

**CHAPTER 1:
RECORD OF LAND OWNERSHIP,
CA. 1749–1950**







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

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

EARLY RECORDS, CA. 1749–1799

Manor of Maske

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

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

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

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

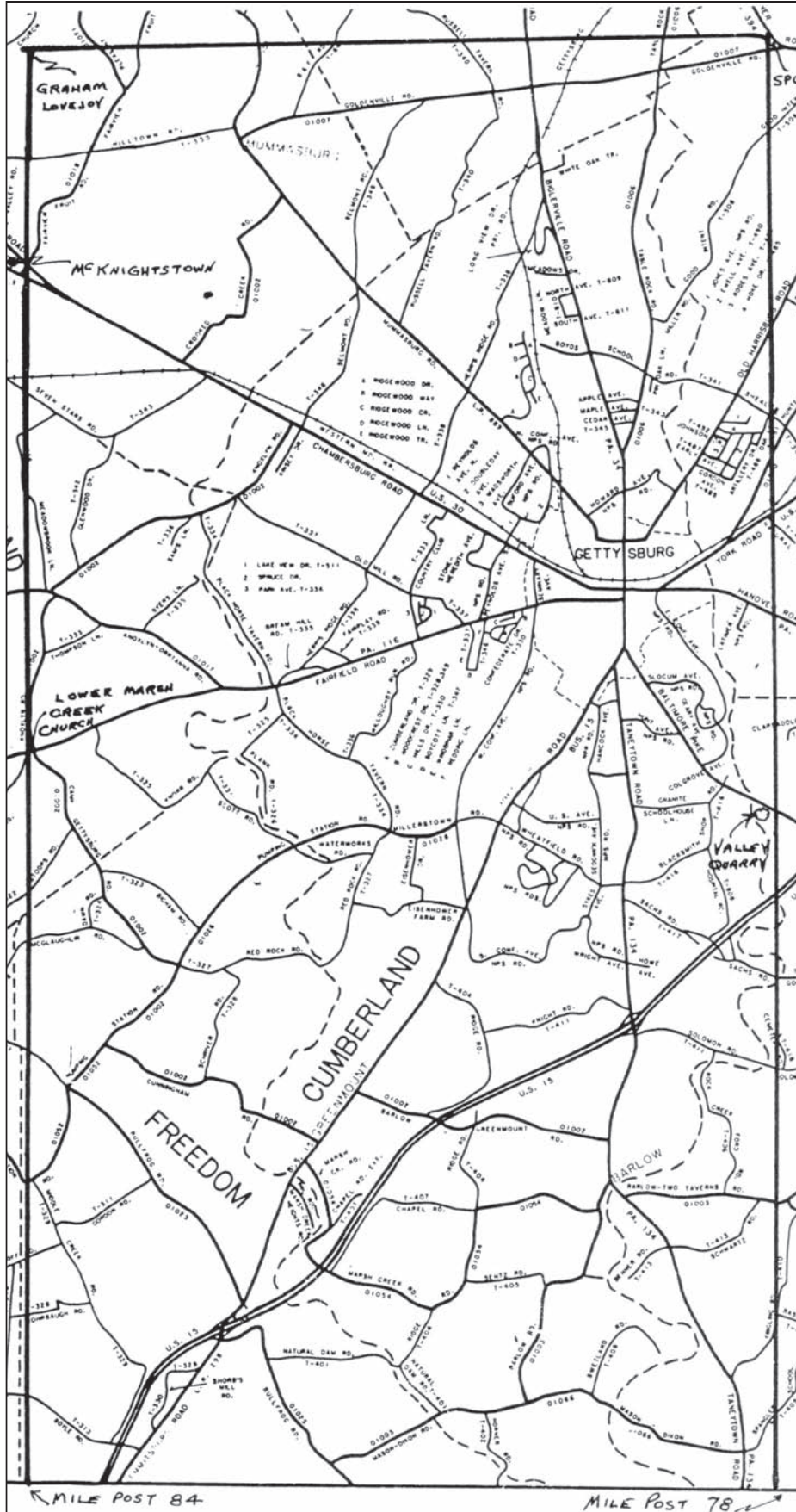


Figure 1.1. The Manor of Maske as shown on a modern street map of Adams County.



an expanding population began to push the boundaries further north and west. However, Penn's sons were prevented from granting lands west of the river by two circumstances. First, they had not established treaties with the Iroquois for these lands. And second, there was a long-standing argument over the border between Maryland and Pennsylvania, leaving the legal jurisdiction of the lands in dispute. One of these obstacles was overcome when the Penns negotiated a treaty for the "River Sasquehanna [sic], and the Lands lying on both sides thereof, and the Islands therein contained" with the Iroquois in 1736.³ The boundary dispute was also temporarily resolved in 1739 by order of King George II. Pennsylvania and Maryland were instructed to establish a "Provisional and Temporary" boundary between the two provinces.⁴ With the impasse resolved, the Penns began selling lands west of the Susquehanna in earnest in order to maximize their profits. These parcels were located in present day York and Adams counties.

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

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

existing settlers at Marsh Creek, Penn may have chosen a different location. (fig. 1.1)

The predominantly Scotch-Irish settlers had begun relocating to the Marsh Creek area in the mid-1730s. By 1741, seventy-four tracts were occupied by the new immigrants within the proposed manor boundaries. In later years these settlers recalled that they had moved into the area in response to a "governor's proclamation calling for the settlement of unimproved lands west of the Susquehanna River" and believed they would be able to secure warrants, surveys and patent deeds to the land on common terms.⁶ The appearance of a proprietor's surveyor and the proposition of their lands being included in a newly established manor understandably arose suspicion and discord in the community. The settlers realized establishment of a manor may have prevented them from owning the lands they occupied, and even if they were allowed to purchase the lands, the price would have been higher than lands in other areas sold on common terms. As a result, animosity soon arose between the settlers and proprietors. This distrust continued throughout the next quarter of a century, and the local community successfully prevented the proprietors from completing a full survey of the Manor off Maske until January 1766.⁷ Throughout this period, very few warrants were issued, surveys completed, or patent deeds granted to settlers within the manor. The majority of the early settlers in the region never gained full and legal title to the lands they were occupying and farming.

Farms #1 and #2: Quintain Armstrong

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

According to this 1749 survey, Quintain Armstrong was the original recorded landowner and owned the lands on the eastern boundary of the Winchester property, in the exact location of the current Eisenhower Farms #1 and #2.⁹ Armstrong was one of the many



Scottish-Irish immigrants who settled in the Marsh Creek area. Examination of tax records and eighteenth-century land surveys in the York archives at the Adams County Historical Society indicates Armstrong was the originally recorded land-holder of a major portion of the Eisenhower site. Although the Winchester survey revealed that Quintain Armstrong was a neighbor as early as 1749, Armstrong did not apply for a survey of his own lands until October 1765. The earliest recorded survey of Armstrong's farm was made on January 9, 1767.¹⁰ At that time the survey showed that Armstrong owned 352 acres, 120 perches plus allowances. Armstrong had also constructed a log farmhouse on the property around 1750.¹¹ This 352 acres would eventually comprise the limits of Eisenhower Farms #1 and #2, Biesecker Woods of Gettysburg National Military Park, the future Pitzer Schoolhouse tract, and the lands on both sides of Emmitsburg Road. (fig. 1.2)

Armstrong called his estate "Mount Airy." It is not known exactly why Armstrong picked this name, but there are several possibilities that would account for his choice. The name's origin may have referred to a site in Armstrong's ancestral home in Northern Ireland. This was a common practice employed among the Scotch-Irish settlers of this region. Another possibility was the influence of Big Round Top and Little Round Top, the predominant landforms just east of the farm. According

to township history, it was in the area of these features that the Armstrongs hunted for deer and bear.¹² The Armstrong family eventually acquired title to all the lands eastward to the base of Big Round Top. They may have claimed these lands as early as the 1767 survey, as this survey indicated that there were no adjoining landholders to the east of the Armstrong claim.¹³ And lastly, even though the setting of the farm does not readily fit the image of a "mount," the name of Mount Airy may have been given to the farm because of its location atop a north-south ridgeline. The view westward over the valley of Marsh Creek from the elevated farmhouse may have inspired the "lofty" name.

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

Farm #3: John Murphy

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

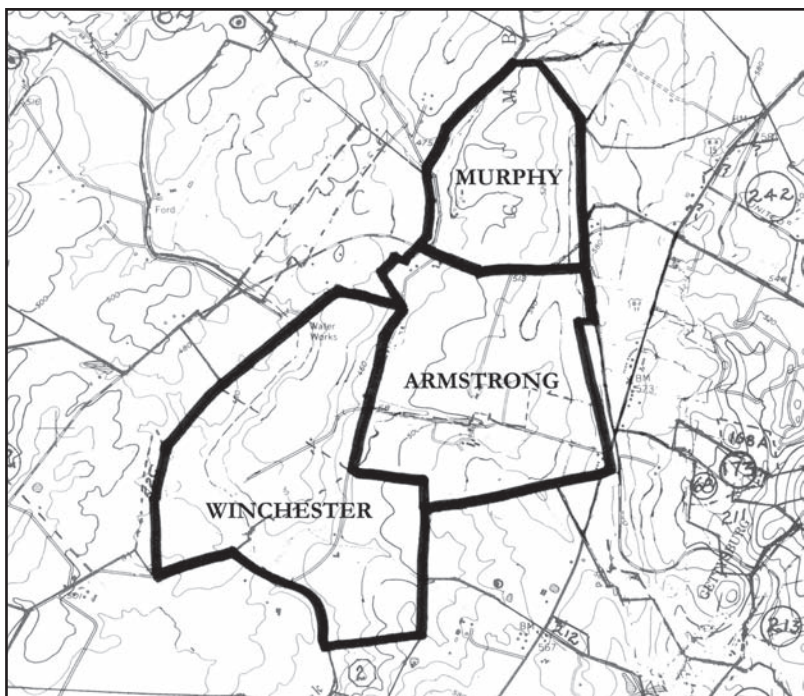


Figure 1.2. Boundaries of the original Murphy, Armstrong, and Winchester warrants.



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

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

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

SUBDIVIDING THE LANDHOLDINGS, 1800-1859

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

During the first decade of the nineteenth century, both Quintain Armstrong, Jr., and Isaac Armstrong expanded

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Farm #2: Isaac Armstrong, et al.

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

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



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

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

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

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

Farm #3: Daniel Murphy, et al.

During Daniel Murphy's ownership, improvements on Farm #3 included a two-story log house and log barn.³⁶ At Murphy's death around 1813-1814, his heirs maintained the farm for approximately three more years

until they were forced to relinquish it through a sale to Conn Minoch.³⁷ There is apparently no recorded deed for this transaction, although the tax records indicate the transfer did occur. In addition, a mention of Minoch in an adjoining land transaction in 1821 confirms his residence and ownership of the farm at that date.³⁸

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

The Pitzer family constructed a stone house on the property and maintained ownership of the farm through several decades. In 1836, Emmanuel Pitzer sold the farm to his son Samuel. In the mid-1850s, Samuel built a small schoolhouse on the southwest corner of the farm. In 1857, "Pitzer's School House" was sold to the local public school system. This school continued to operate until a new building was constructed across Millerstown Road around 1916-1917.⁴¹

Clement Redding Farm: Hugh McGaughy / David Sandoe

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

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



TABLE 1.2
OWNERSHIP RECORD AND DOCUMENTED LANDSCAPE FEATURES: 1800–1859

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



CIVIL WAR AND EFFECTS, 1860-1899

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

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

Confederate forces established a continuous line of defense along the eastern boundaries of Farms #1, #2, and #3. Breastworks (temporary low defensive walls)

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

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

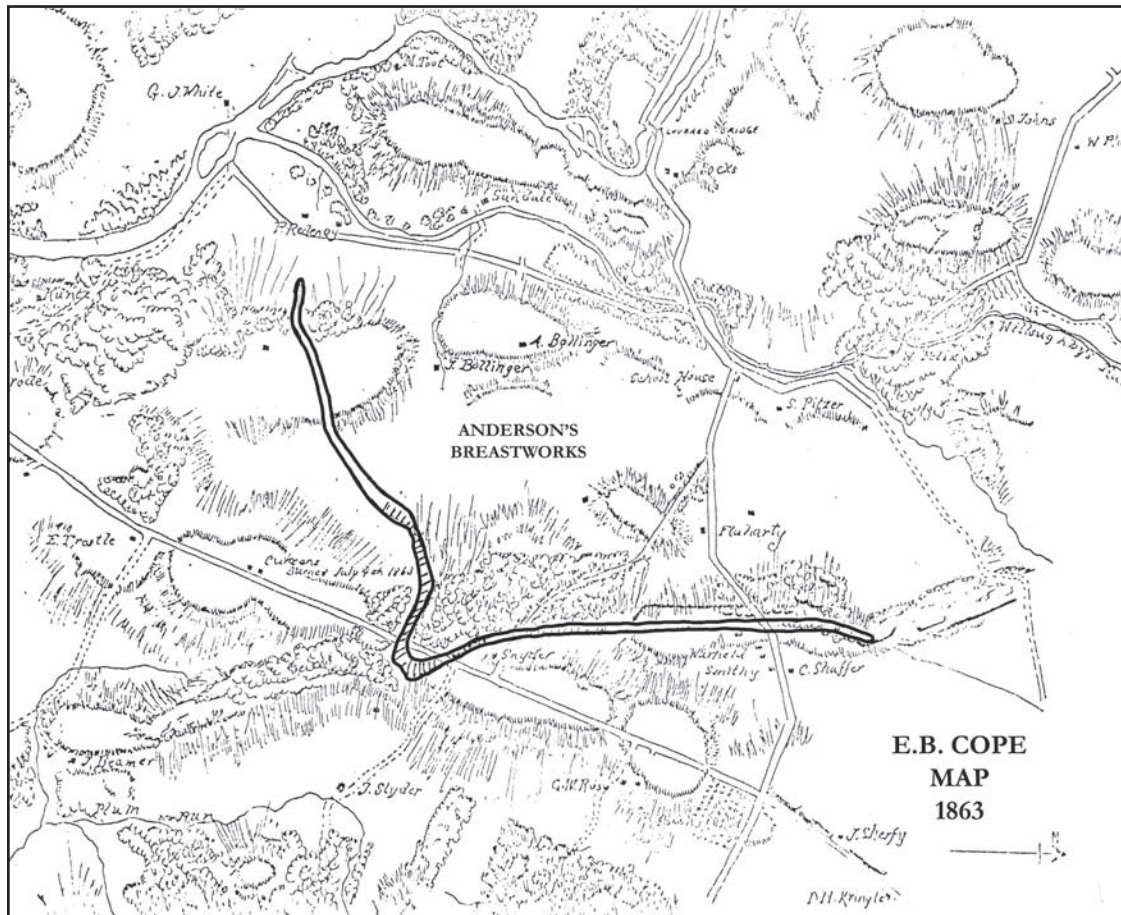


Figure 1.3. 1863 Cope Map indicating line of breastworks across the eastern boundaries of the present-day Eisenhower NHS.



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

Farm #1: John Biesecker, et al.

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

At the time of Isaac Price's death around 1886, his executor, Joseph Fitzwater, sold the farm to John and

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

Farm #2: Stewart, et al.

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



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

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

Farm #3: Pitzer Family

Samuel Pitzer continued to work this farm during the years after the Civil War. His family occupied the original stone farmhouse constructed by his father, Emmanuel. They also made additions to the farm, including the construction of a bank barn and a stone smokehouse. In 1875, Samuel Pitzer sold the farm to his son John, who continued to work the farm for eight more years. John then sold the property to William and Martha Martin in 1883.⁴⁸



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

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

Clement Redding Farm: David Sandoe

Following Hugh McGaughy's death in 1841, the farm went through a series of different owners over the next twenty years. Then, in 1861, David Sandoe purchased the farm. Sandoe and his family lived and worked on the farm for forty years until he sold it in 1901.⁴⁹

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

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

EARLY 20TH CENTURY, 1900-1950

Farm #1: Allen Redding

Allen Redding Purchase

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



Figure 1.5. Circa 1900 Mattern Map.



Mary Alice Hemler stayed on the farm for eight more years before deciding to leave in 1921. She sold the 189-acre farm to her nephew Allen Redding. Redding had grown up on his family's farm, a half-mile southwest so he knew the Hemler farm from an early age.⁵¹ According to later recollections, Redding had always wanted to purchase this property, so when Mary Alice Hemler decided to sell, Redding agreed to buy it for \$15,000. Redding remembered this was the highest price per acre for any farm sold in Cumberland Township in 1921.⁵²

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

When the Reddings purchased the farm, primary access to the site was a north/south farm lane starting

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

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

TABLE 1.3
OWNERSHIP RECORD AND DOCUMENTED LANDSCAPE FEATURES: 1860–1899

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



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

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

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

Farm Operations

Dairy and Poultry

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

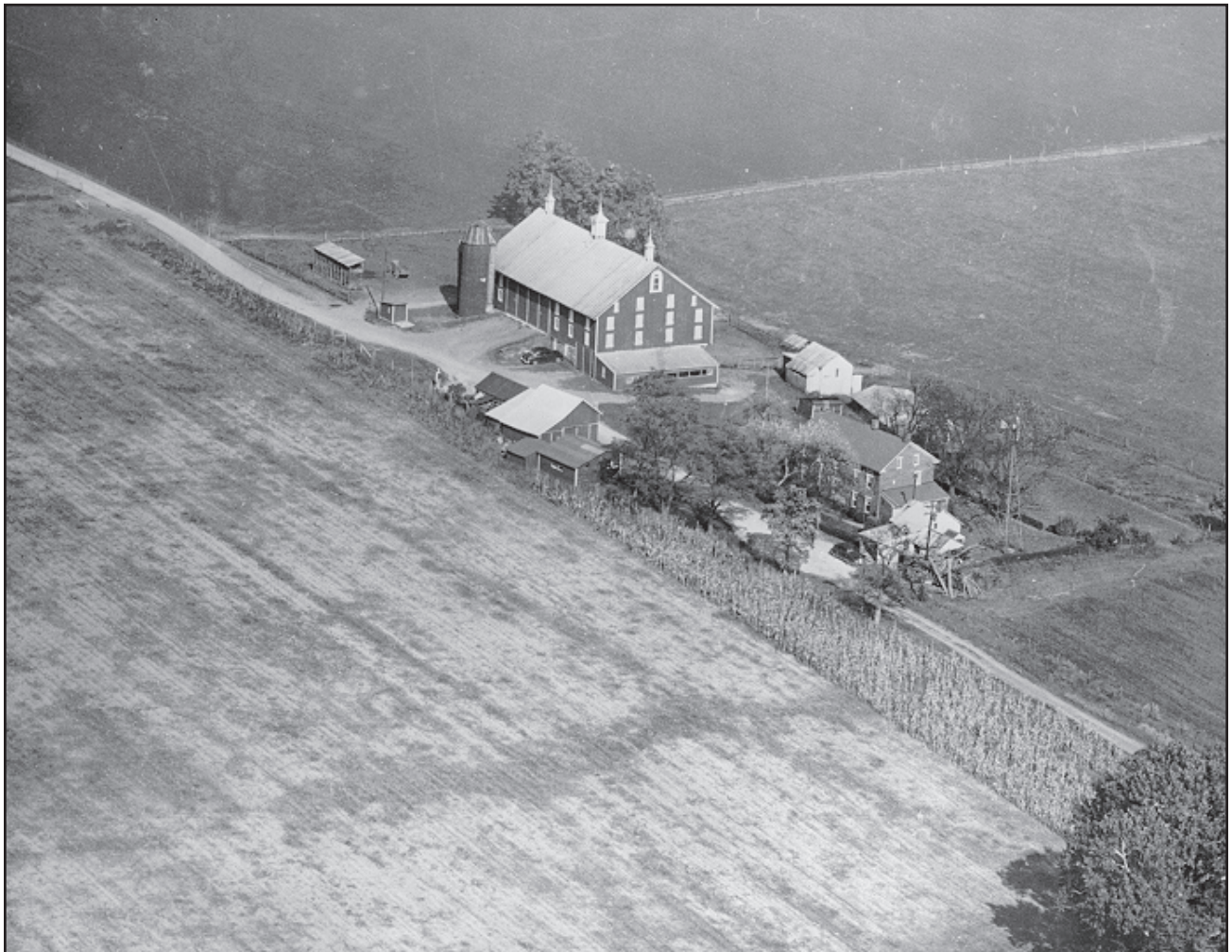


Figure 1.6. Southwest view of the Allen Redding farm, formerly the Hemler farm, 1952. (Lane Studios, EISE NHS files, #2885)



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



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



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



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

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

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

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

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



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

Agriculture

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

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

Redding Improvements to Farm #1

Buildings and Structures

During their tenure, the Reddings made several improvements to the farm. In the 1920s, the farmhouse was modernized with the addition of upgraded plumbing, central heating, and the enclosure of the

back porch. Along with the new milk house and dairy equipment installed in the 1940s, the barn was jacked-up and stabilized with stanchions. A new mill elevator was installed and a new chicken house was constructed on the barn's south elevation.⁶⁷

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

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

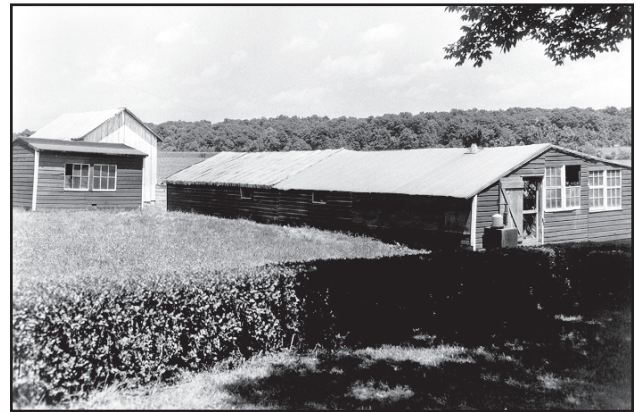


Figure 1.11. Chicken house and shed on the Redding farm, southeast of the barn, ca. 1952-53. (EISE NHS files, #3059)



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



from Millerstown Road, a three-board wooden fence marked the entrance gate. It is unknown how far this fence continued along Millerstown Road. Around the barnyard, there were three fencing styles: five-board wooden, split-rail, and post and wire. The fields and pastures were sectioned off with typical post and wire



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

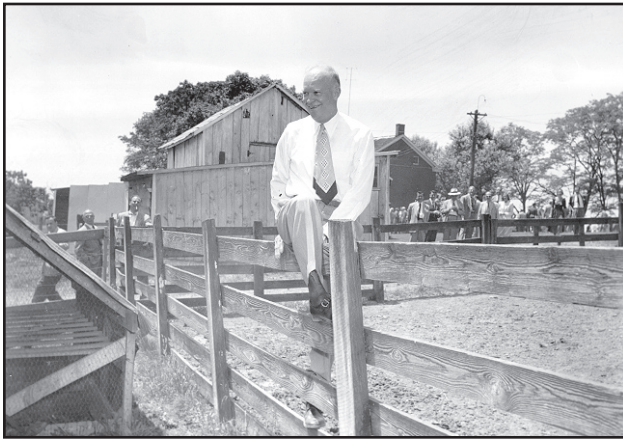


Figure 1.14. General Eisenhower poses for reporters atop a wooden barnyard fence soon after his purchase of the Redding farm, 13 June 1952. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2221)



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

fencing, and also post fencing with two or three strands of barbed wire. Other examples of fencing were extant around the farmhouse and were more ornamental in style. A privet (*Ligustrum species*) hedge acted as a fence to enclose the farmhouse yard, with two ornamental garden gates used for access. The gates were typical off-the-shelf styles constructed with a metal pipe frame and wire mesh. Wooden posts supported the gates. One gate was located in the hedge north of the farmhouse, and the other was west of the farmhouse, adjacent to the garage. Finally, a wooden picket fence enclosed the old well southeast of the house. (figs. 1.13-1.18)

Water Supply

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

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

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



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



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



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

Ornamental Vegetation

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

Farm #2: Beard Family, et al.

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

The development of Farm #2 during this period is not well documented. It is known that a wood-frame equipment shed was added southwest of the bank barn

during the 1920s. During the 1940s, several additional changes were made. Both the farmhouse and the garage were renovated and a concrete block milk house was constructed south of the bank barn.⁷²

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

Farm #3: William Redding, Bernard Redding

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

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



Clement Redding Farm: Joseph Redding, Clement Redding

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

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

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

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



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

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



ENDNOTES TO CHAPTER 1

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

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

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

⁴ *Ibid.*

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

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 9.

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

⁸ Marsh Creek was identified as “Mash” creek in this survey.

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

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

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

¹² *Gettysburg Compiler*, August 19, 1884, as cited in “Origins of the Farm.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

²⁰ Appendix B, “Estate of Quintain Armstrong, Jr.,” in “Origins of the Farm.”

²¹ *Appearance and Judgment Docket*, vol. J, 1822-1823, Adams County Courthouse, Prothonotary’s office, as cited in “Origins of the Farm.”

²² *Adams Sentinel*, July 14, 1824, December 14, 1825, as cited in “Origins of the Farm.”

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

²⁴ *Adams Sentinel*, August 13, 1838, as cited in “Origins of the Farm.”

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

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

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

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

²⁹ *Gettysburg Times*, June 13-14, 1952, as cited in “Origins of the Farm.”

³⁰ Appendix A, as cited in *Cumberland Township Tax Records*, “Origins of the Farm.”

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

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



- ³³ These woods still exist as the southern half of the Biesecker Woods, opposite the Snyder Farmhouse and adjacent to the entry road to Eisenhower Farm #2.
- ³⁴ *The Republican Compiler*, September 27, 1841, as cited in “Origins of the Farm.”
- ³⁵ Estate Papers, #2226 Hugh McGaughy, Letters of Administration, as cited in “Origins of the Farm.”
- ³⁶ Carol Hegeman, “Assessment of Action...”
- ³⁷ In historical documentation Conn Minoch’s name is variably spelled Mnoch, Menough, Menick, Menich.
- ³⁸ *Tax Records for Adams County, Pennsylvania*, as cited in “Origins of the Farm;” *Deed Book I*, Adams County Courthouse, March 2, 1821, Robert and Francis Armstrong to Dr. William Crawford, , p. 166, as cited in “Origins of the Farm.”
- ³⁹ *Adams Sentinel*, July 14, 1824, November 2, 1825, as cited in “Origins of the Farm.”
- ⁴⁰ *Sheriff’s Deeds, Insolvent Debtors, Naturalization, Docket, vol. 1 1819-1833*, p. 257, Adams County Courthouse, Prothonotary’s office, as cited in “Origins of the Farm.”
- ⁴¹ Some records indicate the new school may have been constructed as early as 1902. This was the same building later renovated into a home for John and Barbara Eisenhower. Paula S. Reed, “National Historic Landmark Nomination,” Draft, December 1999, Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 26.
- ⁴² *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Clement Redding Farm*, p. 16-17.
- ⁴³ Carol Hegeman, “Assessment of Action...”
- ⁴⁴ *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Eisenhower National Historic Site*, p. 20; “Origins of the Farm,” no page numbers.
- ⁴⁵ *Historic Resource Study*, p. 12-13.
- ⁴⁶ *Ibid*, p. 14; *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Eisenhower National Historic Site*, p. 20; Carol Hegeman, “Assessment of Action...”
- ⁴⁷ Carol Hegeman, “Assessment of Action...”
- ⁴⁸ *Ibid*; *Adams Sentinel*, November 1, 1825, as cited in *Origins of the Farm*; *Cumberland Township Tax Records*, as cited in “Origins of the Farm;” Carol Hegeman, “Assessment of Action...”
- ⁴⁹ *Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Clement Redding Farm*, p. 16-17.
- ⁵⁰ *Historic Resource Study*, p. 14.
- ⁵¹ Allen Redding’s grandfather, Phillip Redding, lived on a farm near Willoughby Run during the Civil War. Phillip was Mary Alice Hemler and Joseph Redding’s father. Joseph had three sons, Clement, William, and Allen. He later purchased a farm near his fathers, southwest of the Hemler Farm (Farm #1) which would be later know as the Clement Redding Farm. In later years, Allen purchased the Hemler farm from his aunt, William purchased the Martin farm (Farm #3), and Clement purchased his father Joseph’s farm (Clement Redding Farm).
- ⁵² *Historic Resource Study*, p. 3.
- ⁵³ *Ibid*.
- ⁵⁴ M. Frances Jacobs, interview by Edwin C. Bearss, Tape Recording, 1970, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 4; Rafael Redding, interview by Edwin C. Bearss, Tape Recording, May 23, 1973, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, p. 1.
- ⁵⁵ *Historic Resource Study*, p.8.
- ⁵⁶ Rafael Redding interview, p. 1; M. Frances Jacobs interview, p. 5.
- ⁵⁷ This oven was still in use at the time of the Eisenhower’ purchase of Farm #1 and was later incorporated into the construction of their new home. Rafael Redding interview, p. 6.
- ⁵⁸ *Ibid*, p. 4.
- ⁵⁹ *Ibid*, p. 2-3.
- ⁶⁰ M. Frances Jacobs interview, p. 10.
- ⁶¹ *Ibid*.
- ⁶² Rafael Redding interview, p. 2-3.
- ⁶³ M. Frances Jacobs interview, p. 10-11.
- ⁶⁴ *Historic Resource Study*, p. 8-9.
- ⁶⁵ *Ibid*.
- ⁶⁶ Rafael Redding interview, p. 9.
- ⁶⁷ *Historic Resource Study*, p. 9-10.
- ⁶⁸ M. Frances Jacobs interview, p. 10-11; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 9-10.
- ⁶⁹ *Historic Resource Study*, p. 9-10.
- ⁷⁰ Rafael Redding interview, p.11.
- ⁷¹ “National Historic Landmark Nomination,” p. 25.
- ⁷² Carol Hegeman, “Assessment of Action...”
- ⁷³ *Ibid*, p. 26.
- ⁷⁴ *Ibid*, p. 9.
- ⁷⁵ *Ibid*, p. 11.
- ⁷⁶ *Ibid*.
- ⁷⁷ Carol Hegeman, “Assessment of Action...”



Symbol	Botanical Name	Common Name(s)	Symbol	Botanical Name	Common Name(s)
Trees and Shrubs					
Abe gr	Abelia x grandiflora	Glossy abelia	Mal sp W	Malus spp. wild crabapple	Wild crab (from rootstock)
Ace pl	Acer platanoides	Norway maple	Phi co	Philadelphus coronarius	Mock orange
Ace pl C	Acer p. 'Crimson King'	Crimson King maple	Pic ab	Picea abies	Norway spruce
Ace ru	Acer rubrum	Red maple	Pic pu	Picea pungens	Colorado blue spruce
Ace sa	Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	Pie ja	Pieris japonica	Japanese pieris
Ber th	Berberis thunbergii	Japanese barberry	Pin st	Pinus strobus	Eastern white pine
Bet pe	Betula pendula	European white birch	Pla oc	Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore
Bet sp	Betula spp.	White birch	Pru ce	Prunus cerasifera 'Atropurpera'	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 illinoensis	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	Pyracantha 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	Spiraea 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	Trumpet creeper	Sal sp	Salvia splendens	Scarlet sage
Cen ce	Centaurea ceneraria	Dusty Miller	Sin sp	Sinningia spp.	Common gloxinia
Car pe	Carum petroselinum	Parsley	Sed sp	Sedum spectabile	Showy sedum
Cle sp	Clematis spp.	Clematis	Tag sp	Tagetes spp.	Marigold
Cor va	Coronilla varia	Crown vetch	Tul sp	Tulipa spp.	Tulip
Cyc sp	Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamen	Typ la	Typha latifolia	Common cattail
Dia de	Dianthus deltoides	Maiden pink	Vin mi	Vinca minor	Vinca (Periwinkle)
Gla sp	Gladiolus spp.	Gladiola	Vio sp	Viola spp.	Violet
Hed he	Hedera helix	English ivy	Vio wi	Viola x wittrockiana	Common pansy
Hel tu	Helianthus tuberosus	Jerusalem artichoke	Vit la	Vitus labrusca 'Concord'	Concord grape
Imp wa	Impatiens wallerana	Impatiens	Vit sp	Vitus spp.	Grape
Iri ge	Iris x germanica	German iris	Wis si	Wisteria sinensis	Chinese wisteria

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

Cultural Landscape
Report for
Eisenhower
National Historic
Site

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

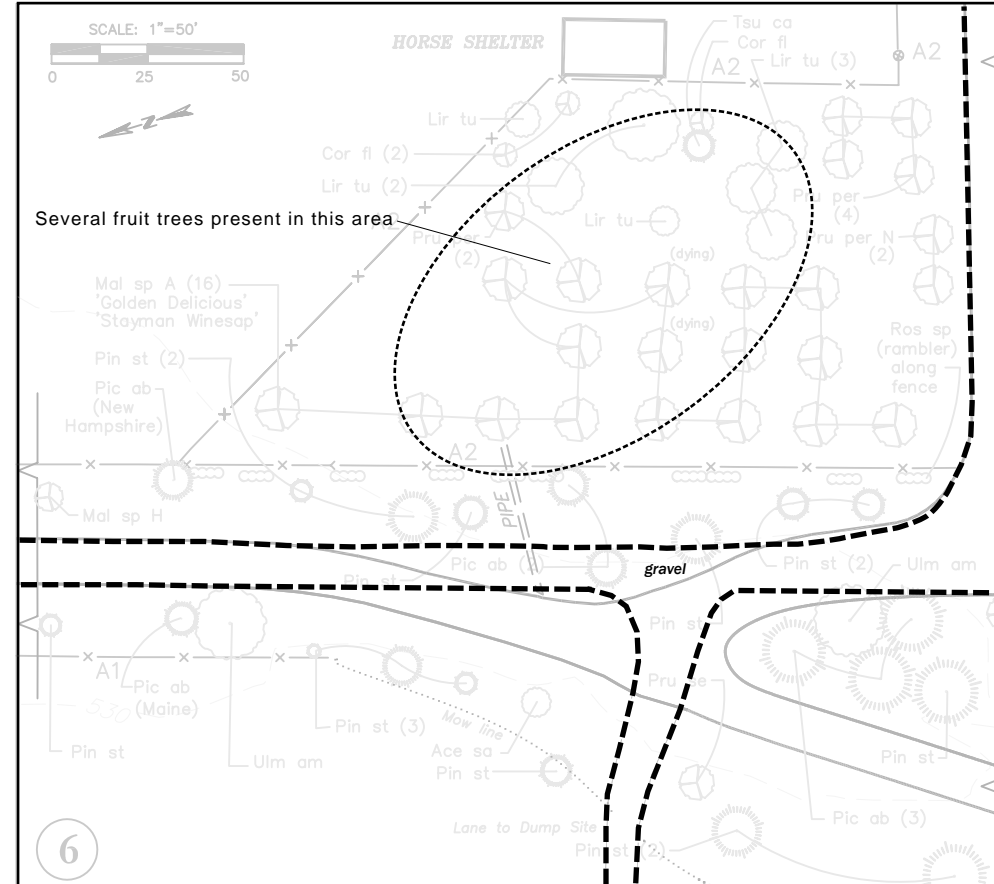
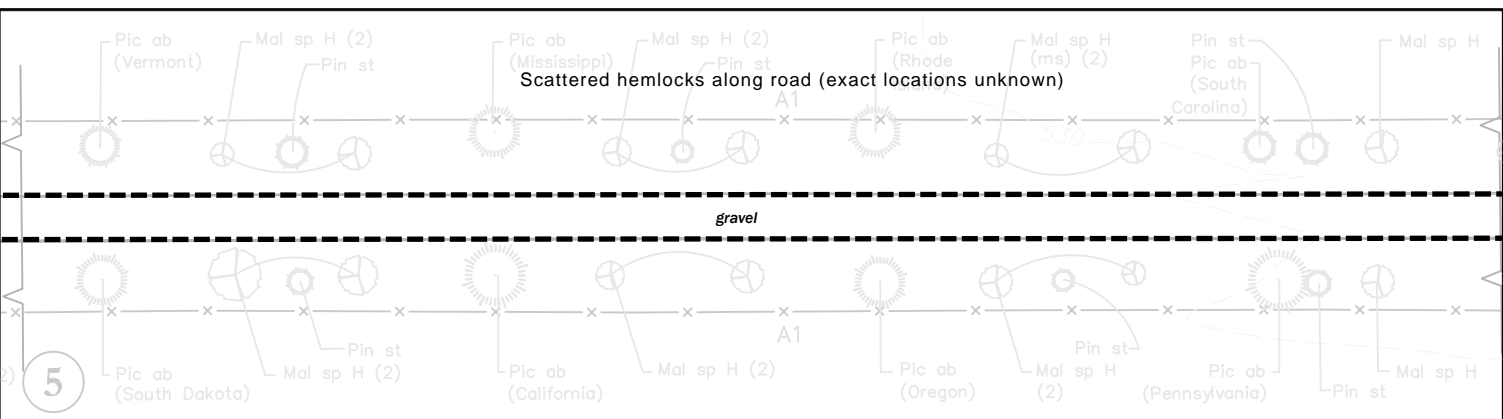
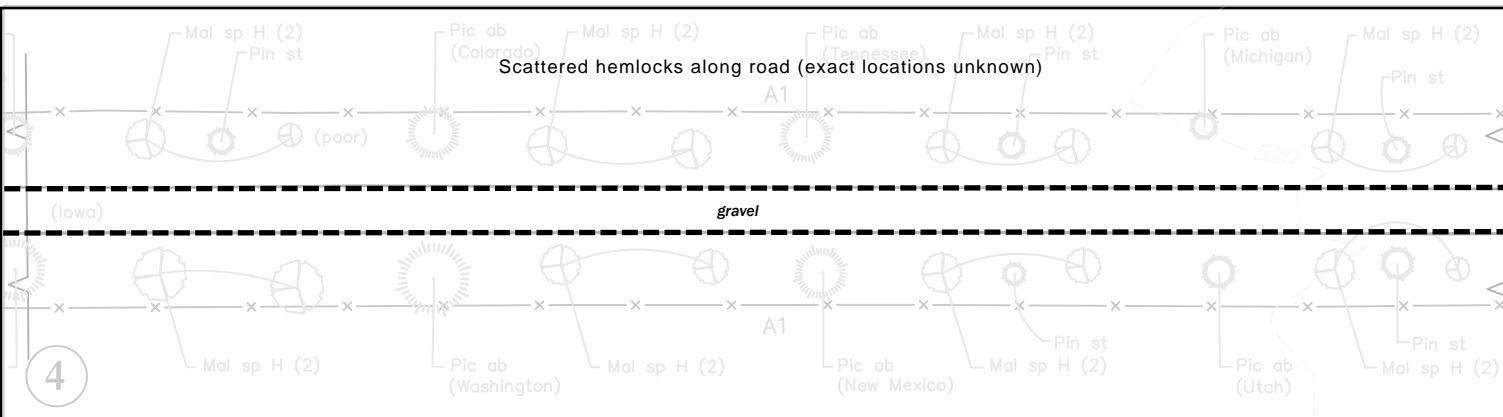
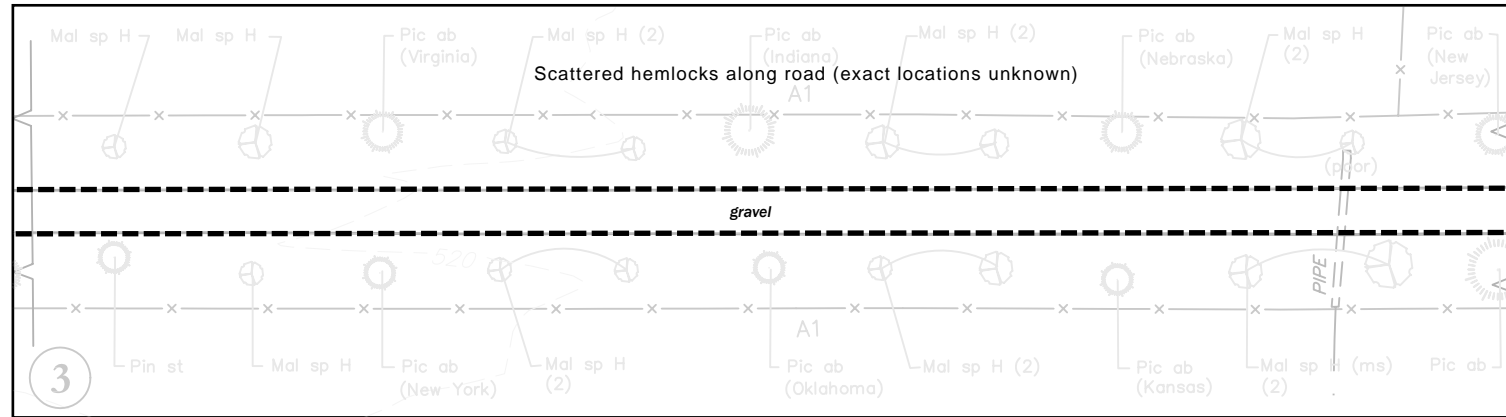
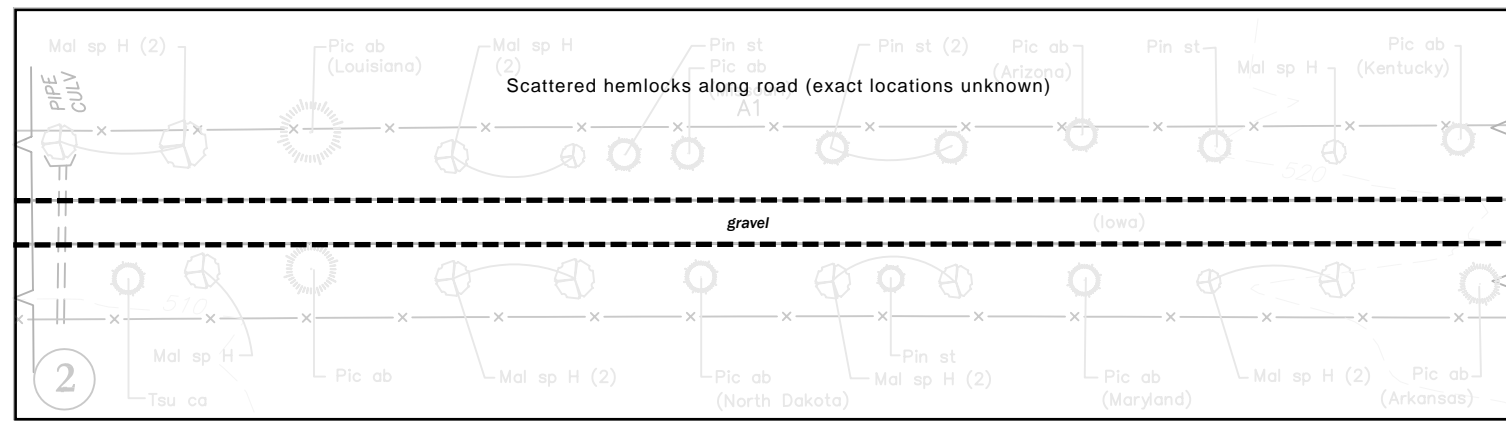
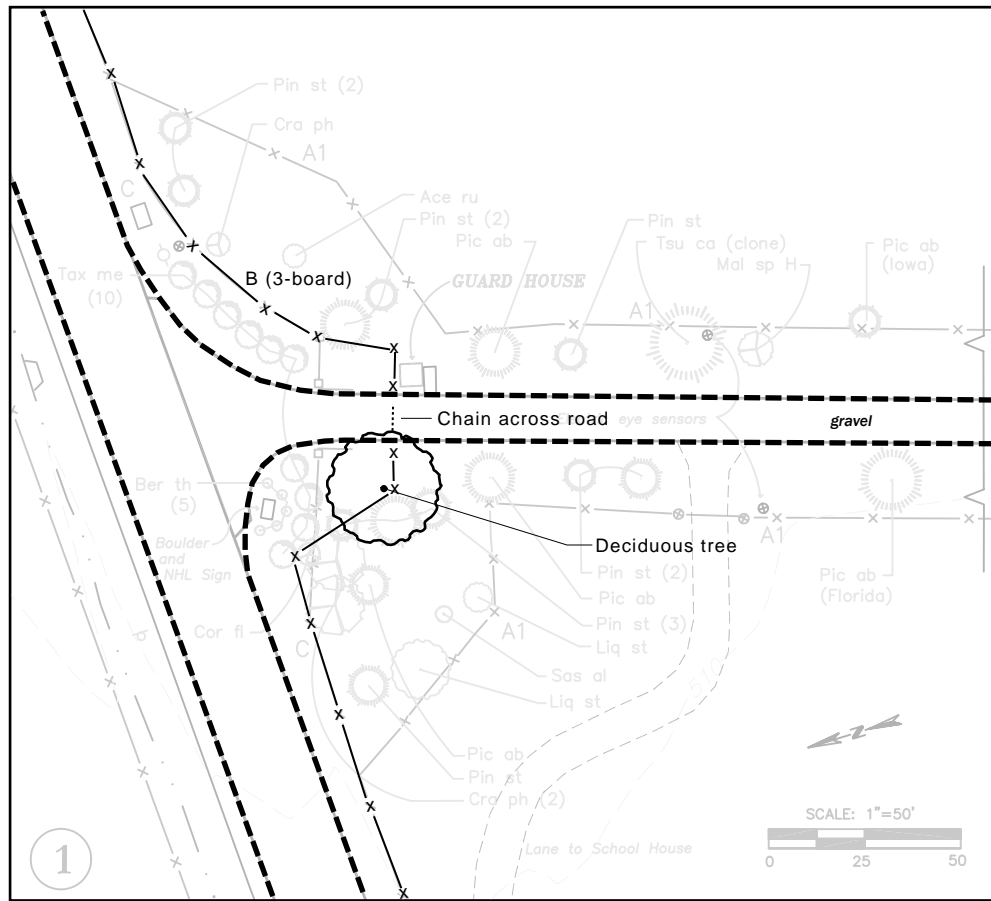
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation

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

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

Legend:

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





Cultural Landscape
Report for
Eisenhower
National Historic
Site

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

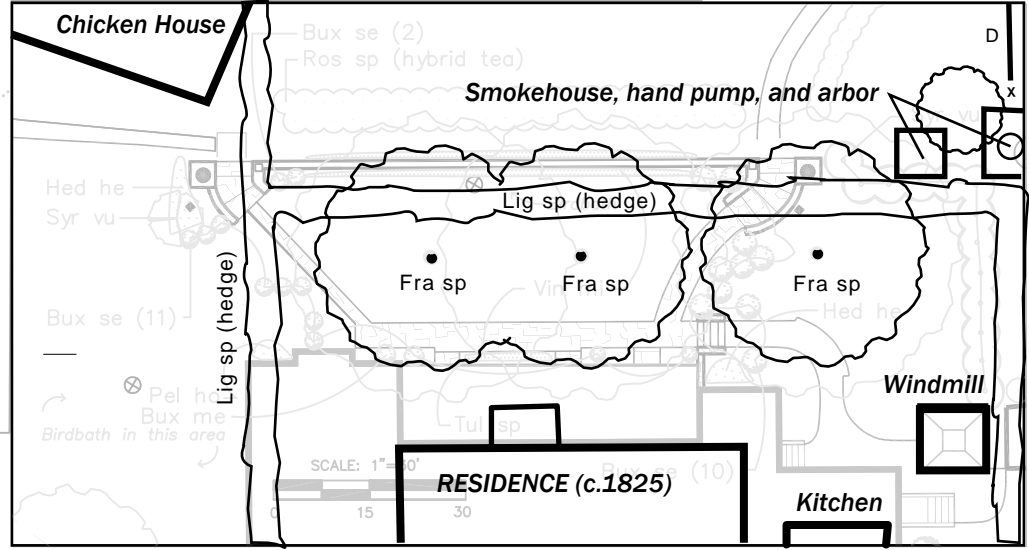
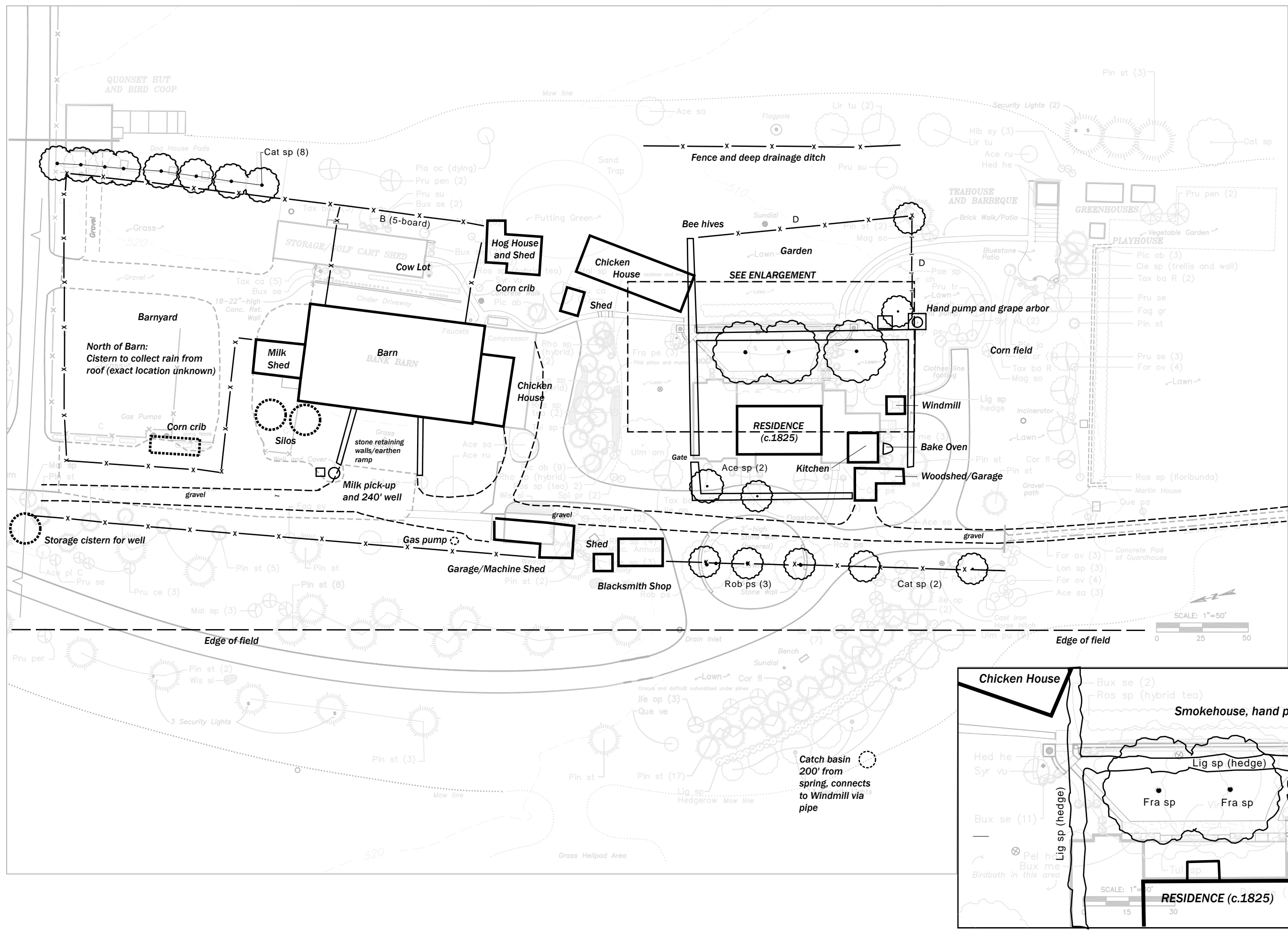
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation

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

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

Legend:

- - - - Park boundary
- 540 - 10' contours
- ▬ Paved road-walk
- ▬ Gravel road
- ▭ Structure
- Deciduous plant
- ⊙ Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- x-x 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 #2: 1950

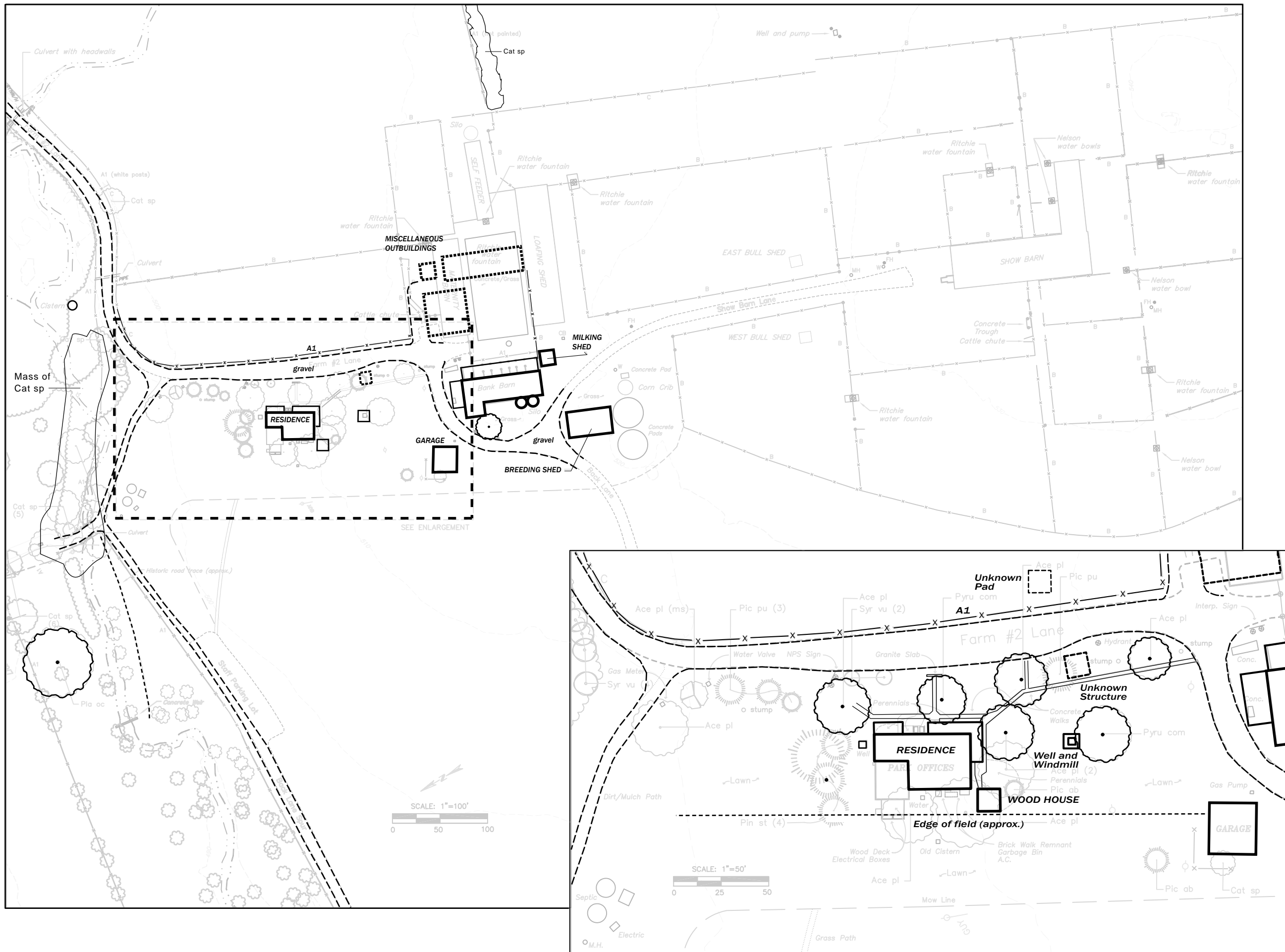
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation

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

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

Legend:

- - - - - Park boundary
- 540 - 10' contours
- ▬ Paved road-walk
- ▬ Gravel road
- ▭ Structure
- Deciduous plant
- ⊙ Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- × A1 × Fences
- A1 - post and wire
- A2 - post and wire w board
- B - 4-board
- C - cross-board
- D - picket





Cultural Landscape
Report for
Eisenhower
National Historic
Site

Period Plan
Farm #3: 1950

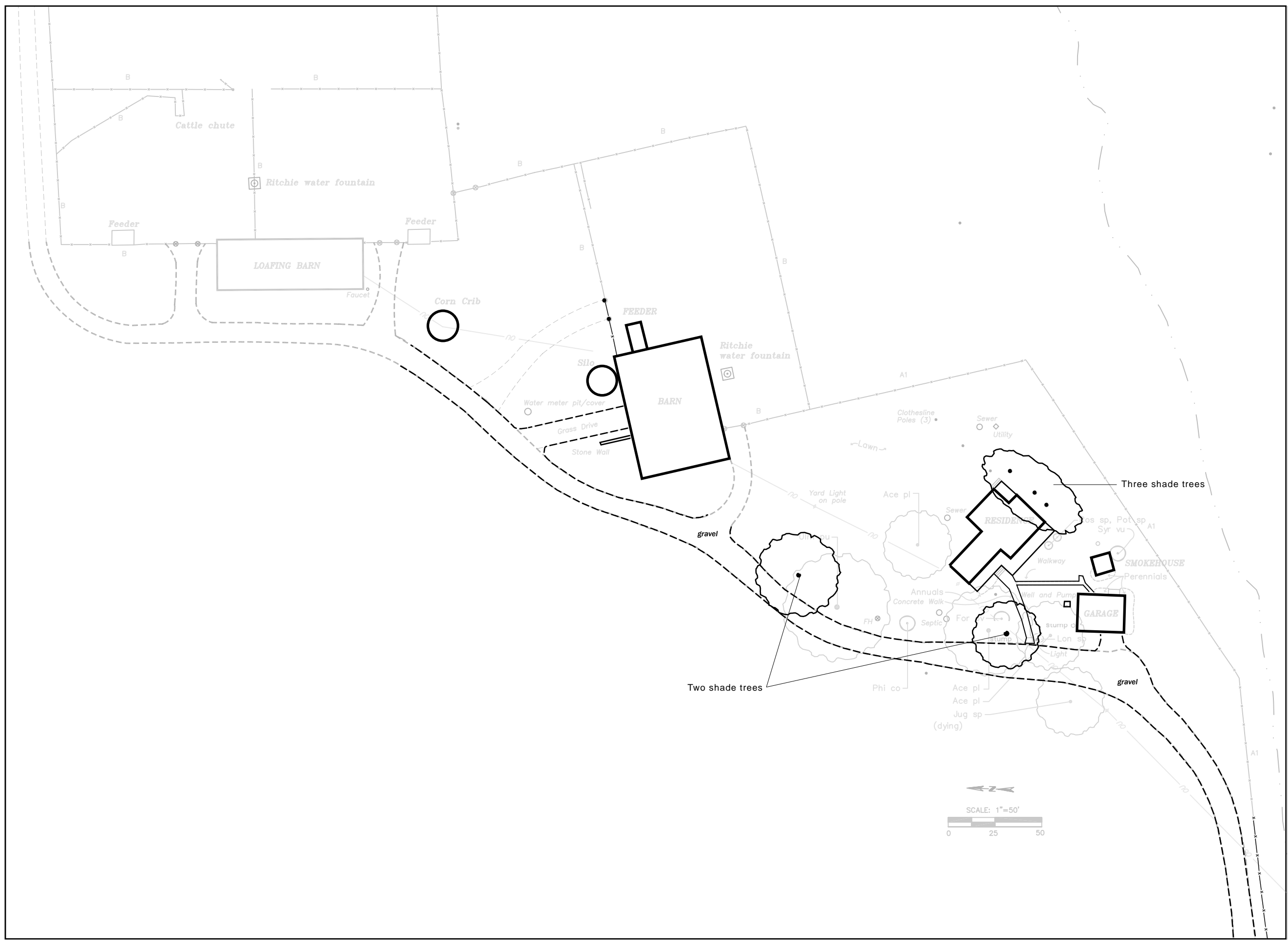
National Park Service
Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation

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

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

Legend:

- - - - - Park boundary
- 540 - 10' contours
- ▬▬▬ Paved road-walk
- ▬▬▬ Gravel road
- ▭ Structure
- ⊗ ⊗ ⊗ Deciduous plant
- ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- x—x Fences
- A1 - post and wire
- A2 - post and wire w board
- B - 4-board
- C - cross-board
- D - picket





Cultural Landscape
Report for
Eisenhower
National Historic
Site

**Period Plan
Redding Farm: 1950**

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for
Landscape Preservation

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

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

