lot was semi-formalized with parking bumpers, more gravel, and bollards preventing visitors from driving on pedestrian walkways. Paved parking for visitors with accessibility needs has always been provided adjacent to the Eisenhower Historic Home. There is one fully accessible space and three spaces that support visitors with some mobility needs."[75] (With the renovation of the Reception Center, a second accessible parking space has been added adjacent to the Reception Center.)

The Volpe Center report states that the parks were interested in providing multi-modal options for visitors to get to Eisenhower NHS including using the regional public transit (RabbitTransit), in providing bicycle routes and pedestrian trails from Gettysburg NMP to Eisenhower NHS, and in establishing designated parking for visitors arriving by personal vehicle at the site.

In addition to undertaking the expansion of the gravel parking area on Farm

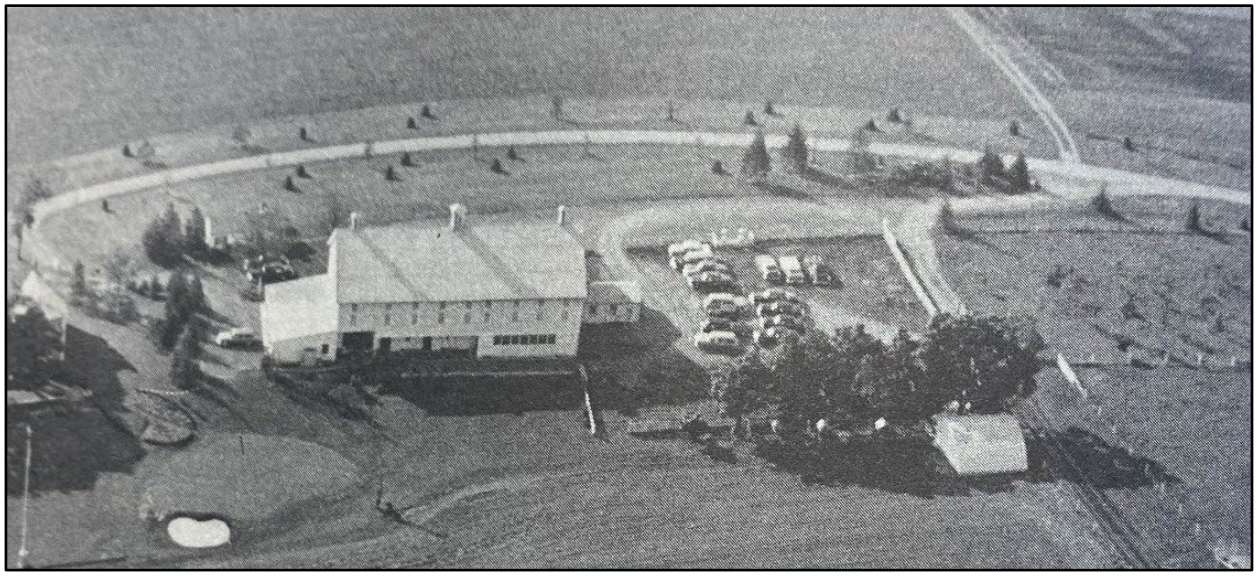


Figure 4.6 Parking adjacent to barn during the 1956 Republican National Convention. (Image from "A town and its President: Eisenhower at Gettysburg" Volume 1, No. 3, Times & News Publishing Co, Gettysburg, PA, 1990.)



Figure 4.7 Proposed temporary parking alternative showing parallel parking option. (U.S. DOT Volpe Center, 2023)



Figure 4.8 Proposed temporary parking alternative showing angled parking option. (U.S. DOT Volpe Center, 2023)

2, the report recommends using the paved and unpaved areas of the Farm 1 bank barn for parking creating up to thirty-five additional spaces "with parking blocks, striping, and temporary signage." Importantly, the report notes that this area was used historically for temporary parking, "such as during the 1956 Republican National Convention."[76]

The report includes two options for conceptual temporary parking, included as Figures 4.7 and 4.8. Both options show parking on the existing bituminous area north of the bank barn, on the west side, and within the grassed area inside the fencing.

Recommendation(s)

Developing a permanent visitor parking area can improve the visitor experience by providing them more direct and clear access to the Reception Center and reducing confusion at arrival to the site.



Figures 4.9 and 4.10 Diagrammatic views of parking location alternatives originally studied for the staff workshop in May 2024. Note that alternatives 6 (existing parking location) and 7 are not shown (Pitzer Schoolhouse property) and that alternative 2 was originally studied parallel to Eisenhower Drive. (Images prepared by KZLA with assistance by Intec Infra Technologies Pvt. Ltd.)

Below is a discussion of permanent visitor parking alternatives which were developed and studied as part of the process of treatment recommendation process and reviewed during the staff workshop in May 2024. Additionally, there is a discussion of two options proposed by the U.S. DOT Volpe Center for temporary parking at the Farm 1 bank barn/maintenance yard which were prepared after the termination of the Gettysburg Tours shuttle. These alternatives may be able to provide additional limited parking close to the Reception Center and the Eisenhower home, and could be use in conjunction with any one of the permanent parking alternatives discussed.

There is the possibility to include part of the recommendations made in the Volpe Center report to provide some limited additional parking near the Reception

Center for those visitors with mobility impairments, especially if the existing parking area on Farm 2 is made the permanent location for visitor parking.

Should the park decide to move forward with this recommendation, it is recommended that the option to be studied to address the following issues:

1. Character-defining features: grass, fencing, gas pumps, trees, and roses. If this area is used for parking, it will be important to maintain these character-defining features in the landscape. As discussed above, the roses could be reintroduced on the western fenceline, but may be impacted by increased vehicles and pedestrian movement in the area. The fence line and gas pumps reflect their historic character, but the pavement has been expanded to meet the fenceline since 1969.
2. Parking in the grassy area inside the fence: Parking on a grass surface will not meet ABA standards and will ultimately destroy the grass as the area gets wet, turn to mud, and vehicles rut the surface. If the park determines that using the space within the fenceline is desired, in order to make parking in this area maintainable and accessible, an alternative surface should be considered replacing the grass with a material that is distinct from the surrounding pavement, i.e., gravel. If such a change is made to the surface, the edges around the fenceline could be maintained as grass to preserve some of the historic aesthetic. This change would be an impact to the historic landscape.
3. Consider if parking in the grass area is necessary. As a character-defining feature, to reflect the historic period the grass should be maintained. If the intent of adding parking in this area is to provide additional accessible parking, and potentially parking for those for may not be able to walk long distances from visitor parking to the Reception Center, accessible parking can be provided in some of the spaces outside the fenceline on existing pavement shown by the Volpe Center, depending on dimensions and slope. As defined in Table 4.3, accessible parking can not have gradients over 2.0% in any direction. The survey included in the 2006 *CLR Volume 2*, Figure 2.87 shows that the east-west slope of the existing pavement is well over this standard (six to ten percent) and therefore an additional parking space would have to be located close to the same elevation as the Reception Center, or provide accessible access only to the residence.
4. The parking layout shown in the Volpe Center plans uses the existing available space, but dimensions for drive aisles are not ideal. Generally, the drive aisle between parallel parking stalls is twenty-four feet to have ample drive lanes, in addition to allowing vehicles enough space to back out of parking spaces and not hit vehicles parked behind them. The layout shown north of the bank barn on the existing pavement shows

just twenty feet between the parking stalls.

Additionally, accessible parking spaces are required to have designated access aisles adjacent to them so that people in wheelchairs have room to maneuver in and out of the vehicles. The parallel parking option in Figure 4.7 does not show this, but could potentially be accommodated with the space available.

Permanent visitor parking studies

Seven alternatives were studied as part of the process of developing treatment recommendations. The alternatives were modeled on the landscape with topography to understand how each alternative may or may not affect critical views. The slides presented at the May 2024 staff workshop for all seven alternatives are included in Appendix B. The slides include plan views, images of the area proposed for the parking, a series of views created from the 3D modeling exercise showing potential landscape impacts, and a bulleted list of positive and negative aspects for each alternative. All seven parking alternatives were reviewed and discussed by park staff in the May 2024 workshop.

The seven locations studied were:

1. On Farm 1, northwest of the domestic core on the north side of the historic trace and west of Eisenhower Drive
2. On Farm 1, north of the domestic core, in the horse pasture on the east side of Eisenhower Drive
3. On Farm 1, northeast of the domestic core, east of the horse pasture, and adjacent to Nevins Lane
4. On Farm 1, on the east side east of Nevins Lane, outside the domestic core
5. On Farm 2, southeast of the domestic core, south of Eisenhower Farm Lane (east) between the stream corridors
6. The existing gravel parking area: On Farm 2, south of the stream corridor, along Eisenhower Farm Lane (west)
7. The Pitzer Schoolhouse property

(Alternative 6—the existing gravel parking area—was not modeled for the workshop as it is the existing conditions and photos reflected the conditions. The final alternative was not modeled either as it studied using the Pitzer Schoolhouse property for visitor parking. Because this property is not currently owned by the NPS, it was deemed inappropriate for the park staff to analyze impacts on a property that is neither currently owned nor planned or authorized for acquisition.)

All alternatives, were studied with the following understandings:

- The parking area should provide space for forty vehicles. The options modeled assume ten feet wide by eighteen feet long parking stalls with twenty-four-foot wide drive aisles (two-way direction, with two twelve-foot drive lanes), so that all parking areas are 200 feet long by sixty feet wide. Depending on where the access drive is in relation to the parking area, some parking layouts are larger to accommodate vehicular entry and egress.
- Studied locations were selected in an attempt to use existing vehicular circulation (paved, gravel, or historic trace) and were selected to reduce visual impacts to the landscape within Eisenhower NHS as much as possible.
- All parking areas can be adjusted to accommodate bus parking. Parking for no more than two buses is required.
- New parking can be constructed in phases and does not have to be created in its full capacity all at once.
- Formalizing the parking with a system of striping parking stalls helps to reduce the extents of the parking area as drivers are more conscientious of their parking and tend to spread out less than parking areas with non-defined stalls. Striping parking stalls does not require that the parking area be paved.
- A wayfinding signage package to support the new vehicular and pedestrian circulation patterns, for any parking location, should be developed that is thorough and consistent. Any existing signage which does not support the amended pedestrian network should be removed, if non-historic.
- Should new visitor parking be established elsewhere, the existing parking area on Farm 2 could be reduced to accommodate twenty vehicles for staff parking and some minor overflow.

A discussion follows of the existing gravel parking location which has been diagrammed as alternative 6 and the two alternatives deemed most feasible and the least intrusive into the historic landscape and its significant viewsheds—alternatives 1 and 2. (It is worth noting that Alternative 5 does not enhance the existing parking experience, as visitors still face a lengthy walk to the Reception Center without a direct physical or visual connection, leading to confusion for first-time visitors. Furthermore, as this location is between two stream/creek corridors, the soil tends to be wet and the proximity to the wetlands means permitting requirements that may reduce the parking based on offsets and buffer zones. Alternatives 3 and 4 were determined to impractical because they would significantly affect the critical views from the east side of the Eisenhower residence.)



Figure 4.11 Diagrammatic bird's-eye view of parking alternatives 1, 2, and 6 (existing)—those alternative deemed the most feasible—looking from the west. (Images prepared by KZLA with assistance by Intec Infra Technologies Pvt. Ltd.)

Existing parking area (Alternative 6)

The existing parking location on the south side of the stream corridor on Farm 2 has its fair share of issues. As identified by the park staff during the workshop held in May 2024, these include the following:

- Visitors are not brought into the site up the entry drive and allée as the Eisenhowers and their guests would have been. Mrs. Eisenhower especially, was particular about views around the farm and from the residence and would probably not have liked the idea of guests arriving from the back way. In fact, Nevins Lane was reportedly labeled as such because business associate and friends General Arthur and Ann Nevins were the only guests who used that approach to the Farm.
- From the existing parking area to the Reception Center, the approach is long and indirect and can be confusing for first-time visitors. The route starts at from the eastern end of the gravel parking, north uphill following the historic trace to Farm 1 which has been converted to trail. The trail ends near the southern end of the domestic core by the south rose and vegetable gardens. Here, visitors may walk along the drive and may head directly toward the residence or may continue along the drive past the bank barn to the accessible parking area at the north. This is likely the first time that the Reception Center will be in view. Alternatively, guests may begin to explore the landscape and head to the rear of the house near the terrace or may find the walkway between the bank barn and residence and locate the

Reception Center from here. This south end of the Reception Center is not signed and not ABA accessible.

- While it is located on the lowest spot topographically of Farms 1 and 2, this is both a positive and a negative feature: while it helps to hide the vehicles and parking surface from the views of Farm 1, it sits adjacent to the stream corridor which, on occasion, will flood, leaving visitors and guests unable to access their vehicles without assistance.
- The vegetation in the stream corridor, discussed above in *C-2. Protecting significant views and vista*, and *C-3. Effect of unchecked stream vegetation on views*, helps to screen the vehicles and parking surface from Farm 1 but this corridor would not have been as densely vegetated during the Eisenhowers' time here. Historically, two areas along the stream corridor would have obscured select views from the Eisenhower House to adjacent fields and farmhouses.
- Having visitors drive through the Farm 2 landscape is less than ideal as it is meandering and confusing and requires a fair amount of signage that impacts the landscape. The wayfinding/directional signage is in conflict with historical signage that states "Private Property/No Admittance Beyond This Point".
- Making this a permanent parking location would require permanent signs and potential modifications to the landscape.
- The current parking configuration has a larger visual impact on the landscape as the parking area is laid out with just one bay of parking along the Eisenhower Farm Lane stretching along the drive.
- The parking area does not accommodate bus parking.

The benefits to this location are:

- As it is located in Farm 2, the parking helps to retain the integrity of the fields and pastures of the Farm 1 landscape.
- The area in question has already been developed, but the changes are still reversible. No new areas in the landscape would be disturbed.
- The existing vegetation along the stream corridor effectively screens the parking area from most views within Farm 1 and from Gettysburg NMP. (However, if the vegetation in the stream corridor is managed to reflect its historic density, the parking area would likely become more visible from Farm 1.)

Alternative 1

One of the other factors considered for locating a new parking area was the arrival sequence. Today, visitors enter the site from Emmitsburg Road into



Figure 4.12 Bird's-eye view of parking alternatives 1 and 2, looking towards the south. Millerstown Road is at the top of the image. (Image prepared by KZLA with assistance by Intec Infra Technologies Pvt. Ltd.)

the arrival allée (Eisenhower Drive) as the Eisenhowers would have done. It was determined by park staff that it would be preferable for visitors to use the same entry and arrival that the Eisenhowers and their guests used and to experience the allée. This would not preclude visitors from walking the allée as Eisenhower did in his convalescence as the traffic is not anticipated to be at a volume that would make it unsafe.

Given the goal of having visitors arrive using Eisenhower Drive, Alternative 1 was identified as a potential parking location as it would not be visible from the eastern end of the residence, where views to the eastern fields were so important to the Eisenhowers. It also would not

greatly impact the view to the western mountains from the front of the residence. See Figures 4.12 and 4.13.

The pedestrian connection to the Reception Center from this location is approximately 400 feet and fairly direct. Visitors could walk east to the drive and follow it to the southeast. This approach allows a first glimpse of the residence but directs visitors to the Reception Center for an orientation to the site.

Egress from the site from Alternative 1 could be down the historic farm trace which connects the drive near the orchard to Red Rock Road. This historic trace would have to be improved to handle the visitor traffic but would not have to be paved. The drive could be gravel just as the existing parking egress along the west end of Eisenhower Farm Lane is.

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 locates the visitor parking in the Farm 1 horse pasture on the east side of Eisenhower Drive and north of the domestic core. An adjustment to the layout originally studied for the workshop rotated the parking from running parallel to Eisenhower Drive to angled to follow the existing fence line that abuts the orchard. This adjustment helps to reduce the visual impact of the parking even further. Additionally, replacement orchard plantings, as discussed in *C-21. Area 5: Orchard* above, could add to the screening of vehicles and pavement.

The modeling of Alternative 2, which some staff at the workshop considered the least intrusive option for preserving the critical views within the Farm 1 landscape, showed that the topography around the Eisenhower residence drops off so that the parking in the horse pasture would barely be seen from either the north side of the residence and guest house, or the north side of the Reception Center as the orchard screens much of it, meaning a limited visual impact from these critical locations.

This location would position the visitor fairly close to the Reception Center, so that it would be one of the first structures seen upon arrival (along with the imposing bank barn). The walk from the southern edge of the parking to the Reception Center is approximately 250 feet. As ABA Accessibility Standards call for handicap accessible parking to be located within 200 feet from a public building and given this requirement, the two existing accessible parking spaces would have to be maintained. (With forty parking spaces proposed at the new lot, at least two accessible parking spaces with a shared access aisle must be provided.) The landscape in which the visitor would walk from parking to Reception Center is pedestrian-friendly, relatively flat, and mostly already paved. New walkways required to complete the pedestrian access route between the parking and the Reception Center should be consistent with other walkways or trails on Farm 1 and therefore could be

exposed aggregate (in the domestic core) or the 'Rainbow turf' used to connect Farms 1 and 2. Additionally, this proposed location for the visitor parking creates an opportunity to interpret the horse pasture for visitors, which could include the riding ring, despite it having been removed prior to the date of interpretation of 1967.

Other benefits of this location identified by park staff are:

- It creates one-way traffic patterns through the site
- Overflow parking could be provided beyond the defined parking area in the pasture for large events
- Given the existing fencing surrounding the horse pasture, the area is defined and therefore easier to manage.
- This location was also identified as having the best connection to Gettysburg NMP with egress on Emmitsburg Road.
- The alternative could allow the landscape north of the bank barn to be rehabilitated to its historic conditions, which reduces the area of pavement for lawn (unless the area is used for additional ABA parking.)
- A permanent visitor parking area would allow the existing Farm 2 parking area to be reduced to twenty spaces or less for staff only. It will still require accessible parking spaces at Farm 2 near the show barn.

Since the workshop, an additional view was modeled as there was concern that the parking may be visible from portions of Eisenhower Drive and potentially also from Millerstown Road. This view from approximately three-quarters of the way along Eisenhower Drive from Millerstown Road shows that while vehicles parked in the Alternative 1 parking location are visible (as the topography slopes downward here), the Alternative 2 parking area is almost entirely screened by the natural landform. See Figures 4.15 and 4.16.

Parking is this location could impact the views from the West Confederate Avenue observation tower, seen in Figure 4.21. The parking would be distant and the rehabilitation of the trees along the fencerow at Flaharty Farm would help to screen the parking from view.

Just as with Alternative 1, the approach to the parking area was considered and for Alternative 2. Visitor access into the site is recommended to be from Millerstown Road, south along Eisenhower Drive. The egress of visitor traffic from parking could continue to follow today's pattern by circling around Nevins Lane, west to Farm 2 and then out the western end of Eisenhower Farm Lane (gravel) to Red Rock Road; or, traffic could egress Nevins Lane to the eastern end of Eisenhower Farm Lane (paved) to Emmitsburg Road. Egressing to Emmitsburg Road is recommended as this portion of the lane is paved, and visitors would get to experience the catalpa edge row, cattle guards, and

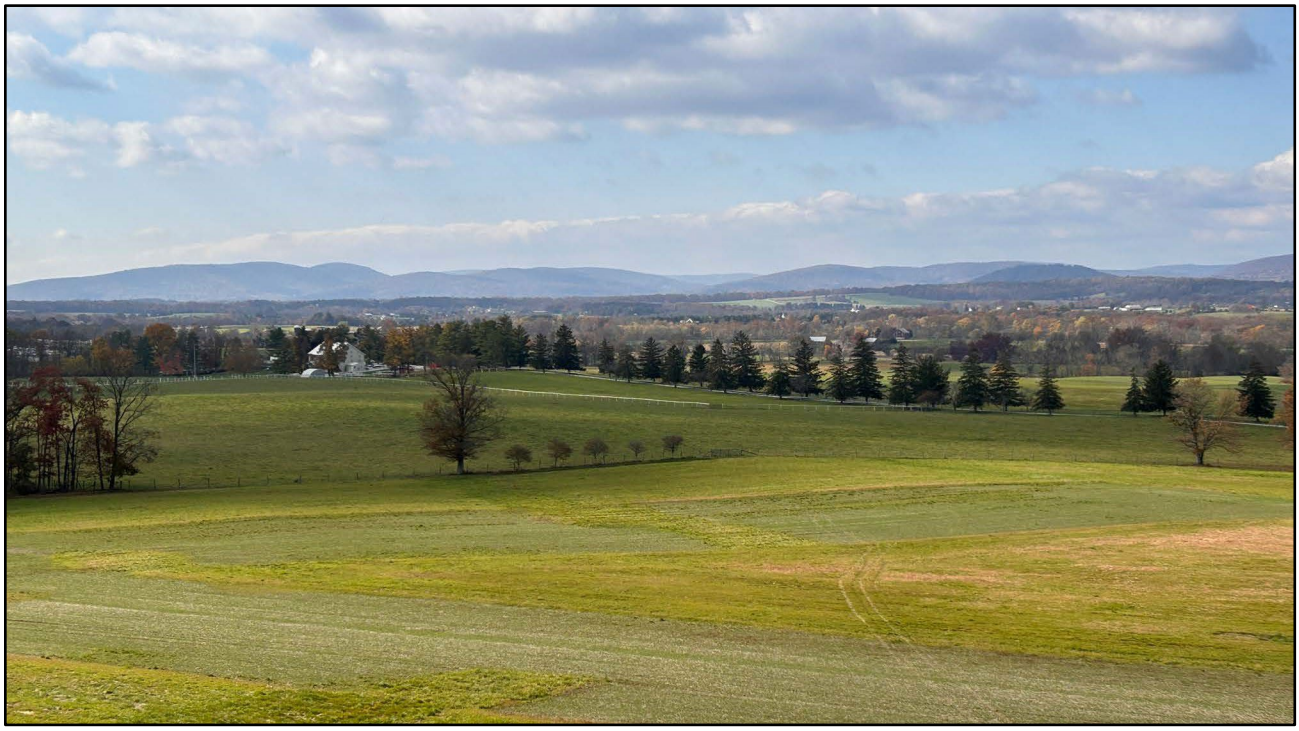


Figure 4.13 View of Farm 1 from West Confederate Avenue observation tower looking towards the proposed locations of parking alternatives 1 and 2. Replanting in the gap in the Flaharty fencerow could help screen views from Gettysburg NMP. (KZLA)

guard huts, as well as having a more direct connection back to the Gettysburg battlefield. This also reduces visitor traffic to the west, reducing impacts to the views of South Mountain.

The parking area will also provide space for at least two buses to park. Given the alterations that have been made in the past to the drives within the NHS, it is appropriate for buses to come up Eisenhower Drive, pull into the horse pasture, and egress on Nevins Lane and Eisenhower Farm Lane headed east towards Emmitsburg Road. (With the exception of turning into the horse pasture, this is the route buses travel now. Today, buses pull into the paved area north of the barn to drop off and pick up passengers on private tours.)

Summary

This CLR has studied several alternatives for a permanent visitor parking area. Each of the alternatives has benefits and downsides to them. Ultimately, the design for the final parking location will go through the NEPA and Section 106 review process and specifically will be reviewed against 36 CFR 800.5 or potential adverse effects. To assist in that review, a summary has been created to assess the three alternatives deemed most feasible, please see Table 4.4.



Figure 4.14 Diagrammatic plan view of existing parking location/ alternative 6 showing existing vehicular circulation from Emmitsburg Road, along Eisenhower Farm Lane through Farm 2 to Red Rock Road. (Image prepared by KZLA)







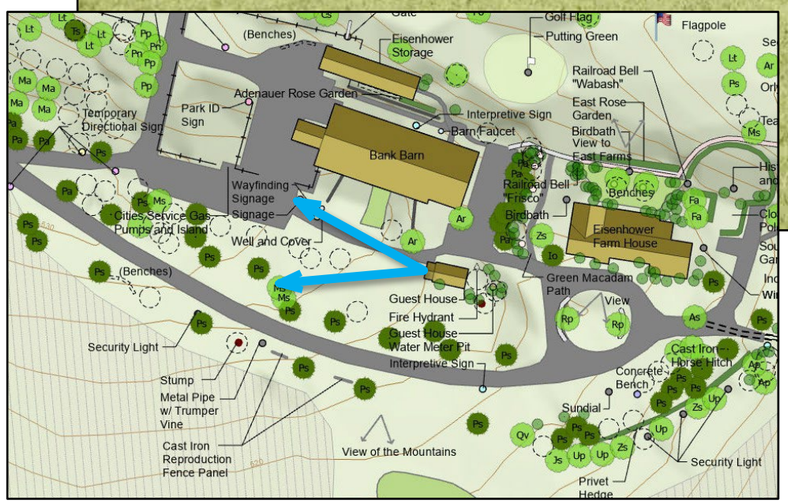
Figure 4.15 Schematic view of parking alternative 6. View looking towards existing gravel parking across the stream corridor from Farm 1 near trail. The inset adds a number "6" near the western end of the parking area. The photograph looks southwest from the Eisenhower driveway towards the start of the trail between Farms 1 & 2, over the stream to the existing parking, in November 2023. (Images prepared by KZLA with assistance by Intec Infra Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Photograph by KZLA.)



Figure 4.16 Diagrammatic plan view of parking alternative 1 showing access from Millerstown Road, up Eisenhower Drive and out the Farm 2 historic trace. (Image prepared by KZLA)

Figures 4.17 Schematic view of parking alternative 1. View looking from the front of the guesthouse towards the northwest. Parking is to the left of the image. Inset bottom left shows the viewshed of the image. Inset bottom right shows the same view with a number "1" in yellow to help identify the parking location on the left side of the image. The number is partially obscured by the vegetation. (Images prepared by KZLA with assistance by Intec Infra Technologies Pvt. Ltd.)







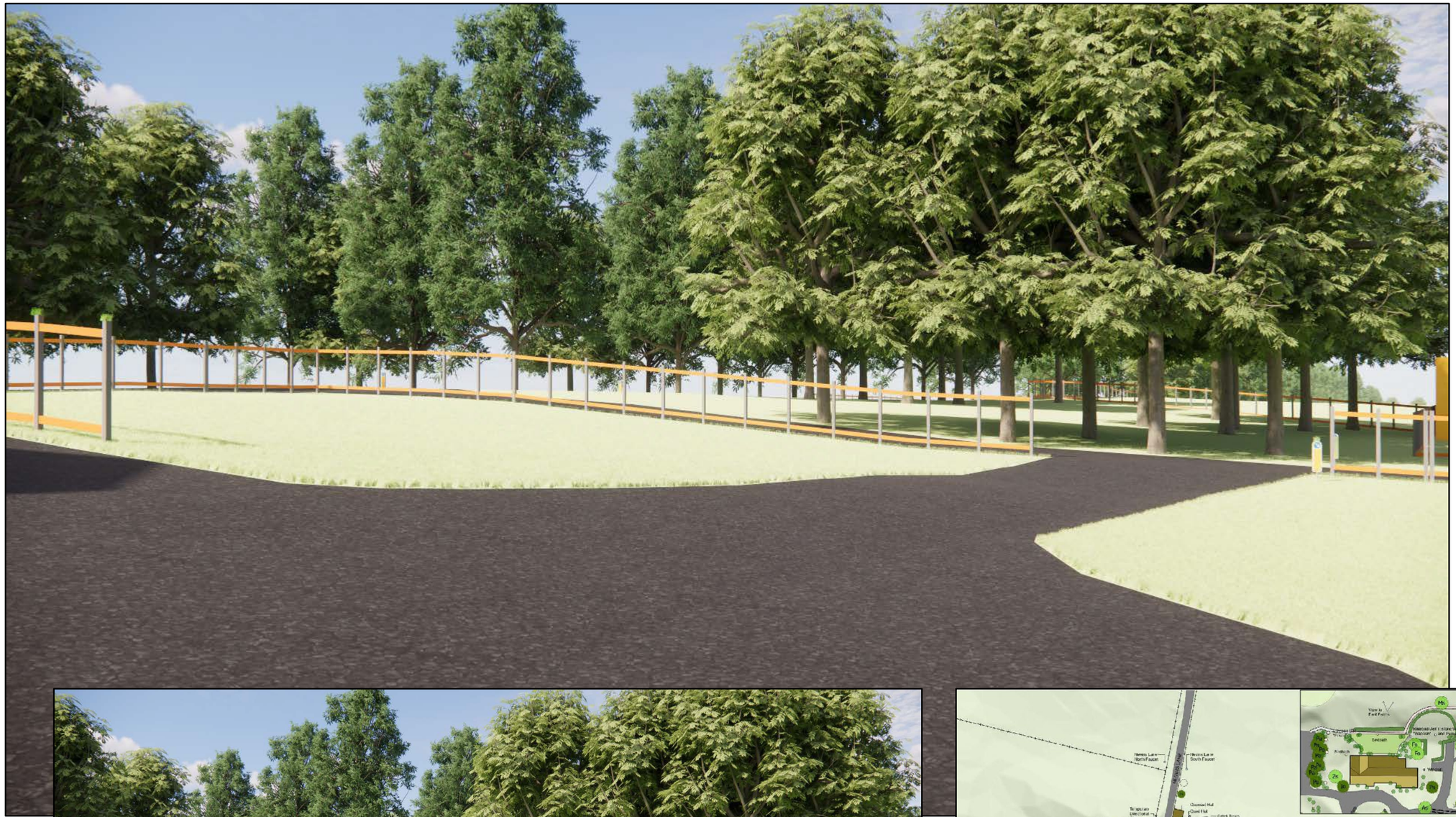






Figure 4.18 Schematic view of parking alternative 1. View looking from the northern end of the Reception Center/bank barn walkway towards the northwest. Parking is to the left of the image, but is entirely obscured by the natural landform. Inset bottom right shows the viewshed of the image. Inset bottom left shows the same view with a number "1" in yellow to help identify the parking location on the left side of the image. The number is partially obscured by the vegetation. (Images prepared by KZLA with assistance by Intec Infra Technologies Pvt. Ltd.)

Figures 4.19 Diagrammatic plan view of parking alternative 2 showing access from Millerstown Road, up Eisenhower Drive and out Eisenhower Farm Lan (east) to Emmitsburg Road. (Image prepared by KZLA)







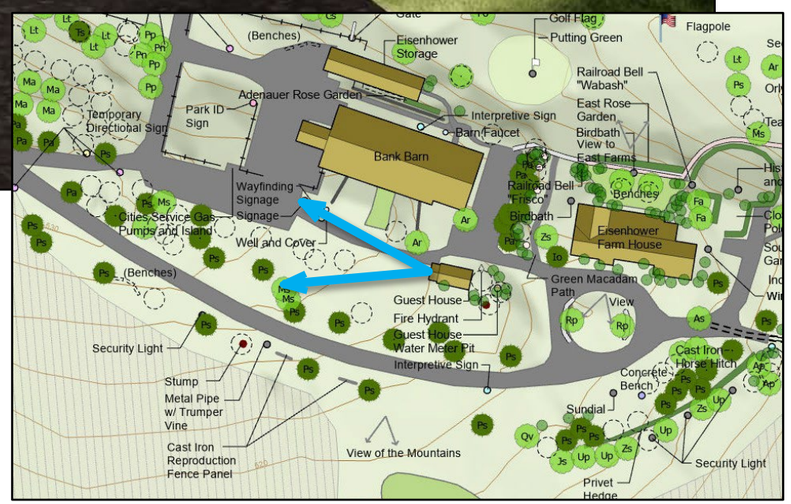


Figure 4.20 Schematic view of parking alternative 2. View looking from the front of the guesthouse towards the northwest. Parking is to the right of the image. Inset bottom right shows the viewshed of the image. Inset bottom left shows the same view with a number "2" in yellow to help identify the parking location on the left side of the image. The number is partially obscured by the vegetation. (Images prepared by KZLA with assistance by Intec Infra Technologies Pvt. Ltd.)

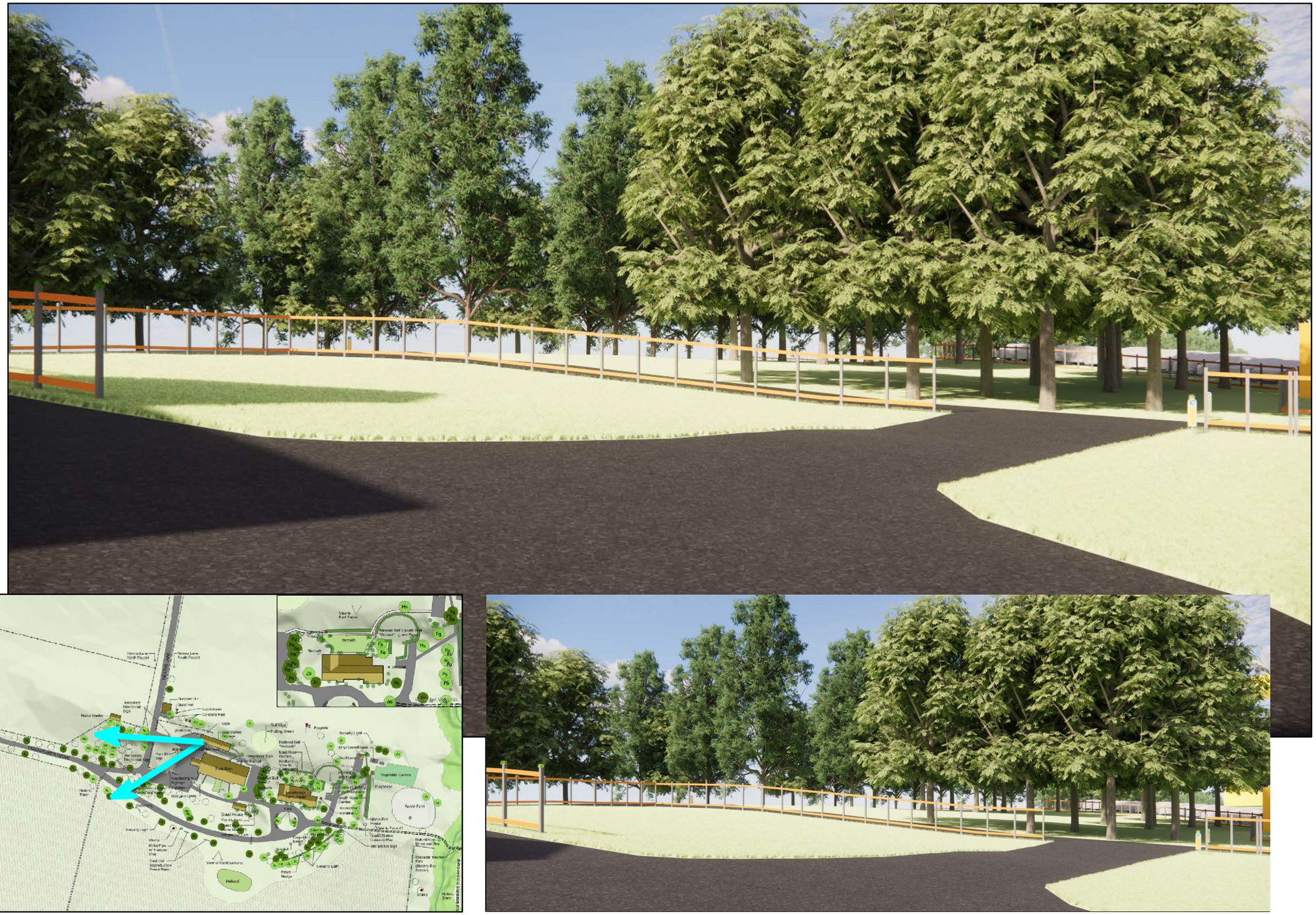
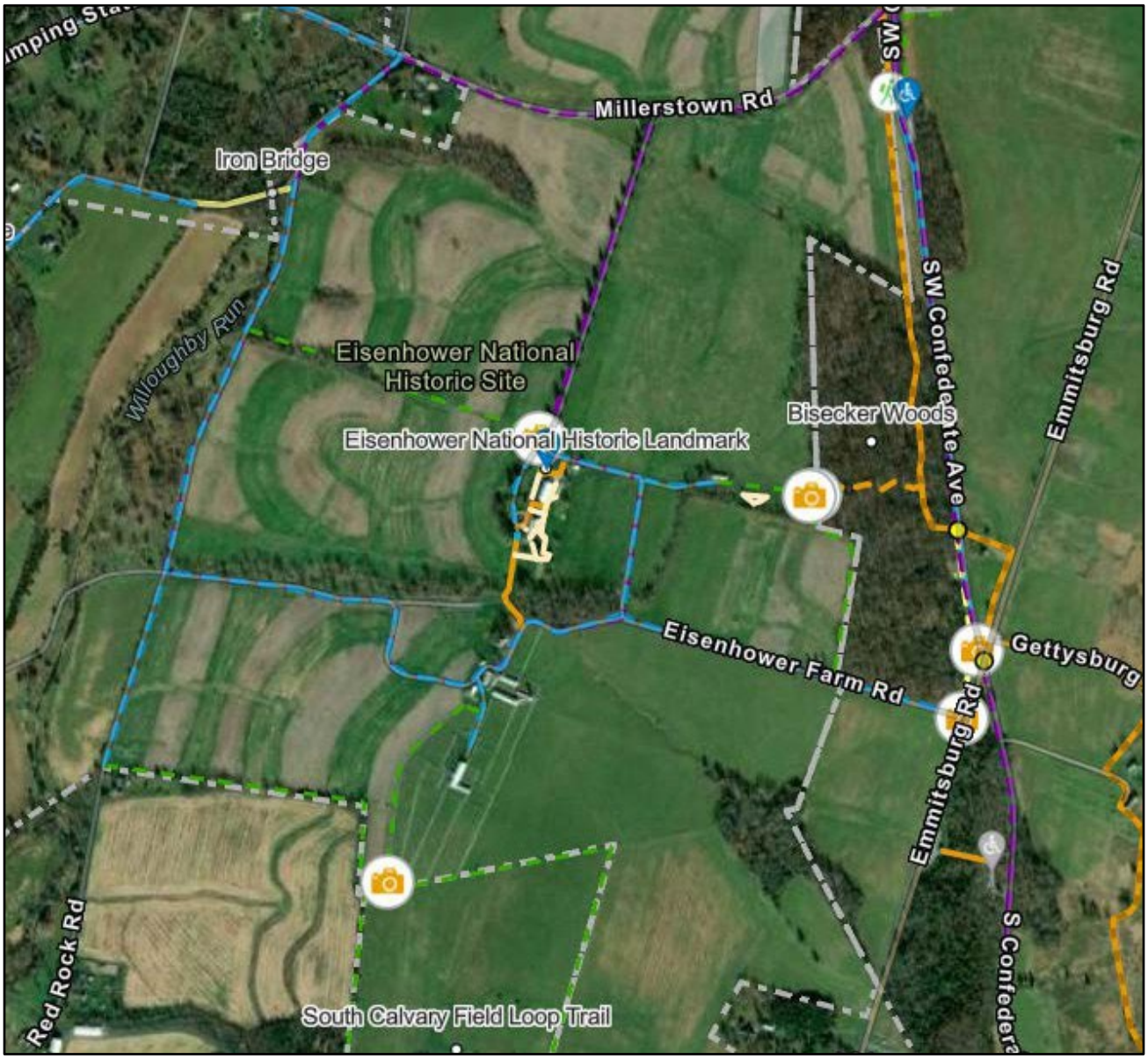


Figure 4.21 Schematic view of parking alternative 2. View looking from the northern end of the Reception Center/bank barn walkway towards the northwest. Parking is to the right of the image, but is mostly obscured Inset bottom left shows the viewshed of the image. Inset bottom right shows the same view with a number "2" in yellow to help identify the parking location on the left side of the image. The number is mostly obscured by the vegetation. (Images prepared by KZLA with assistance by Intec Infra Technologies Pvt. Ltd.)

Table 4.4
Summary Of Potential Impacts of Permanent Visitor Parking Alternatives

Location	Is the intervention reversible?	Potential impact(s) on the landscape	Potential impact(s) on views	Potential impact(s) to visitor experience
Alternative 6: Farm 2, Existing gravel parking area (gravel lot)	Yes	• Located adjacent to historic farm trace. • Single-bay parking stretches the length of the parking area further across the landscape creating more disturbance. • Protects the integrity of the fields in Farm 1.	• Existing vegetation along stream corridor screens some of the parking from Farm 1. If the vegetation is managed to 1969 condition, parking will be more visible from Farm 1. • Single-bay parking stretches the length of the parking area further across the landscape, impacting views to a greater extent.	• Visitors would continue to access the site from Emmitsburg Road, rather than Eisenhower Drive. • Approach from Emmitsburg Road is meandering & confusing despite signage. • Visitors must walk approximately 900 feet from parking to Reception Center and must walk through the historic landscape before 'arriving' at the RC. • Walkways between Farms 1 & 2 is not ABA compliant.
Alternative 1: Farm 1, northwest of the domestic core on the north side of the historic trace and west of Eisenhower Drive	Yes	• Located adjacent to historic farm trace. • Requires some alteration of historic fence lines. • Could require some alteration tree planting in allée. • Requires development of parking area in previously undisturbed field. • Requires some formalization of historic trace into an access drive.	• Natural topography screens much of parking from north end of guesthouse. • Natural topography screens most of parking from north end of Reception Center. • No impact on views from front door of residence. • Limited impact to views of South Mountain from residence. • No impact on views of east fields. • Limited impact to views from Gettysburg NMP's West Confederate observation tower.	• Visitors could use the same approach as the Eisenhowers and their guests: Eisenhower Drive from Millerstown Road. • Approximately 400-foot walk from parking to Reception Center. • Provides a more direct approach to residence and historic landscape.
Alternative 2: Farm 1, north of the domestic core, in the horse pasture on the east side of Eisenhower Drive	Yes	• Located off Eisenhower Drive. • Requires some alteration of historic fence lines • Requires removal of select trees in allée for vehicular access from Eisenhower Drive into proposed parking area. • Requires development of parking area in previously undisturbed horse pasture.	• Natural topography screens much of parking from north end of guesthouse. • Natural topography screens most of parking from north end of Reception Center. • No impact on views from front door of residence. • Limited impact to views of South Mountain from residence. • No impact on views of east fields. • Limited impact to views from Gettysburg NMP's West Confederate observation tower.	• Visitors could use the same approach as the Eisenhowers and their guests: Eisenhower Drive from Millerstown Road. • Approximately 250-foot walk from parking to Reception Center. • Provides a more direct approach to residence and historic landscape. • Existing fencing surrounding the horse pasture, the area is defined and therefore easier to manage. • Allows interpretation of the horse pasture.

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Figures 4.22 Screen capture of the GIS map of proposed pedestrian and bicycle trails at Eisenhower NHS. Blue dashed lines are proposed on-road pedestrian routes. Green dashed lines are proposed mown trails. Purple dashed lines are proposed on-road bicycle routes. Orange dashed lines are proposed pedestrian trails. Solid orange lines are existing pedestrian trails. Solid white lines are existing walkways.

D-3. Pedestrian and bicycle trails to and around Eisenhower NHS

Concurrent to the preparation of this report, the park is working on an update to the comprehensive trails plan for both Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS. This will include pedestrian and bicycle trails at the NHS. As part of this project and rules changes within the two parks, bicycles will now be permitted on the Eisenhower NHS and visitors, once the trail work is implemented, will be able to hike/walk from Gettysburg NMP into Eisenhower NHS.

The working plan, as of September 2024, shown in Figure 4.22, shows that the majority of the trail routes will be on mowed paths or existing roads and trails. No new paved surfaces are being introduced to preserve the integrity of the historical landscape. The one exception will be a short trail in Biesecker Woods where

currently an existing equestrian/pedestrian trail runs north-south through the Woods paralleling West Confederate Avenue. A spur trail will connect to this existing trail west towards the skeet range. From here a mown path will provide access to the skeet range. Other mown paths will use the historic trace on Farm 1 on the north side of the stream corridor, and a trail on Farm 2 on the western ridge where the paddocks meet the crop fields.

Recommendation(s)

Wayfinding signage will be helpful for visitors and should be sensitively included in the landscape when the trail is open for visitors. Bike parking, near the Reception Center, should also be incorporated.

D-4. Farm 1, Visitor access to the Eisenhower home

Visitor access to the main entrance of the Eisenhower home was also part of the impetus for this CLR update. Today, the main door to the Eisenhower home has a five-and-a-half-inch riser, which when visitors with mobility impairments enter the residence, park staff uses a portable ramp to span the grade change. The ramp is typically kept to the side of the house where it is not visible to guests and it is also used to provide access to the den and office.

Recommendation(s)

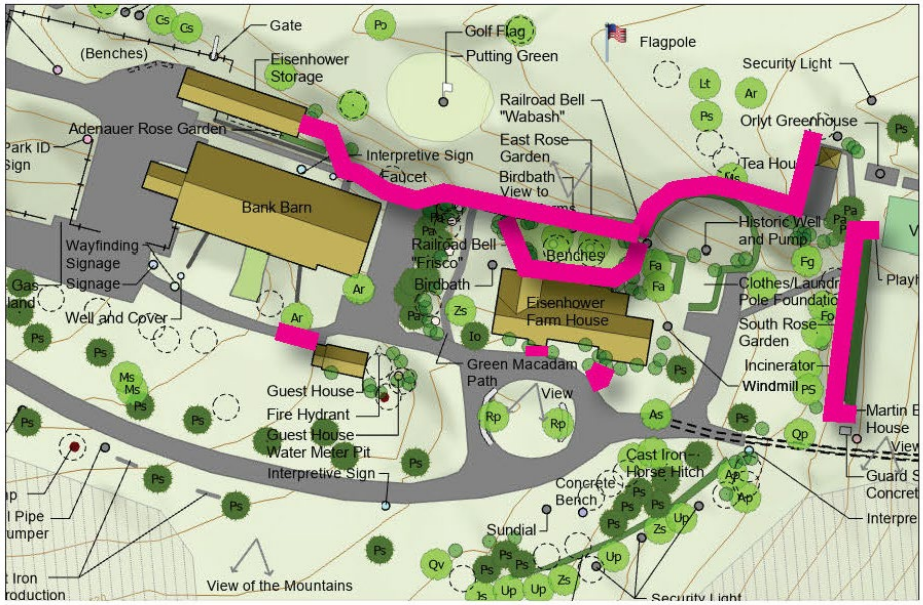
Multiple options were studied to make this entrance accessible, but the portable ramp remains the preferred option for the park.

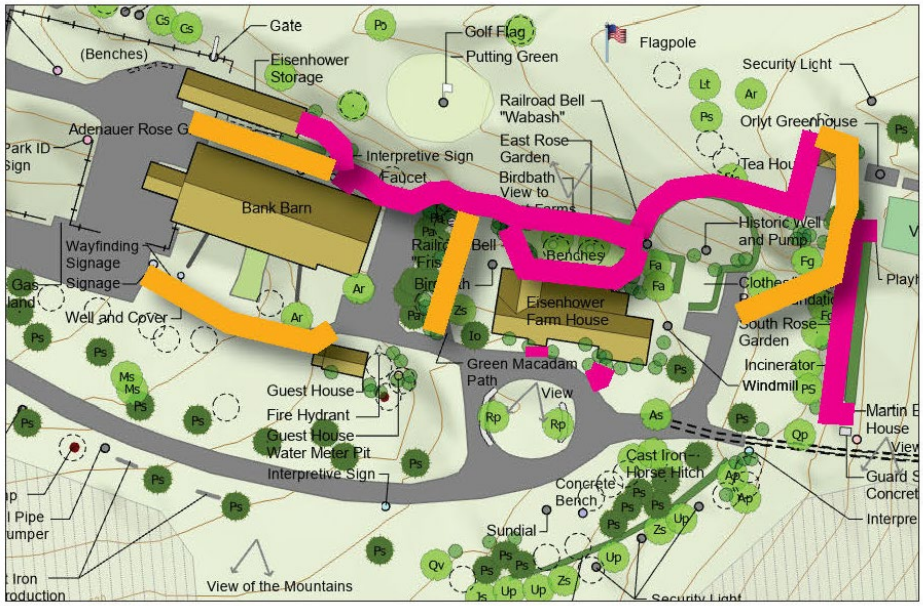
The threshhold at the main door to the residence is five feet five inches long. An accessible ramp—which would require handrails—would have to be a minium of five feet five inches long at a gradient of 1:12 (the maximum allowable). It also would require four-foot landings at both the top an the bottom of the ramp requiring a length of thirteen feet five inches long minimum. The length of the existing walkway which connects the door to the driveway turnaround is eleven feet five inches long. A sloped walk at a gradient of less than 1:20 (which would not require handrails) but would be at least nine feet two inches in length.

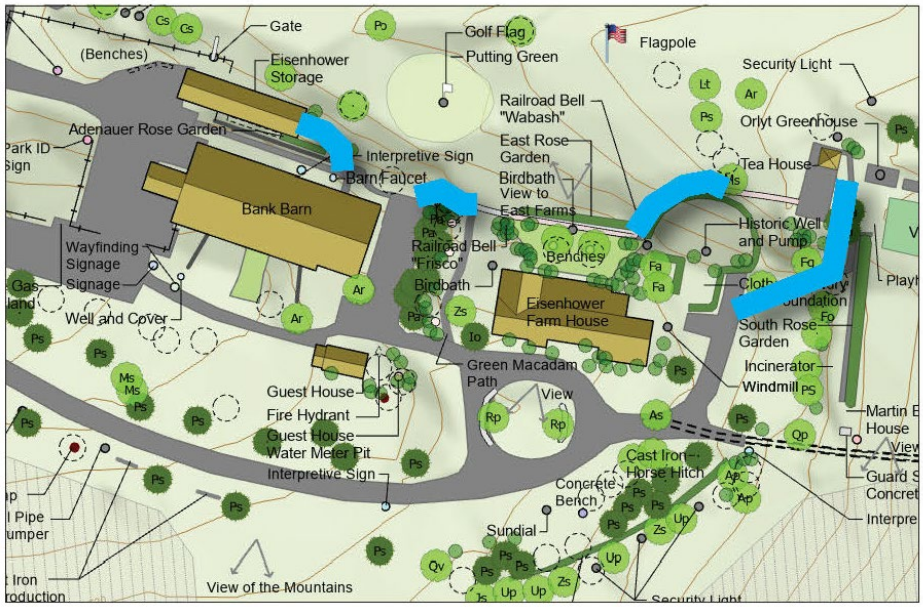
Other alternatives looked at retrofitting the door to accommodate a grading change to bring the ramp into the vestibule, but it has been determined that the door (a replica of the original) is a character-defining feature and should not be altered. Additionally, this does not ameliorate a similar issue in the interior, as there are multiple stairs within the home.

With the park website (www.nps.gov/EISE) and the NPS app, multiple options are available for visitors who cannot access the interior of the residence. A 'self-guided' 3D tour of the Eisenhower home is provided and allows access to more of the interior spaces than visitors have in-person. The tours include audio descriptions and are fully accessible.

Figures 4.23-4.25 Simple line study comparing historic walkways in the domestic core of Farm 1 (top) and existing walkways in 2024 (middle). Historical walkways in pink, non-historic walkways in orange. In the bottom image, walkways that are not compliant with ABA Accessibility Standards are show in cyan. Images by KZLA.







D-5. Farm 1, Access around the domestic core

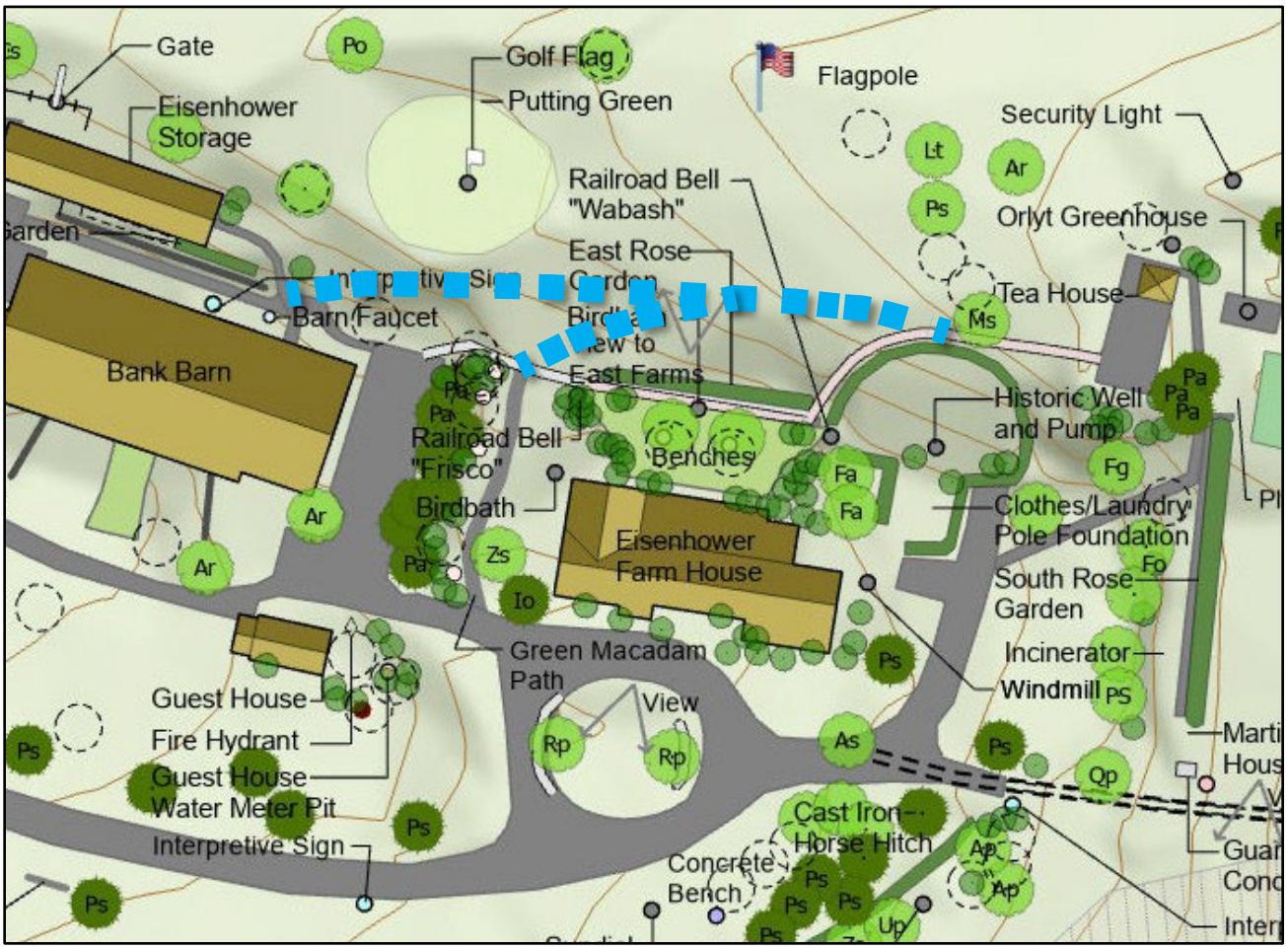
From the current designated accessible parking space north of the Reception Center to the front of the Eisenhower home, the walkways on either side of the barn and the asphalt path along the south side of the bank barn screen are accessible routes with grades between two and five percent. (It is worth noting that the path west of the bank barn is not reachable from the accessible parking spot just north of the reception center without walking up a steep slope or taking the accessible path east of the barn to the south end of the barn and then around.) Similarly, the bituminous connection to the guest house is paved in bituminous and is generally level. The stone dust path along the south rose garden is accessible, as long as the surface is properly maintained.

Other paths at Farm 1 pose problems, however. The pathway from the south side of the Eisenhower home to the greenhouses becomes quite steep with a maximum grade of thirteen percent which is beyond the maximum gradient according to the ABA Accessibility Standards. (See *D-6. Access to teahouse/ barbecue and putting green*, below.) Looping back to the house from the teahouse, the historic brick path—which was originally set in sand but was reset in mortar by the NPS—gradually slopes up until it meets the east rose garden at a series of irregular steps and a landing, also constructed by the NPS. The NPS also installed brick walkways around the perimeter of the east rose garden, but in the 1990s the segment on the east side of the rose bed was removed but the area was not regraded.[77] The segment on the west side remains and connects to a historic walk and steps heading west to the garage and barn and to the asphalt walkway alongside the barn screen.

Recommendation(s)

The GMP recommended removing the barn screen walkway and replacing the concrete walk and steps to the garage and barn with a concrete ramp, but both the 2006 CLR, Volume 2 and this report recommend retaining the asphalt path as well as the steps, which were replaced in kind in 2000, because wheelchair users can use the asphalt path to access the back yard.78 The area immediately east of the rose garden should be re-graded to reflect historic conditions.

The non-historic path connecting the south side of the Eisenhower home to the playhouse and greenhouses is far too steep to meet ABA Accessibility Standards. Except for a level segment between the teahouse and the playhouse, this path should be eliminated. An alternate route should be developed from this level section to the beginning of the trail between Farms 1 and 2, paralleling the south rose bed and using the path reconstructed in the 1990s as recommended in the GMP.79 This new route will feature slopes around five percent, and will require minor regrading near the playhouse.



Figures 4.26 Simple line drawing showing proposed accessible route alternatives from the Reception Center to teahouse/barbecue area. Images by KZLA.

The non-historic brick walk along the west side of the rose garden provides an accessible connection to the asphalt walk next to the barn screen. It should remain; however, the walkway surface should be changed to match the established hierarchy.

D-6. Farm 1, Access to teahouse/barbecue and putting green

There is no ABA-compliant walkway which leads to the putting green or the teahouse and barbecue. The existing historic walkways includes steps and gradients over ABA Accessibility Standards.

Recommendation(s)

The curving historic mortared brick path between the teahouse and the east rose garden poses accessibility challenges because of the nine-foot change in elevation. One solution in achieving accessibility requirements would be to regrade the path at a constant five percent slope, but this would require numerous switchbacks and adding fill to the historic landscape. A second option would have numerous twelve-foot long, eight percent ramps separated by landings. This solution would have fewer switchbacks and less fill but would

require the presence of handrails, which would negatively affect the character of this feature and the surrounding historic scene. (The significant construction of ramps with handrails, would require excavation and therefore archaeological monitoring. It was in this general area, that human bones presumably dating to the Battle of Gettysburg were uncovered during planting by West, c. 1956.[80]) Another option explored in the 2006 CLR, Volume 2 is to remove the brick stairs and return the walkway to brick at the historic grade. This would require a step at the end of the walkway, however, and would therefore not be accessible.

During the preparation of this report, a renovation of the Reception Center was underway. The plans, dated April 28, 2023, intended for the steps at the rear (south) of the building to be removed. This would have allowed an accessible walkway to be created from this egress to the putting green and the teahouse/barbecue. However, plans were changed during the construction process and the step was maintained.[81] Should the steps be removed in the future, a more direct accessible route could be established from the Reception center passed the putting green to the teahouse/barbecue.

Another alternative that was studied was connecting to the newly installed exposed aggregate walkway that runs between the Reception Center and the bank barn to the teahouse/barbecue. Based on the topographic information provided, the end of this walkway is around elevation 520 and the elevation of the teahouse/barbecue patio is around elevation 507 (approximate). With a distance between the two points skirt between existing trees and the putting green, a distance of approximately 325 feet, a walkway with a consistent gradient of four percent is feasible, but the re-grading of the landscape around the walkway must be carefully undertaken so as not to disturb existing vegetation or features in the landscape.

The recommended alternative is to create a new walkway—using the established hierarchy for pedestrian walkways—that connects the east end of the NPS-era walkway along the bank barn screen. This bypasses the historical steps in the concrete walk to the east of the screen, and would connect the rear yard more directly with the front (west) yard of the residence. At this point, the walkway is at elevation 516.5 (approximate). A new walkway from this point to the teahouse/barbecue would be under five percent. (The southern most portion of the existing walkway leading to the teahouse/barbecue is under five percent (approximately to the center of the laundry drying area) and can be used as an accessible route.)

D-7. Farm 1, Access at the skeet range

Pedestrian access from the Reception Center to the skeet range is via paved Nevins Road and the Skeet Range Lane, a relatively flat earthen and gravel

road that passes alongside the Equipment Shed and then becomes mostly grass. A grass embankment with a maximum slope of about five percent rises up to the skeet range outbuildings that are connected by narrow concrete walkways. The walks are in poor condition. The steep slopes and grass surface make these areas non-compliant with ABA standards for accessibility.

Recommendation(s)

The skeet range features a wayside sign providing interpretation, and disabled visitors can park in the grass-covered area right next to it if needed for ease of access. The walkways should be replaced in kind.

D-8. Farm 1, Road and parking surfaces

As described in the *Statement for Management*, Eisenhower Drive and Nevins Lane were widened and have been resurfaced several times. The barnyard on Farm 1 was changed from rough gravel to pavement by the Secret Service in the 1970s, after the historic period, and now serves as a pedestrian area for visitors arriving and departing by shuttle bus. The other roads and lanes have not changed since federal acquisition of the property. A road from Farm 1 to the John Eisenhower Farm (Pitzer Schoolhouse), not maintained since 1964, is no longer in use and has returned to crops.

Recommendation(s)

The historic roads that have been widened should not be restored to their original widths as they now function to serve the requirements of visitor buses. However, the color of the paving can be addressed. Mrs. Eisenhower was known to prefer light colored pavement and paved roads were surfaced with white chip and seal.[82] When the barnyard was converted to a parking area, the surface was tarred and chip coated to create a lighter appearance, but recently has been repaved with a dark surface. A hierarchy of surface types that is clear to visitors and at the same time serves the park's functions is needed. This is discussed in further detail below.

Ideally all historic drive surfaces should have a lighter appearance. The use of light-colored/high albedo surfaces supports sustainability goals to reduce the heat island effect by using heat reflectant surfaces.83 Areas paved in dark asphalt can be much hotter on a summer day than areas paved in lighter colored materials, meaning a large area such as the paved barnyard is likely to be uncomfortable on a typical summer day for visitors.

A series of test sections is recommended in order to develop a surface mix that can withstand local environmental conditions and use, and provide a compatible color and texture with native materials, since ultimately some of the material will wash from the surface. When choosing the gravel, the color will lighten over time. As different stone

sizes give different surface textures and are used for different traffic situations, the park should consult with the state Department of Transportation regarding chip seal applications.

The GMP, recognizing the need for stable vehicular surfaces, distinguished surface treatment recommendations by whether the features were historically paved or not.[84] The following recommendations rely on these distinctions:

- All historic paved roads (Eisenhower Drive from front gate to the south driveway, and Nevins Lane from Eisenhower Drive to Farm 2 Lane) should be of a light appearance and use a chip seal that employs a white-colored stone, which will gesture to the historic appearance and help reduce heat reflectance. All original non-paved roads and parking areas should have a gravel appearance and use a chip seal with a dark gray-colored stone, which will distinguish them from historically paved features and still reduce heat reflectance.

These recommendations should be implemented when the current surface treatments need to be replaced.

D-9. Farm 1, Pedestrian path surfaces

Types of pedestrian walkway surfaces also vary at the park. Around the domestic core, there are concrete surfaces, as well as brick and asphalt. In the winter of 1979-1980, green-painted asphalt walkways were added here for accessibility and interpretive purposes. (The asphalt was a new material and therefore they were distinct from the historic walkways, and painting them green presumably clued visitors to knowing that these were historically lawn.) The walkways still exist today though without the green paint (save for one faded location between the barn and residence) because they are durable, accessible, functional, and require minimal maintenance. The walkway connecting Farm 1 and 2 was converted from wood chips to the 'Rainbow turf' material in the last decade. A list of historic versus non-historic walkways present in today's landscape, is included in the Existing Conditions section of this report.

Recommendation(s)

Unlike the roads and parking areas, the GMP did not separate out historic versus non-historic in its walkway recommendations other than suggesting that all macadam pedestrian surfaces should be changed to "a gravel appearance."[85] The 2006 *CLR Volume 2* suggests using the same hierarchy as for paved roads and parking areas, but this would not be appropriate. The following recommendations aim to clarify this difference:

- During the planning of the renovations to the Reception Center in 2023, a walkway hierarchy was developed. In discussions with the park, this hierarchy is appropriate to be used throughout Farm 1.

- It is recommended that all historic walkways maintain their historic material and width. As historic walkways get replaced, they would be replaced in kind—color and texture to match historic color and texture.
- Non-historic walkways, when added or replaced, shall be constructed of exposed aggregate concrete.
- Should historic walkways need to be widened to meet ABA Accessibility Guidelines, the additional width could to be added to either side to meet width requirements. The surface shall be exposed aggregate. (For example, for a historic concrete walkway with a width of twenty-nine inches, the twenty-nine inches would be replaced in concrete (if necessary) and nine-and-a-half inches on either side would be constructed of exposed aggregate to produce a walkway that is forty-eight inches wide.)
- Non-historic walkways outside of the domestic core could be surfaced in the Rainbow turf material that was used on the walkway connecting Farm 1 and 2. This material offers several benefits: it is clearly distinguishable from the historic walkways, blends unobtrusively into the landscape, provides an accessible surface (provided other factors like gradient and width are met), and can support stormwater management and infiltration if designed and constructed with an appropriately. Additionally, it has minimal impact on archaeological resources, as its installation requires less ground disturbance.

D-10. Farm 2, Access around headquarters area

There is currently no accessible entrance into the farmhouse/headquarters or accessible parking adjacent. It is worth noting that the farmhouse is used as headquarters and is not open to the public, but there may be a need for an accessible parking space and route into the building for park staff in the future.

Farm 2 Lane, in front of the farmhouse (the east side), is wide enough to provide adequate space for parking. Although a six-inch high granite step at the head of the main walk leading to the house, as well as two steps at the porch near the door to the building (one is concrete and one is the porch) would likely prevent its use as an accessible parking space and access route into headquarters. However, this walkway is only about sixteen inches wide and has evidence of heaving. On the south side, a small step to the porch level exists with a long walkway leads from near the bank barn to the house. The sidewalk that connects the house to the bank barn area is uneven and is a tripping hazard and is also too narrow for wheelchair use.

Recommendation(s)

Modifications to meet ABA Accessibility Guidelines could be made to this walkway connecting the farmhouse/headquarters and the bank barn to provide universal access to the farmhouse/headquarters. The walk way could be regraded and widened to provide level access onto the porch. An accessible parking space could also be provided farther up (south) the lane, less than 200 feet. A small step to the porch level exists, but the walkway could be regraded and widened to provide level access onto the porch.

D-11. Farm 2, Road surfaces and parking surfaces

Like Eisenhower Drive and Nevins Lane, the eastern portion of the Eisenhower Farm Lane was also widened and has been resurfaced several times. The other roads at Farm 2 have never been paved and are surfaced in dark grey gravel. The informal parking areas are also gravel.

Recommendation(s)

The same hierarchy for original paved roads and non-paved roads at Farm 1 applies at Farm 2:

- All original paved roads (Eisenhower Farm Lane from Nevins Lane east to the Guard Hut) should be of a light appearance and use a chip seal that employs a white-colored stone, which will gesture to the conditions as they existed historically and reduce heat reflectance. All other roads at Farm 2 were historically loose gravel and should remain as such. The dark grey stone color should be used. Parking areas should also remain as gravel.

These recommendations should be implemented when the current surface treatments need to be replaced.

D-12. Farm 2, Access to show barn

The lane approaching the show barn has slopes around five percent, with a run of six to seven percent just ahead of the building. There are no paved sidewalks that lead to the show barn, and no visitor vehicular access to the show barn.

Recommendation(s)

Mobility impaired visitors that have come to the site by vehicle should be given the option to take the trail that connects Farms 1 and 2, or, if able, drive to designated spaces at Farm 2. Another option may be to convey disabled visitors via a golf cart, much like Eisenhower did, but this relies on park staff's availability. Creating a new path is not recommended, as it will alter the historic scene. Currently, the NPS App provides a 3D tour of the interior of the show barn for those unable to access it.

D-13. Farm 3, Road surfaces

The farm roads at Farm 3 have always been loose gravel and currently feature a dark grey colored stone.

Recommendation(s)

Whenever necessary, gravel roads should be replaced-in-kind with loose, dark grey colored stones.

E. BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES

Buildings and structures are a defining characteristic of the Eisenhower NHS but their treatment is generally addressed separately from the landscape for the purposes of this CLR. The park's List of Classified Structures contains thirty-eight buildings, three sites, eighty-nine other structures, and 6.37 miles of livestock fencing (with one building, the bank barn at Farm 2, lost to fire). In general, and where practical, all non-historic and non-contributing structures in the park should not be replaced.

E-1. Farm 2, Reconstruct bank barn

A fire in 1993 destroyed the upper level of the bank barn, but spared the foundation. After the fire a temporary roof was constructed over the structure to protect the ground floor and in 2024 the park stabilized the remaining structure.

Recommendation(s)

The adaptive reuse of the Farm 2 bank barn would not only restore the historic building cluster, but it could also provide essential functions for the park. The structure can be rebuilt using Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) drawings with the exterior of the barn returned to its historic appearance as a typical Pennsylvania bank barn while the interior will be used for a variety of uses, including museum storage and interpretation. Park staff has also recommended using the structure space for washrooms for visitors—a much needed visitor amenity at Farm 2—and possibly a classroom space. If a washroom is included, it should be located with exterior access so that visitors could use the facilities when the building is not open.

E-2. Farm 2, Rehabilitate show barn for visitor access

The existing door of the show barn is not accessible. There is a pedestrian door set into the overhead door and it is elevated a few inches above grade. In its current condition, the overhead door would have to be opened to allow

universal access. There is a project listed in PEPC to repair the garage doors (currently in an unsafe condition).

Recommendation(s)

Repairing or replacing the overhead door so that it can safely be opened by park staff as available to allow visitor access into the show barn is recommended. Controlling the times in which visitors can access to the interior of the show barn is similar to visitor access to the residence.

With the park website (www.nps.gov/EISE) and the NPS app, options are also available for visitors who cannot access the interior of the show barn. A 'self-guided' 3D tour of the show barn is provided, include audio descriptions, and are fully accessible.

F. SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Small-scale features at Eisenhower NHS illustrate the operations at Eisenhower Farm as well as the public and private faces of the Eisenhower family. Most of the features associated with the agricultural side are still present, however, some features are missing from the landscape entirely. Those features associated with the domestic aspects of the farm are also mostly intact and are primarily situated in the lawns and gardens around the Eisenhower home.

F-1. Original features still in landscape

Based on Table 2.1 in the Existing condition chapter and Table 3.2 in the Analysis and Evaluation chapter of this report, there are original, historical small-scale features which still exist in the landscape.

Recommendation(s)

Some of these, such as the National Historical Landmark marker and boulder at the entry, can remain, but others risk damage or theft and should be reproduced with the original placed in the park collections.

Consider replacing any original items still present in the landscape (e.g., garden ornaments) with reproductions, placing the originals in collections while positioning the reproductions in their original locations within the landscape. This includes:

- Cast iron table and chairs on the rear terrace
- Garden plaque near the rear terrace
- Brass and glass lanterns on the rear terrace

Other original items included in the landscape, such as agricultural features, should be replaced in-kind when they need to be repaired/replaced. This includes agricultural features such as feeders, chutes, fountains, and faucets.

F-2. Historic elements determined to be contributing, but missing from the landscape to be reintroduced.

Converse to F-1 above, there are small-scale features historical to the period of significance which are missing from the landscape. These elements should be reintroduced into the landscape; they include:

- State plaques for the Norway spruce along the entry allée
- Water dispensers in the pastures and paddocks

After some of the Norway spruce state plaques had been stolen, the remaining plaques were inventoried and then removed. While the *CLR Volume 1* states that no records were made when removed, locations of some of the states are included on the Period Plan for Farm 1: 1969, 1 of 2, page 141. In 2024, a new archivist at the park discovered records of the states included and the order in which they were placed along the spruce tree allée. The 2006 *CLR Volume 2* recorded that by 1969, thirty-five of the thirty-six original tree plaques were in the museum collection.[86]

Water dispensers located in the pastures and paddocks were an important feature in the agricultural landscape at Farm 2 during the Eisenhower period. Four of the original dispensers, Nelson water bowls, remained at the end of the historic period. Many of these were eventually replaced by Ritchie water fountains, of which seven were extant in the late 1960s. Most of the fountains are now removed from the landscape. The concrete trough dates to c. 1959 and was used to water cattle when they were not in the paddocks at the show barn. This feature is located in the "alley" fencing west of the show barn but is obscured by vegetation.

Recommendation(s)

After the 2025 replanting of the entry allée, add reproduction state brass plaques to the Norway spruces. Consider reinstating or replacing select Ritchie fountains and Nelson water bowls in the Farm 1 or Farm 2 landscapes to enhance visitor engagement. Currently, only a few of these features exist, and they are located in less accessible areas on Farms 2 and 3. While the park aims to showcase Eisenhower's philosophy of adopting the best available technology, these fountains and water bowls exemplify the innovations of his era, offering an important interpretive element for visitors. Moreover, as efforts are made to keep cattle away from streams to safeguard water quality, these fountains and bowls will be vital for providing water to the livestock, which currently rely on seasonal streams.

F-3. Security features

Today, we think of presidents and their families as having around the clock

Secret Service details which continue well beyond the term of office, but this was not always the case. In 1965, following heightened national security measures after President Kennedy's assassination, a Secret Service detail was assigned to the Eisenhower Farm based on President Johnson's recommendation and Congressional approval. "[T]he 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."[87]

Security features on the farms add another layer to the presidential landscape. Along the farm trace between Farms 1 and 2, Secret Service installed a guard hut during the renovations of the 1950s. This hut was later replaced with a glass telephone booth and the original wood hut moved to Nevins Lane. The glass guard hut was removed when Eisenhower left office in 1961, and a new larger one was installed in 1970. As it was not a part of the period of significance, the guard hut was removed with only the concrete pad to mark its location. Other huts still exist on Eisenhower Drive and Nevins Lane.

Security lighting was added along the edges of the residential core, at the western windbreak, the eastern screen, the allée, and the helipad. Most of these fixtures are still extant.

Recommendation(s)

A few of the security lights are missing and should be reintroduced. These features, including the electric eye sensors, do not need to be functional to communicate the role of the Secret Service and their impact to the residential landscape.

F-4. Fences and Gates

Fencing helped mark boundaries, divide fields, and contain livestock at Eisenhower Farms. Perhaps more than any other element, the vast variety and number of fences punctuated and characterized the agricultural landscape. Types of fences were determined by the requirements of use and on the aesthetic tastes of the General and Mrs. Eisenhower.

There are approximately seven miles of historic fencing within the Eisenhower property, and most contribute to the significance of the park. There are four major types—post-and-wire, four board, cross board, and picket—within which are variations in wire types, footings, board types, and treatment of posts including unpainted, creosote-painted, and white-painted. By the end of the period of significance gates were both wood and metal.

All fences were documented in 1970, and the 1967 historical base map in the *Historic Resource Study* shows the different fence styles. In addition, fence details and specifications were prepared in 1983 by John S. Heiser (see *CLR Volume 1*, Appendix F). A detailed summary of fence types and locations is included in the National Register documentation (July 2005) and the linear distances of each fence type are specified in the

park's FMSS maintenance management system. The 1992 *SFM* stated that most historic livestock fencing was extant except for a few sections, which were removed or relocated to facilitate the shuttle bus operation.

Routine and on-going maintenance of pasture fencing is supposed to be accomplished by the agricultural permittee with fence materials provided by the park, but the park has found this difficult to enforce. Fence and gate sections that are not associated with livestock pastures, as well as wooden gates, are maintained by the park. Most fencing from the Eisenhower period has been replaced in-kind. In the past, fences along Eisenhower Drive have been damaged by mowing equipment that catches in the fencing.

Recommendation(s)

Currently, fences are replaced on a cyclic basis every ten to fifteen years, and fence types are replaced in kind with similar materials using the documentation listed above. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance for fence repairs and replacements is detailed in a blanket Categorical Exclusion for fences contained in the park's compliance files. However, each contract for replacement fencing still requires Section 106 assessment.

Whenever possible, historic materials for historic fence lines should be used and obtained from local sources. To minimize safety hazards for persons operating the mowers around the fences as well as preventing damage to both the mowing equipment and fence, options include hand mowing the area proximate to the fence and posts, using weed whackers in a manner that does not damage the posts, or allowing grazing in these areas.

Due to changes in cyclic maintenance funding, the park will no longer be able to replace fencing on a regular cycle. As a result, a new approach to maintaining the fencing must be undertaken. For pasture fencing, this strategy should include enforcing the agricultural permit provision requiring the permittee to maintain the fencing. This will require improved documentation of existing conditions and completed repairs.

For other sections of fencing, such as those along the allée, the park will likely need to transition to a repair-based approach. This means addressing individual posts and boards as they fail, rather than waiting for funding to replace entire sections. In this case, consider prioritizing any fences where animals are held, such as corrals and holding pens, as well as those fence lines which visitors are most exposed to, i.e., fences in proximity to the Farm 1 domestic core, and in the immediate vicinity of the Farm 2 barn complex and show barn, and the fences lining Eisenhower Farm Lane (if visitor continue to use the drive) should also be a priority.

Consider adding new fencing to keep cattle from the stream corridors on Farms 1 and 2. While it requires adding non-historic fencing to the landscape, it carries forth Eisenhower's philosophy of applying the best science of the time. Keeping the cattle out should reduce non-point source pollution of the stream and reduce the erosion of stream banks. The fence should be discrete so as not to stand out in the landscape and, according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards, should be different from the historic fencing so as to be clear that it is not part of the original landscape.

Wood gates that are not visible from public areas or are at such a distance that they would be minimally noticed within the Eisenhower landscape could be replaced with metal gates to enhance durability. Rebuilding the wood gates each time, even while reusing existing hardware, is a significant effort for park staff. Currently, several wood gates are located on the pastures where cattle graze. At least two of these gates, near the West Confederate Avenue observation tower and South Cavalry Field on the outskirts of Eisenhower NHS, are not visible to the public and therefore do not contribute to the site's interpretation. During Eisenhower's tenure, some gates were already converted to metal. The proposed replacements would aim to replicate the historical style of metal fencing, maintaining the site's authenticity. If a suitable gate style is unavailable, it could be custom-manufactured for the location. The use of metal gates would provide a durable, long-term solution while respecting the site's historical context.

F-5. Visitor amenities

One of the most significant impacts to the cultural landscape is the accommodation for visitors.

These are several movable benches in two styles today. One is the wrought iron and wood last bench which was documented in the 2005/2006 CLR but only one or two remain. Since 2006, a composite bench has been purchased by the park and is used throughout Farms 1 and 2 where rangers lead talks and visitors tend to want to rest.

The bottom level of the Farm 1 bank barn offers bathrooms for guests, but at Farm 2, bathrooms and a drinking fountain are only available when the Show Barn is open to the public. Seasonally, porta-potties are provided in the parking area.

The feature which most impacts the landscape today is the collection of signage which directs visitors from Emmitsburg Road through Farm 2 to the gravel parking area, as well as to the accessible parking at Farm 1. Signage also directs pedestrians from the parking into the Farm 1 landscape. This signage is necessary to help guide visitors.

Recommendation(s)

Regular bathrooms are necessary on Farm 2 and could potentially be incorporated into the bank barn once it can be rebuilt.

Directional signage: Signs will still be necessary when the permanent parking area is established, but ideally a more direct connection between parking and the Reception Center will reduce the number of signs.

Interpretive waysides: In addition to the existing waysides, additional waysides could be added at the entry drive to tell about the security aspect and orchard area. Any temporary bases to be replaced with NPS standard bases. Replace faded and illegible wayside graphics. Consider additional waysides that will add to the self-guided visitor understanding the story of the Eisenhowers in Gettysburg.

NPS App: Consider adding and improving content to the NPS App. It can provide accessible interpretation of the landscape and valuable information for visitors without adding any physical elements to the landscape. The app also offers an opportunity to highlight modern interventions—such as accessible circulation patterns or the trail network—and how they are overlaid on the historic landscape. The park is working on adding visitor-guided tours for the site, including an agricultural tour of Farms 1 and 2.

F-6. Historic signage

There are several signs which were installed during the Eisenhower era intended to protect their privacy:

- At the main entry gate off Millerstown Road reading "Private Road"
- At the Farm 2 guardhouse and cattle guard also reading "Private Road"
- At Nevins Lane guardhouse reading "Private Property/No Admittance Beyond this point"

These sign tends to confuse many guests, despite their mid-century font and the fact that they are paired with modern park signs stating "Visitor parking", etc. Two of three of these signs are located along the existing approach from Emmitsburg Road. See Figures 2.23 and 2.24.

Most visitors would find out about access to Eisenhower NHS from the Gettysburg NMP Visitor Center where they would ask at the information desk for directions and are given a notated NPS map of Gettysburg which has been

updated and states "Visitors may now drive directly to Eisenhower National Historic Site. Enter from Emmitsburg Road." The park website also states: "Visitors entering the site from Emmitsburg Road might be confused by some historic signage installed when the Eisenhower's lived here. Please know that you are welcome to drive in and enter the site. Secret Service agents haven't been posted in the guard huts for quite awhile now! Come on in, follow the signage for on-site parking, and explore the grounds that Ike and Mamie called home."[88]

The park has had custom covers crafted to obscure the signs as necessary.

Recommendation(s)

Should a new permanent visitor parking area be created with an approach from Millerstown Road and using Eisenhower Drive, as discussed in *D-2. Visitor access and parking*, then this confusion of first-time visitors could become less of an issue. The sign that is located at the front entry is partially obscured by the vegetation.

Part of the visitor confusion may arise from entering via Emmitsburg Road, where they might expect to encounter the residence or a more formal presidential approach. Directing visitors to use Eisenhower Drive—the historic entry point to the site—could help address this issue.

G. ARCHEOLOGY

G-1. Archeological monitoring

Eisenhower NHS has an Archaeological Overview and Assessment (AOA) in place. This document outlines the archaeological work undertaken to date within the park. It helps the park identify the locations and types of resources and, in some cases, addresses sensitive areas as well.

To date, twelve archaeological sites have been identified at Eisenhower NHS, all of which contribute to the park's significance under Criteria A and B. These identified component sites are: Eisenhower Farm (Farm 1), Farm 2, Farm 3, Flaharty Farm (Pitzer Tenant Farm), Pitzer Schoolhouse Site, and James Ewing Farm Site.[89] (Additional sites have also been identified on Clem Redding Farm.) Specific features are listed in the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form.

The Eisenhower property reflects several periods of historic significance, most notably the Eisenhower period and the Civil War period. Farms 1, 2, and 3 were behind the Confederate lines during the July 1863 Battle of Gettysburg. The properties were subject to trampling of field crops, killing of livestock, removal or burning of fencing, loss of household articles, and damages sustained due to

artillery fire from the Union lines. The buildings were probably used as aid stations and to care for casualties. The closest engagement likely occurred on the third day of the battle in the fields adjoining the southern border of Farm 2, with Confederate Blakely guns fired from the knoll of the present Smith Farm adjoining the nurse cow pasture, and breastworks from Emmitsburg Road to Willoughby Run across much of Farm 2.[90] During the Eisenhower period of ownership, the area around the base of the Eisenhower home and roads leading to it were extensively disturbed by construction.[91]

Farm 1 was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1966 and Eisenhower NHS was established in 1967 primarily for its association with Eisenhower and secondarily for its relationship to the Battle of Gettysburg. Farms 2 and 3 were originally part of Gettysburg NMP but were transferred into Eisenhower NHS in 1969. Later, the Clement Redding farm was acquired to preserve the historic setting of the Eisenhower properties.

Recommendation(s)

While the Civil War period is significant, field patterns, fencerows, structures, and other characteristics from later periods until the end of the Eisenhower period should be preserved. There is a high probability of significant archeological resources through the site but most especially in farm areas as fields have been extensively worked.

No overview or assessment within the Service-wide Archeological Inventory Program has been initiated under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act for any of the twelve identified or potential archeological sites that are associated with the Eisenhower NHS.[92] Therefore, archeological monitoring during any site disturbance is very important. Any re-grading needed to improve accessibility on the three farms and the development of the visitor parking lot should include archeological monitoring.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The mission of the NPS has been to ensure that historic, scenic, rural, and agricultural characteristics of Farms 1, 2, and 3 are retained, while allowing for visitor access and educational opportunities. Recommended treatment guidelines and actions seek to preserve the integrity – that is the location, setting, association, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling – during the period of the Eisenhowers' occupancy, 1951 to 1969, while focusing on interpretation to the year 1967, when Eisenhower gave the property to the NPS.

The preferred treatment at Eisenhower NHS, rehabilitation, focuses on the continued maintenance and repair of landscape features remaining from the period of significance, which ends in 1969. Wherever feasible, vegetation, fences, circulation surfaces, and small-scale features are replaced in-kind. Much of this work has already been completed by the park. The rehabilitation treatment approach also acknowledges the need to meet continuing or changing uses through alterations or new additions while retaining the historic character of the property. Specifically, this refers to ensuring visitor access, safety, and comfort through features such as visitor parking; accessible circulation routes and walkways; allowing for sustainable maintenance practices, like replacement of certain historic plant material with more disease-resistant varieties; and managing natural features such as stream corridors in concert with the goals of the Chesapeake Bay Program.

A. Spatial Organization, Topography, and Natural Features and Systems

The organization of fields, farm building clusters, road alignments, and property boundaries should be preserved and maintained, as they are essential to the design and feeling of the Eisenhower NHS. The diversity of features in the park is great, and the contrast between the more developed and ornamental landscape at Farm 1 versus the utilitarian setting of the other farms should also be preserved.

B. Land Use and Cultural Traditions

Some of the park's land uses have necessarily changed to accommodate the transformation of the site from a private farm to a public park, from the addition of accessible paths and benches, to the rehabilitation of the storage building into a visitor reception center, to the prohibition of hunting. However, the site's primary land use type—agricultural fields of contoured croplands and grazing pastures—continues to illustrate the legacy of the Eisenhowers' stewardship of this land. Local farmers with Special Use Permits work with the park to maintain this setting, and like Eisenhower and his staff, continue to rely on recommendations from county extension and state conservation services. They must also adhere to a variety of other directives such as the Chesapeake Bay Program that regulates the health of stream corridors in the park which encourages the park to manage increasingly overgrown and invasive vegetation along the stream corridors.

C. Vegetation and Views

Vegetation is the most changeable landscape characteristic and one the most challenging to manage. The openness of the site and its exposure to sustained winds has stressed many of the plants since the end of the historic period. To further

complicate matters, many of the plants were donations and were not particularly suited to the site conditions. Despite these constraints, much the park's vegetation has fared reasonably well.

As was typical for rural farmsteads of the period, landscaping around farmhouses consisted of shade trees, shrubs, and gardens. However, the complexity and design of the ornamental landscape at Farm 1 set it apart from the other farms and clearly illustrated its role as the Eisenhower's primary place of residence. The landscape was typical of many suburban landscapes of the 1950s, with terraces, gardens, patios, and the like designed for entertaining and relaxation. The Eisenhowers did just that, hosting countless foreign dignitaries, Republican Party events, and White House staff picnics, as well as family gatherings. These spaces were defined and adorned with a large variety of trees, shrubs, and flowers, many of which were donated by admirers. Some of these plants are extant today, although a fair number have died due to age, disease, or storm damage. Fortunately, the park has replaced many of these plants. The treatment recommendations offer detailed assessments and recommendations for all of the ornamental plantings at Farm 1.

Existing challenges include rehabilitating the historic conditions of hedgerows, fencerows, and vegetated stream corridors, which serve to both frame desirable views and screen unwanted views, as well as planning for the replacement of missing trees in the landscape. While the previous version of the treatment recommendations (2006 *CLR, Vol. 2*) proposed waiting until fifty percent of plant collections (the entry and allée, the western windbreak, the bank barn screen, hedgerows, etc.) this has left the landscape depleted and reduced historical integrity. After the 2025 planting project, the park should consider focusing the next large planting on priorities such as the western windbreak, the bank barn screen, and hedgerows.

The more challenging vegetation issues concern some of the more prominent planting areas: the evergreen and flowering trees along Eisenhower Drive; the vegetated screens between the house and barn and southwest of the house; the plantings around the teahouse and barbecue; and the orchard trees. In each of these areas, the existing trees have become either quite large and are crowding out other plants or are beginning to decline because of age or poor soil conditions. In most cases, the best course of action will be to remove the existing vegetation and plant replacements in-kind.

Many of the treatment actions focus on historic character. At Farm 1, for example, the ash trees on the east terrace have died because of pests. Because the Emerald ash borer continues to be a threat to ash trees, a substitute tree species which has a similar size, form, and habit— Greenspire linden—has been recommended. At the other farms, because there is less historical

documentation, recommendations aim to preserve or reestablish the presence of shade trees and shrubs around the houses, as was the case historically.

D. Circulation: Accessibility, Paved and Gravel Surfaces

The circulation system at Eisenhower NHS historically consisted of a vehicular network of driveways and farm lanes associated with the farm complex and a pedestrian system of paths and walks associated with each farmhouse. These systems also included such features as cattleguards, culverts, and drainage swales. As with vegetation features, the circulation features at Farm 1 are more complex than the other farms and feature paved driveways, concrete and brick walkways, and flagstone terraces.

The historic circulation system is essentially intact. In the 1980s, to enhance access for visitors, the NPS modified some areas by constructing new walkways and ramps, hardening previously unpaved features, and altering pavement widths. However, accessibility rules have changed since that time and some additional modifications or new construction are needed, especially to the teahouse/barbecue area from both the Reception Center and the Eisenhower home.

An important addition to the circulation system is the creation of a permanent visitor parking area, with a redefined vehicular access from outside park boundaries, as well as direct, accessible connections to the Reception Center and the Eisenhower home.

The changes and additions, and potential new projects, described above make the distinctions between historic and non-historic features even more important to convey. The treatment recommendations aim to clarify this distinction so that the historic character of the site's circulation features can be preserved and interpreted – especially those of Farm 1.

E. Buildings and Structures

Buildings and structures at Eisenhower NHS, including those dating from the eighteenth century to those introduced during the Eisenhower period, make up the clusters that are typical of Pennsylvania farmsteads. They also illustrate how such farmsteads evolved over time in response to new farm technologies, economic realities, and the preferences and needs of the landowners.

The Eisenhower influence is most evident on Farm 1, where a new house was constructed and other existing buildings were modified to meet contemporary needs. Other features reflect Eisenhower's presidential status and personal interests and needs, including several guardhouses, a barbecue and teahouse, and a skeet and trap range.

At Farm 2, the bank barn, milk house, breeding shed, and garage had changes of use and some internal modifications to accommodate the cattle operation, but were largely preserved.

Overall, buildings and structures from Farms 1, 2, and 3 still represent the Eisenhower period, the only major exception being the loss of the nineteenth-century bank barn on Farm 2. The park hopes to reconstruct this structure in the near future, and to adapt its interior to support the contemporary park needs for visitor comfort.

F. Small-Scale Features

Small-scale features at Eisenhower NHS illustrate the operations at Eisenhower Farms and the public and private faces of the Eisenhower family. Most of those features associated with the business side of the farms are still present such as utility lines, poles, and windmills, or have been replaced in kind such as fences and gates. However, some features are missing or are in poor condition—such as several livestock water fountains, the well and pump, and utility poles on Farm 2.

Features associated with the domestic aspects of the farm are also mostly intact and are primarily situated in the lawns and gardens around the Eisenhower home. Other historic features such as electric eye sensors and security lights were also present, and most are still extant. Some historic features are in the museum collection and should be reproduced and reintroduced in the landscape: e.g., tree plaques along Eisenhower Drive.

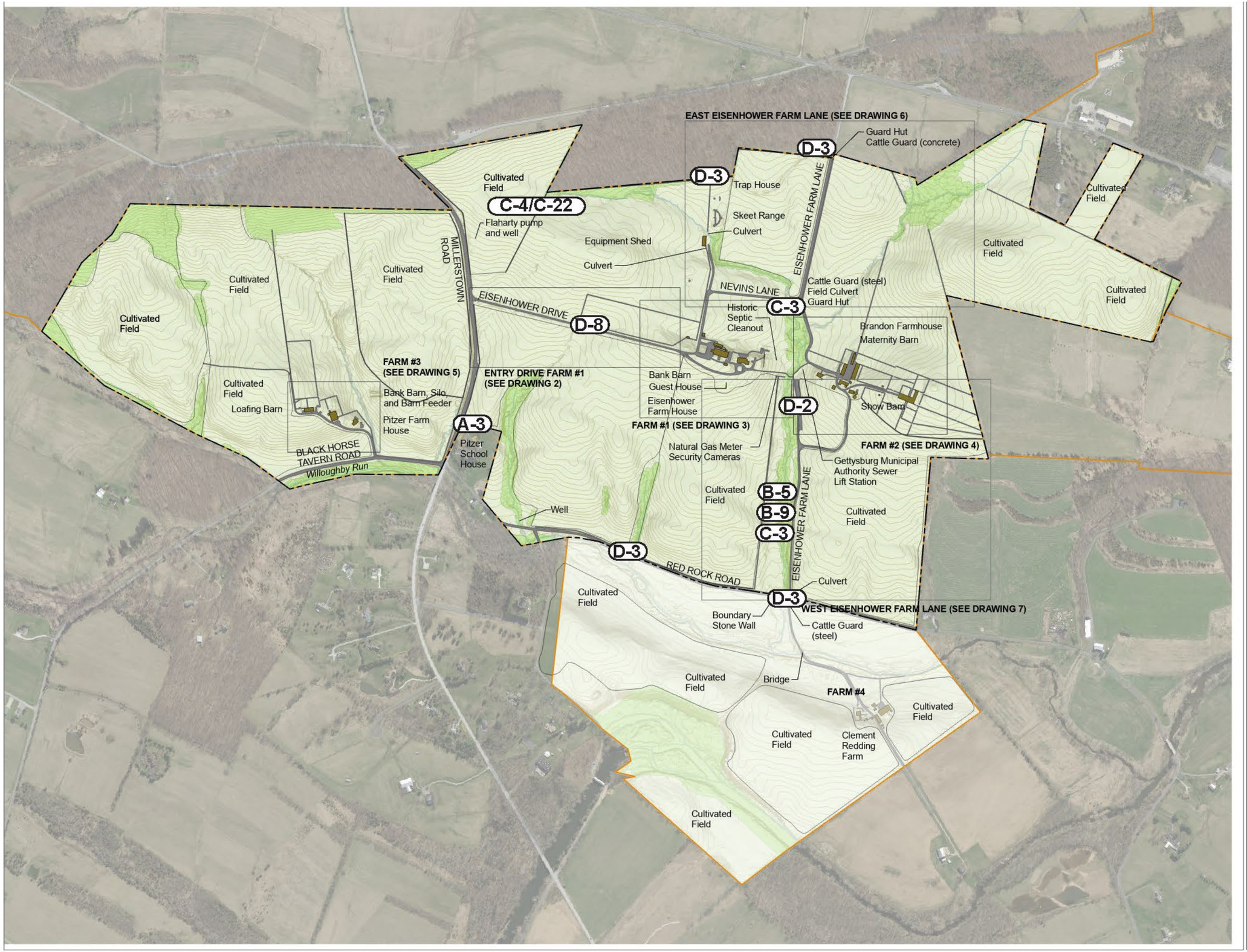
Visitor-related small-scale features like benches, interpretive waysides, and directional signage dot the site. Additional interpretive elements, including waysides, are being developed to help visitors interpret the landscape. Contemporary features required to operate the site are mostly unobtrusive save for the sewage lift pump station system on Farm 2.

G. Archeology

There is a high probability of significant archeological resources through Eisenhower NHS, especially from the Civil War period. The Battle of Gettysburg is identified in the park's enabling legislation; however, the park was designated primarily for its association with General Eisenhower. Therefore, characteristics and features from the Eisenhower period of significance should be preserved. Some of the recommendations discussed in this report—mainly those associated with accessible paths—will require site disturbances and will require archeological monitoring, especially in known sensitive areas.

TREATMENT PLANS

Treatment plans are included on the following pages. The plans are keyed to the treatment narrative labels used in the treatment discussion and Table 4.2.



Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Overall Treatment Plan

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October - November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture Inc., ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

- CLI Boundary
- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building

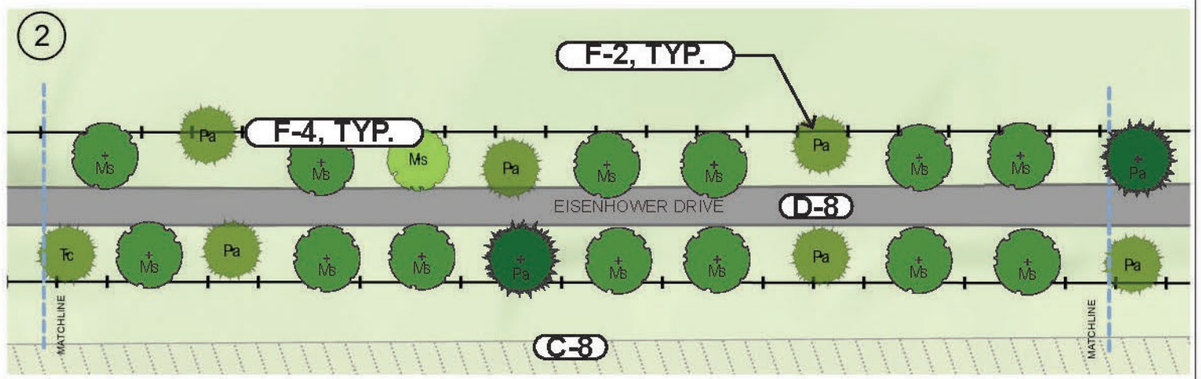
NOTES

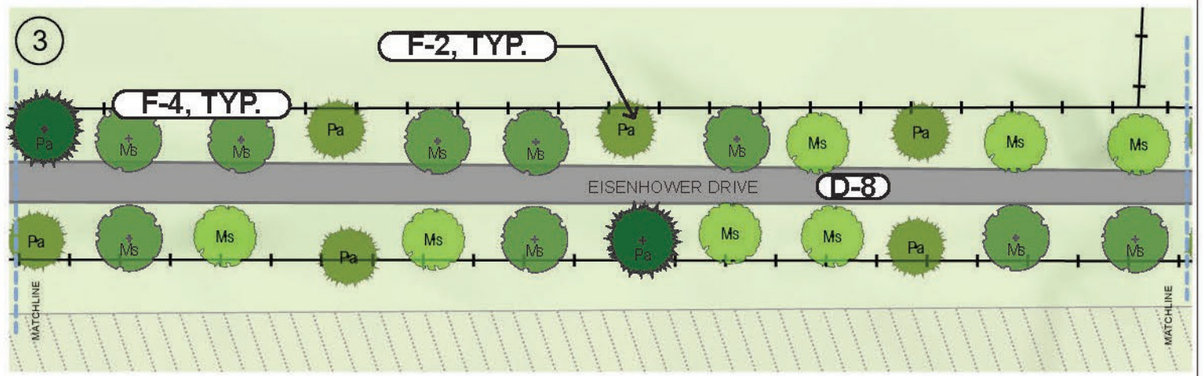
1. Projection: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N
2. Contour Interval = 2'
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location

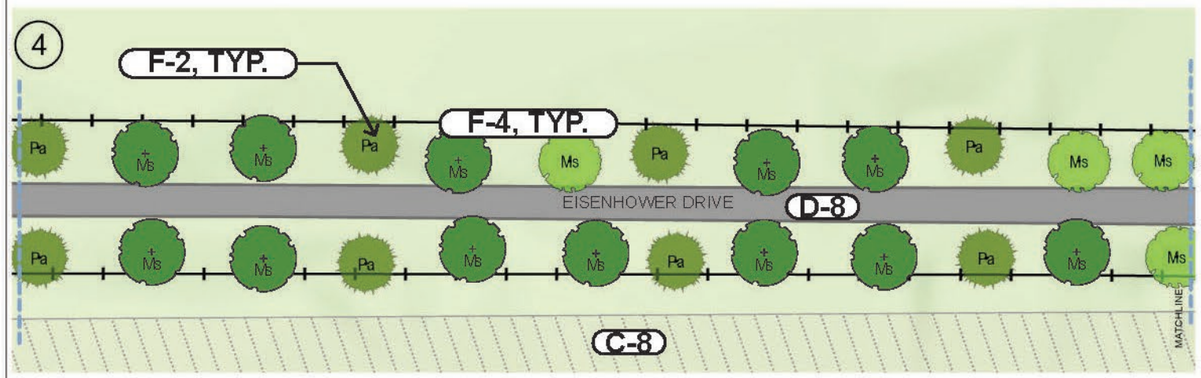
0 200 400 800 Feet

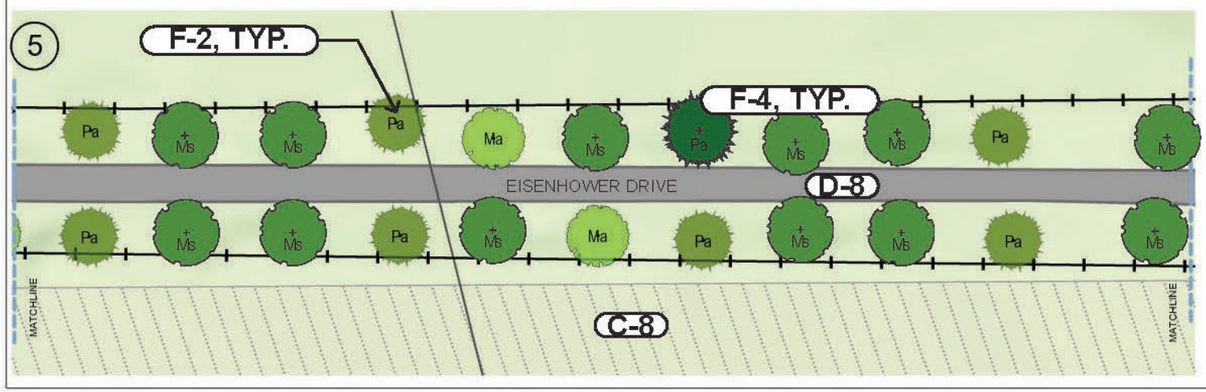
Drawing 1

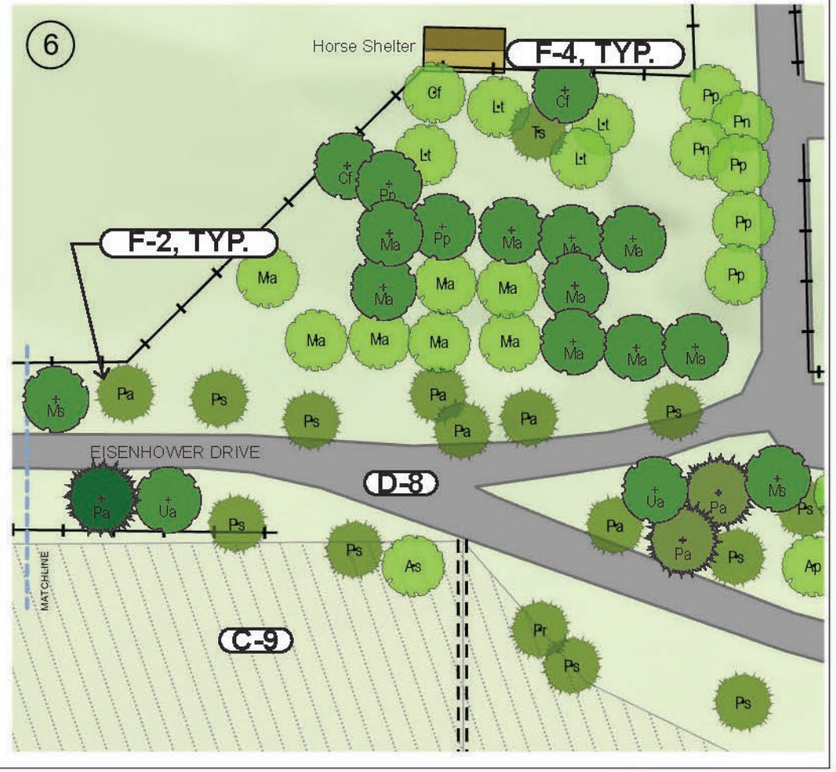












Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Farm #1 (1 of 2) Treatment Plan

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October - November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture Inc., ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

- CLI Boundary
- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Deciduous Tree

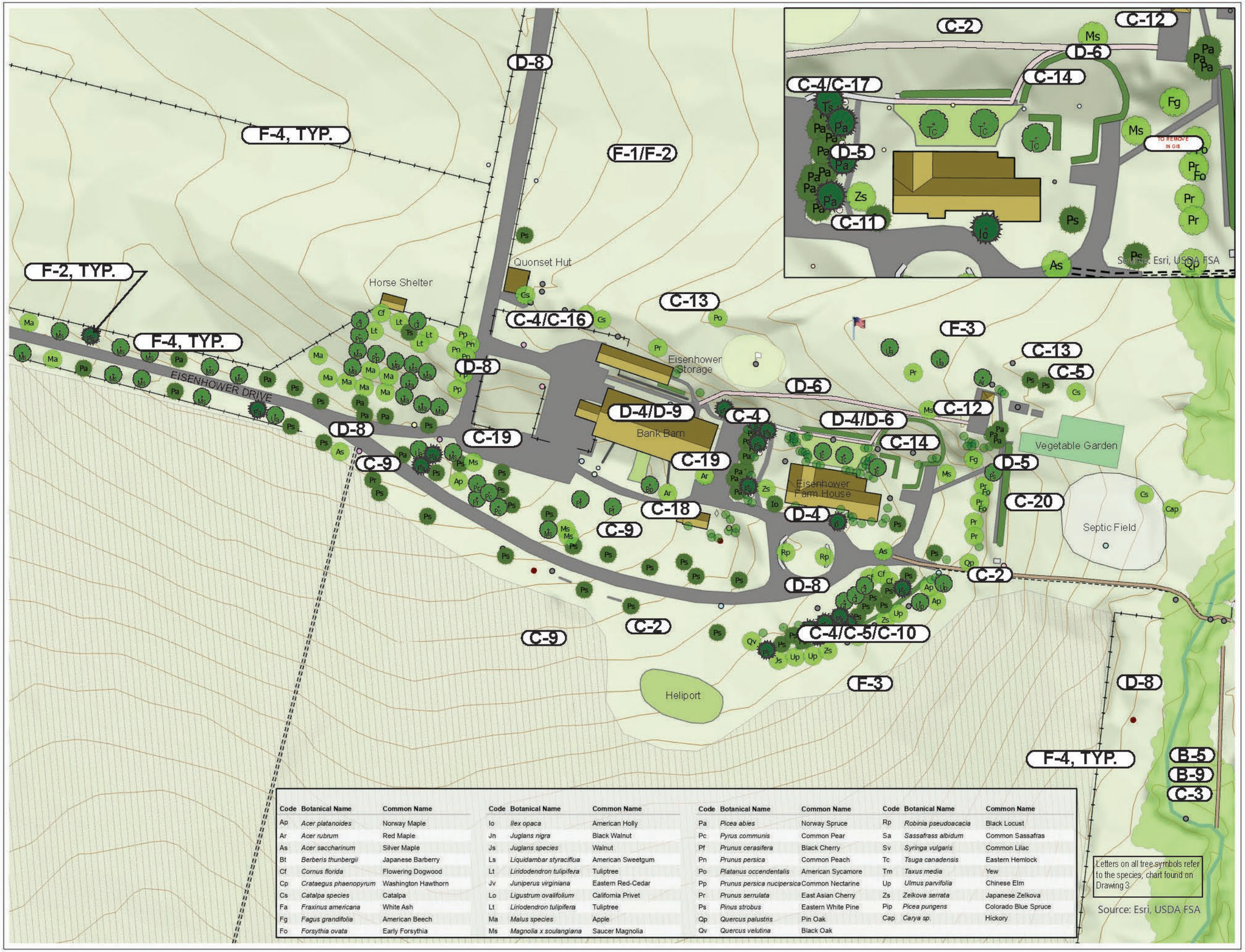
Letters on all tree symbols refer to the species, chart found on Drawing 3

NOTES

1. Projection: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N
2. Contour Interval = 2'
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location

0 13 25 50 Feet

Drawing 2



Code	Botanical Name	Common Name
Ap	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple
Ar	*Acer rubrum*	Red Maple
As	*Acer saccharinum*	Silver Maple
Bt	*Berberis thunbergii*	Japanese Barberry
Cf	*Cornus florida*	Flowering Dogwood
Cp	*Crataegus phaenopyrum*	Washington Hawthorn
Cs	*Catalpa species*	Catalpa
Fa	*Fraxinus americana*	White Ash
Fg	*Fagus grandifolia*	American Beech
Fo	*Forsythia ovata*	Early Forsythia

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name
Io	*Ilex opaca*	American Holly
Jn	*Juglans nigra*	Black Walnut
Js	*Juglans species*	Walnut
Ls	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	American Sweetgum
Lt	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Tuliptree
Jv	*Juniperus virginiana*	Eastern Red-Cedar
Lo	*Ligustrum ovalifolium*	California Privet
Lt	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Tuliptree
Ma	*Malus species*	Apple
Ms	*Magnolia x soulangiana*	Saucer Magnolia

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name
Pa	*Picea abies*	Norway Spruce
Pc	*Pyrus communis*	Common Pear
Pf	*Prunus cerasifera*	Black Cherry
Pn	*Prunus persica*	Common Peach
Po	*Platanus occendentalis*	American Sycamore
Pp	*Prunus persica nucipersica*	Common Nectarine
Pr	*Prunus serrulata*	East Asian Cherry
Ps	*Pinus strobus*	Eastern White Pine
Qp	*Quercus palustris*	Pin Oak
Qv	*Quercus velutina*	Black Oak

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name
Rp	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	Black Locust
Sa	*Sassafrass albidum*	Common Sassafras
Sv	*Syringa vulgaris*	Common Lilac
Tc	*Tsuga canadensis*	Eastern Hemlock
Tm	*Taxus media*	Yew
Up	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Chinese Elm
Zs	*Zelkova serrata*	Japanese Zelkova
Pip	*Picea pungens*	Colorado Blue Spruce
Cap	*Carya sp.*	Hickory

Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Farm #1 (2 of 2) Treatment Plan

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October-November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Michael Doucette, ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

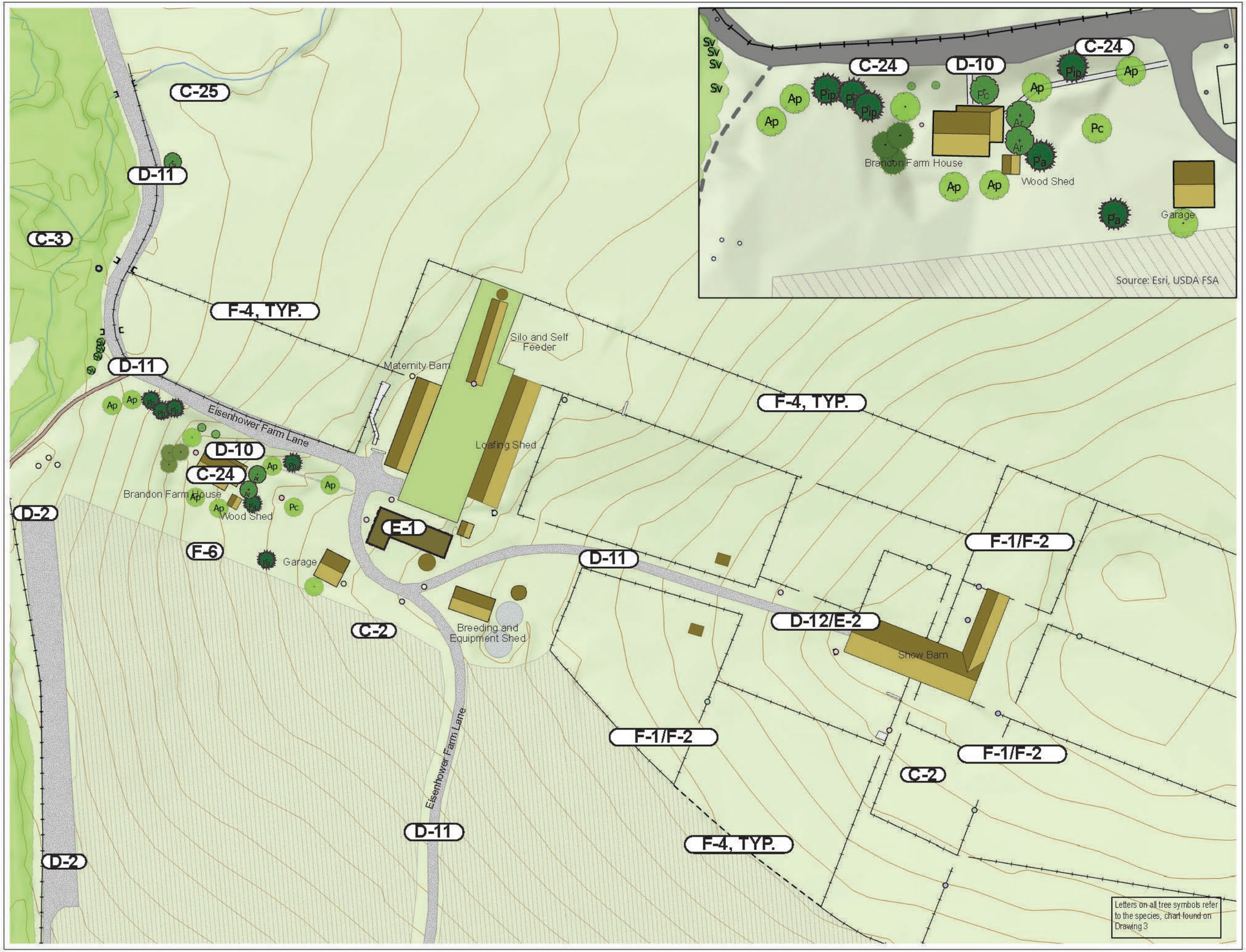
- CLI Boundary
- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Shrub
- Perennial
- Stump
- Proposed Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Deciduous Tree
- Feature Removed
- Gate
- Culvert

NOTES

1. Projection: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N
2. Contour Interval = 2'
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location

0 25 50 100 Feet

Drawing 3



Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Farm #2 Treatment Plan

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October-November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture Inc., ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

- CLI Boundary
- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Shrub
- Proposed Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Deciduous Tree
- Feature Removed
- Gate
- Culvert

NOTES

1. Projection: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N
2. Contour Interval = 2'
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location

0 25 50 100 Feet

Drawing 4

F-4, TYP.

F-4, TYP.

F-1

F-1

North Feeder

Ritchie Fountain

South Feeder

Loafing Barn

Loafing Barn Faucet

Wire Corn Crib

Bank Barn, Silo, and Barn Feeder

Ritchie Fountain

Water Meter Pit and Cover

D-13

Gate

Utilities

Sewer

Clothesline

F-4, TYP.

Pitzer Farmhouse

AC Unit

C-26

(Stump)

Sv

Smokehouse

Septic

Pump and Well Cover

Garage

Up

Fire Hydrant

Pc

Ap

Ap

(Stump)

C-2

View of Mountains

Jn

Cultivated Field

D-13

Letters on all tree symbols refer to the species, chart found on Drawing 3

Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Farm #3 Treatment Plan

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October-November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture Inc., ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

- CLI Boundary
- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Shrub
- Proposed Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Deciduous Tree
- Feature Removed
- Gate
- Culvert

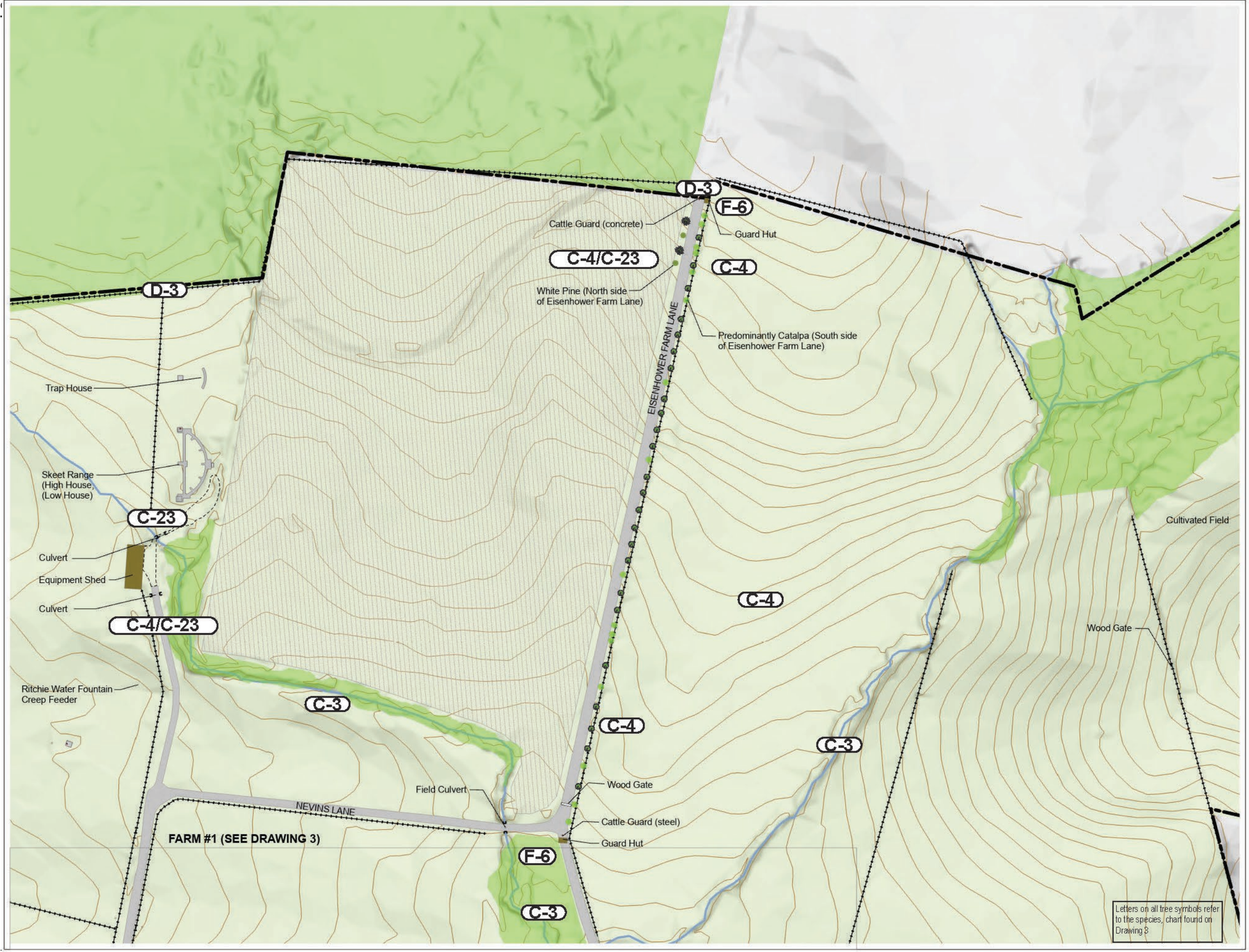
NOTES

1. Projection: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N
2. Contour Interval = 2'
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location

Feet

0 15 30 60

Drawing 5



Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

East end of Eisenhower Farm Road Area Treatment Plan

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October-November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture Inc., ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

- CLI Boundary
- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Deciduous Tree
- Feature Removed
- Gate
- Culvert

NOTES

1. Projection: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N
2. Contour Interval = 2'
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location

0 45 90 180 Feet

Drawing 6

Natural Gas Meter

Creosote Treated Pole
(Electric Eye Sensor)

Helipad

Historic
Trace

FARM #1 (SEE DRAWING 3)

Gravel Visitor Parking

FARM #2 (SEE DRAWING 4)

Eisenhower Farm Lane

B-5

B-9

C-3

Directional Signage

Cultivated Field

EISENHOWER FARM LANE

Cultivated Field

RED ROCK ROAD

Creosote Treated Pole
(Electric Eye Sensor)

D-3

Signage

Culvert

Letters on all tree symbols refer to the species, chart found on Drawing 3

Cultural Landscape Report

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

West end of Eisenhower Farm Road Area Treatment Plan

National Park Service

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

www.nps.gov/oclp

SOURCES

1. Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Existing Conditions, 2002
2. PA Emergency Management Agency, Digital Elevation Model, 2008
3. PA Emergency Management Agency, Orthoimagery, 2019
4. NPS Landsnet Boundaries and Tracts
5. Field Review, October-November, 2023

DRAWN BY

Kyle Zick Landscape Architecture Inc., ArcGIS Pro 3.1.0, 2023

LEGEND

- CLI Boundary
- Legislative Boundary
- Lawn
- Woods
- Road
- Building
- Deciduous Tree
- Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Deciduous Tree
- Feature Removed
- Gate
- Culvert

NOTES

1. Projection: NAD 1983 (2011) UTM Zone 18N
2. Contour Interval = 2'
3. All features shown in approximate scale and location

0 50 100 200 Feet

Drawing 7

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ENDNOTES, TREATMENT

1 Included as an appendix to the 1987 *General Management Plan for Eisenhower National Historic Site*, Pennsylvania.

2 Foundation Document for the Eisenhower National Historic Site, Pennsylvania, 2016. *Cultural Landscape Report for the Eisenhower National Historic Site, Volume 2: Treatment*, 2006. p. 3.

3 *General Management Plan for Eisenhower National Historic Site, Pennsylvania*, 1987. p. 26.

4 *Ibid*, p. 31-32.

5 *Ibid*, p. 11.

6 The deed was recorded in January 1951, but the sale was negotiated in Fall 1950. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

7 It could be argued that the loss of Farm 2's bank barn is the most significant change to the landscape, as other changes that have been made since NPS management, visitor parking, amenities, and walkways, and conversion of the Farm 1 storage building to the Reception Center, are reversible. In 2024, the barn ruins have been stabilized and await rehabilitation.

8 Rehabilitation was established as the preferred treatment alternative in the 2006 *Cultural Landscape Report, Volume 2*: "This approach will focus on the continued maintenance and repair of landscape features remaining from the period of significance, which ends in 1969. When feasible, vegetation, fences, circulation surfaces, and small-scale features will be replaced in kind. However, as has been the case since the NPS converted the private estate into a public historic site, rehabilitation will take place to ensure visitor safety and comfort, such as hardened circulation surfaces. Rehabilitation will also allow for sustainable maintenance practices." Jeffrey Killion, Margie Coffin Brown, and Tracy Stakely. *Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site, Volume 2: Treatment*, National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Boston, Massachusetts, 2006, p. 11. Hereafter: *Killion, CLR Volume 2*.

9 Birnbaum, Charles, and Christine C. Peters. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996. p. 48.

10 Killion, *CLR Volume 2*, p. 10.

11 Tracy Stakely, Margie Coffin Brown, and Jeffrey Killion. *Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site, Volume 1: Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis*, National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Boston, Massachusetts, 2005: p. 224. Hereafter: Stakely, CLR Volume 1.

12 *Ibid*, p. 149.

13 Reed, Paula S. "National Historic Landmark Nomination," Draft, December 1999. Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

14 *Ibid*, p. 17.

15 *Ibid*, p. 224.

16 John McKenna, Site Manager, Memorandum to Margie Coffin Brown, September 8, 2006.

17 *General Management Plan*, p. 31-32; *Statement for Management*, p. 30.

18 *General Management Plan*, p. 31

19 137 acres of pasture land are also available for lease. *Statement for Management*, p. 10 and sample Special Use permit, included in Appendix A.

20 "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," July 2005.

21 Statement for Management, p. 12, 30.

22 Regarding agricultural leasing, the *Statement for Management* states "The NHPS provides for leasing of lands within the historic site for agricultural purposes, with lease fees retained for maintenance. Portions of Farms 1 and 2 are leased under this authority, with 187 acres in crops and 112 acres in pasture for 40 animals." Regarding special use permits, the *Statement for Management* states "The park manages 143 acres of Farm 3 through agricultural special use permits issued to area farmers for periods up to five years. Thirty-seven acres are in pasture for 18 cattle,

and 106 acres are in crops. The program's benefits are maintenance of a historically compatible rural landscape, reduction of maintenance costs, preservation of natural and cultural resources, and perpetuation of the lands in an active agricultural production as an economic benefit to the local community. *Statement for Management*, 10.

23 Stakely, CLR Volume 1, p. 121-125.

24 *General Management Plan*, p. 16, 40.

25 *Statement for Management*, p. 30.

26 Zachary Bolitho, Natural Resource Specialist, email to Jeffrey Killion, February 28, 2006. 14

27 Stakely, *CLR Volume 1*, p. 127-128.

28 *Ibid*, p. 168-169.

29 *Ibid*, p. 230.

30 "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," July 2005.

31 Eisenhower often considered irrigation for his crops. Although discouraged by his farm manager, Eisenhower proceeded with drilling an artesian well in about 1967. The irrigation system was never installed. The well is listed on the List of Classified Structures and is unused, capped, and barely visible from Red Rock Road. Stakely, *CLR Volume 1*, p. 162; *General Management Plan*, p. 17; and *Statement for Management*, p. 15. The Statement for Management describes potential use of the well by the Gettysburg Municipal Authority, but park staff has determined that the municipality will not be allowed to use the well.

32 Stakely, *CLR Volume 1*, p. 65-67.

33 Killion, *CLR Volume 2*, p. 29.

34 Stakely, *CLR Volume 1*, p. 69-71.

35 *Ibid*, p. 71-72.

36 *Ibid*, p. 71.

37 *Ibid*, p. 77-80.

38 *Ibid*, p. 77-80.

39 *Ibid*, p. 97.

40 *Ibid*, p. 81.

41 *Ibid*, p. 83-85.

42 *Ibid*, p. 80-83.

43 *Ibid*, p. 80-87.

44 *Ibid*, p. 83.

45 *Ibid*, p. 102, Killion, *CLR Volume 2*, p. 35.

46 *Ibid*, p. 110.

47 "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," July 2005.

48 Stakely, *CLR Volume 1*, 108-109.

49 *Ibid*, p. 106.

50 *Ibid*, p. 109-110.

51 Adenauer's gift of 200 roses included 100 Eisenhower red roses and 100 peace rose bushes. The peace roses were given away. Eisenhower NHS archives, memo for record, 12/20/1955.

52 Eisenhower National Historic Site, NHPA Section 106 documentation, 1994.

53 Stakely, *CLR Volume 1*, p. 105 and Arthur S. Nevins, *Gettysburg's Five-Star Farmer*, New York: Carlton Press, Inc., 1977, p. 111.

54 Stakely, *CLR Volume 1*, p. 105-106.

55 *Ibid*, p. 106-108.

56 *Ibid*, p. 104-106.

57 *Ibid*, p. 97, 114-115.

58 *Ibid*, p. 115-116.

59 *Ibid*, p. 116.

60 Eisenhower National Historic Site, NHPA Section 106 documentation, 1994.

61 Stakely, *CLR Volume 1*, p. 117.

62 John McKenna, Site Manager, Memorandum to Margie Coffin Brown, September 8, 2006.

63 Stakely, *CLR Volume 1*, p. 118-120.

64 *Ibid*, p. 227.

65 *Ibid*, p. 121, 174-175.

66 *Ibid*, p. 173, 198.

67 *Ibid*, p. 173-174.

68 *Ibid*, p. 230.

69 *Ibid*, p. 226.

70 *Ibid*, p. 175-176.

71 In 2025-2026 it is intended to be converted into a Visitor and Resource Protection (VRP) office. Friesen McCabe 2024.

72 The three stumps on the south side of the house were maples removed in the mid-1990s, according to Park Ranger John Joyce who lived in the house. John McKenna, Site Manager, Memorandum to Margie Coffin Brown, September 8, 2006.

73 Stakely, *CLR Volume 1*, p. 199.

74 *CLR Volume 2* recommended the following: "Four or five new trees should be planted along the drainage swale. The trees should be native species and should be consistent with the watershed protection goals of the Chesapeake Bay Program." Killion, *CLR Volume 2*, p. 47. Park staff have discussed closing the gates and turning the entry road into more of a pedestrian experience, but the entry lane from Millerstown is necessary for emergency personnel to access the site as it is the most direct route for firetrucks and ambulances. It is also currently the best way for buses to enter the site as it lines them up to exit on to Emmitsburg Road. Friesen McCabe, 2024.

75 McCoy, Kevin and Katie Lamoureux. *Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site Project Scoping Site Visit Summary Report, 2023, p. 3.*

76 Ibid, p. 3.

77 Stakely, *CLR Volume 1*, p. 194.

78 *General Management Plan*, p. 41.

79 Stakely, *CLR Volume 1*, p. 85.

80 *General Management Plan*, p. 41.

81 Through conversations with the contractor the park realized that the original plan on the south end of the building would not have achieved the desired accessibility goals and would have created drainage issues. Instead, it was decided to redesign the walkway between the barn and Reception Center to have it achieve acceptable grade changes. The builder used an old patch in the sidewalk that was failing as the point to tie the new walkway to.

Friesen McCabe, 2024.

82 Stakely, *CLR Volume 1*, p. 231.

83 LEED refers to the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design rating system and is first discussed in the Vegetation section as it pertains to irrigation. See https://www.usgbc.org.

84 *General Management Plan*, p. 40.

85 *Ibid*, p. 41.

86 Stakely, *CLR Volume 1*, p. 131 footnote 89 suggests that the plaques were stolen when the Eisenhowers were not in residence in Gettysburg and there were no guards at the entry. The remaining plaques were inventoried and then moved to storage.

87 James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 1-2, 5, 27, 49.

88 "Maps - Eisenhower National Historic Site (U.S. National Park Service)." *NPS.gov*, 2023, www.nps.gov/eise/plan-yourvisit/maps.htm. Accessed 16 Jan. 2025.

89 "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," July 2005.

90 *General Management Plan,* p. 22.

91 *Ibid*, p. 22, 28.

92 "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," July 2005.

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APPENDICES

A. SAMPLE SPECIAL USE PERMIT

B. SLIDES PRESENTED AT THE MAY 1, 2024 STAFF WORKSHOP FOR ALL SEVEN PARKING ALTERNATIVES

C. EISENHOWER DRIVE ALLÉE PLAQUES

D. 1969 PERIOD PLANS

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APPENDIX A

SAMPLE SPECIAL USE PERMIT

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NPS Form 10-114 (Rev. 01/31/2020)
National Park Service

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

Gettysburg National Military Park
1195 Baltimore Pike, Suite 100
Gettysburg, PA 17325
717-338-4483

Name			
Company/Organization			
Street Address			
City	State	Zip Code	Country
Telephone Number	Cell Phone Number		
Fax Number			
Email Address			

Park Alpha Code
GETT
Type of Use
AGRICULURE
Permit #
2012

is hereby authorized to use the following described land or facilities in Gettysburg NMP:
Portions **of Eisenhower Farm #1, #2, #3** consisting of 280 acres of cropland and 137 acres of pasture. Structures as listed below. See attached map for details.

The area must be restored to its original condition at the end of the permit.

The permit begins at 00:01 ☒ am / ☐ pm on 2019, Oct 1
The permit expires at 00:00 ☐ am / ☒ pm on 2024, Sep 30

SUMMARY OF PERMITTED ACTIVITY: (see attached sheets for additional information and conditions)

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 Eisenhower National Historic Site.

Person on site responsible for adherence to the terms and conditions of the permit (include contact information)

Authorizing legislation or other authority
54 USC 100101, 54 USC 100751(a), 54 USC 103104, 54 USC 102101(a)(2)

APPLICATION FEE	☐ Received ☒ Not Required	Amount $
PERFORMANCE BOND	☐ Required ☒ Not Required	Amount $
LIABILITY INSURANCE	☒ Required ☐ Not Required	Amount $ 1,000,000
COST RECOVERY	☐ Required ☒ Not Required	Amount $
RENTAL FEE	☒ **Required** ☐ **Not Required**	**Amount** **$ 13,230**

RENTAL FEE Cropland 280 acres * $35/acre = $9,800

Pastures 54 head * $45/head (12 months) = $2,430

Structures Farm # 3 loafing shed = $ 350.00

Farm # 2 outbuildings, loafing sheds, corrals = $650.00

NPS Form 10-114 (Rev. 01/31/2020)
National Park Service

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

Gettysburg National Military Park
1195 Baltimore Pike, Suite 100
Gettysburg, PA 17325
717-338-4483

ISSUANCE of this permit is subject to the attached conditions. The undersigned hereby accepts this permit subject to the terms, covenants, obligations, and reservations, expressed or implied herein.

_____ Title: Date:
PERMITTEE Signature

_____ Title: Superintendent Date:
Authorizing NPS Official

_____ Title: Date:
Authorizing NPS Official *(additional, if required)*

CONDITIONS OF THIS PERMIT

Failure to comply with any of the terms and conditions of this permit may result in the immediate suspension or revocation of the permit. [36 CFR 1.6(h)]

1. The Permittee is prohibited from giving false information; to do so will be considered a breach of conditions and be grounds for revocation: [36 CFR 2.32(a)(3)].

2. This permit may not be transferred or assigned without the prior written consent of the Superintendent.

3. The Permittee shall exercise this privilege subject to the supervision of the Superintendent or designee, and shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, county and municipal laws, ordinances, regulations, codes, and the terms and conditions of this permit. Failure to do so may result in the immediate suspension of the permitted activity or the revocation of the permit. All costs associated with clean up or damage repairs in conjunction with a revoked permit will be the responsibility of the Permittee.

4. The Permittee is responsible for making all necessary contacts and arrangements with other Federal, State, and local agencies to secure required inspections, permits, licenses, etc.

5. The park area associated with this permit will remain open and available to the public during park visiting hours. This permit does not guarantee exclusive use of an area. Permit activities will not unduly interfere with other park visitors' use and enjoyment of the area.

6. This permit may be revoked at the discretion of the Superintendent upon 24 hours notice.

7. This permit may be revoked without notice if damage to resources or facilities occurs or is threatened, notwithstanding any other term or condition of the permit to the contrary.

8. This permit is made upon the express condition that the United States, its agents and employees shall be free from all liabilities and claims for damages and/or suits for or by reason of any injury, injuries, or death to any person or persons or property of any kind whatsoever, whether to the person or property of the Permittee, its agents or employees, or third parties, from any cause or causes whatsoever while in or upon said premises or any part thereof during the term of this permit or occasioned by any occupancy or use of said premises or any activity carried on by the Permittee in connection herewith, and the Permittee hereby covenants and agrees to indemnify, defend, save and hold harmless the United States, its agents, and employees from all liabilities, charges, expenses and costs on account of or by reason of any such injuries, deaths, liabilities, claims, suits or losses however occurring or damages growing out of the same.

9. Permittee agrees to carry general liability insurance against claims occasioned by the action or omissions of the Permittee, its agents and employees in carrying out the activities and operations authorized by this permit. The policy shall be in the amount of $ 1,000,000 per Occurrence, $ 3,000,000 Aggregate and underwritten by a United States company naming the United States of America as **additional insured**. The Permittee agrees to provide the Superintendent with a Certificate of Insurance with the proper endorsements prior to the effective date of the permit.

10. Permittee agrees to deposit with the park a bond in the amount of $ N/A from an authorized bonding company or in the form of cash or cash equivalent, to guarantee that all financial obligations to the park will be met.

11. Costs incurred by the park as a result of accepting and processing the application and managing and monitoring the permitted activity will be reimbursed by the Permittee. Administrative costs and estimated costs for activities on site must be paid when the permit is approved. If any additional costs are incurred by the park, the Permittee will be billed at the conclusion of the permit. Should the estimated costs paid exceed the actual costs incurred; the difference will be returned to the Permittee.

12. The person(s) named on the permit as in charge of the permitted activity on-site must have full authority to make any decisions about the activity and must remain available at all times. He/she shall be responsible for all individuals, groups, vendors, etc. involved with the permit

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13. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as binding the Service to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress or administratively allocated for the purpose of this permit for the fiscal year, or to involve the Service in any contract or other obligation for the further expenditure of money in excess of such appropriations or allocations.

14. If any provision of this permit shall be found to be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this permit shall not be affected and the other provisions of this permit shall be valid and be enforced to the fullest extent permitted by law.

PARK SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF THIS PERMIT

1. Definition – The term “Director, National Park Service” as used herein shall include the appropriate Regional Director or Superintendent as the representative of the Director.

2. Rights of the Director – Use by the Permittee of the land covered hereby is subject to the right of the Director, National Park Service, to establish trails, roads, and other improvements and betterments over, upon, or through said premises, and further to the use by travelers and others of such roads and trails as well as those already existing.

3. Acceptance as Is – The Permittee agrees to accept the terms of this agreement without any representation or warranty by the National Park Service whatsoever and without obligation on the part of the National Park Service to make any alterations to the property described thereto.

4. Set Aside Programs – No lands covered under this Special Use Permit shall be placed in any state, federal or local government programs such as Payment in Kind (PIK), soil bank or any other “set aside” programs without prior written approval of the Superintendent.

5. Taxes and Utilities – The Permittee agrees to pay all taxes and assessment that may for any and all purposes be payable, assessed, or imposed on said rights so reserved by the United States, or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and any political and municipal subdivision thereof. The Permittee will also be responsible for the payment of all services furnished by utilities.

6. Protection of Cultural Resources – The Superintendent shall be notified immediately of any archeological, paleontological, or historical finding during farming, construction, or maintenance operations and suspend operation pending investigation and further instructions of the Superintendent. All artifacts found on U. S. Government property shall be left in place and the office of the Superintendent will be notified immediately. The Permittee will refrain from damaging stone walls, ruins, and other historic features. If the Permittee damages these structures he/she will be held liable for the cost of repairs.

7. Tree Disturbance – No timber may be cut or destroyed without first obtaining the approval of the Superintendent. No plowing, soil disturbance, or pesticide application may take place within drip lines of trees, so as not to damage root systems or tree health.

8. Fire Prevention and Suppression – The Permittee and his/her employees shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent forest, brush, grass, and structural fires and also shall assist the Service in extinguishing such fires in the vicinity of lands included in this Permit. The Superintendent will be notified immediately of any fires even if extinguished. Agricultural controlled burns will not be permitted without prior approval of the Superintendent. If the Permittee is responsible for a wildfire he/she will be liable for the cost of repairs and suppression.

9. Limits on Surface Disturbance – There shall be no disturbances of the surface of the land, except as reserved for agricultural purposes, including but not limited to filling, excavating, removing stumps, topsoil, sand, gravel, rocks or minerals, building roads or changing the topography of the land in any manner, except with the prior authorization of the Superintendent.

10. Soil Conservation Practices – The Permittee agrees to farm this land according to the Soil and Water Conservation Plan issued by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for the farm. The Permittee shall take adequate measures, as directed and approved by the Superintendent, to restrict and prevent soil erosion on the lands covered hereby and shall so utilize such lands as not to contribute to erosion on adjoining lands. The Permittee is responsible for maintaining all conservation devices installed on their permit lands. This includes mowing (not cropping) waterways and diversions, and the cleaning of tile drains outlets.

11. Soil Testing – All lands under this permit will be tested every five (5) years by the Permittee to assess soil fertility and determine the need for fertilizer and lime. Unless otherwise stipulated in an agreement in writing between the Permittee and the Superintendent, the Permittee shall purchase and apply such fertilizer and lime as recommended and specified. Permittee will contact park office prior to fertilizing and/or liming. Interim testing by the Permittee is recommended. Permittee will provide the Superintendent with a copy of the soil test results.

12. Number and Age of Stock – When grazing is permitted, the age class, maximum number of stock that may be grazed and the grazing period is defined on page 1 of this agreement. The Superintendent may at any time increase or decrease the number of stock depending upon weather and/or range conditions. All livestock are considered as mature animals at eight (8) months of age and are so counted in determining the number of stock that may be grazed.

13. Fencing – Whenever practical, all fencing will be established along historic lines and all non-historic fencing removed when possible. The park will provide labor and materials when relocating or rehabilitating historic fences for the park’s benefit. Once a historic fence has been constructed, the park will provide materials and the Permittee will provide labor for maintaining the fence. The Permittee will provide materials and labor for the maintenance of existing wire pasture fences and corrals. No fences will be removed or altered without the approval of the Superintendent or someone they designate.

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14. Control of Weed and Shrub Growth – Pastures, fields, fence rows, swales, and cropfields shall be mowed, cut, plowed, or tilled by the Permittee at least once each year so as to keep the farmlands free of all weed, tree, and shrub growth. Mowing should take place between July 15 and August 30 of each year unless prior approval has been obtained from the Superintendent.

15. Haying – Haying should take place after July 15 unless prior approval has been obtained from the Superintendent.

16. Pesticide Use – The Permittee will obtain approval from the Superintendent before applying pesticides on any park lands. Only approved products may be applied according to the specifications described on the product label on National Park Service lands. Any Permittee applying pesticides on Park Service lands will be required to hold a current Pennsylvania Pesticide Applicator's License. All fields must be marked according to label directions and notice must be given to the Park's Resource Management staff prior to pesticide application. Accurate records will be kept of all pesticides applied. The Park will provide a form for this purpose and the completed form must be returned to the Park's Natural Resource Office within two (2) weeks from the date of application.

17. Use of Park Structures – The Permittee is responsible for any damage to buildings or other structures as a direct result of the agricultural operation, and/or the direct result of damage by them or their employees. Violations of this provision will be subject to penalties as prescribed by law and/or revocation of this permit. Structures leased through Special Use Agricultural Permitting will be used only for agricultural purposes. Additionally, no motorized equipment, fuel, gasoline, oil, or highly inflammable material will be stored in barns or other historic structures without prior authorization by the Superintendent. Any electrical appliances in buildings must be operated so as not to overload any circuit and no additional utilities shall be installed without approval. No change in fuse load will be made.

18. Load Limits In Structures – In order to provide a safety factor for the historic barns and other historic structures, the Permittee agrees to comply with the floor and load limits established by the National Park Service for these structures. No long-term hay storage (> 10 days) may occur in the main barn area. Hay may only be stored on the ground floor and is restricted to baled hay, with stacks being no taller than four (4) feet in height. Additionally, no hay shall be stacked within four (4) feet of the outside walls of the barn or structure.

19. Cleaning of Structures – The Permittee agrees to clean barns annually of all spoiled or loose corn, grain, hay, straw, cornstalks, or other fodder and debris. Barns, loafing sheds, holding pens, and corrals shall be cleaned no less than semi-annually (spring and fall) of all manure.

20. Locking of Gates – No building or gate will be locked or in any way barred from entry without prior approval of the Superintendent.

21. Disposal of Refuse – The Permittee shall dispose of brush and other refuse as required by the Superintendent. The dumping of trash or other unsightly materials on the land or the keeping thereon of junked or wrecked vehicles, junked farm equipment, or similar items is prohibited.

22. Discharge of Effluents – The Permittee shall not discharge waste or effluent from the permitted property in such a manner that such discharge will contaminate streams or other bodies of water or otherwise become a public nuisance.

23. Placement of Placards – No sign, billboard, or advertisement shall be displayed or placed upon the land, except with the permission of the Superintendent.

24. Storing of Farm Equipment – In no case shall any farm equipment be stored in open view for more than seven (7) days at a time and such storage must be associated with current farm operations on park land. Farm equipment should not be parked under historic trees, nor should heavy vehicles be routinely driven over root systems (under drip lines) of such trees. When farm equipment cannot be transported off the park, it is to be parked in a location where topography, structures, trees, or other objects block the equipment from easy view of the public

25. Storage of Hay Bales and Manure Stockpiles– The maximum amount of time that hay bales and/or manure stockpiles may be left on any portion of a park field, which is visible from any public road, is fourteen (14) days, unless prior authorization by the Superintendent has been received to leave them longer. Hay bales may be temporarily stacked and stored in a location where topography, structures, trees, or other objects block the bales from easy view of the public. In no case shall any bales be left or stored in open view for more for than sixty (60) days.

26. Construction or Placement of Structures – There shall be no buildings or other structures of any kind temporarily or permanently constructed, reconstructed, erected, or moved on to the property, including but not limited to calf feeders, corrals, and fences, under this permit except upon prior approval of plans and specifications by the Superintendent, and the premises and all appurtenances thereto shall be kept in a safe, sanitary, and sightly condition. If existing buildings are destroyed or damaged by fire, storm, casualty, or otherwise, they may be replaced, rebuilt, or substituted with other structures after approval of plans by the Superintendent, who will take into account the historic character of the area.

27. Removal of Structures and Improvements – Upon the expiration of this permit by limitations of time or its termination for any reason prior to its expiration date, the Permittee, if all charges due the Government hereunder have been paid, shall remove within such reasonable period as is determined by the Superintendent, but not to exceed 30 days unless otherwise stipulated in the permit, all structures and improvements placed on the premises by him, and shall restore the site to its former condition under the direction of the Superintendent. If the Permittee fails to remove all such structures and improvements within the aforesaid period, they shall become the property of the United States, but that will not relieve the Permittee of liability for the cost of their removal and the restoration of the site.

28. Permit Adjustments – The right is reserved by the Government to adjust the acreage, fees, and /or conditions, as specified in this permit annually, except when discovery of archeological resource necessitates immediate protection. In such cases, alternative uses will be discussed with the Permittee.

29. Permit Expiration – This permit will expire at the date stated on Page 1. Upon expiration a new permit may be applied for by the Permittee, with no expectation that a permit will be issued. NPS form 10-930 (Application for Special Use Permit) will be used and is available from the Resource Management Office.

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

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30. Revocation of the Permit – Upon breach of any provisions of this permit or failure upon the Permittee's part to conform to the laws of the United States, whether now in force or hereafter enacted or provided, the National Park Service may revoke this permit.

31. Termination of the Permit – This permit may be terminated by the Permittee at any time by giving to the Secretary of the Interior, through the Superintendent, at least sixty (60) days notice in writing provided that, in the case of such termination, no refund by the United States of any rental theretofore paid shall be made.

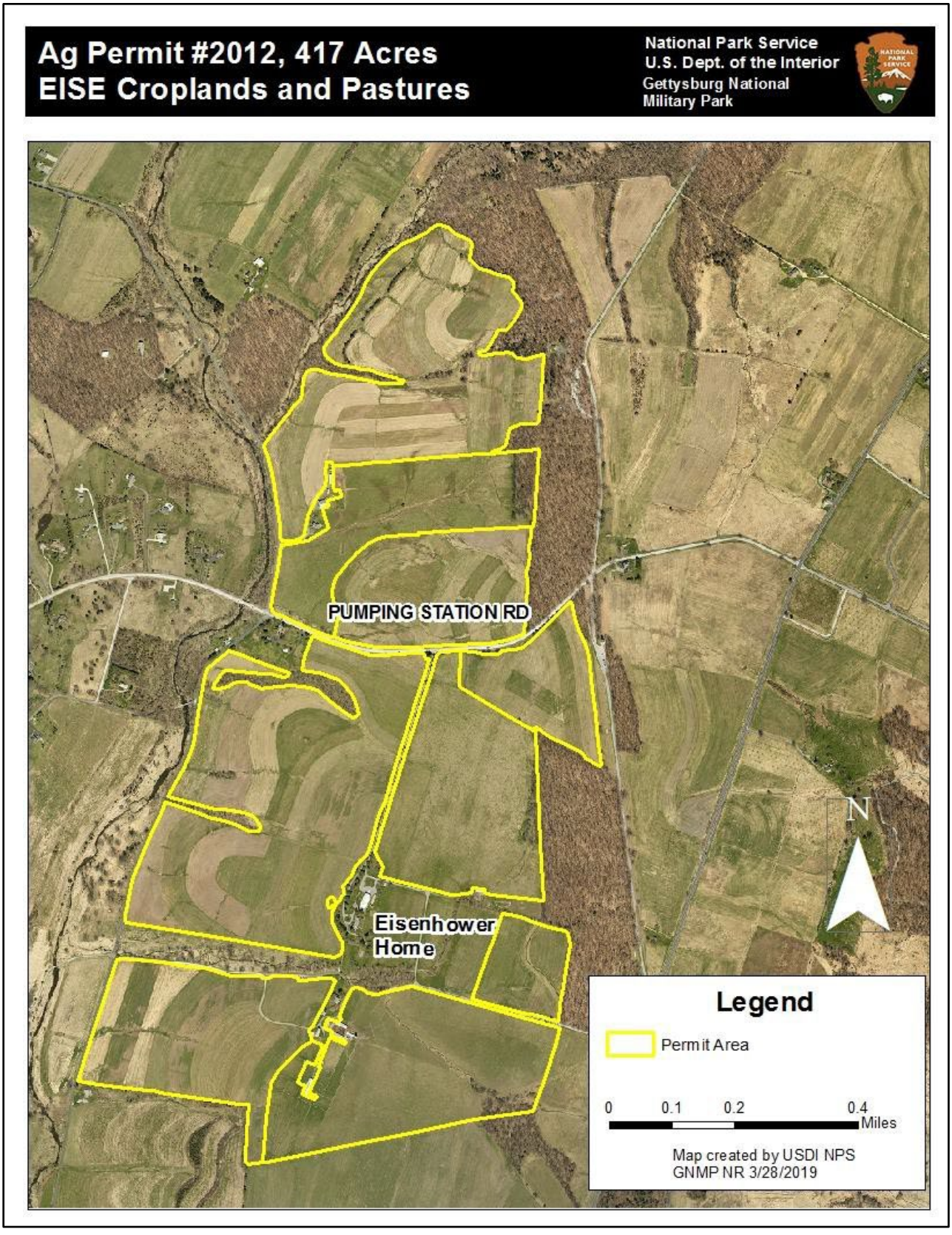
32. Bankruptcy Termination – All rights of the Permittee hereunder shall terminate upon the filing of: (1) a petition in bankruptcy by or against the Permittee; (2) a petition seeking a reorganization, composition, liquidation, dissolution or other relief of the same or different kind under any provision of the Bankruptcy Act; (3) an assignment for benefit of creditors; (4) a petition or other proceeding against the Permittee for the appointment of a trustee, receiver, or liquidation; (5) the taking by any person of the interest of the Permittee, if any, created hereby or any part thereof upon execution attachment or other process of law or equity.

33. Supremacy of Regulations – Nothing in these conditions shall be construed as to prevent the enforcement of the provision of the General Rules and Regulation and the Special Rules and Regulations of the National Park Service or any other Rules or Regulations applicable to the federal lands

NPS Form 10-114 (Rev. 01/31/2020)
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SPECIAL USE PERMIT

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APPENDIX B

SLIDES PRESENTED AT THE MAY 1, 2024 STAFF WORKSHOP FOR ALL SEVEN PARKING ALTERNATIVES

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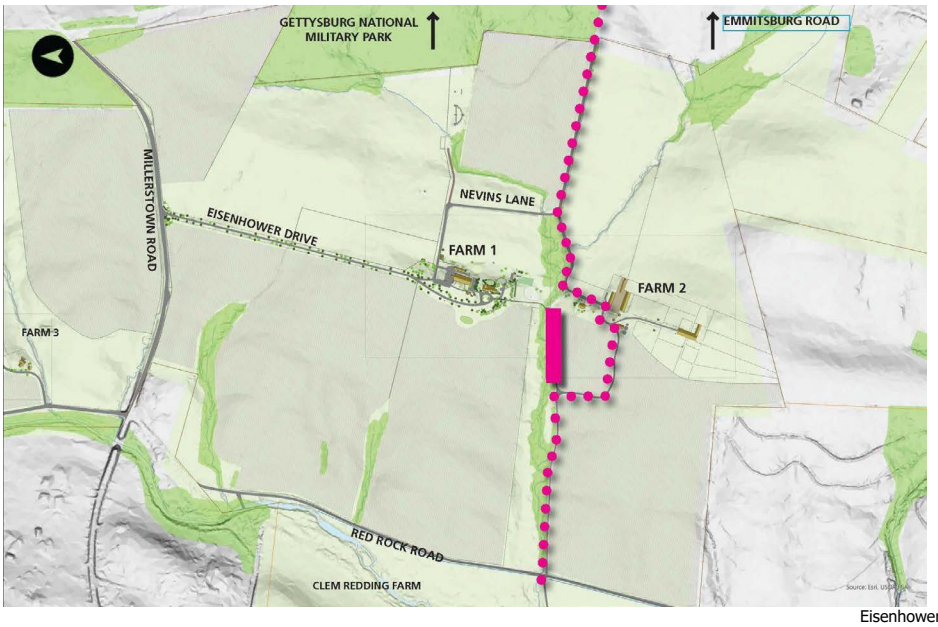
Circulation: *Historic Site Circulation*



kzla schwartzsilver

Eisenhower National Historic Site
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

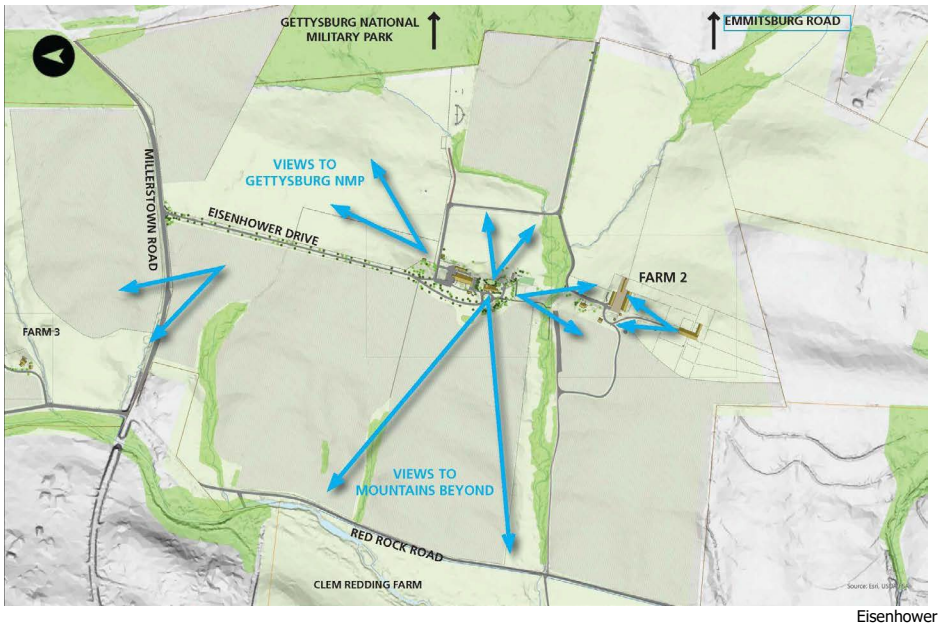
Circulation: *Existing Site Circulation*



kzla schwartzsilver

Eisenhower National Historic Site
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

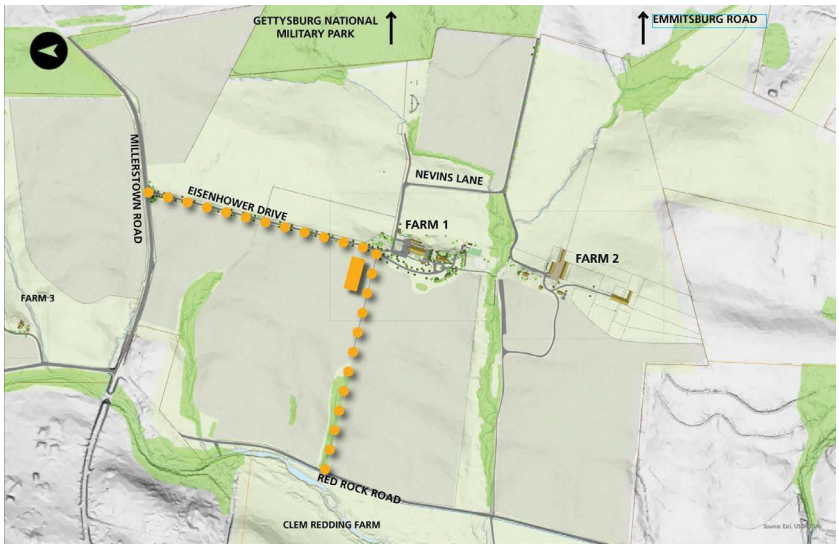
Significant Viewsheds



Circulation: *Vehicular access*

- **Historic access to site:**
  - Millerstown Road and up Eisenhower Drive through the allée
- **Previous access to site:**
  - Shuttle from Gettysburg NMP
- **Current access to site:**
  - Emmitsburg Road to Eisenhower Farm Lane, through Farm 2 to parking along stream

Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 01*



Pros/Cons

- Allows visitors to experience Eisenhower Drive
- Uses historic trace for vehicular & pedestrian circulation
- Uses gaps in plantings for access
- Provides connection to Reception Center
- May impact viewshed to western mountains
- Impacts cropland
- Likely requires handicap parking at Farm 2

Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 01*



Aerial photo of Farms 1 & 2 - c. 1960 with historic trace in center left

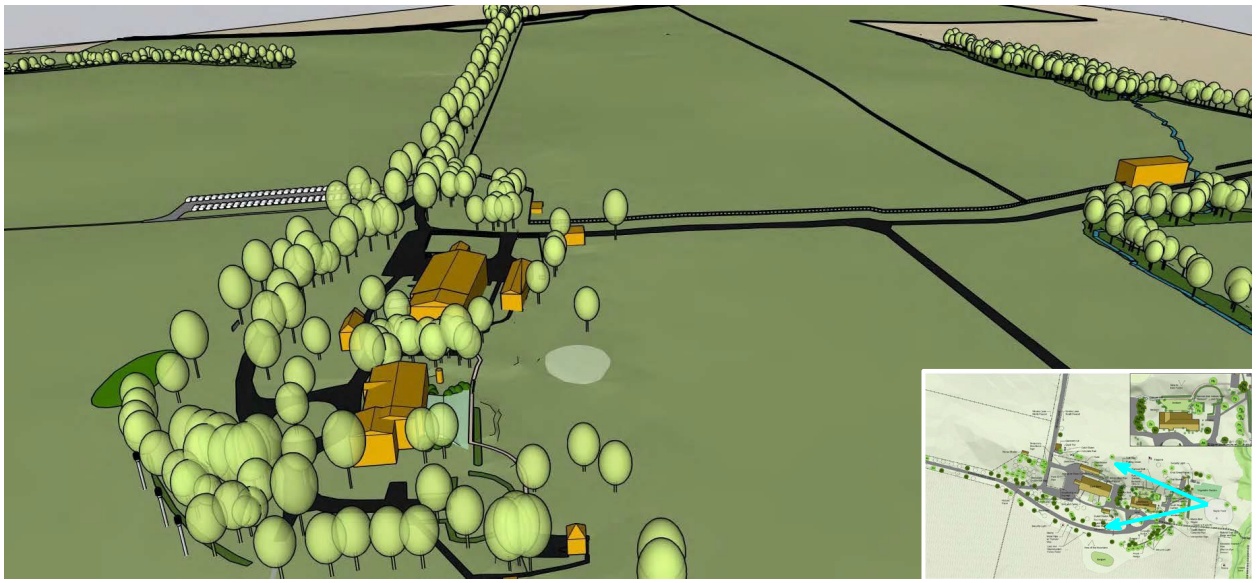


Today's view to Blue Ridge Mountains (west)

kzla schwartzsilver

Eisenhower National Historic Site
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

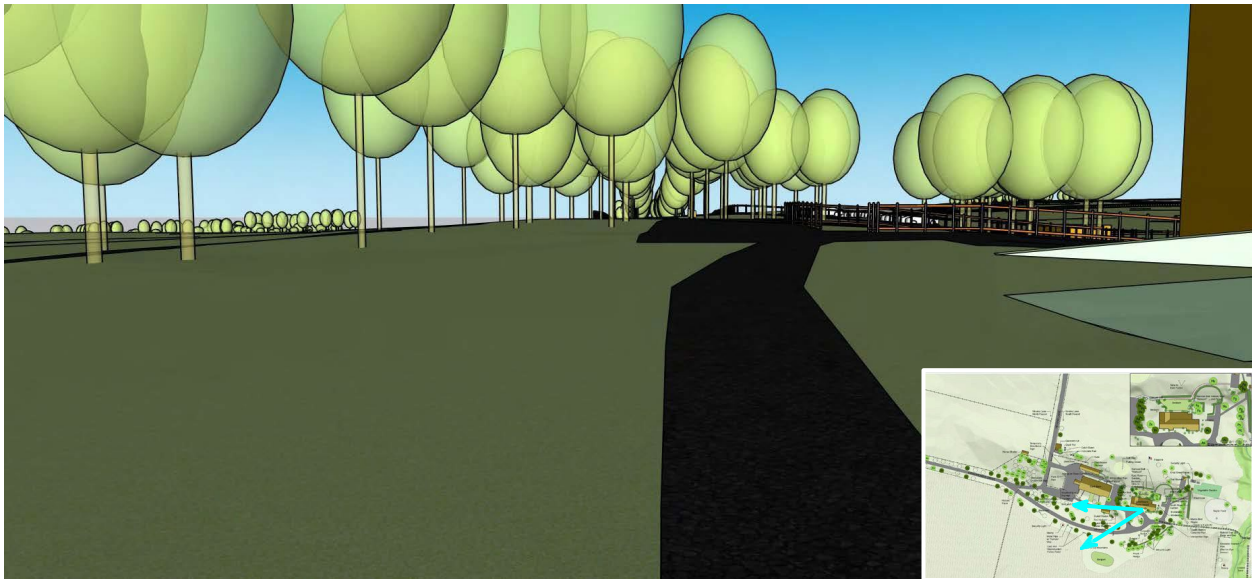
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 01*



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Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

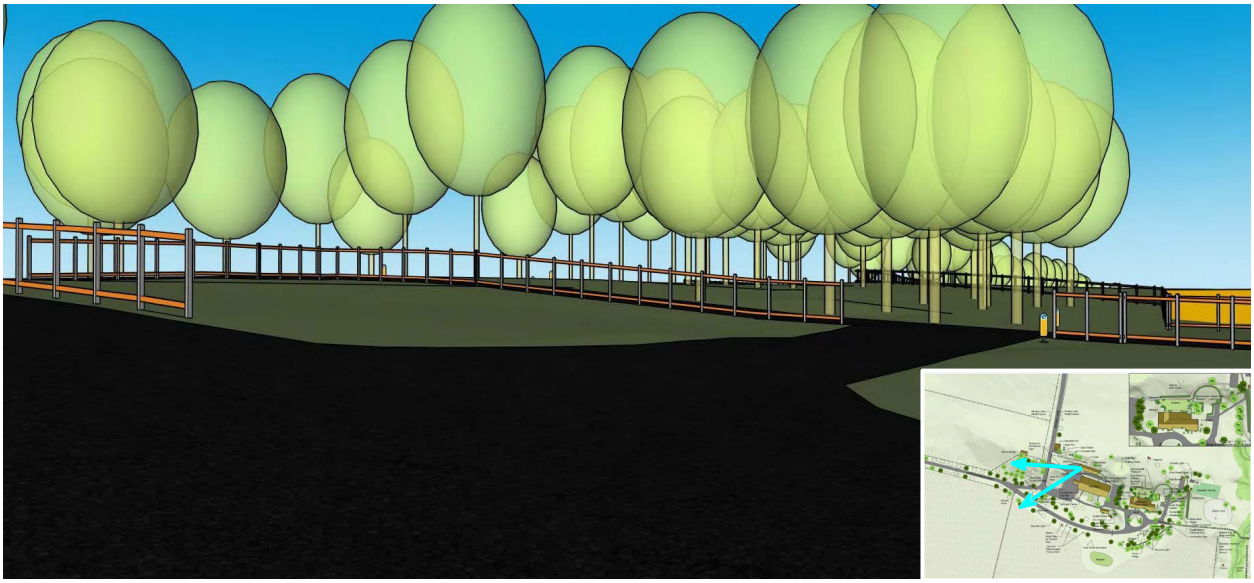
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 02*



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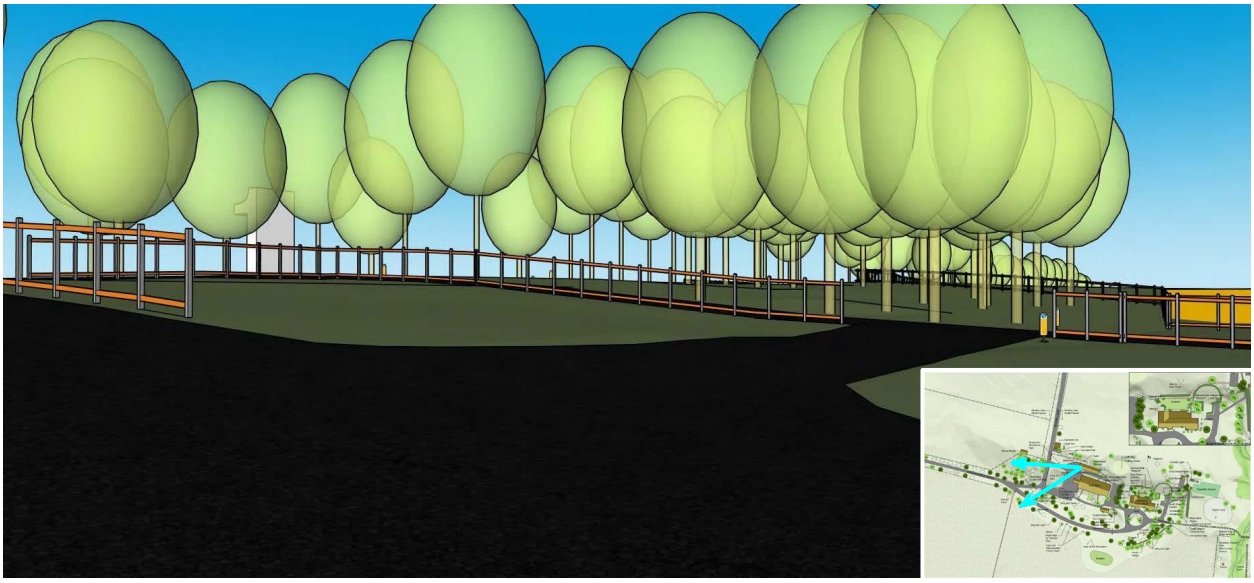
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 01*



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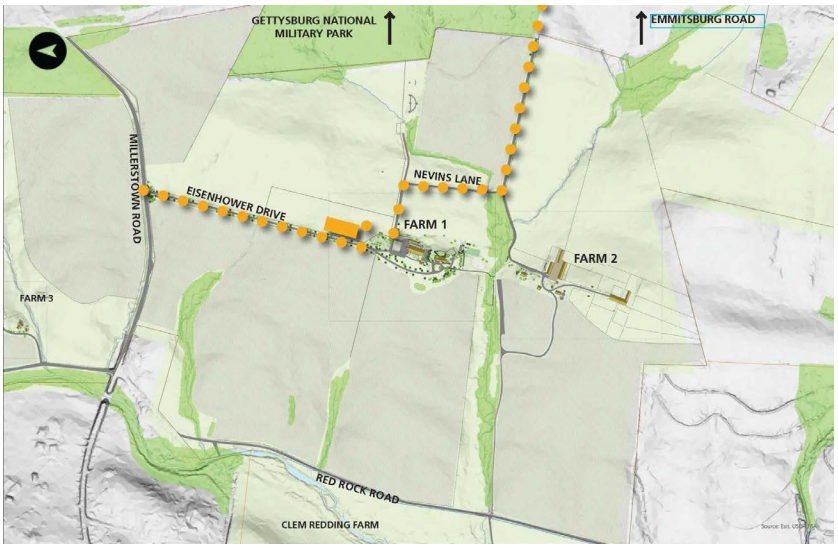
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 01*



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Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 02*



Pros/Cons

- Allows visitors to experience Eisenhower Drive
- Uses gaps in plantings for access
- Provides direct connection to Reception Center
- Allows interpretation of horse pasture
- Impacts horse pasture
- Egress via Nevins Lane to Emmitsburg Road towards Gettysburg NMP
- Likely requires handicap parking at Farm 2

Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 02*

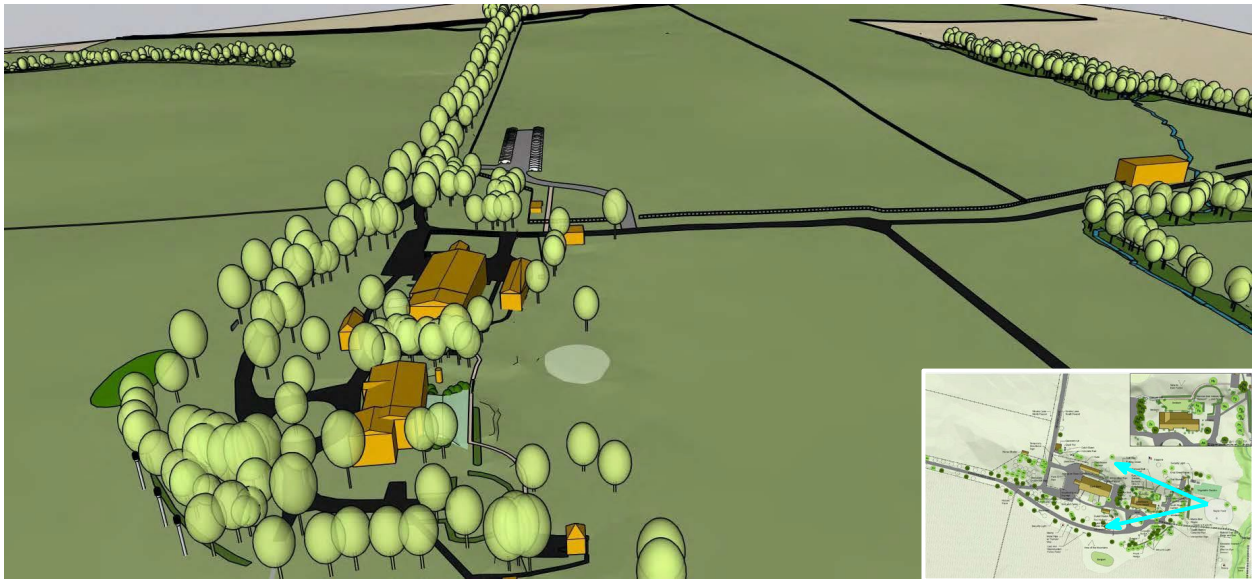


Aerial photo of Farms #1 and #2 - c. 1960 with historic trace in center left



Today's view of horse pasture

Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 02*



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Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

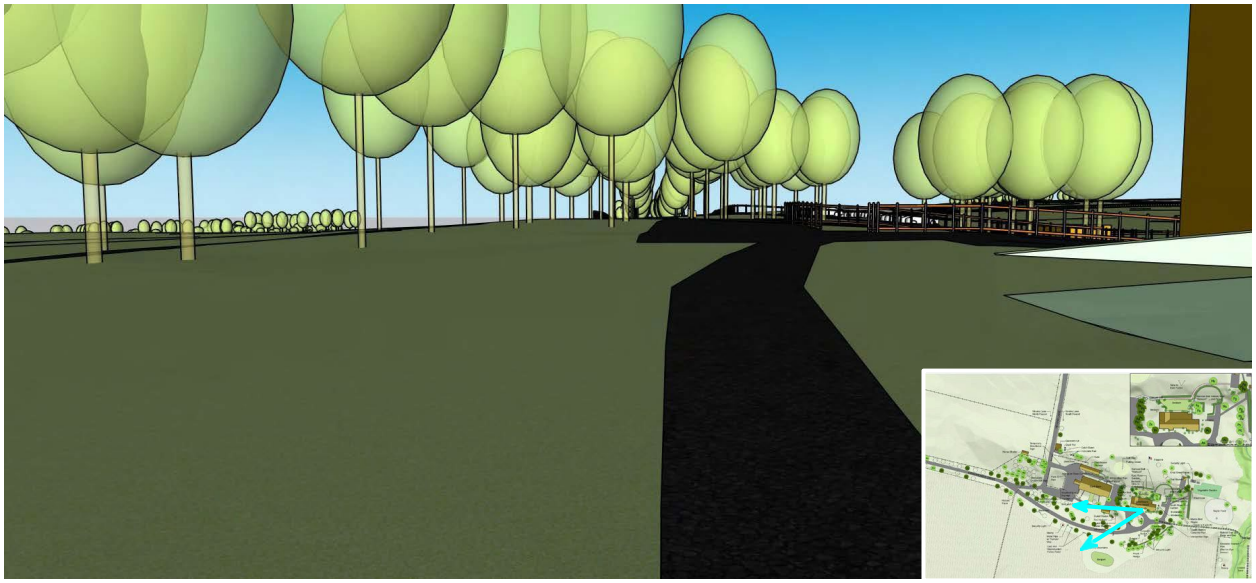
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 02*



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Eisenhower National Historic Site
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

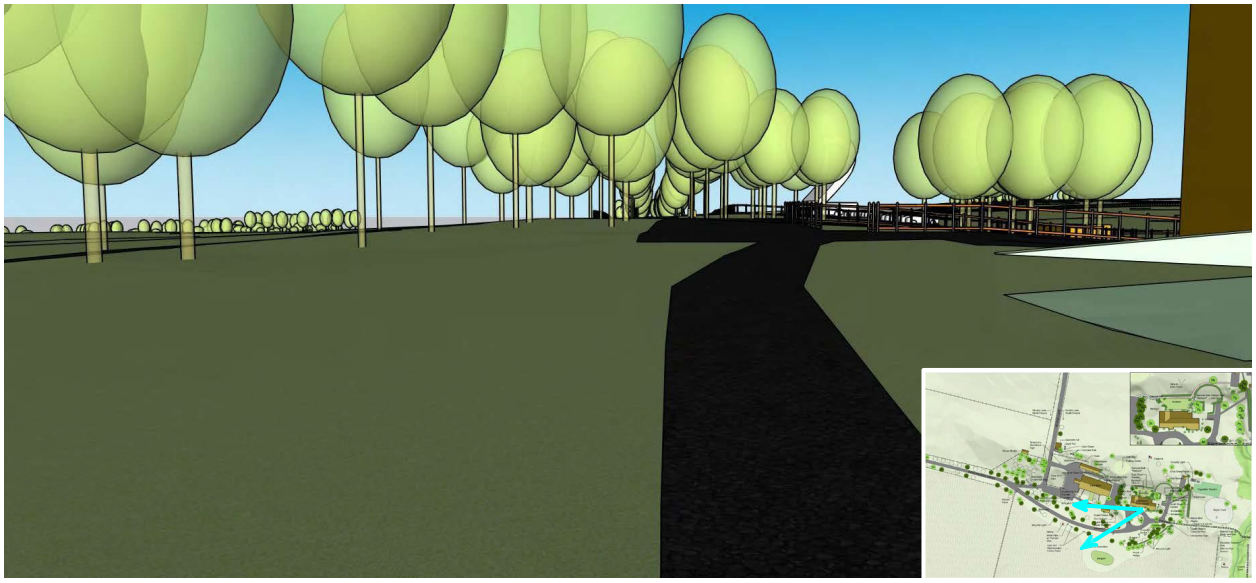
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 02*



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Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

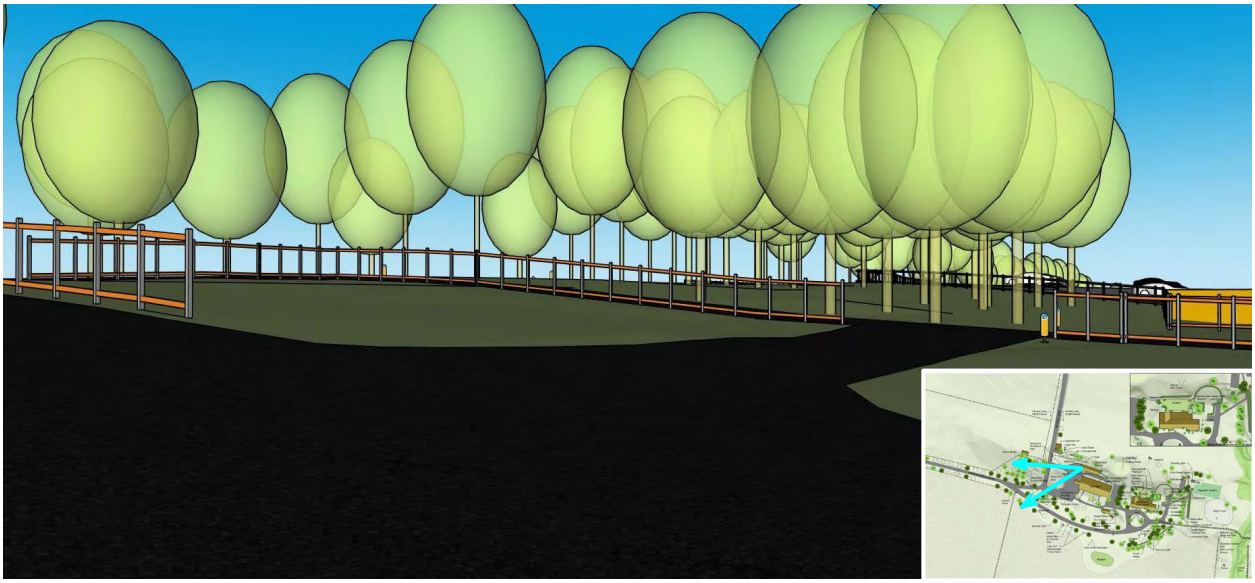
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 02*



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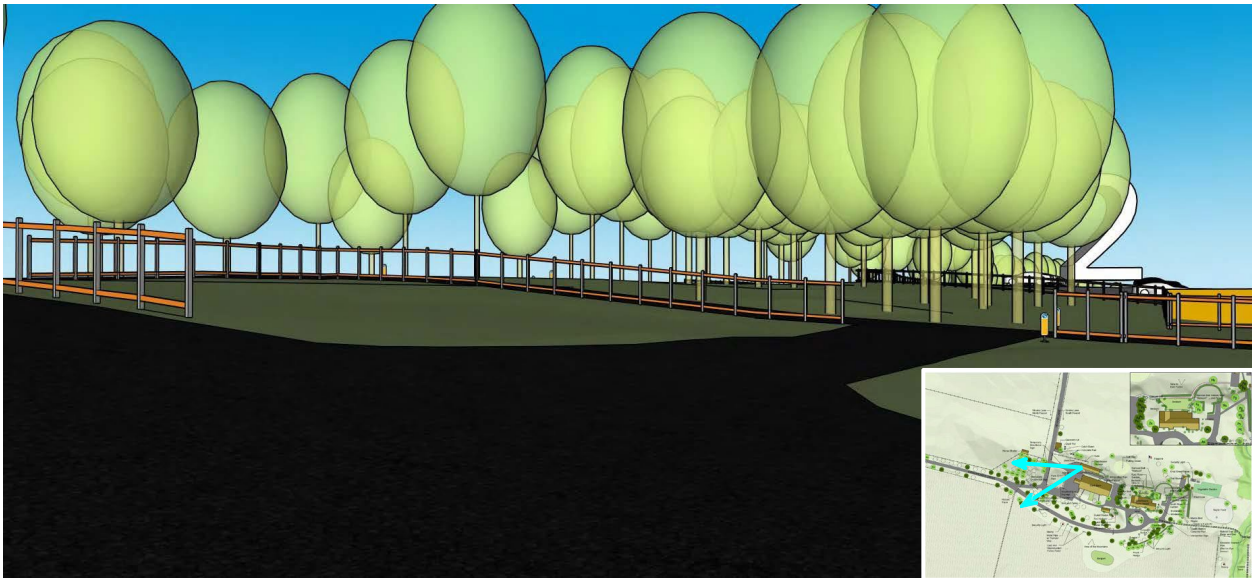
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 02*



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Eisenhower National Historic Site
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

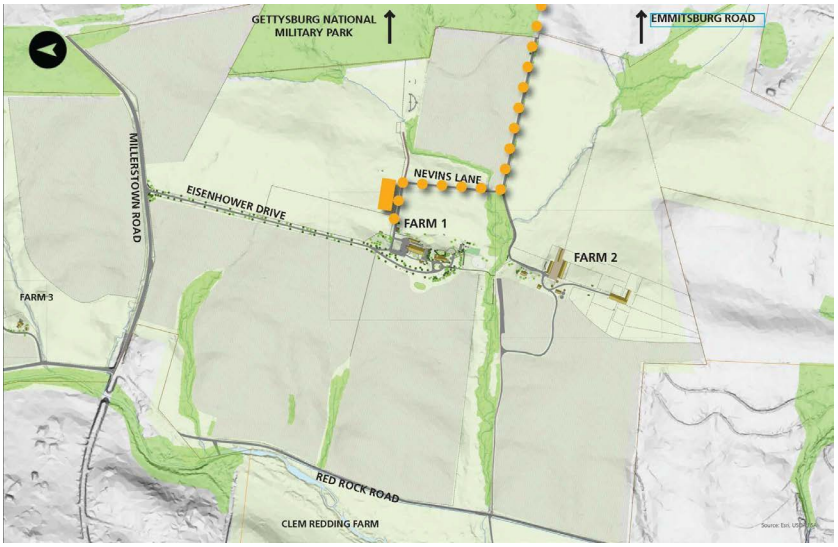
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 02*



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Eisenhower National Historic Site
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 03*



Pros/Cons

- Allows a range of circulation patterns, including Eisenhower Drive and/or Nevins Lane
- Allows interpretation of cattle pasture
- Impacts cattle pasture
- Provides direct connection from parking to Reception Center
- Replanting of catalpa by Quonset hut helps to screen
- Some impact to views from terrace
- Likely requires handicap parking at Farm 2

Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 03*



Today's view towards cattle pasture from rear of residence

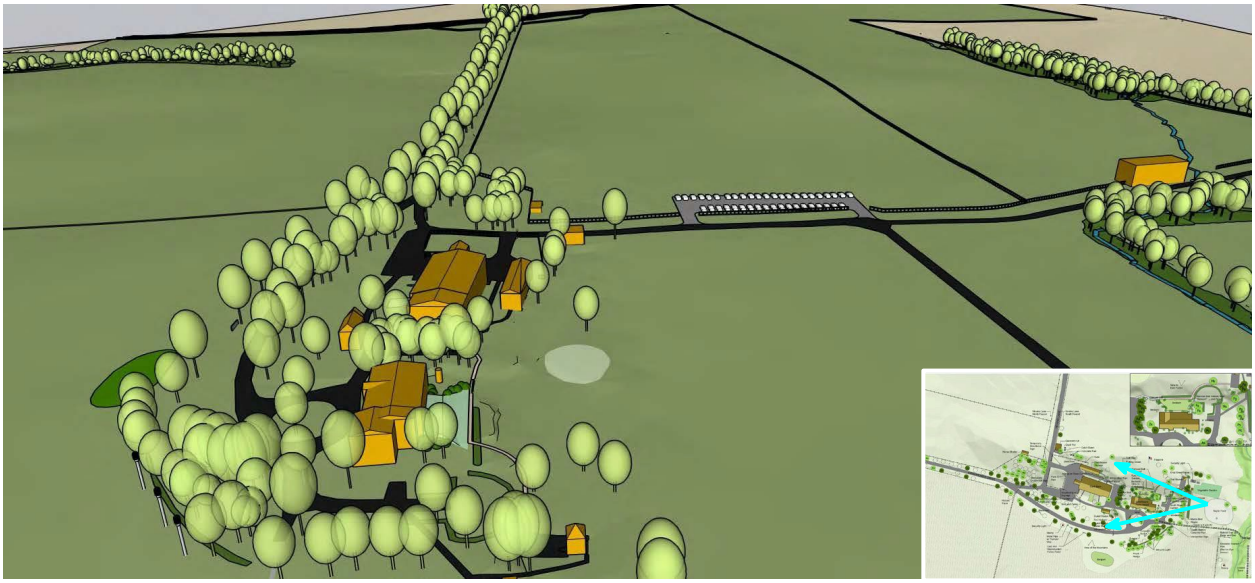


Today's view of the cattle pasture

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Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

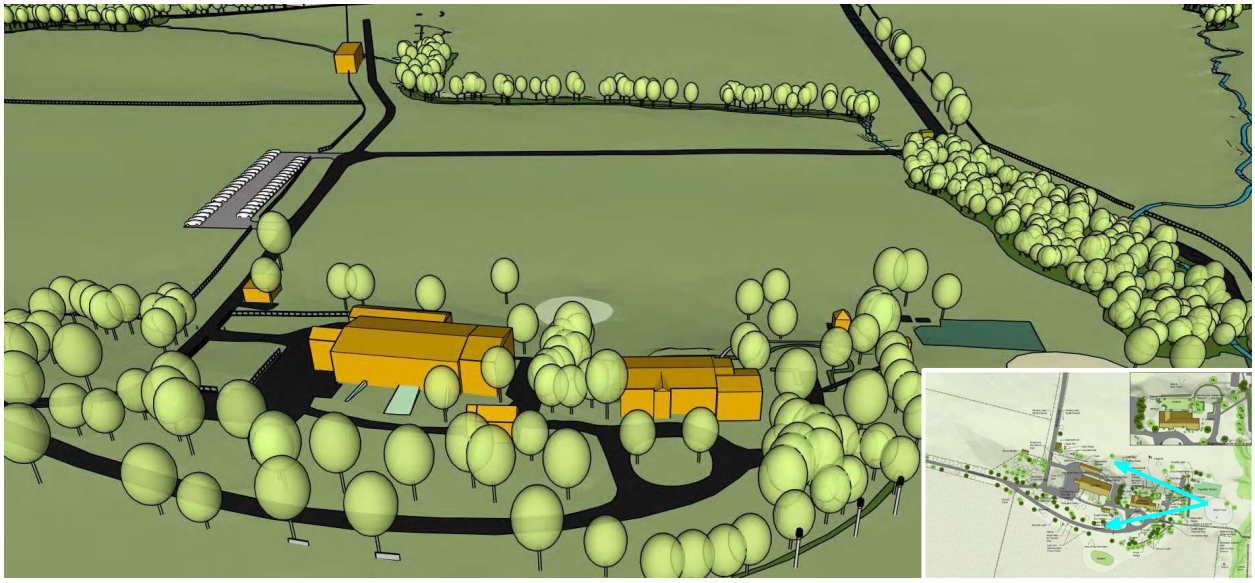
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 03*



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Eisenhower National Historic Site
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

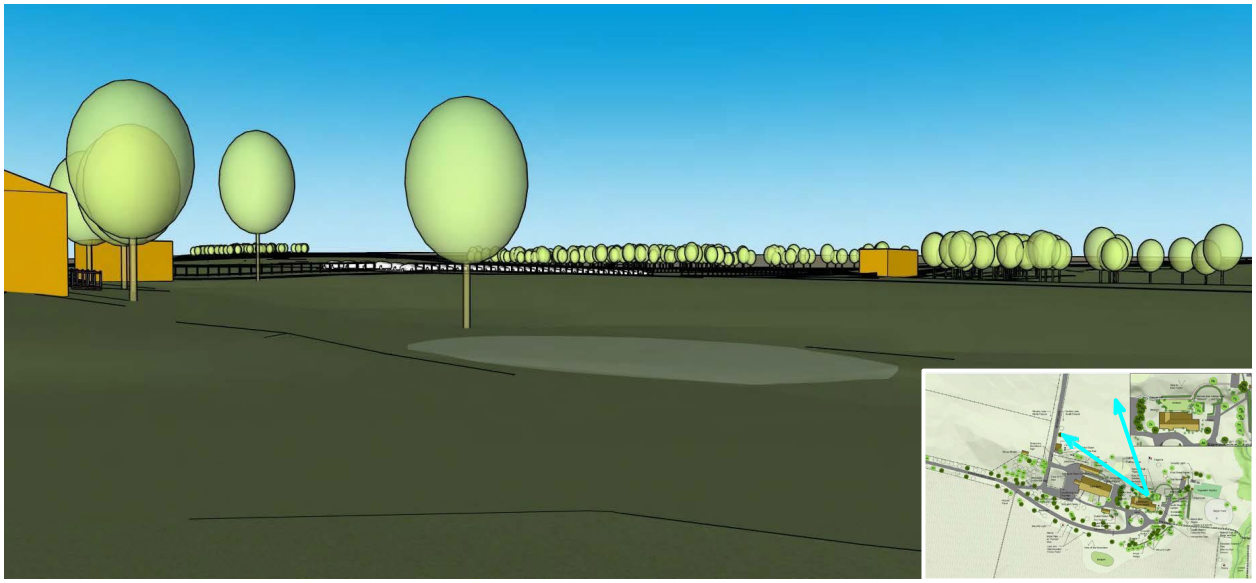
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 03*



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Eisenhower National Historic Site
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

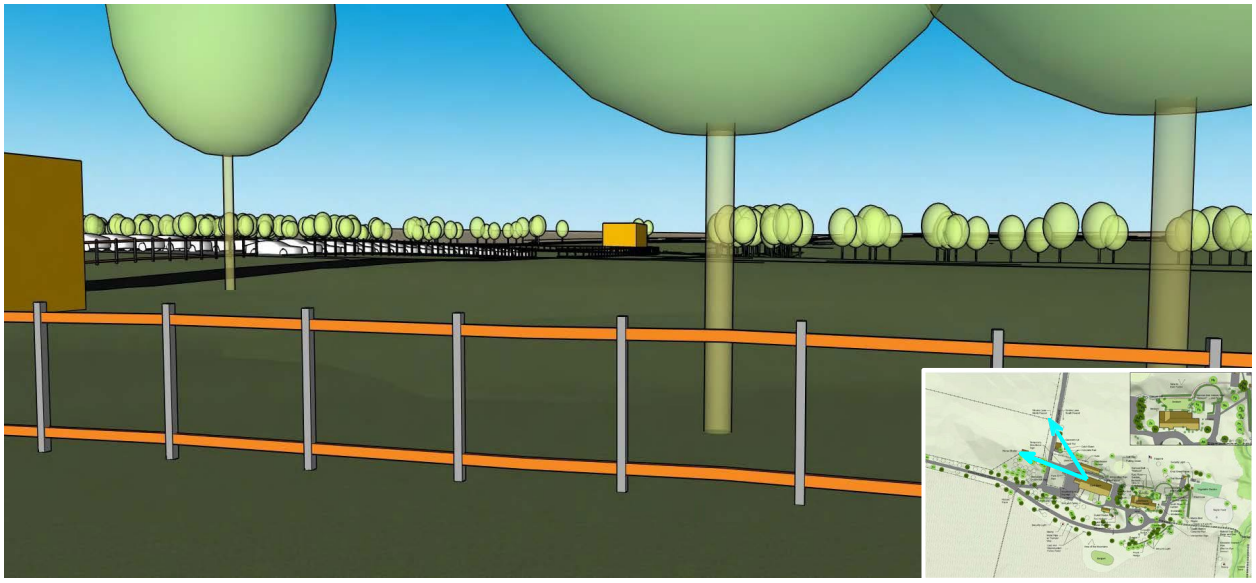
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 03*



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Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 03*



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Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 04*



Pros/Cons

- Allows a range of circulation patterns, including Eisenhower Drive, Nevins Lane, and/or Red Rock Road
- Protects Eisenhower Drive for walking experience
- Provides connection from parking to Reception Center
- Impact to views from terrace
- Likely requires handicap parking at Farm 2

Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 04*

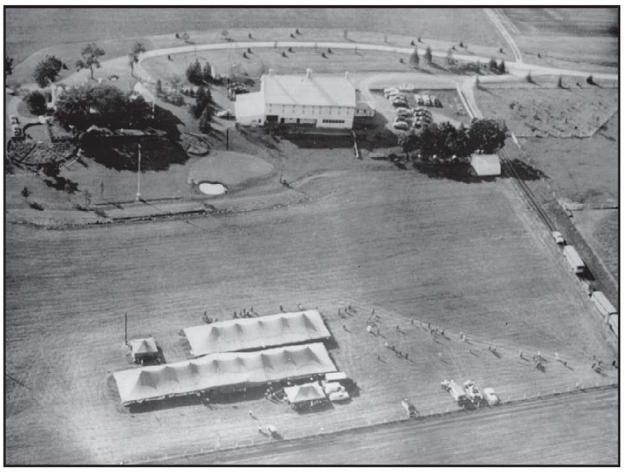
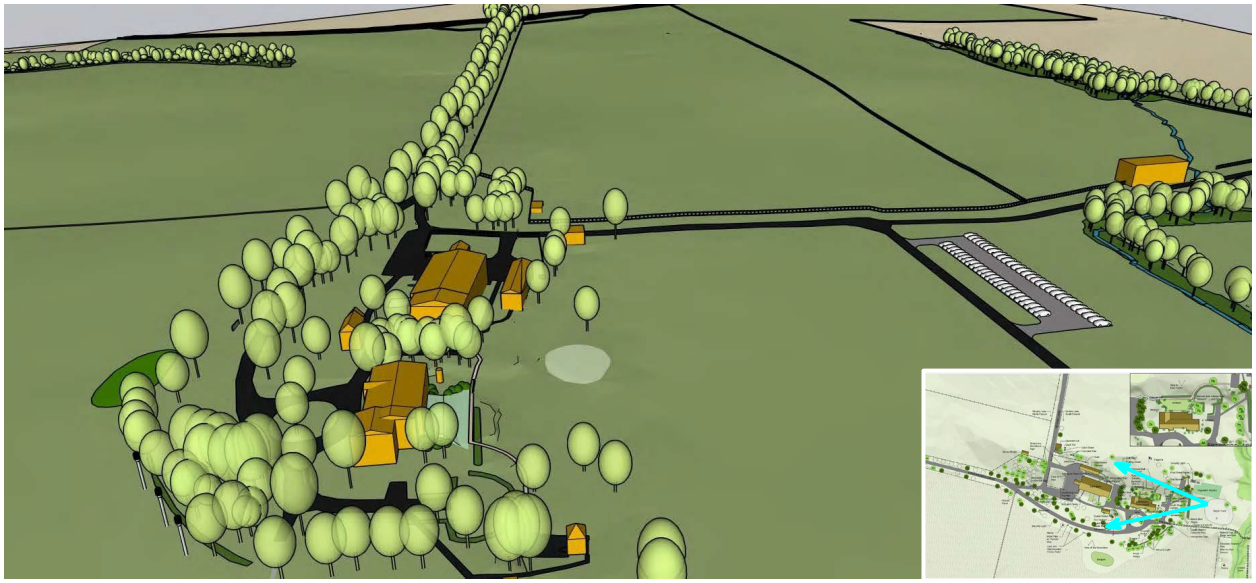


Figure 2.22. Tents set up on the eastern field of Farm #1 for a GOP rally, 12 September 1956. (EISE NHS files, #3018)



Today's view of Nevins Lane

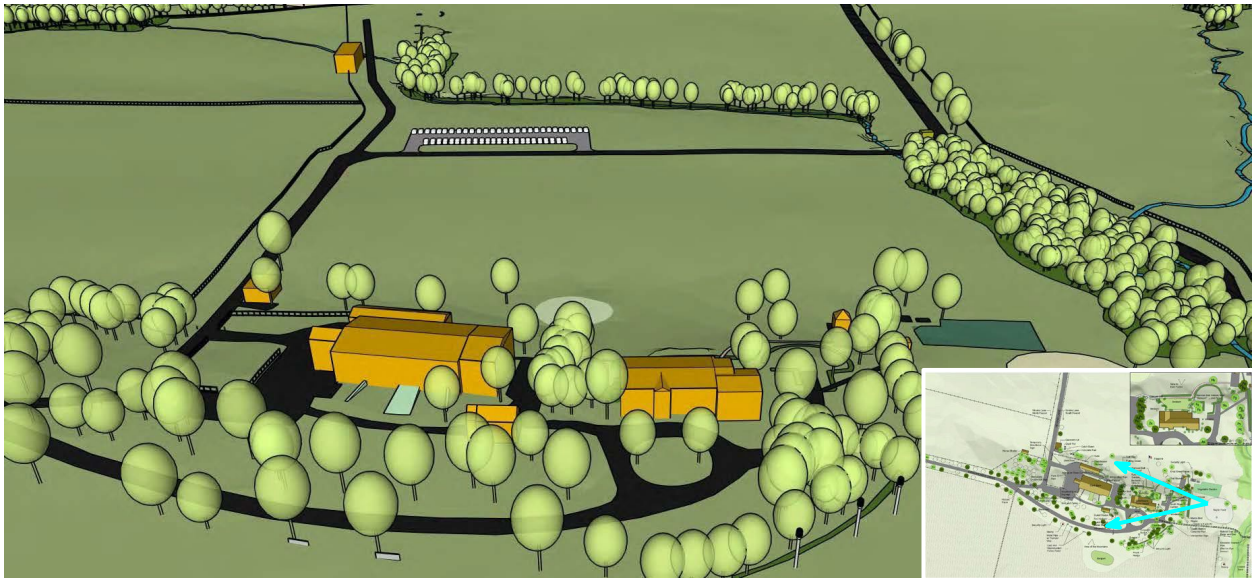
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 04*



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Eisenhower National Historic Site
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

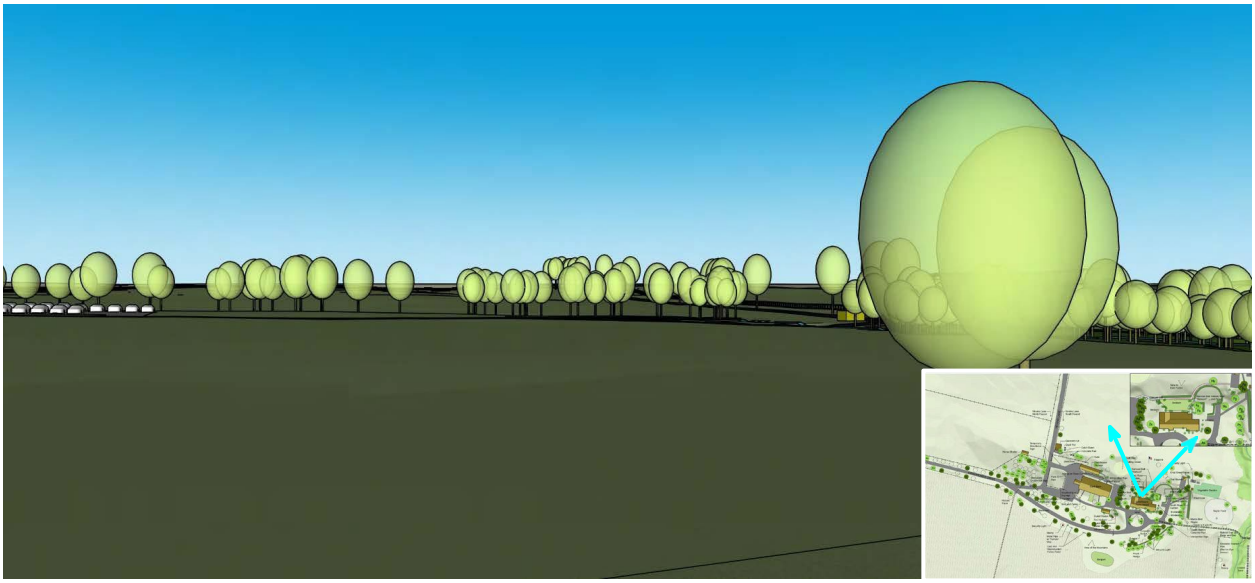
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 04*



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Eisenhower National Historic Site
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

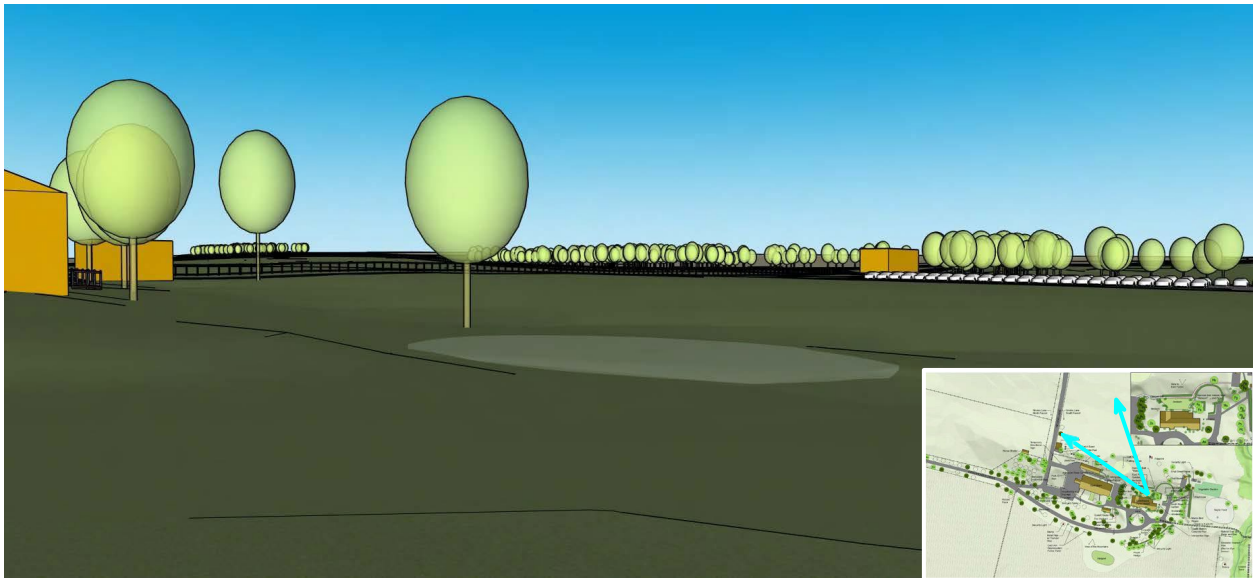
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 04*



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Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

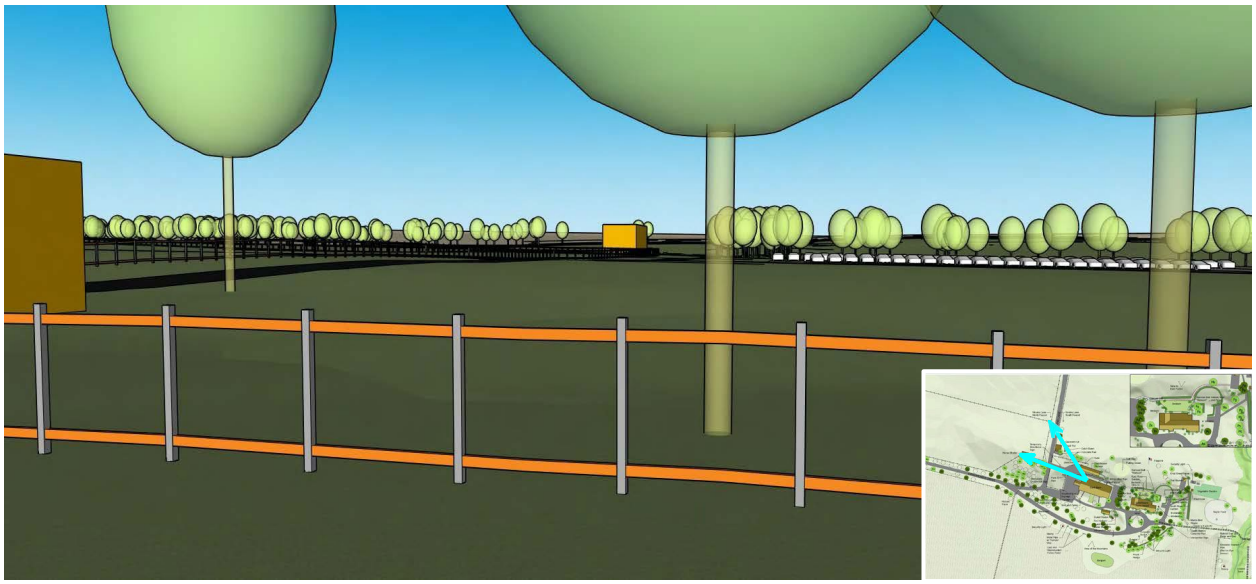
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 04*



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Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

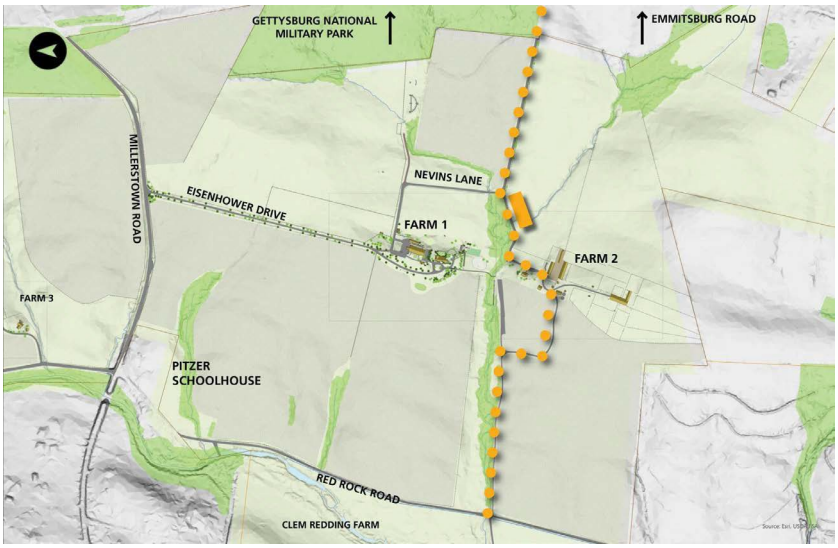
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 04*



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Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 05*



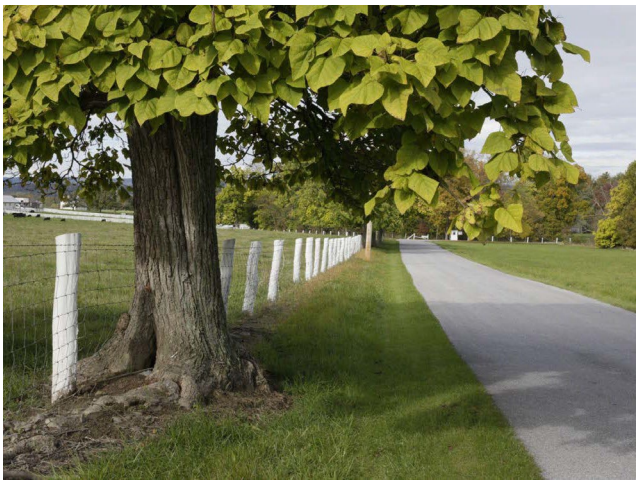
Pros/Cons

- Tucks parking behind existing vegetation at stream corridor
- Protects Eisenhower Drive for walking experience
- No direct connection from parking to Reception Center
- Requires handicap parking at Reception Center

Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 05*

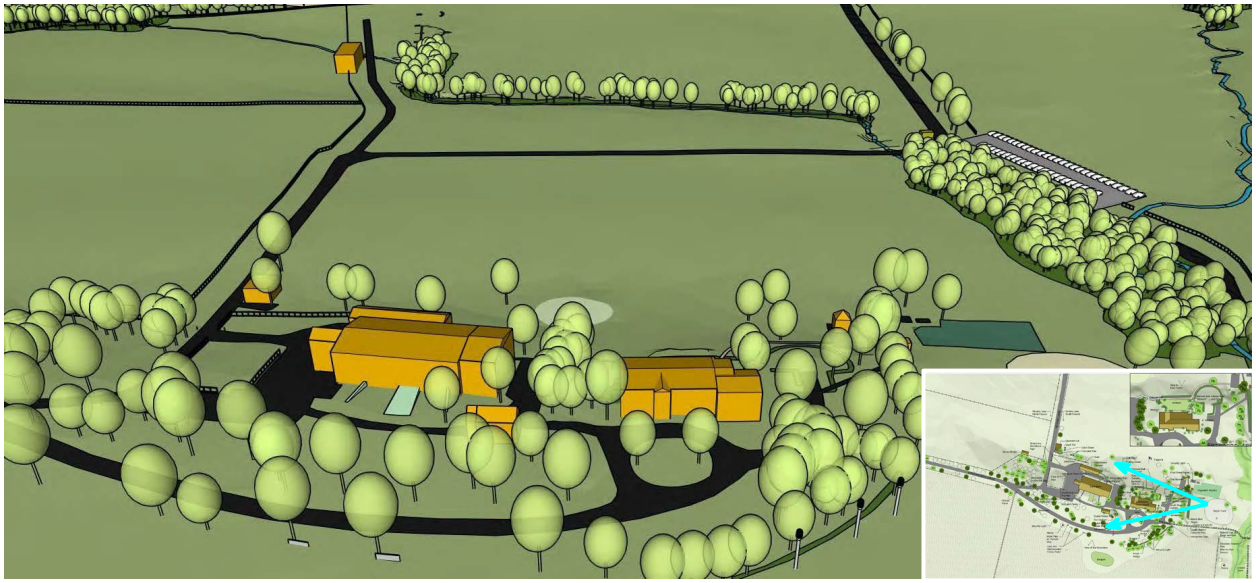


Today's view at drive to Farm 2 (Nevins Lane to right)



From further east on Eisenhower Farm Road

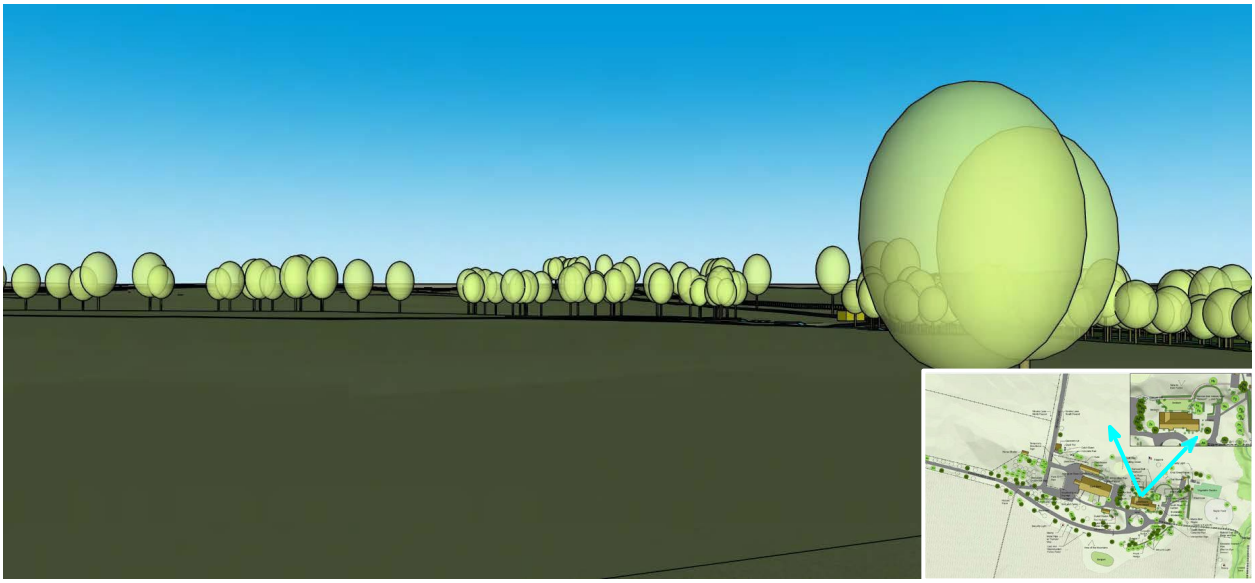
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 05*



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Eisenhower National Historic Site
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

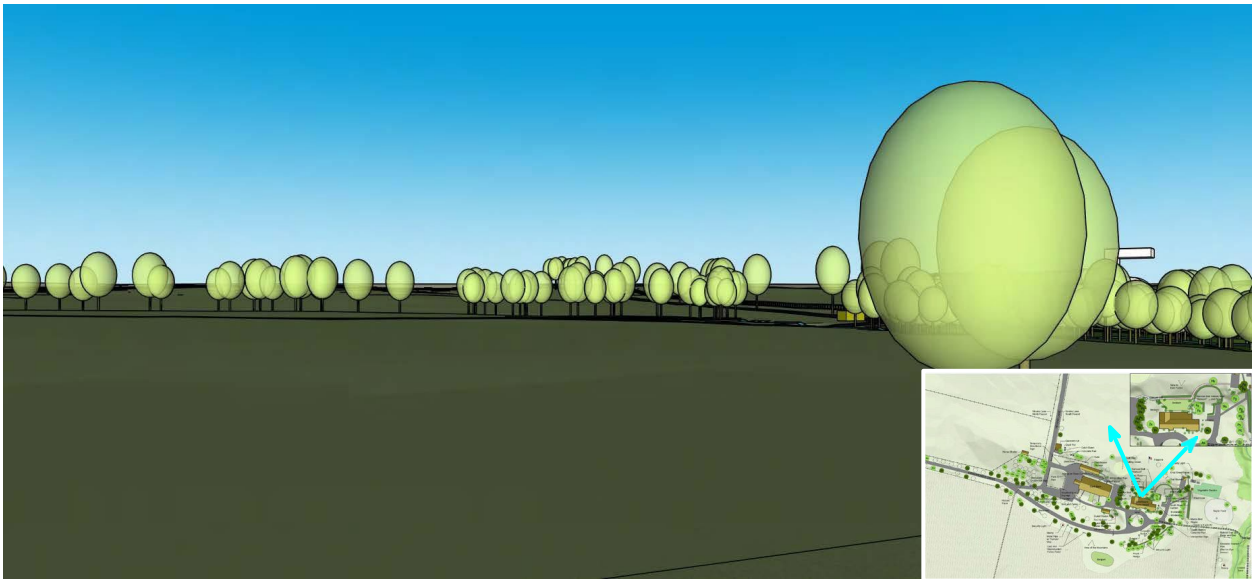
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 05*



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Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

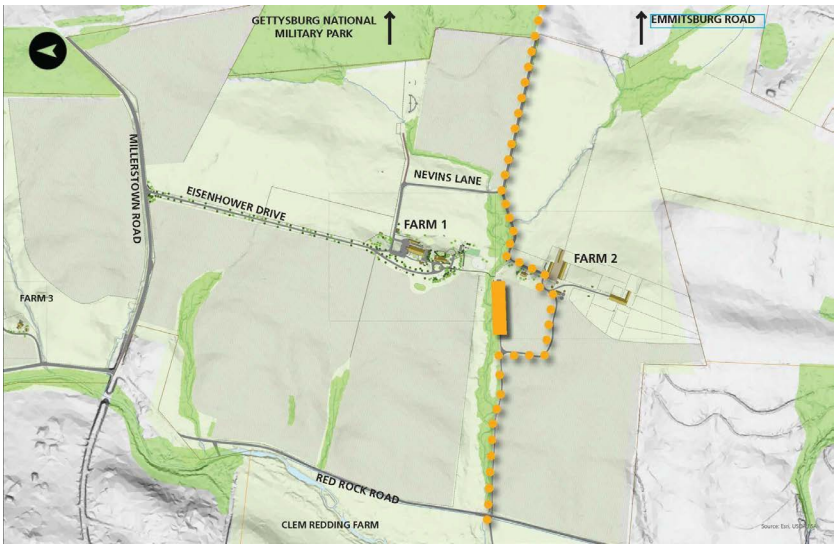
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 05*



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Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 06*

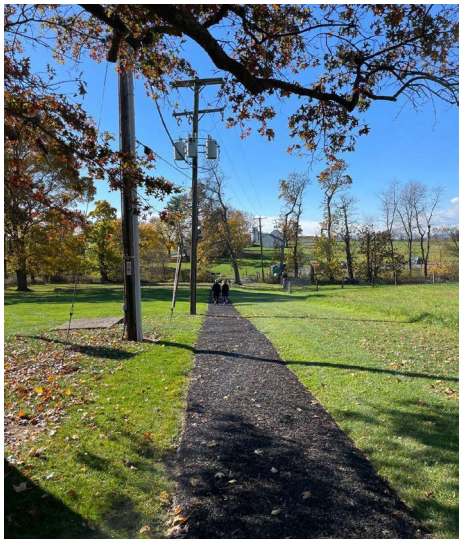


Pros/Cons

- Uses existing circulation pattern from Emmitsburg Road to Red Rock Road
- Protects Eisenhower Drive for walking experience
- No direct connection from parking to Reception Center
- Impacts views from Farm 1 to Farm 2
- Requires handicap parking at Reception Center
- Stream occasionally floods restricting connection between Farms 1 & 2

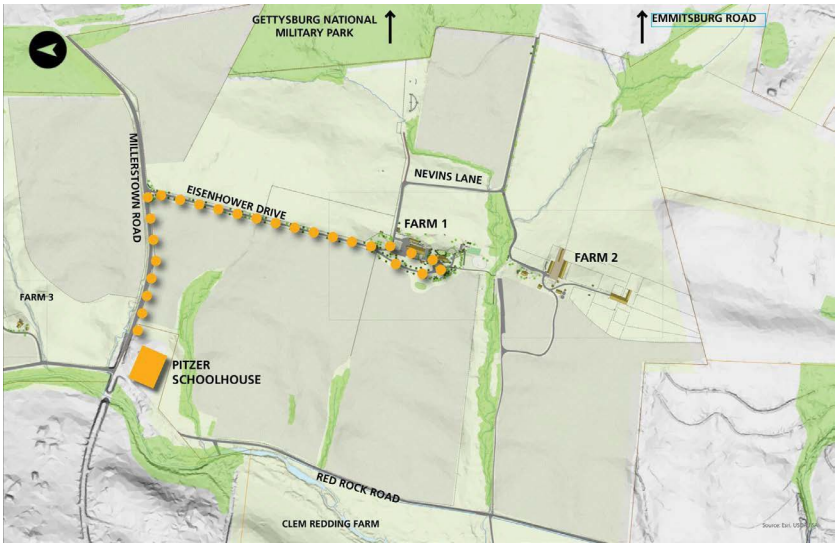
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 06*





Today's parking area from the west & the path between Farms 1 & 2

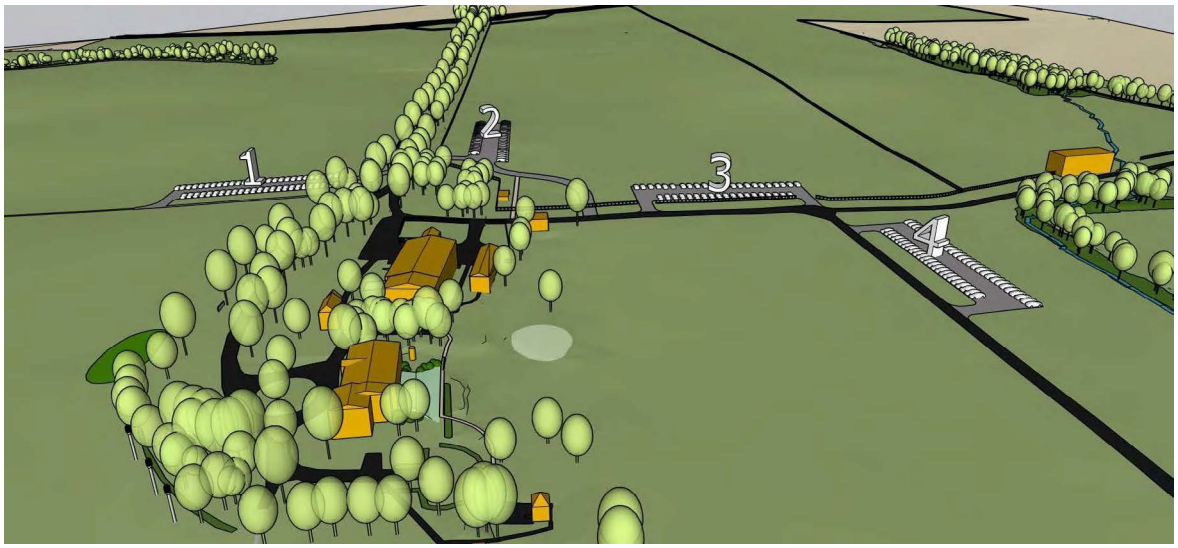
Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Option 07*



Pros/Cons

- Uses historic trace between Farm 1 & Pitzer Schoolhouse
- Protects Eisenhower Drive for walking experience
- Reconnects Pitzer Schoolhouse & Farm 1
- Visitor drop-off at Reception Center
- No impacts to views
- Requires handicap parking at Reception Center
- Require small shuttle
- Requires NPS ownership of Pitzer Schoolhouse property

Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Summary*



Proposed Site Parking & Circulation: *Summary*



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Eisenhower National Historic Site
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

APPENDIX C

EISENHOWER DRIVE ALLÉE PLAQUES

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Farm Entrance Drive

37 brass plaques for pine trees lining the entrance drive.
Gifts from State Republican Committees.

East Side of Drive	West Side of Drive
Minnesota	Alabama/Texas
New Hampshire	(two plaques at one tree)
South Carolina	Maine
Rhode Island	Pennsylvania
Mississippi	Oregon
Vermont	California
Michigan	South Dakota
Tennessee	Utah
Colorado	New Mexico
New Jersey	Washington
Nebraska	Wyoming
Indiana	Kansas
Virginia	Oklahoma
Kentucky	New York
Arizona	Arkansas
Missouri	Maryland
Louisiana	North Dakota
Iowa	Ohio
	Florida

A note from the park stated that the top of column is starting at the entrance gate.

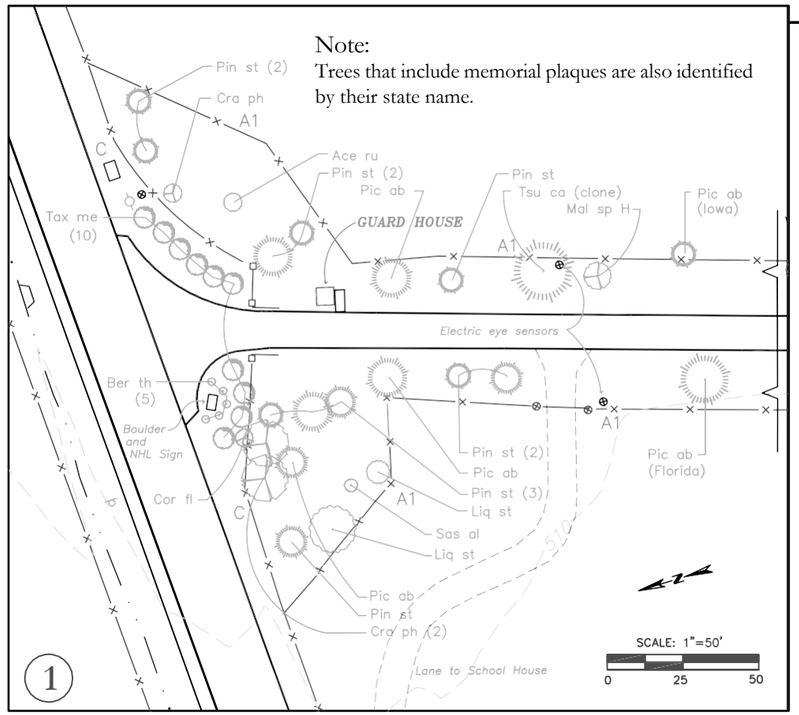
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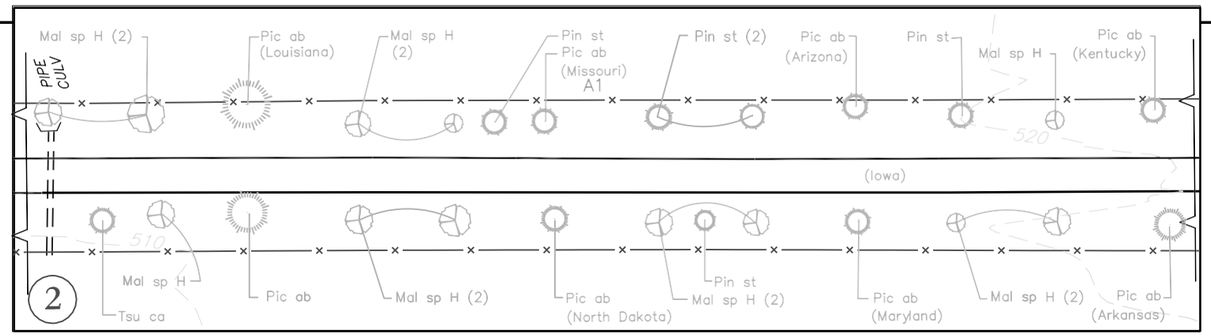
APPENDIX D

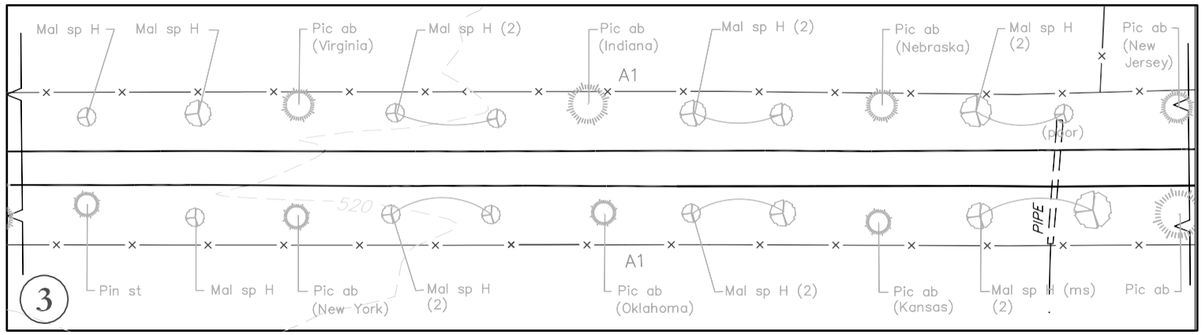
1969 PERIOD PLANS

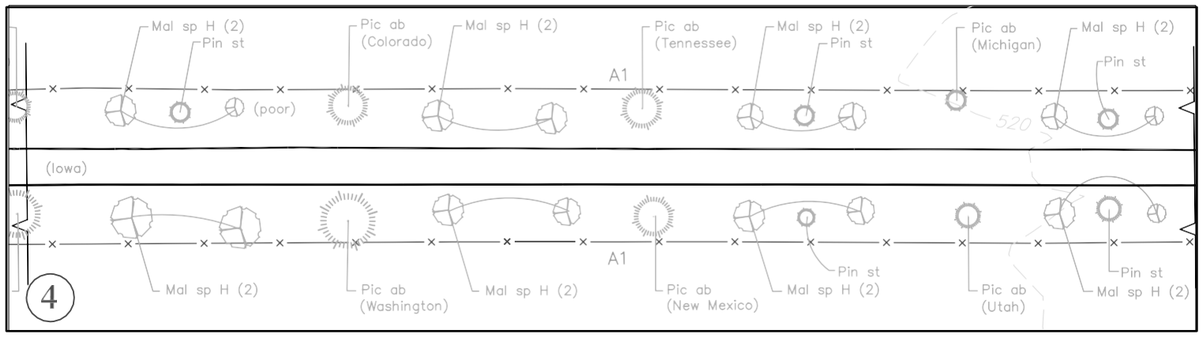
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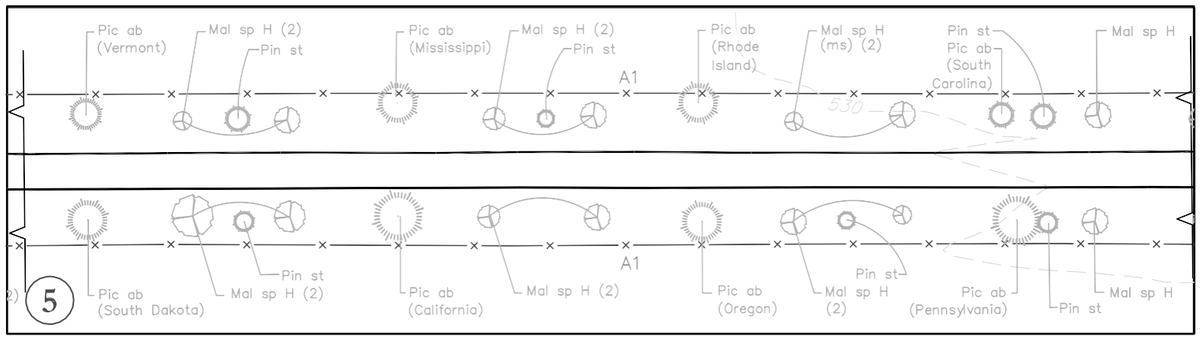
Note:
Trees that include memorial plaques are also identified by their state name.

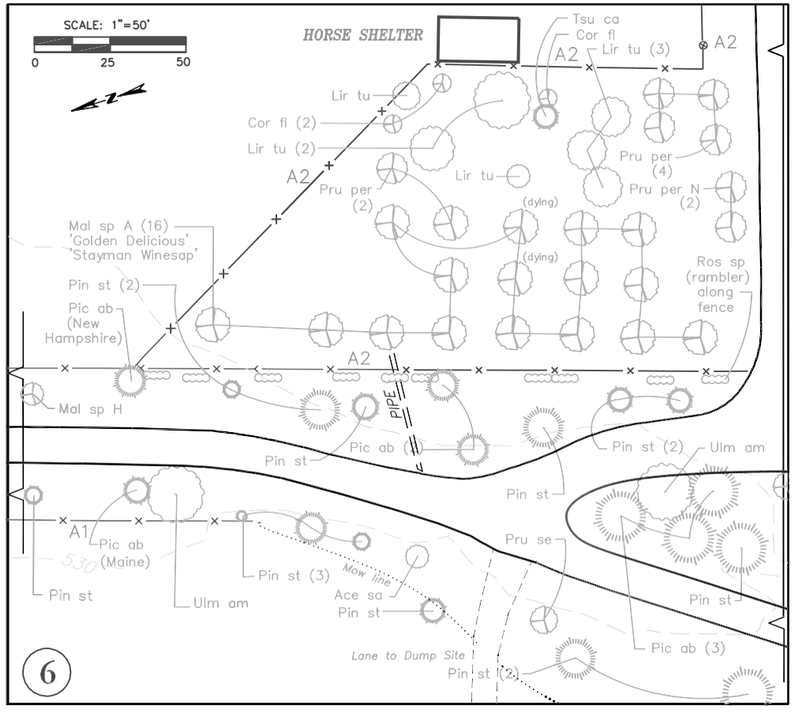












Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

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
- 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

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

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Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

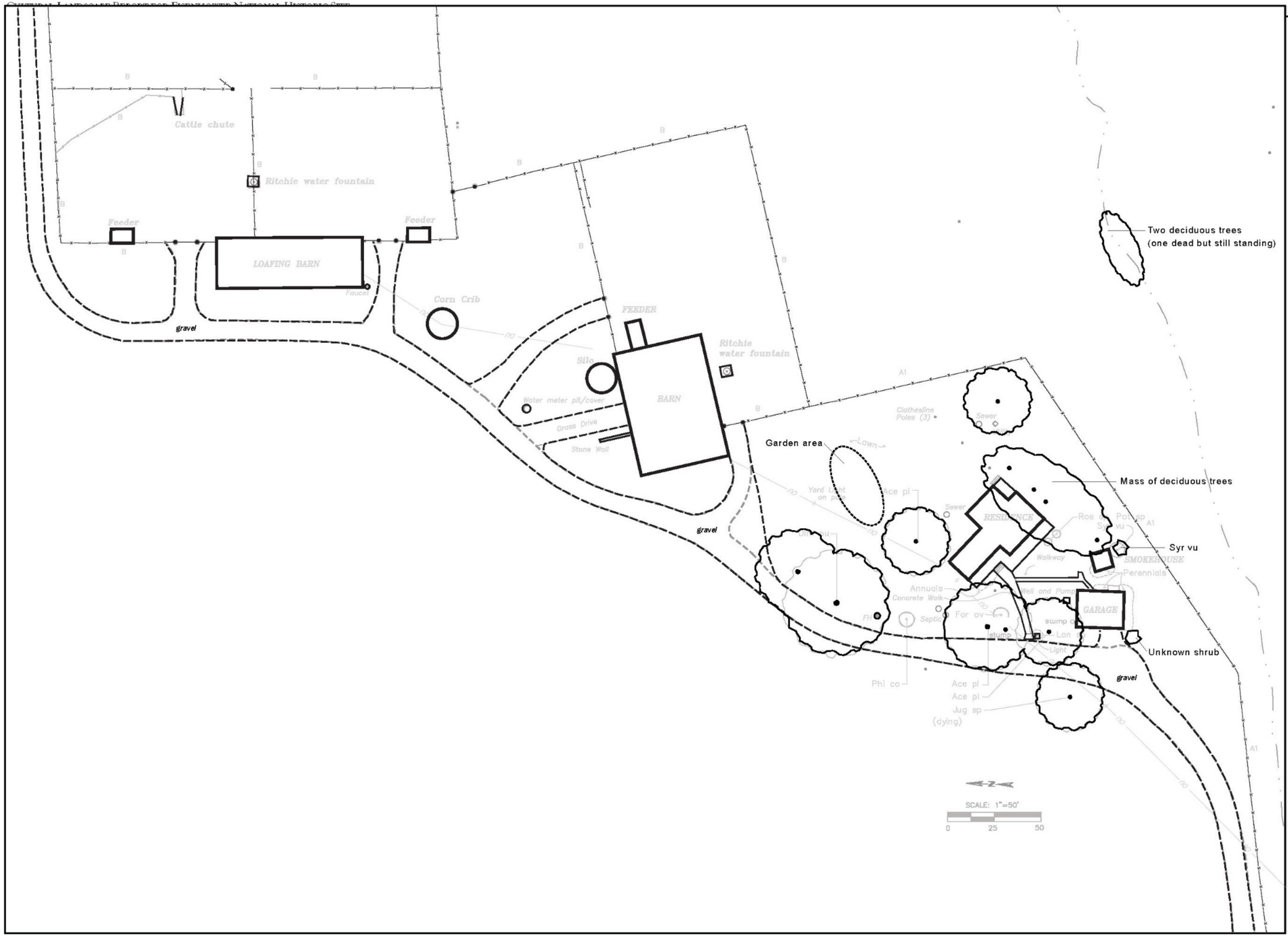
Period Plan
Farm #2: 1969

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



Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

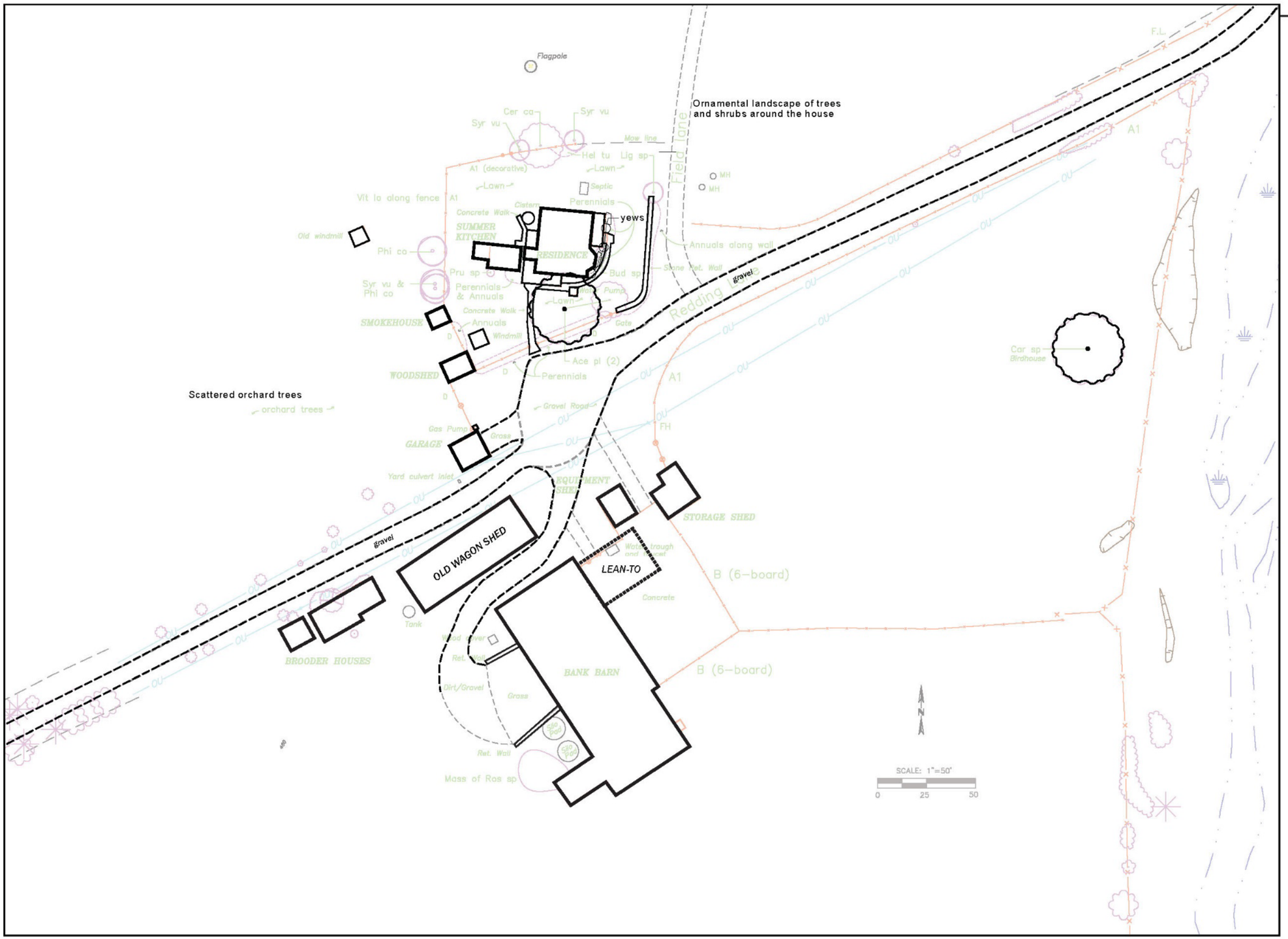
Period Plan
Farm #3: 1969

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
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  - 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
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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
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OLMSTED CENTER FOR LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION
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