Chapter 4: NPS Management and Existing Conditions, 1970–2005

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Early National Park Service Management

Upon Eisenhower's death in 1969, the NPS began a period of research and planning to inform future management of the historic site. During this process two important decisions were made affecting the eventual direction of preservation and interpretation efforts.

First, it was decided that Farm #2 and Farm #3, which had been a part of the Gettysburg National Military Park since W. Alton Jones' death in 1962, would best be used to preserve the historic agricultural scene of the Eisenhower farm and the Gettysburg area. There had been relatively little troop activity on these farms during the Battle of Gettysburg, and therefore, the farms were not essential in interpreting the Battle. By keeping them in agricultural usage, the atmosphere of the rural farming community could be preserved. This would complement not only the adjoining battlefield lands, but also serve to preserve the character of the Eisenhower period. Given the farms' long association with the Eisenhower cattle operation, it was only logical to transfer these parcels to the newly established Eisenhower NHS. This action assured the lands historically associated with Eisenhower were treated as one unit.[1]

The second decision was the determination of the site's period of significance. After research into the farms' histories and development, the most significant date was determined to be the date of General and Mrs. Eisenhower's donation, November 27, 1967. All management decisions for the site would focus on the preservation of the farms "in the Eisenhower manner," maintaining the buildings, ornamental landscape, and agricultural farm scene to best reflect their appearance during the period of the Eisenhowers' retirement years in the late 1960s.[2]

The NPS continued to manage the property for the next decade; however, very few changes were made to the farm during these years. Since Mrs. Eisenhower continued to live on the site, it was decided to focus on basic maintenance to prevent deterioration of site features, rather than undertake an extensive program of development. Management decisions concentrated primarily on keeping a program in place to provide consistent agricultural activity on the farm. Minimal planning was done in these early years to establish appropriate long-term preservation and interpretive goals for the site.

Mrs. Eisenhower died on November 1, 1979, and the NPS assumed full responsibility for the Eisenhower home on Farm #1 and its surrounding landscape. The site was opened to the public for tours the following summer, on June 1, 1980. For the first two weeks of the park's opening the staff experimented with operations and interpretation. The Gettysburg farm became the eighteenth residence of a former president to be administered by the NPS.

On June 29, 1980, a dedication ceremony took place at the farm. Director Dickenson was the Master of Ceremonies while John Eisenhower gave his recollections of life on the farm with General and Mrs. Eisenhower. The U. S. Army Band performed a musical program, and the attendees were given a tour of the house. Afterwards, a reception was held on the lawn.[3]

The home remained furnished as it was during the Eisenhowers' occupancy, thanks to the generosity of John Eisenhower. He allowed many of the original furnishings to remain in the house on both short and long term loans. John gave the NPS a short term loan on items he wished to have. The Park staff had reproductions made and the originals were sent to John Eisenhower in the early 1980s. He retained ownership on about 200 major items in the house and placed the items on long term loan with the NPS. In the early 1990s, using donated funds, the NPS purchased the long term loan items from John Eisenhower at fair market value. In an expression of gratitude from the NPS, Director Russell E. Dickenson wrote,

> *We are deeply indebted to Ambassador John S. D. Eisenhower for his public spirited actions in insuring that most of the furnishings remain with the house. As a result, millions of Americans will gain a richer understanding of the former President's life at the farm.*[4]

This fast-track opening was undertaken without the benefit of a General Management Plan or Interpretive Prospectus for the park. This lack of adequate planning resulted in an initial interpretation experience focusing

primarily on the Eisenhower home, with little emphasis on the surrounding agricultural landscape. Not until the completion of a General Management Plan in 1987 would this change, and General Eisenhower's farm and its working landscape would be interpreted for the visitor along with the historic residence.

The ornamental landscape of the Eisenhower NHS, primarily on Farm #1, was maintained throughout the 1970s and early 1980s as a typical residential landscape. Practices were used which were no different than those applied to any other landscape. Given the interpretive focus for the property was centered on the Eisenhower home itself, minor consideration was given to historical accuracy in the details of the landscape. An extensive photographic collection provided documentation of the landscape during the Eisenhower years, yet the information was often overlooked in the day to day maintenance of the site. As a result, subtle changes were made over the years that adversely affected the site's historic integrity. For example, some vegetation extant in the late 1960s was not adequately maintained and was lost. Flowers were added where there had been none historically, in an effort to "beautify" the setting. Trees and shrubs were replaced with different varieties when they died, or sometimes they were not replaced at all. And significant landscape features, such as the putting green and greenhouses were allowed to deteriorate from their historic condition.

Despite these inadequacies, park management was following the best preservation practices of the day. Efforts were focused on the preservation of the buildings and structures, with the landscape receiving secondary consideration. This was standard practice at many historic sites during this era. The significance of cultural landscapes, and the proper methods for their preservation and maintenance, were ideas that were just in the early stages of development both within the NPS, and in larger preservation circles. However, by the late 1980s, a new approach was emerging. Historical landscapes were gaining consideration as an integral part of the story, rather than just "decoration" for the historic buildings. With the development of the park's General Management Plan, and the implementation of new preservation practices within the NPS, the landscape at Eisenhower moved from simply a "backdrop" to an important part of the Eisenhower NHS experience. During the 1990s, management and maintenance practices were modified to more adequately reflect this new attitude.

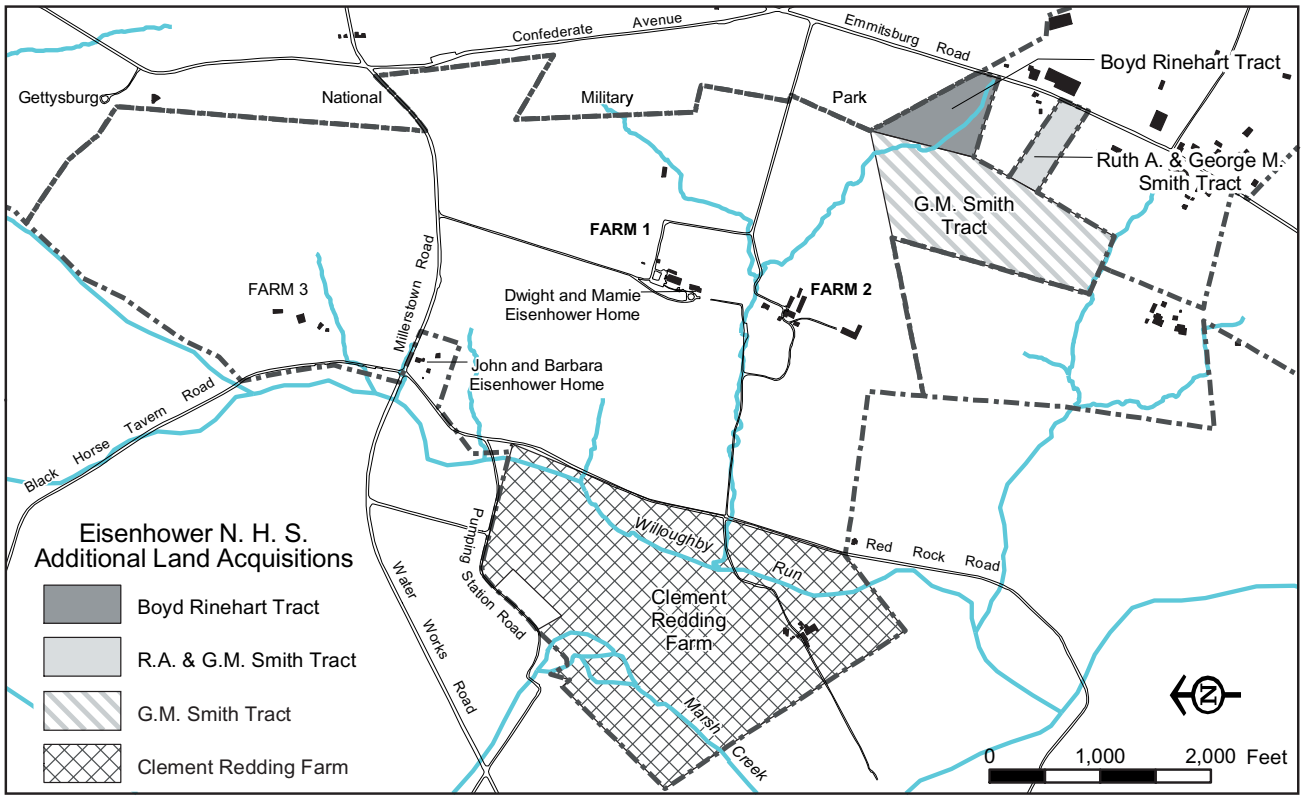


Figure 4.1. Map of additional Smith and Rinehard land acquisitions.

Additional Land Acquisitions

In 1971, the Clement Redding Farm was purchased by the National Park Foundation from Clement and Irene Redding. Although not historically associated with the Eisenhower Farms, the property was acquired to provide a buffer for the Eisenhower site and prevent adjacent development that might intrude on the historic farm scene. This action assured the western view, which was such an important part of the experience of the Eisenhowers' farm, would be preserved. The Reddings maintained a lifetime use and occupancy lease and continued in their day-to-day farming operations.

In 1978, the Clement Redding Farm officially became a part of the Eisenhower NHS. President Jimmy Carter signed omnibus parks legislation adding five additional parcels to the park. These parcels were owned by the National Park Foundation and included tracts south of the Eisenhower property owned by S. J. Smith, George Smith, and Boyd Rinehard, as well as the Clement Redding Farm. (fig. 4.1) The legislation allowed the NPS to reimburse the Foundation for the properties' cost and acquire full title to them. The Reddings and S. J. Smith retained lifetime use and occupancy leases for their respective properties. The five parcels added 195 acres to the park, with the Clement Redding Farm making up two-thirds of this total. This increased the park's size to 690 acres.[5]

Irene Redding died in 1993, and the NPS assumed full responsibility for management of the Clement Redding Farm. As with Farms #1, #2, and #3, an Agricultural Special Use Permit was issued to a local farmer to maintain the farming operations on the farm..

Table 4.1 provides a record of ownership for the farms from 1970 until 2005.

Summary of Landscape Changes and Existing Conditions

The following section describes the development of the landscape and continued farming operations for the Eisenhower NHS under NPS management. It also summarizes the existing conditions for the site's agricultural and ornamental landscapes as of 2005. Information was collected during several site visits in 1999, early 2000 and 2002, and late 2005 with supplemental information taken from the 1999 Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the farms. Along with the narrative text, the accompanying existing conditions plans provide a graphic representation of extant landscape characteristics, including spatial organization, land

Table 4.1
Ownership Record: 1970–2005

Date	Farm #1, Flaharty Tract, Farm #2, and Farm #3	Clement Redding Farm	Pitzer Schoolhouse	Smith/Rinehard tracts
	National Park Service (1962, 1967) National Park Service maintained ownership throughout this period.	Clement and Irene Redding (1934)	John and Barbara Eisenhower (1957)	S. J. Smith, George Smith, and Boyd Rinehard (dates unknown)
1970		National Park Foundation - with a life estate for Clement and Irene Redding (1971) National Park Service - with a life estate for Clement and Irene Redding (1978) National Park Service - full rights after Irene Redding's death (1993)	Herbert Dixon (1976)	National Park Service (1979)
1980			Abner H. Rainbow (ca. 1980s)	
1990				
2005				

use, topography, circulation, buildings and structures, vegetation, and small-scale features.

Farm #1

During the period of NPS management, from the early 1970s until 2005, several changes were made to the core landscape of Farm #1. Buildings were altered and new small-scale features were added in the early 1980s to enhance visitor services, interpretation, and site accessibility. Considerable change was also evident in the ornamental vegetation, especially during the early 1970s and 1980s when less emphasis was placed on the maintaining the historical integrity of the landscape.

In order to provide a visitor contact point on-site, the storage building was modified into a new visitor facility in 1980 just prior to the park's opening to the public. The renovated building included rest rooms, exhibit space, and a bookstore. Soon thereafter, the milk house was converted from its previous usage as the Secret Service office into an employee lounge.[6] However, in 2004, the Secret Service Office was restored and furnished as a look-in exhibit.

In the late 1980s, the south guardhouse built in the 1970s was removed. This guardhouse was significantly larger than the 1950s guardhouse located south of the house. A new larger foundation for the 1970s guardhouse was built incorporating the concrete pad of the 1950s guardhouse. When the 1970s guardhouse was removed, only the concrete pad of the 1950s guardhouse remained to mark the location of this structure. The 1970s guardhouse was not extant during the donation of the farm in 1967 and did not fit within the period of significance. (fig. 4.2)

Several walkways were added to Farm #1 in the 1970s and 1980s. A short asphalt path was installed between the driveway parking area, south of the house, and the greenhouses, providing easier access for visitors. A brick walkway installed by the NPS below the terrace surrounded the rose beds. In the early 1990s, the outside walk of this feature was removed and the slope was never regraded properly. The sand and brick walkway from the barbecue to the terrace was replaced with a concrete base and brick and mortar surface. Stairs were also added as the walk approached the terrace. A macadam path was installed in the northern lawn, just in front of the planted area between the barn and house. This was added to connect the driveway near the guesthouse to the pathway between the northern end of the rear terrace

Figure 4.2. Detail of concrete pad where south guardhouse had been on Farm #1. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

and the barn, allowing visitor wheelchair access from the front to rear landscape of the house. An asphalt path was installed along the eastern side of the barn, next to the Adenauer Rose Garden. Additionally, most of the parking area north of the barn, which had previously been surfaced in gravel, was resurfaced with asphalt by the Secret Service in the 1970s and have been resurfaces several times since then. (figs. 4.3-4.6)

Other additions to the site were made to enhance interpretive efforts. A series of small signs were installed at certain points in the landscape to correspond with a self-guided tour. The red and white signs contained the five-star Eisenhower logo and a tour stop number, but these were recently removed in favor of an updated tour brochure that guides visitors through the farm landscape. Several cast-iron benches with wooden slats were also added, primarily in the front entry drive area. One grouping of these benches is located on the edge of the western field, underneath the tree canopy. Interpretive rangers use these benches to gather visitors for orientation and interpretive talks. Other similar benches are located on the driveway extension south of the house near the path to Farm #2, and next to the reception center. (figs. 4.7, 4.8)

The site served as a National Weather Service reporting station in the 1980s and a variety of meteorological equipment was installed near the Quonset hut. In the late 1980s, the equipment was moved to Farm #3. More recently it was moved to the Wright House at Gettysburg NMP where the Protection Division has its offices.

The putting green was unused and not maintained for several years after General Eisenhower's death in 1969. During the 1970s, the putting green was allowed to

grow up and was treated as a lawn. In the early 1980s, Art Kennell was asked to help reconstruct the green a second time. The entire green was stripped, rebuilt, and seeded with Penn Cross bentgrass, the same turf as had originally been used. Kennell maintained the contours as close to the original as possible with only one to one-and-a-half feet variation in some places.[8] The putting green is currently maintained by park staff.

In 1984, a vegetation survey was completed on Farm #1. According to this survey, the vegetation had not fared as well as the structures and buildings on the farm. The survey was compared to the 1969 historic plan. In the fifteen years since the earlier plan had been prepared, sixty-seven trees and twelve shrubs had been lost from the Farm #1 landscape. Six of the trees and two of the shrubs had been replaced, but with different species. An additional fifteen to twenty new shrubs had been added to the landscape in various locations where there were no shrubs historically. (See Appendix C)

Figure 4.3. Detail of asphalt path from house to greenhouses on Farm #1. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.5. Detail of asphalt path north of house, (Photo by OCLP, 2005)

Several of these missing trees were some of the most historically important specimens on the site. Two of the three green ash trees to the rear of the home had been lost and were replaced in 1980. These trees were

Figure 4.6. The former shale yard at Farm #1 north of the barn is now a paved parking area. (Photo by OCLP, 2005)

Figure 4.4. Detail brick path adjacent to rear terrace retaining wall on Farm #1. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.7. Detail of old interpretive tour sign on Farm #1. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.8. Detail of iron and wood benches used near the front entry drive on Farm #1. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

especially important to Mrs. Eisenhower. They were mentioned as two of the features initially attracting her to the house and farm. Additionally, the two black locusts planted in the circle of lawn in front of the home had died and were replaced with trees from the battlefield in the 1980s. However only the south tree grew. In 1990, Scottish Heritage USA and the National Trust for Scotland replaced the north black locust as well as three cherry trees south of the home, and replanted the shrubs and flowers in the flower bed located between the house and barn. All of these trees had predated the Eisenhowers' and were associated with the early Redding years on Farm #1. The American elm north of the house was another important tree that was no longer extant by the early 1980s. This tree had been a replacement for the original elm donated by Rockefeller and was installed after the first tree had succumbed to Dutch Elm Disease. (figs. 4.9, 4.10) A Japanese zelkova was planted north of the home as a replacement for the elm. (fig. 4.11)

Please refer to the next chapter, Chapter 5: Analysis of Significance and Integrity, for a comparison between the historic 1969 condition to the existing conditions in 2005 for Farm #1. Additionally, the existing conditions plan for Farm #1 following this chapter provides a graphic representation of the site elements, as well as location and identification of the extant vegetation.

Farm #2

The Farm #2 landscape has changed very little since the early 1970s. This farm was primarily a working farm throughout the Eisenhower period with little emphasis on an ornamental landscape. The only ornamental plantings were a few shrubs and trees around the farmhouse which was typical for a rural farmstead of the period. This provided less opportunity for loss of historic fabric or drastic change in the landscape. Most of the alterations occurring under NPS management have focused on the buildings, visitor services, and site infrastructure.

In 1971, major renovations were made to the house on Farm #2. The house was leased to private citizens until

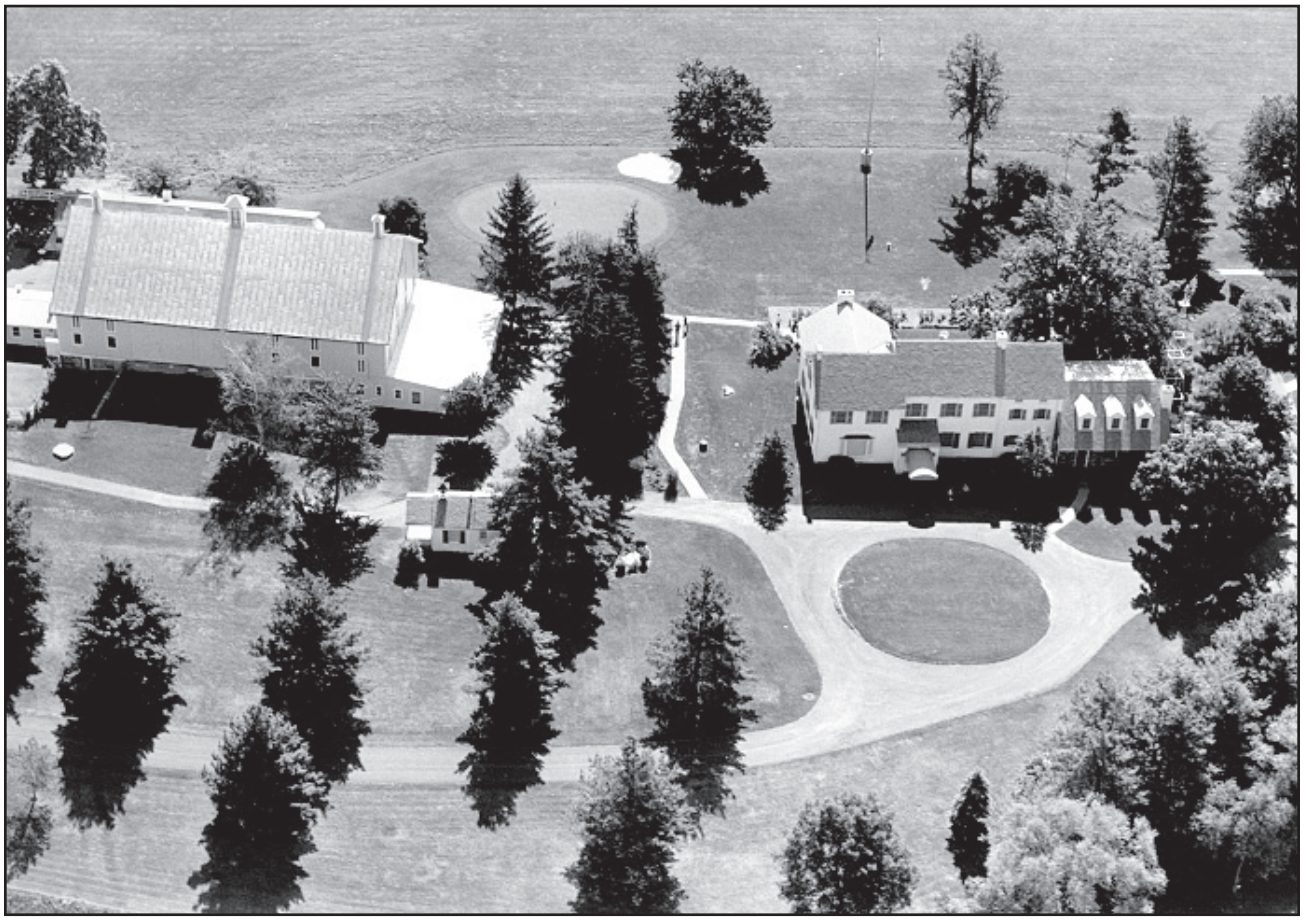


Figure 4.9. Aerial of Farm #1 from west, historic trees missing include black locusts from front lawn circle, elm in north lawn, and two green ash from rear terrace, ca. 1982. (EISE NHS files, #3590)

Figure 4.10. Front elevation of the Eisenhower home with the black locusts still missing from the front lawn circle, view toward southeast, spring 1988. (EISE NHS files, #3589)

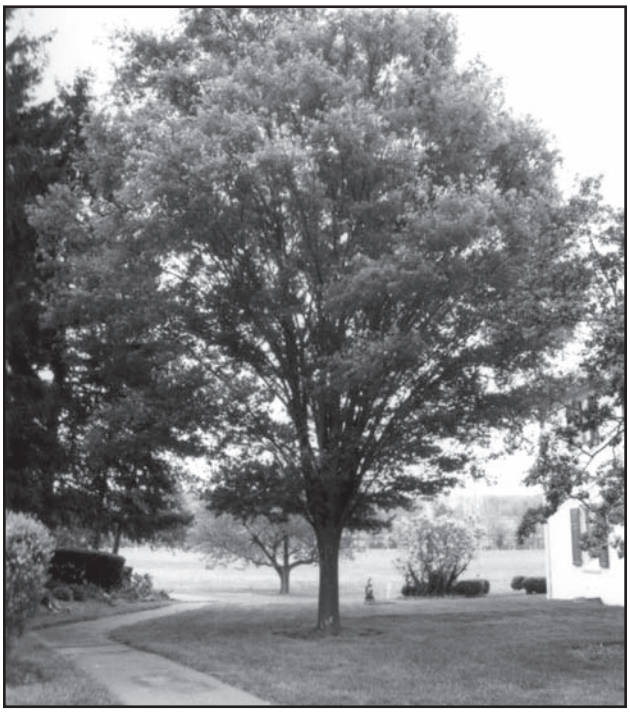


Figure 4.11. Japanese zelkova planted in the north lawn as a replacement for the American elm. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.12. Remains of bank barn on Farm #2. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.13. Detail of the vegetation around on the porch of the Farm #2 farmhouse. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

1980 under the Parkland Farms arrangement. When the site opened in 1980 and the Parkland Farms lease ended, the house on Farm #2 became government housing. In 1995, when Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHP reorganized, the house became the staff offices and library.

The most significant change to the farm occurred in 1993. An accidental fire led to the loss of 100-year-old Bank Barn. After the fire, the foundation of the building was left intact and a supporting structure was installed to prevent further deterioration of the remaining walls.[9] (fig. 4.12)

Although several mature shade trees, both deciduous and evergreen, remain around the farmhouse, some of the individual trees present in the late 1960s have died and have been removed. As a result, the eastern side of the farmhouse is not as heavily screened from view as it once had been. Around the front porch, only a few stumps remain to mark the previous locations of ornamental shrubs. (fig. 4.13)

Figure 4.14. Detail of National Park Service signage on Farm #2. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

In the early 1970s, the remaining catalpa trees along the fence line in the eastern pasture where blown down in a severe storm. Additional trees were also lost from the catalpa row along the Farm #2 entry lane. None of the trees in either row have been replaced.

As with Farm #1, a few additions were made to Farm #2 to accommodate visitor usage. Interpretive signage was installed at the Show Barn to correspond with the self-guided walking tour. Another sign was placed at the northeast corner of the Bank Barn foundation to interpret the building as it had been before the fire. Other standard NPS signage was placed along the entry drive and in front of the farmhouse identifying the offices of the Eisenhower NHS. (fig. 4.14)

In the early 1980s, a gravel parking lot was installed on the historic road trace northwest of the farmhouse. Located along the border with Farm #1, this lot was intended primarily for park employees. Access to the lot was from Emmitsburg Road until the site reorganized and the gate to the Red Rock Road was unlocked and opened. (fig. 4.15)

In 1999, a new septic system was installed to accommodate the needs of both Farm #1 and Farm #2. The concrete tanks for this system were placed on Farm #2, just east of the employee parking lot, directly across from the stream crossing between the farms. The tanks are below ground with three concrete pads exposed above grade. Ventilation pipes and mechanical access panels are located on these pads. (fig. 4.16) A new post and wire fence was installed along the stream and was a

Figure 4.15. Employee parking lot on Farm #2. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.16. Detail of new septic system installed on Farm #2. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.17. Detail of new (replacement-in-kind) post and wire fencing installed between Farm #1 and Farm #2. (Photo by Carol Hegeman)

replacement-in-kind for a fence that had just been removed. The new section of fence starts at the stream crossing and proceeds east along the stream until it reaches Nevins Lane. (fig. 4.17)

Please refer to the next chapter, Chapter 5: Analysis of Significance and Integrity, for a comparison between the historic 1969 condition to the existing conditions in 2005 for Farm #2. The accompanying existing conditions plan for Farm #2 following this chapter provides a graphic representation of the site features, as well as location and identification of the extant vegetation.

Farm #3

After Herb Dixon moved from Farm #3 in the 1970s, the farmhouse was leased to a tenant farmer. Later, it was converted into government housing and is currently used for park staff.[10] The other farm buildings have consistently been used by the permittees in the agricultural operations. No significant modifications have been made to these structures or the adjoining corrals and fences, however a few changes were made to the farm's utilities. A fire hydrant was placed along the entry drive. It is not known when this was installed. In 1999 a new septic system was added to the site to service the farmhouse. The concrete tank was located on the north side of the house and was completely buried under the sod. (figs. 4.18, 4.19)

Like Farm #2, historically there were limited plantings of trees and shrubs used around the farmhouse on Farm #3. Some of these plants matured and died during the early years of NPS management, while others remained

Figure 4.18. Fire hydrant near the Farm #3 farmhouse. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.19. Septic tanks north of the Farm #3 farmhouse. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

on the site for a longer period. By 1999, a few old stumps around the smokehouse and garage were the only remains of some of the original trees, while the remaining trees provided a shady canopy for the farmhouse. In the late 1960s, there were also two large trees located in the pastures south of the farmhouse along a drainage swale. One of these had died by 1969, but was left standing in the field. The other tree survived until at least the mid-1970s.[11] Both trees had been removed by early 1999. (figs. 4.20, 4.21)

In August 1999, the farmhouse's tree canopy was reduced by half when five mature deciduous shade trees were removed. Three of these trees were located on the home's southern side, and two were adjacent to the farm

Figure 4.20. Farm #3 trees shown in this late 1960s photo are no longer extant, including trees adjacent to the farmhouse and trees in the field, view toward the west, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)

Figure 4.21. Farm #3 western view without the trees that were extant in the late 1960s. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

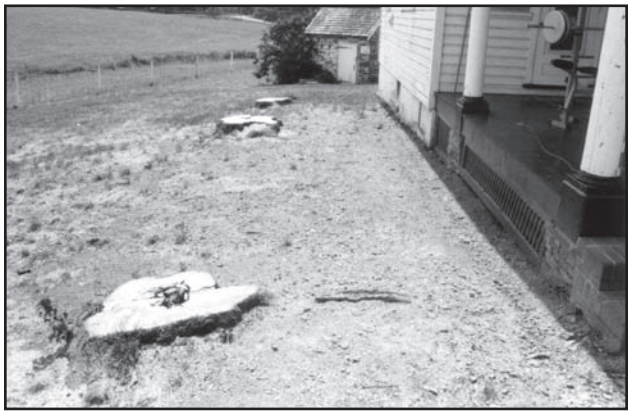


Figure 4.22. Stumps remain to mark the location of removed trees south of the Farm #3 farmhouse. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

lane north of the house. Given their size, it is likely that these trees dated from the 1950s or earlier. Five mature trees remain on the site around the farmhouse, possibly dating to the early 1960s. (fig. 4.22)

Other ornamental vegetation present in 2000 included a small bed of flowering annuals along the front porch, probably installed by the current tenant. Additionally, various flowering bulbs and a lilac were located adjacent to the smokehouse, a bed of mint (*Mentha species*) was growing on the south side of the garage, and a mock orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*) was located along the driveway near the fire hydrant. The lilac may have been present during the late 1960s, but it is unlikely the other vegetation dates to this period

Please refer to the next chapter, Chapter 5: Analysis of Significance and Integrity, for a comparison between the historic 1969 condition to the existing conditions in 2005 for Farm #3. The accompanying existing conditions plan following this chapter provides a graphic representation of the site features, as well as location and identification of the extant vegetation.

Clement Redding Farm

The Clement Redding Farm came under full NPS management upon the death of Irene Redding in 1993. Since that time, relatively little change has occurred on the site. The layout of the farm remains as it was historically, with a residential cluster and an agricultural cluster separated by the gravel farm lane. The buildings within the residential area include the farmhouse, summer kitchen, wood shed, and smokehouse. The lawn surrounding these structures is defined on the east by a stone retaining wall, on the north and west by a vegetated fence row with a couple of different fence styles, and on the south by a wooden picket fence. All other buildings are located in the agricultural cluster and are concentrated around the nineteenth-century bank barn. (figs. 4.23-4.28)

After NPS acquisition, the farmhouse was converted into government housing and rented to park employees. It continues to be used for this purpose. There were several alterations done to the buildings on the Clement Redding Farm. The barn lean-to or straw shed, that had been added to the northeastern side of the structure by Clement Redding, was removed in the mid-1990s. The equipment shed was completely reconstructed. The remaining outbuildings had major replacement-in-kind repairs. In 1999, the 1940s concrete addition to the wagonshed/corncrib was converted to a carpenter's shop for the NPS. Fire suppression was installed in the barn, the carpenter's shop, and the house. A new holding tank was installed for the carpenter's shop and the house septic tank was converted into a holding tank.

As with Farms #2 and #3, vegetation on the Clement Redding Farm consisted primarily of a few shade trees and ornamental plantings around the farmhouse. The remaining large trees and shrubs probably date to the Clement Redding period. Some shrubs, however, have been lost, including a formal yew hedge that was

Figure 4.23. View looking west toward the Clement Redding Farm. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.24. Entry lane leading to the Clement Redding Farm. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.25. View looking north from the entry lane. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.26. View looking southeast at Clement Redding Farm. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.27. North and west facades of the house. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.28. View looking northwest at the Bank Barn. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.29. Miscellaneous annuals and perennials along the picket fence at the Clement Redding Farm. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.30. A steep hill and a row of shrubs separate the yard and the windmill. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

removed from the front of the farmhouse in 1996. Other existing vegetation around the farmhouse includes small flowerbeds along the home's south and east foundations, another bed on the south edge of the lawn, and various shrubs along the fences on the northern and western edges of the lawn. (figs. 4.29, 4.30)

In addition to the vegetation around the farmhouse, there is a remnant of a hawthorn hedge along Willoughby's Run at the eastern property line. It is unknown when this hedge was installed. A large hickory is also extant in the pasture east of the barn. This tree is of sufficient size to date to the middle of the twentieth century, if not earlier. A few random fruit trees are located in the fields north of the house, suggesting the earlier presence of an orchard. Other vegetation along Willoughby's Run and Red Rock Road includes wetland species and a grove of mature hickory trees.

This farm was not historically associated with General Eisenhower nor was it a part of the Eisenhower Farms operations during the 1950s and 1960s. However, the farm was added to the Eisenhower NHS to act as a buffer and protect the views General and Mrs. Eisenhower enjoyed from their farm during the late 1960s. Therefore it is appropriate to determine what these views may have been by noting what landscape features may have been extant in the late 1960s.

Please refer to the next chapter, Chapter 5: Analysis of Significance and Integrity, for a comparison between the historic 1969 condition to the existing conditions in 2005 for the Clement Redding Farm. The accompanying existing conditions plan following this chapter provides a graphic representation of the site features, as well as location and identification of the extant vegetation.

Pitzer Schoolhouse

The Pitzer schoolhouse has remained in private hands since John and Barbara Eisenhower sold the property in 1976. Since it is currently not included in the Eisenhower NHS, development history and existing conditions for this site is not within the scope of this report.

Smith and Rinehart Tracts

In 1979, the National Park Foundation purchased the 8.58 acre Rinehart tract, the 5.60 acre Ruth A. and George M. Smith tract, the 40 acre George M. Smith and S. J. Smith tract. The 40 acre Smith tract is a life estate for agricultural use and is still farmed by the Smith family.

Eisenhower NHS Farming Operations

Agricultural Special Use Permits

In 1969, Parkland Farms, Inc., of Gettysburg was granted an Agricultural Special Use Permit to cultivate lands on Farms #1, #2, and #3.[12] The permit gave Parkland use of 510 total acres, along with some of the farm buildings, for a fee of $1,260 per year. The terms of the permit required Parkland to "maintain the historic scene of the Eisenhower Farms and adjacent lands through general farming, including production of crops and pasture."[13]

During the early years of Parkland's operation many of the fields were no longer contour stripped, but were planted in large continuous blocks. By 1979, there were no contour strips left in the western fields of Farm #1 at all. The entire area was planted in corn from Millerstown Road to the nine-acre pasture. Realizing the importance

of the contour method to General Eisenhower's farming practices, the NPS required the permittee to resume contour stripping in the 1980s. However, the new planting regime was altered slightly from the historic method. In the 1980s modern farm machinery was in use that worked six rows at a time, unlike the two-row machinery used during the Eisenhower years.[14] Parkland Farms had depleted the soil of nutrients due to poor agricultural practices. In 1980 when a new permittee took over, the government made a one time investment in lime and fertilizer to bring the soil back to standard.

The reemphasis on contour stripping was preceded by the development of a new Soil Conservation Plan for Farms #1, #2, and #3 in 1980. As with the 1960s plans, the updated plan identified soil types on the farms, provided a crop rotation schedule, and indicated layouts for contour strips in the appropriate areas. An additional plan was developed in 1989 for the Clement Redding Farm. (See Appendices F and G)

Parkland ceased its farming operations in 1979. In order to provide continued agricultural operations on the farms, the permit system remained in place and new farmers were selected. A special use permit was issued to Bill Leonard in 1980. When his permit ended in 1985, Wilbur Martin became and remains the permittee for Farms #1, #2, and #3. In 1993, Robert Rohrbaugh was granted a permit for the Clement Redding Farm.[15]

A condition of these permits required the permittee to adhere to over thirty special restrictions guaranteeing the historic scene would be protected and soil conservation measures would be followed. Some of the major conditions are listed in Table 4.2. In order to balance the acreage in crop production with pasture, some permits also required pasturing of cattle. According to the park's General Management Plan, the leasing program "not only achieved the goal of accurately maintaining these historic lands at little cost to the NPS, it has kept valuable farm land in production and contributed to the economic base of Adams County, Pennsylvania."[16]

Martin's permit granted him use of "A portion of the Eisenhower Farms #1, #2, and #3 consisting of 293 acres of crop fields and 149 acres of pasture….For the purpose(s) of: Farming to maintain these lands in a similar condition to that of the historic period, consistent with sound soil and water conservation practices and the land management program of Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site."[17] The permit allowed limited use of certain buildings and facilities, and specified wheat, oats, corn, sorghum and barley to be planted. Martin was required to obtain

Table 4.2
General Provisions Included in the Agricultural Special Use Permits

Protection of cultural resources is a major consideration. The park superintendent will be notified if any archeological, paleontological, or historical resources are discovered during the farming operations. The artifacts are to be left in place and farm operations are to cease pending investigation. The permittee will not damage stone walls, ruins, or other historic features.
For protection of the trees, plowing or soil disturbance shall not take place within tree driplines. No timber can be cut or removed without the Superintendent's permission.
No filling, excavating, stump removing, road building, or any changing of topography shall be allowed without the park superintendent's permission.
Contour strip farming and crop rotations will be used as per the Soil and Water Conservation Plan issued for the farm by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.
The soil will be tested every three years by the government for fertility information and to determine fertilizer and liming needs.
Fencing will be established along historic lines wherever possible. Non-historic fencing will be removed. The NPS will provide materials and labor for relocating or rehabilitating historic fencing for the park's benefit. After construction, the park will provide materials and the permittee labor for fence maintenance.
Permittee shall use only NPS approved pesticides. Applicators must have current Pennsylvania's Pesticides Applicator's license and accurate records must be kept and sent to the park's natural resource manager.
Trash or other unsightly materials shall be removed from the land. Junked cars, farm equipment, and other debris will not be kept on the land.
Discharge of effluents shall not contaminate streams or other water bodies or be performed in a way that creates any public nuisance.
No farm equipment shall be stored in public view for more than twelve hours or overnight.
Hay bales shall not be stored on any portion of a park field that is in public view from a road for more than fourteen days. They shall not be stored in open view for more than thirty days in any case.

Table 4.3 Additional Provisions Specific to Martin's Lease
A maximum of 63 stock were to be grazed on the farms. This number could be increased or decreased by the park superintendent per weather and/or range conditions. Mature animals were to be at least eight months of age and were included in the total count.
The permittee was allowed to use only the Farm #3 barn, Farm #2 outbuildings, loafing sheds and corrals and was responsible for damage to park structures as a result of agricultural operations, or acts of his employees.
No hay was to be stored in the Farm #3 barn.
The barns were to be cleared annually of debris, fodder, etc. while other pens, corrals, and outbuildings were to be cleaned semi-annually.

$100,000 in liability insurance, and pay the NPS $4033 annually. Table 4.3 lists additional restrictions placed on Martin to accommodate the cattle operation.

Rohrbaugh's permit allowed him to use 83 acres of fields on the Clement Redding Farm for the planting and harvesting of wheat, oats, corn, and barley. His permit did not include grazing rights and no cattle were to be housed or grazed. Rohrbaugh was also required to purchase $100,000 in liability insurance and pay the NPS $1162 per year for the permit.[18]

Historic Leasing Program

By the early 1990s, the permittees were having a hard time making a profit, and the NPS found it increasingly difficult to maintain an agricultural presence on the farms. Some of the permittees on the adjoining battlefield had ceased operations, and the Eisenhower site was under the same threat. Several factors had contributed to the situation. The soils in the area were generally considered lower in productivity than other areas of Pennsylvania. A series of drought years during the late 1980s and early 1990s had made crop production unreliable. Grain prices were relatively low and local farmers could not justify using rented land for cash crops. And finally, crop damage from an increasing deer population virtually assured that all grain crops would "be produced at a big loss, with little or no harvestable grain."[19]

Seeking advice from experts at Pennsylvania State University, NPS management devised several different scenarios for future agricultural operations at the farms. Cost analysis, advantages, and disadvantages were identified for each of the following options:

1. A feeder cattle and crop operation run by NPS personnel,
2. A feeder cattle operation run by the NPS personnel with a local permittee to farm the land,
3. A commercial cattle breeding operation run by NPS personnel,
4. A commercial Angus show herd run by NPS personnel, similar to the Eisenhower Angus operation, or,
5. A Historic Lease with a local farmer running a commercial cattle breeding operation and farming the land.

The Historic Lease was determined to be the most feasible option. Unlike the previous Agricultural Special Use Permits, which left the permittee with the entire financial burden, the Historic Lease would provide some economic benefits to the lessee. Under this program, the NPS would provide the seed and fertilizer for the crops, and the lessee would run the cattle operation, cultivate, plant, and harvest the fields. The lessee would be paid for harvesting the crops, using the proceeds to buy feed for the herd while maintaining a reasonable profit. This program had more emphasis placed on the cattle operations, which provided a greater profit margin for the lessee than crop production. Some of the advantages of a Historic Lease for the NPS include lower overall costs, maintenance of the historic agricultural scene, no need to purchase or maintain equipment, and the need for fewer NPS personnel.[20]

The historic lease proposal was advertised although no bids were placed. Farmers did not want to have a lease with the government for an extended period of time. They preferred the Special Use Permit which was a five year lease term with the option to renew annually at the end of the term. Wilbur Martin was issued a Special Use Permit and continues to farm the site today.

Fencing

Fencing styles used in the pastures, fields, and corrals on all of the farms have remained consistent since the late 1960s. As fences have needed to be repaired or replaced, they have generally been replaced in-kind. Painted wooden fencing continues to be used in the corrals and "public spaces" on Farms #1, #2, and #3, while wire and post fencing is used in the fields and pastures of all four of the farms.

A new style of electric fencing was added to Farm #1 in the eastern pasture along the boundary with Biesecker Woods. This fencing consists of round wooden posts with five strands of electrified wire. It was installed in the early to mid-1990s to replace the concrete and pipe government boundary fence. (figs. 4.31, 4.32)

An existing conditions plan for the agricultural landscapes of all four farms follows this chapter. The plans identify all planted fields, pasturage areas, and fencing styles extant on the farms in 2005.

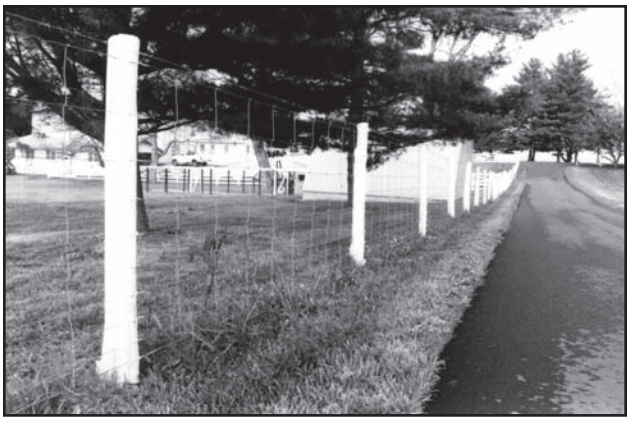


Figure 4.31. New style of electric fencing on Farm #1. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

Figure 4.32. Electric fencing on Farm #1. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

ENDNOTES TO CHAPTER 4

[1] *Historic Resource Study*, p. 141-142.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] Department of the Interior News Release, "Dedication of Eisenhower National Historic Site, Gettysburg, PA," n. d.; Dedication Program, "Dedication of the Eisenhower National Historic Site," June 29, 1980; both in Vertical Files: "History of the Site," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[4] Department of the Interior News Release, "Eisenhower National Historic Site to Open to Public on June 14," June 13, 1980, Vertical File: "History of the Site," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[5] "195 Acres Added To Eisenhower National Historic Site In Bill Signed Friday By Pres. Carter," *The Gettysburg Times*, Gettysburg, PA, November 13, 1978, Vertical File: "History of Site," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

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

[8] James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 80-81; Art Kennell interview, p. 37-38.

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

[10] *Ibid.*

[11] The second tree may have been a black willow (*Salix nigra*) according to historic photographs.

[12] Along with the Eisenhower Farms, Parkland was also granted use of the Bushman, Slyder, and Rose farms within the adjoining Gettysburg battlefield.

[13] Special Use Permit, No. 5:305:42, June 1, 1969 as cited in *Historic Resource Study*, p. 143.

[14] Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.; *Historic Resource Study*, Plate I, "Historical Base Map, 1967."

[15] At the time of this report, both farmers continued to operate under permits that remained in effect until December 31, 2000.

[16] *General Management Plan*, p. 25.

[17] Special Use Permit for Eisenhower Farms #1, #2, and #3, 1996, Vertical File: "Agricultural Permits: Eisenhower Farm," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

[18] Special Use Permit for Redding Farm, 1996, Vertical File: "Agricultural Permits: Redding Farm," Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

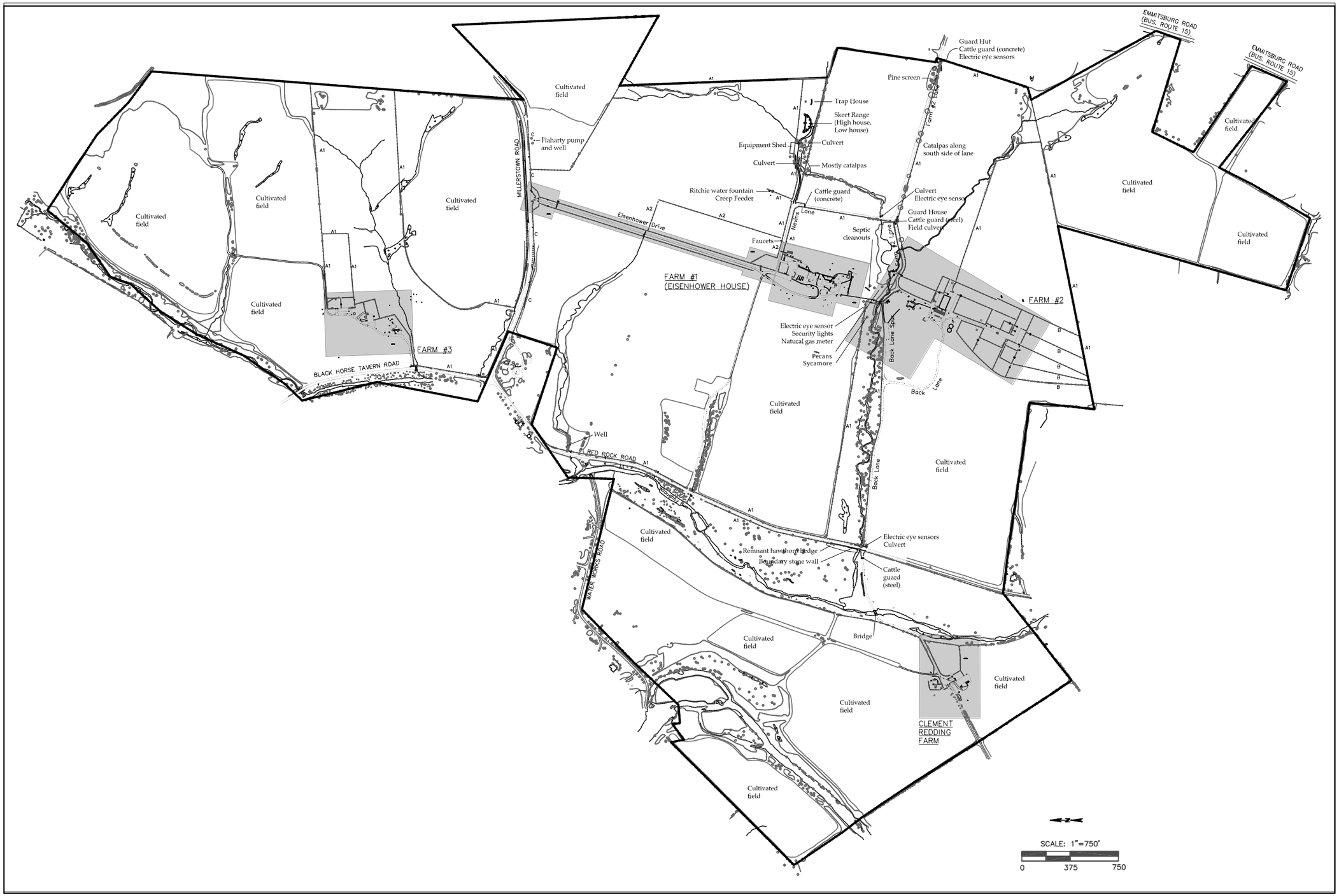
[19] Roland P. Freund, Farm Management Agent, to Carol Hegeman, January 25, 1992, Vertical File: "Agriculture – Eisenhower Operations Options, 1993."

[20] "Eisenhower National Historic Site Cattle and Farming Operations Options," Vertical File: "Agriculture – Eisenhower Operations Options, 1993."

[21] Roland P. Freund to Carol Hegeman, January 25, 1992.

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

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



Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

Existing Conditions Overall: 2005

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Sources:

Historic plans (1955,1967, 1969); CADD drawing (1999); Site visits (2002, 2005).

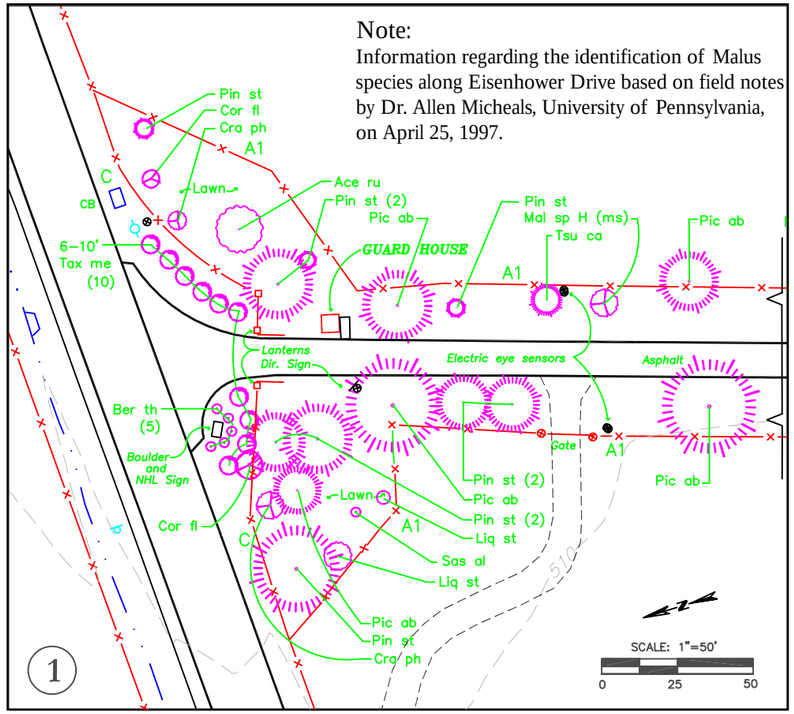
Notes:

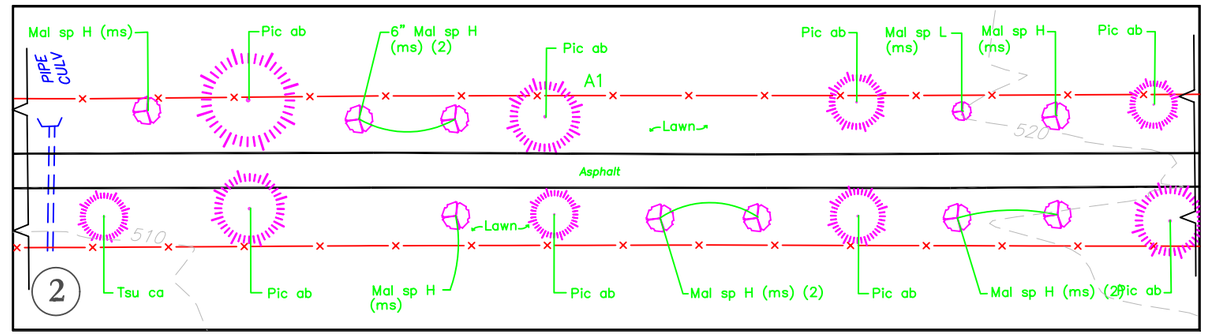
Location and scale of features are approximate. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

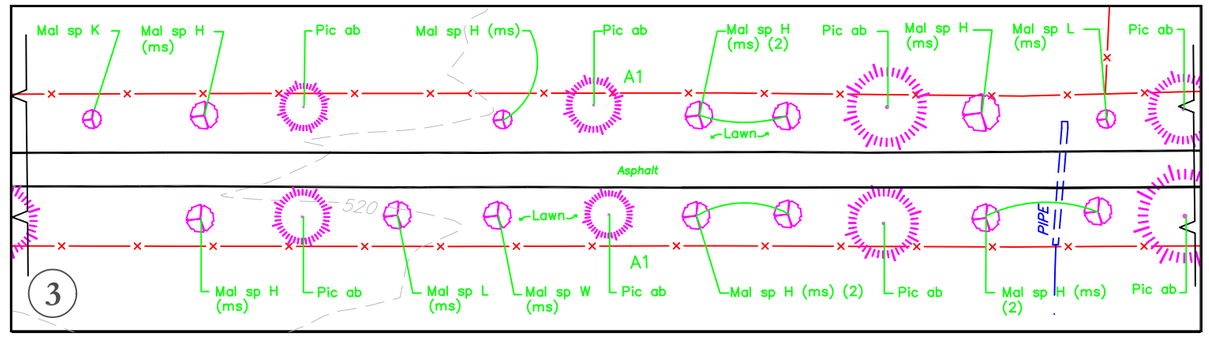
Legend:

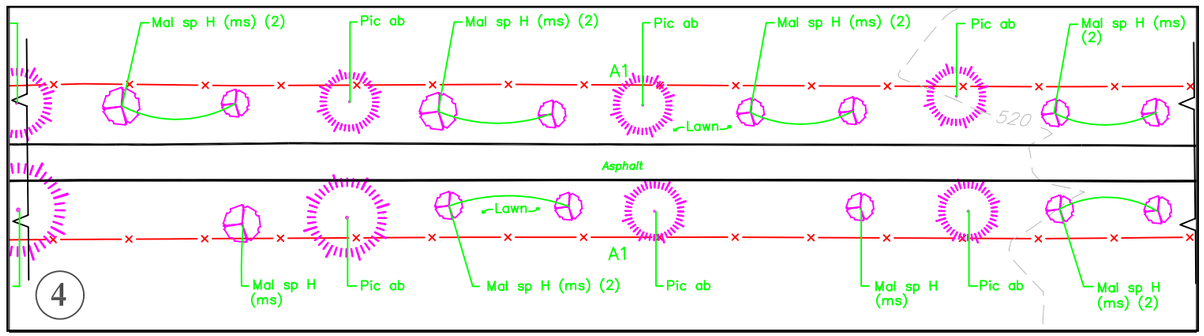
- Park boundary
- Paved road
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Trees
- Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket

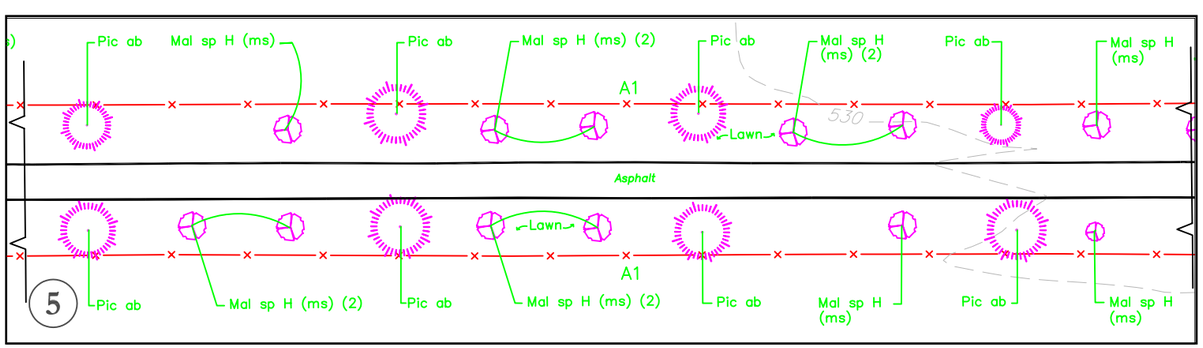
Note:
Information regarding the identification of Malus species along Eisenhower Drive based on field notes by Dr. Allen Micheals, University of Pennsylvania, on April 25, 1997.

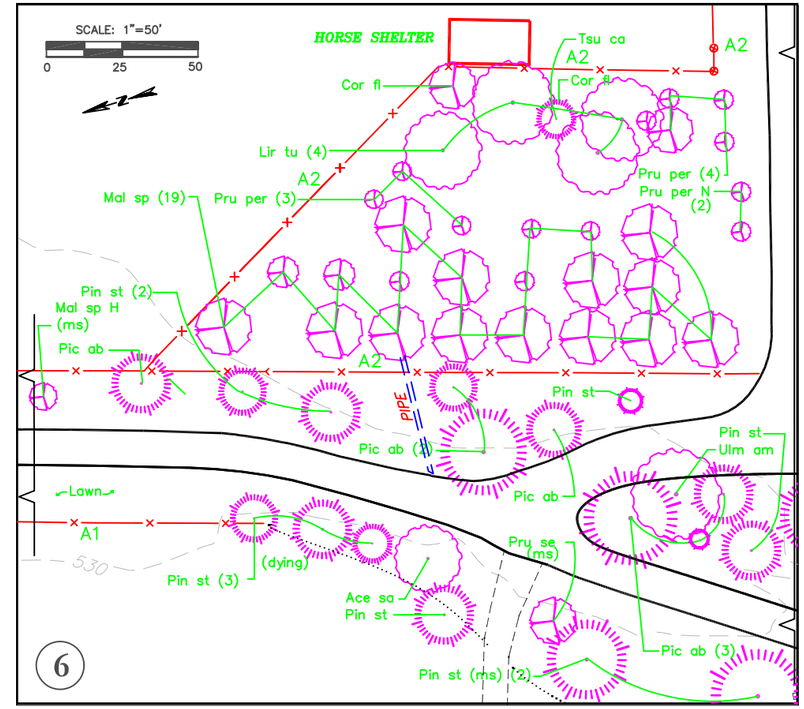












Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

Existing Conditions Farm #1: 2005 (1/2)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

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

Notes:
Location and scale of features are approximate. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

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

Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

Existing Conditions Farm #1: 2005 (2/2)

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Sources:

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

Notes:

Location and scale of features are approximate. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

Legend:

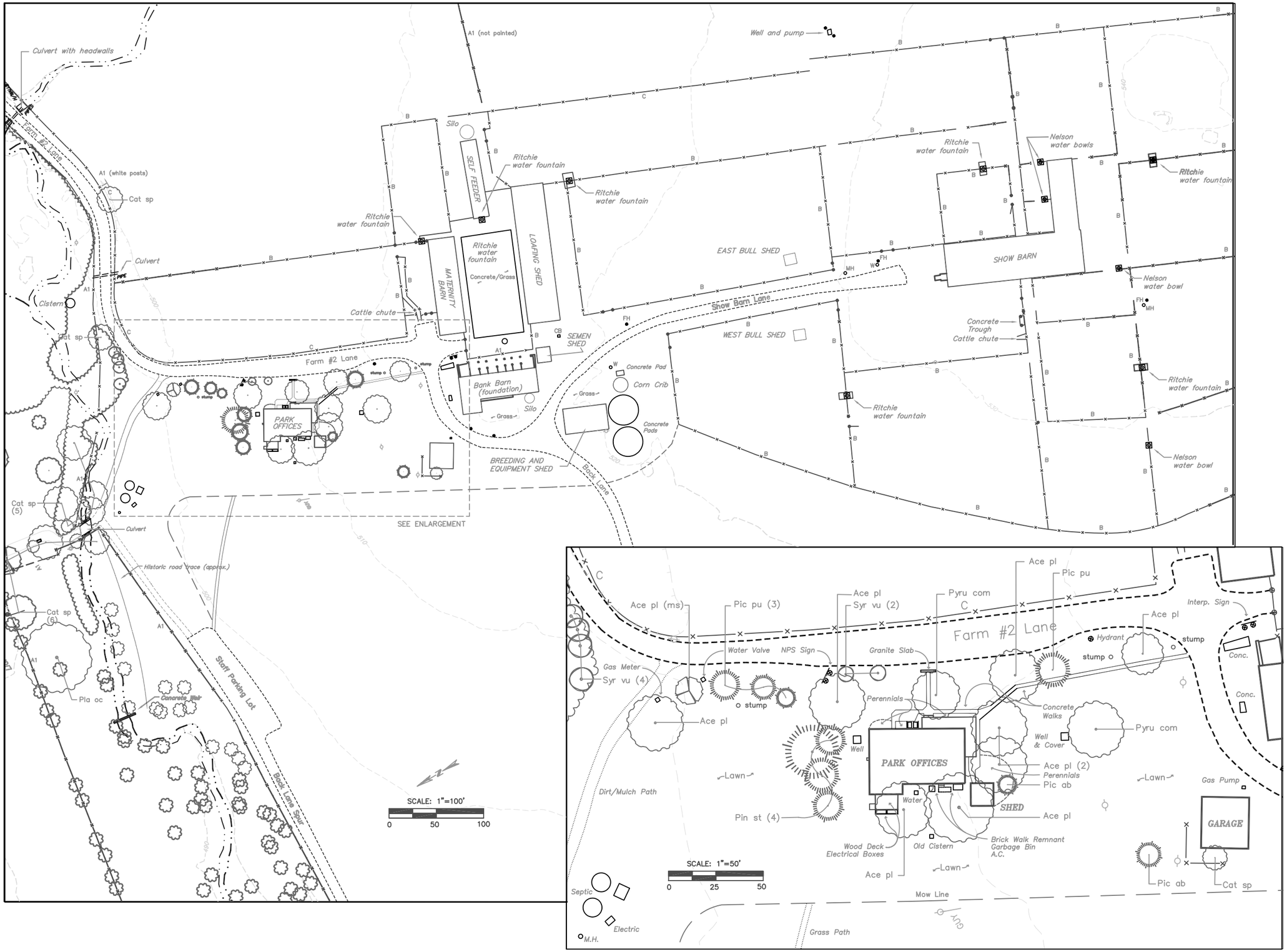
- Park boundary
- 540 — 10' contours
- Paved road-walk
- Gravel road
- Structure
- Deciduous plant
- Evergreen plant
- Groundcover
- Fences
  - A1 - post and wire
  - A2 - post and wire w board
  - B - 4-board
  - C - cross-board
  - D - picket

SCALE: 1"=50'

0 25 50

SCALE: 1"=30'

0 15 30



Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

Existing Conditions Farm #2: 2005

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Sources:

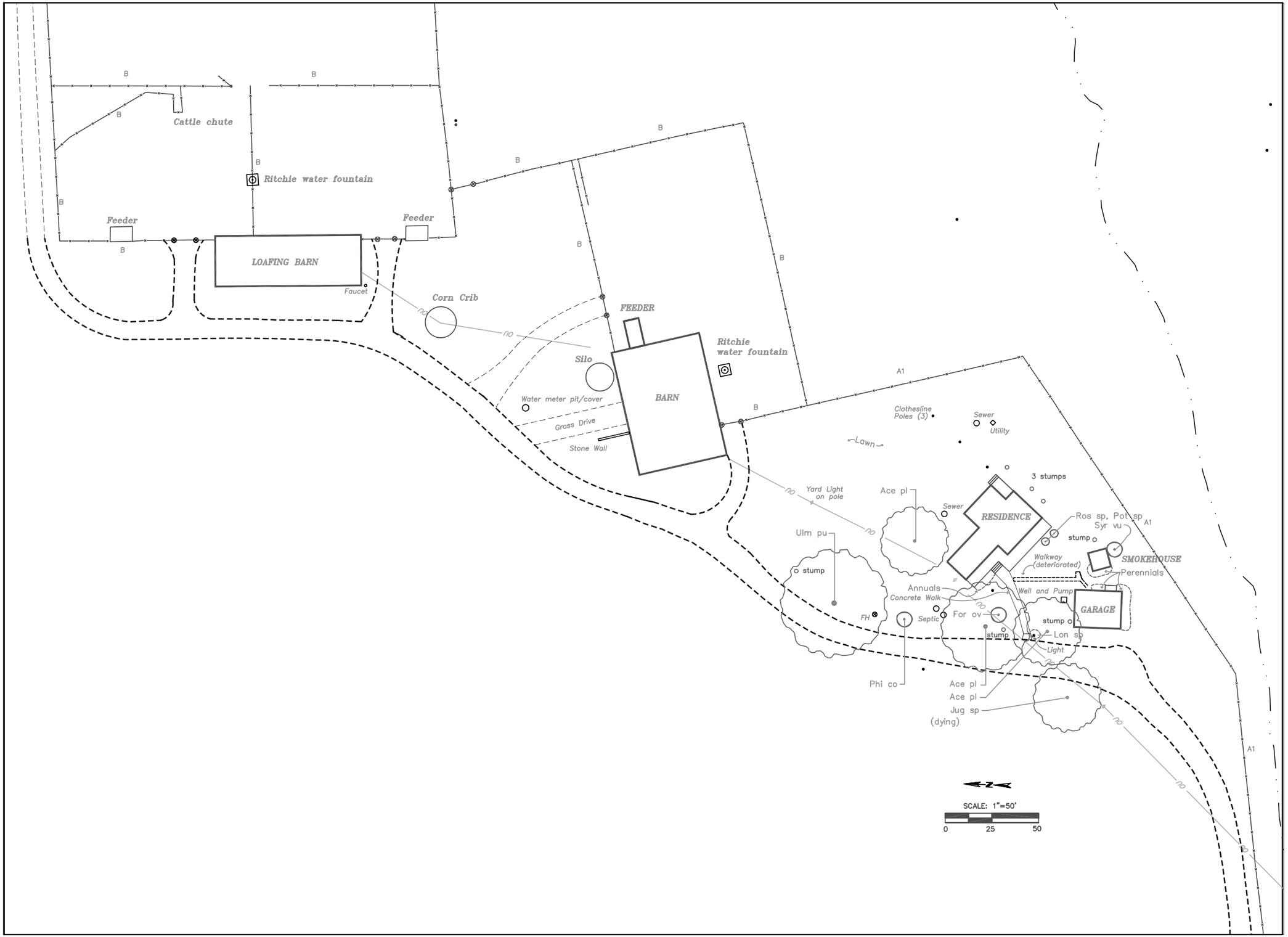
Historic plans (1955, 1967, 1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002, 2005).

Notes:

Location and scale of features are approximate. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

Legend:

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



Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

Existing Conditions Farm #3: 2005

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Sources:

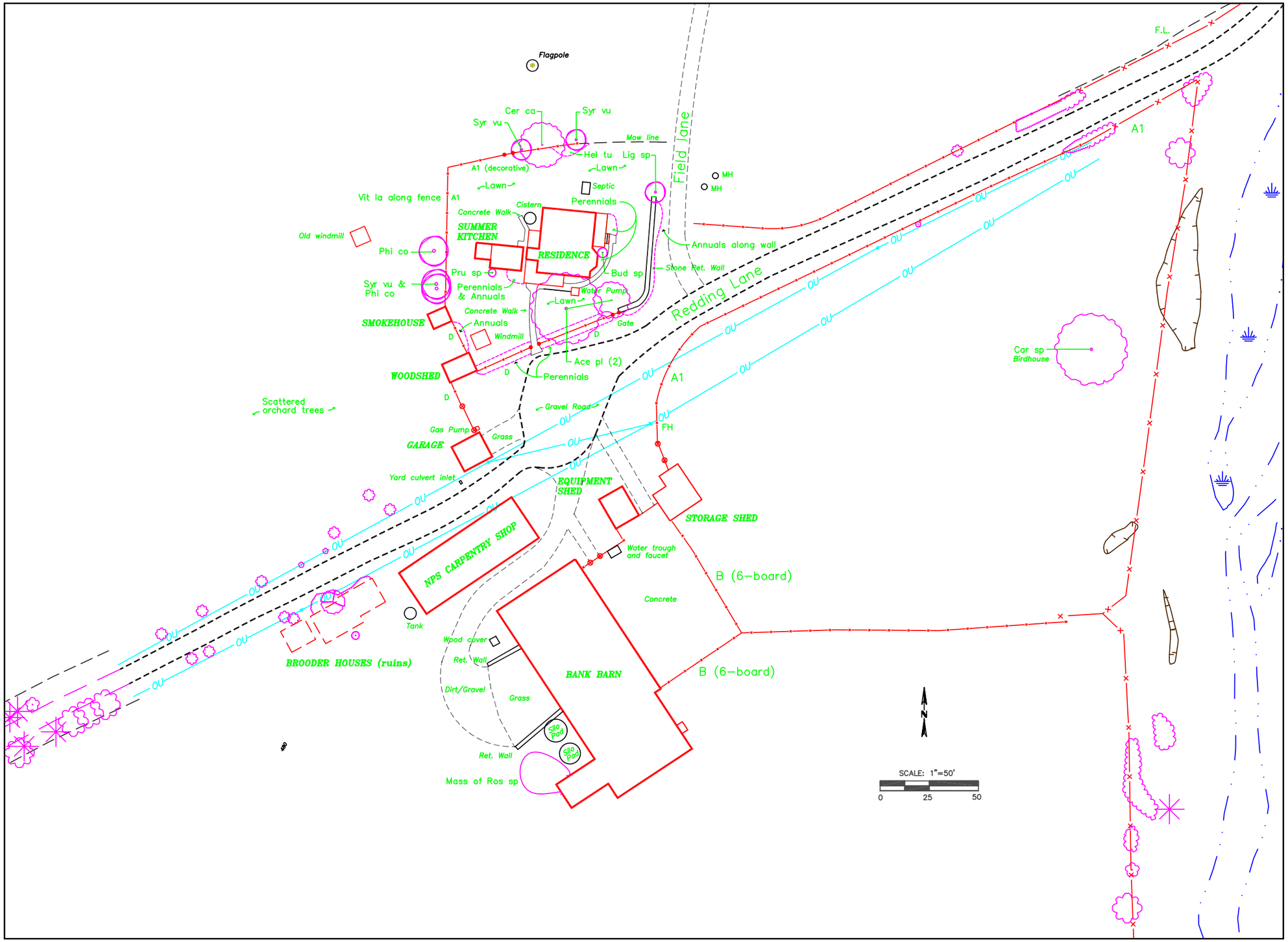
Historic plans (1955,1967, 1969); CADD drawing (5/2000); Site visits (2002, 2005).

Notes:

Location and scale of features are approximate. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

Legend:

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



Cultural Landscape Report for Eisenhower National Historic Site

Existing Conditions Redding Farm: 2005

National Park Service
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Sources:

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

Notes:

Location and scale of features are approximate. Drawn by J. Killion using Illustrator 10.

Legend:

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