

**CHAPTER 5:
ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE
AND INTEGRITY**







CHAPTER 5: ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY

This chapter provides an analysis of the historical significance of the Eisenhower National Historic Site property and an evaluation of the integrity of the physical character of the landscape.¹ The analysis is based on criteria developed by the National Register of Historic Places, which lists properties significant to our country's history and prehistory. The analysis reviews the current National Register status, identifies inconsistencies and potential new areas of significance, and evaluates them in accordance with National Register criteria and related historical contexts.² The evaluation portion of the chapter examines the physical integrity of the extant landscape characteristics and features, such as vegetation, views, and circulation, with respect to the site's historical appearance and identifies which contribute or do not contribute to the site's historical significance. An awareness of contributing and non-contributing characteristics and features facilitates the development of the second volume of the CLR, the treatment plan.

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The summary of the National Register Status and statement of significance that follows is extracted from the Cultural Landscape Inventory for Eisenhower NHS, completed in 1999. The central farmstead was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1966 and the entire Eisenhower National Historic Site is included in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Gettysburg National Battlefield Historic District, designated November 27, 1967.³ The listing ascribes national significance to the property under criterion A, for its association with the Civil War; criterion B, for its association with General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the 34th President of the United States; and criterion consideration G, for achieving significance with the past fifty years due to its exceptional importance in American history.

National Register and National Historic Landmark Status

The property is listed on the National Register and is a National Historic Landmark. Final National Register documentation forms were completed in July 2005. The period of significance is listed as 1863 and 1951

to 1969, with significant dates as 1863, 1955, 1966 and 1967. The nomination describes the boundary as the entire Eisenhower NHS including the three farms that were assembled by the Eisenhowers in the 1950s, plus the privately-owned John Eisenhower home, which was originally part of the Eisenhower Farm #1. The park has also articulated its period of significance in other documents. In order to articulate management objectives, the 1992 *Statement for Management* (SFM) defines the period of significance for interpretation and the park setting. The site is interpreted as it was when donated to the Department of the Interior in 1967. The setting is preserved to the Eisenhower era of 1950 to 1969, recognizing that the landscape is dynamic and cannot be frozen to one date. These dates reflect the period from when the Eisenhowers first expressed interest in purchasing the property until General Eisenhower's death in 1969. Furthermore, the SFM states that "Eisenhower NHS was established to commemorate the life and work of Dwight D. Eisenhower, rather than the operation of his farm." In this respect the park leases land to local farms to maintain a farming landscape compatible with that of the Eisenhower era.

For the purposes of this report, the period of 1951, when Eisenhower acquires the farm and is elected President of the United States, to 1969, when Eisenhower died, will be used when discussing the period of significance. Throughout the document, however, the year 1967 is frequently mentioned, because the park visually interprets this time when Eisenhower gave the property to the National Park Service.

Areas of Significance

The primary areas of significance for the property include politics, government, and military as described below.

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

This period reflects the aftermath of World War II and the property's association with General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States. Gettysburg played an important part in General Eisenhower's life. His early career developed here, and his retirement in Gettysburg marked the culmination



of a lifetime of public service. Eisenhower NHS is one of the few places reflecting his presence, as it maintains the farm landscape of circa 1967 – the time when the estate was incorporated to the National Park System. It is the landscape where General and Mrs. Eisenhower constructed and developed their retirement estate, which was the only property they owned. Eisenhower continued to advise on the management of the property until his death in 1969.

2. Shaping the Political Landscape: The Civil War Battle of Gettysburg, 1863

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

Two potential areas require further analysis, as recommended in the Cultural Landscape Inventory, but which is beyond the scope of this report. These areas of secondary significance for the cultural landscape may be eligible under criterion A, as events associated with broad patterns in America's history of agriculture and conservation, as described below.

3. Creating Social Institutions and Movements: American Ways of Life, Conservation, 1951 – 1969

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

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

This period includes the era of subsistence agriculture, between 1763 and 1820. Farms #1, #2, #3, and the Clement Redding Farm represent a long continuous history of agriculture, and the predominant landscape patterns were in place long before the Eisenhowers occupied the property. As most farms modernize or subdivide for residential housing developments, these properties are increasingly significant for portraying early to mid-twentieth century farms, with remnants of structures, field patterns, boundaries, and archeological resources dating to earlier periods. Many of the nineteenth-century structures and field boundaries were preserved during the Eisenhower period and are still evident today.

Integrity of the Historic Landscape

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historic identity or the extent to which the physical features of a property evoke its appearance during a particular historic period, usually the period of significance. The National Register identifies seven aspects of integrity.⁵ Retention of these qualities is essential for a property to convey its significance, though all seven qualities of integrity need not be present to convey a sense of past time and place. Using these seven aspects of integrity, the four potential areas of significance outlined in the previous section are evaluated as summarized below and in Table 5.1.

The Eisenhower property retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association since the overall landscape has remained in agriculture, with dispersed farm clusters and open fields. For the Eisenhower period of agricultural stewardship, from 1951 to 1967, the property also retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, with minor alterations such as the loss of the barn at Farm #2, diminished farm activities, and the maturity of vegetation. There were few changes to the property between 1967, when the property was donated to the park service and 1969, when Eisenhower died. For earlier periods, including the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 and early subsistence agriculture of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, but lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, due to numerous modifications and the addition of more contemporary features, including



TABLE 5.1
SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY FOR EISENHOWER NHS

Aspects of Integrity	1. Eisenhower–Politics, 1951-1969	2. Battle of Gettysburg, 1863	3. Eisenhower–Conservation, 1951-1969	4. Early Agriculture, 1750 – circa 1967
Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Design	Yes	No, building cluster & field patterns changed	Yes	No, building cluster & field patterns changed
Setting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Materials	Yes	No, more contemporary materials	Yes	No, more contemporary materials
Workmanship	Yes	No, more contemporary workmanship	Yes	No, more contemporary workmanship
Feeling	Yes, but farming operations diminished	Yes, except for changes in field patterns and building clusters	Yes, but farming operations diminished	Yes, except for changes in field patterns and building clusters
Association	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

buildings and vegetation. In conclusion, the site retains integrity to all four periods of significance with a higher level of integrity to the Eisenhower ownership.

Since the site was donated to the government in 1967, it has been protected from numerous impacts associated with visitor use because it is accessed only by shuttle bus. This arrangement eliminates the need for additional visitor facilities such as parking lots, vehicle traffic, and associated signs that would impact the integrity of the design, setting, and feeling. Outstanding issues that need to be addressed include improved circulation between Farm #1 and Farm #2, maturing and lost vegetation, preservation of viewsheds, and maintenance requirements. These issues will be addressed in volume two of the CLR, the treatment plan.

EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

This section provides an analysis and evaluation of the physical characteristics of the landscape. An array of landscape characteristics are examined, including spatial organization, topography, response to natural features, land use, cultural traditions, vegetation, views, circulation, structures, cluster arrangements, small-scale features, and archeological sites. The evaluation includes a brief description of the historic and existing condition of each landscape characteristic, as well as a determination regarding the contribution of each characteristic or feature to the significance of the landscape as a whole. For each characteristic, a table lists specific characteristics

and features, whether the feature was extant in circa 1969, currently extant, whether it contributes to the historical significance of the landscape, and in some cases a brief description.

Contributing characteristics and features are those that were present in the historic landscape that survive or are those which are replacements of historic features. Because the site retains integrity to the four periods of significance defined above, many of the extant landscape characteristics and features contribute to historical significance. Many are also considered “contributing resources” as defined by the National Register.⁶ Through the NPS List of Classified Structures inventory, many features, particularly structures, have been identified as contributing resources as indicated in the tables in this section. Also noted in the tables are features that have been reconfigured, missing, or added since the Eisenhowers transferred the property to the National Park Service. Some of these changes alter the historical significance and integrity of the landscape. The treatment plan will address measures to be taken to remove or replace features to more appropriately reflect or compliment the historic setting.



Spatial Organization, Topography, and Response to Natural Features and Systems

Spatial organization refers to the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape. Topography describes the configuration of landforms and features, such as slope, elevation, and solar aspect. Response to natural systems and features refers to the geomorphology, geology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and indigenous plant communities.

The farms at Eisenhower NHS are closely associated with natural features of the land, similar to other farms in the area. The gently rolling land slopes from east to west, framed on the east by the higher ground of Seminary Ridge and to the west by the low-lying drainage of Marsh Creek. Historically, topography and natural features appear to have guided the spatial organization of roads, fields, boundaries, and building clusters. Red Rock Road, Millerstown Road, and Willoughby's Run divide the farms at low points. Tight domestic and farm clusters occupy higher ground, leaving the gently sloping, well-drained land open for agricultural fields and pastures. Each structure complex, although individual in its appearance, contains similar features: a domestic complex with cisterns, shade trees, and gardens adjacent to a barn complex with paddocks, watering and feeding troughs, and fencing.

As described in the site history, the area around Marsh Creek was likely the first local settlement. Later settlement patterns of building clusters, road networks, farm pastures, and natural boundaries influenced the spatial organization of the site. The map of the Manor of Maske shows some property boundaries that later emerge as roads. Maps as early as the Warren survey of

1868 show clustering of farms and domestic structures, open fields, and the locations of major public roads at low points. During the Eisenhower era, these general landscape characteristics provided the basis for farm improvements. Most fields remained in production, the circulation system continued to be used, and new building construction remained on the ridges. Table 5.2 summarizes the overall patterns of spatial organization, topography, and response to natural features that remained consistent from the earliest land settlement through the Eisenhower era. These characteristics continue to be clearly read in the landscape and contribute to the site's historical significance.

Land Use and Cultural Traditions

Land use describes the major human forces that shape and organize any historic landscape. Sometimes it is the most difficult characteristic to preserve and is often the subject of interpretation only. Cultural traditions describe the practices that influenced the development of a landscape including patterns of land division, building forms, stylistic preferences, and the use of materials. At Eisenhower NHS, the tradition of land use is one of the most significant landscape characteristics. Not only does it portray the primary historical function of agricultural use since the eighteenth century, but it also illustrates most effectively the values, personal tastes, and activities of the Eisenhowers during the years they owned the farm. Land use at Eisenhower NHS falls into three main categories: agriculture, domestic, and utilitarian.

Agricultural Use

Farming has been the primary use of this land since the settlement period. General Eisenhower and his

TABLE 5.2
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION, TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL FEATURES AND SYSTEMS

Characteristic or Feature	Extant in ca. 1969	Extant in 2005	Contributing	Description
Spatial organization – broad patterns of fields, roads, and building clusters, Farms #1, #2, #3, & C. Redding	✓	✓	✓	Reflects 18th, 19th, & 20th-century farmstead organization
Topography – buildings on higher ground, gently sloped hills cultivated or grazed, Farms #1, #2, #3, & C. Redding	✓	✓	✓	Reflects 18th, 19th, & 20th-century landforms
Natural Features & Systems – suitable for agricultural production, Farms #1, #2, #3, & C. Redding	✓	✓	✓	Reflects 18th, 19th, & 20th-century geology and hydrology



TABLE 5.3
LAND USE AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS

Characteristic or Feature	Extant in ca. 1969	Extant in 2005	Contributing	Description
Land use – agriculture, domestic utilitarian, Farms #1, #2, #3, and C. Redding	✓	✓	✓	Grazing and crop production reflect Eisenhower period
Land use – family leisure and recreation, Farm #1	✓	✓	✓	Entertainment and recreation areas reflect Eisenhower period
Cultural traditions – contour farming, Farms #1, #2, #3	✓	✓	✓	Contour farming reflects Eisenhower period

associates farmed the land utilizing the same fields and pastures that were used by earlier landowners. Sensitive to land conservation, Eisenhower introduced contour farming to Farms #1 and #3 using a plan developed by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. When acquired, Farm #2 was already contoured and was well cared for by the Brandons.⁷ The practice of contour farming had a great visual impact on the landscape. Farms #1 and #2 saw the greatest development related to the cattle operation. The nineteenth-century bank barn complex on Farm #2 was significantly altered and extended with paddocks, a barn, and large show barn, and silo to accommodate the prize winning cattle herd. Farm #3 was improved with the construction of a loafing shed (fitting barn) and feeding stations added to the paddock area to support the Eisenhower cattle herd. The Clement Redding Farm to the west remained a simple Pennsylvania farmstead.

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

Domestic Use

The Eisenhowers purchased a typical domestic farm landscape that can still be seen at the other farms, Farms #2, #3 and the Clement Redding Farm. The Eisenhowers embellished Farm #1 with gardens, paths, a terrace, a barbecue, seating, and numerous ornamental plantings. This arrangement was used not only for

personal enjoyment but also for entertaining the many political figures that visited during this period. Many of the amenities were gifts from these visitors as well as from friends and admirers of the Eisenhowers.

Most outdoor entertaining took place on Farm #1, particularly east of the house and in the tea house and barbecue area.⁸ Today, in addition to the gardens and barbecue, there are several landscape elements that portray domestic land use of this first family. General Eisenhower used the skeet range, located to the east of the house, to entertain friends and dignitaries, as well as the golf putting green located northeast of the house, which he used almost every day. Many of these recreational amenities are still present. The pond, which was stocked with fish, was removed by the Eisenhowers in 1964. Also, Eisenhower's interest in promoting wildlife habitat in wooded areas with vegetation and nesting boxes is no longer evident.

Utilitarian Uses

At Farm #1 the septic field, vegetable gardens, power lines, and the parking areas adjacent to the barn are all examples of the utilitarian land use at Eisenhower NHS. Today the vegetable gardens, power lines, and septic field are evident in the landscape. However, the U.S. Secret Service paved the area around the milk house and storage building (present day Reception Center) in the 1970s. It now serves as a seating area for visitors and a pedestrian area for visitors arriving and departing by shuttle bus. In addition, the NPS constructed an employee parking lot northwest of the house at Farm #2 in early 1980s and the house was converted to park offices in January 1995.

In summary, historic land use is still visible through physical and interpretive means. Although changes accommodate the site's current use as a national historic site, land use qualities and some cultural traditions remain apparent in the landscape. (Table 5.3)



Vegetation

At Eisenhower NHS, vegetation reveals much about the cultural landscape, from the natural characteristics of the land itself to the tastes of the people of the pre-Eisenhower and Eisenhower periods. Vegetation can be grouped into three categories: ornamental, functional, and natural. In general, ornamental vegetation is clustered around the farmhouses while natural and functional vegetation occurs in the farm landscape, but there are exceptions, such as the entrance drive to Farm #1.

Ornamental Plantings

At the Eisenhower home at Farm #1, ornamental plantings embellish the grounds, setting it apart from the typical domestic farm landscape present around the farmhouses on Farms #2 and #3. Based on the 1969 vegetation survey and the 1967 historical base maps, much of the vegetation that exists on site today remains from the Eisenhower era. Of particular note is the entrance allee to Farm #1, which is an alternating planting of pink flowering crabapples and Norway spruce, interspersed with white pines.

Many plantings around the Eisenhower home on Farm #1 were gifts to the family from friends and supporters. A review of the park records indicates that this was the primary way that the Eisenhowers received plants and their gardens were made up largely from these donations. The donations ranged from roses to shade trees to bulbs. Chief Walter West, long time groundsman of the Eisenhowers, noted that Mrs. Eisenhower would usually suggest where the donated items should be planted.

Mrs. Eisenhower was known to love roses. The NPS maintains several rose gardens on Farm #1; however most of the actual plants have been replaced since 1969. According to Walter West, there were three important rose gardens: the Adenauer Rose Garden by the bank barn, which contained the Eisenhower rose, the rose garden east of the house along the rear terrace, and the rose garden south of the house. The roses northwest of the shale yard by the barn and on the west side of the orchard have been removed. Several ornamental plantings are known to predate the Eisenhower period. These include the three ashes on the east terrace, and two black locusts at the main house entrance. With the exception of one surviving ash, all trees have been replaced.

Surrounding the houses on Farms #2 and #3, plantings appear to represent those typical of farmhouses in the area with canopy trees shading the house and ornamental shrubs adorning the domestic area. Typical species include Norway maple, spruce, apple, lilac, and mock orange. Most of the trees and shrubs surrounding the farmhouses today existed during the Eisenhower era, however many have been lost and need to be replaced.

At the Clement Redding Farm, ornamental vegetation surrounds the farmhouse, including shade trees, ornamental shrubs, and herbaceous species. The NPS removed a formal foundation planting of yews along the east façade of the house and herbaceous plants located west of the house in 1996. These plants and those on the top of the slope were possibly part of a planting belonging to the former log house site. Although it is difficult to date the ornamental trees and shrubs on the property, most appear old enough to date from at least the mid-twentieth century.

Functional Vegetation

Functional vegetation at Eisenhower NHS includes fencerows, screens, crops, pastures, vegetable gardens, and the orchard. Currently three prominent fencerows exist that predate the Eisenhower era. They appear to have been intentionally planted with regular spacing and similar species, either to mark field edges, act as a wind break, or prevent soil erosion. The catalpa fencerow along the rear entrance to Farm #2 is shown on War Department maps from the early 1900s. There is evidence that some vegetated fencerows that spanned from the early 1900s through the Eisenhower period have since been removed and not replaced, such as fencerows on Farm #1 defining the Flaherty property and on Farm #2 defining the Carlana Motel boundary. These are indicated on the 1967 historical base map but do not exist today. Shown in 1950s and 1960s photographs is a row of catalpa trees in the east field on Farm #2, in addition to the row of catalpas along the entry drive. The trees in the field were planted in about 1930, but they are now all gone due to repeated damage by browsing cattle and a storm in 1970.

At Farm #1 the Eisenhowers planted pines and privet along the western edge of the driveway to screen winds. The privet was added later when Mrs. Eisenhower requested that it be transplanted from an area near the chicken coop to the western edge of the driveway. This screen still exists but is overgrown. Other screens planted



during the Eisenhower period include evergreen screens between the house and barn and also at the head of the Farm #2 lane northwest of the cattle guard and secret service guard house to screen the house from the Carlana Motel owned by Carl and Ana Scheide. Another screen of trees was planted on the west side of the equipment shed to screen that structure from the house.

Crops such as alfalfa, barley, corn, grasses, sorghum, oats, and soybeans were planted in contours during the Eisenhower period. Farmers now lease the property and practice contour farming. With the reduced population of white-tailed deer, they are able to grow the same crops.

General Eisenhower was especially interested in vegetable gardening, taking good notes of what grew in them. Vegetable gardens were noted on the 1967 existing conditions plans on both Farm #2 and Farm #3 but neither are visible today. A portion of the garden remains at Farm #1 and is maintained by the NPS.

At the Clement Redding Farm, vegetation on the site appears to be directly related to land use as shown on early twentieth century maps and early aerial photographs. Fencerows typically contain volunteer vegetation, although one hedgerow of hawthorn along Willoughby's Run may have been planted. Scattered fruit trees in the fields northeast of the house indicate the possible location of orchards. The wetlands along Willoughby's Run and Marsh Creek are well-vegetated and, according to the Warren and War Department maps, appear to have been so since the late nineteenth century. A vegetated stretch along Willoughby's Run and Red Rock Road shows several very mature hickory trees without understory vegetation. This area may have been part of the farm woodlot. Crop fields and pastures surrounding the building clusters and have existed since at least the mid-nineteenth century.

Natural Vegetation

The site's natural vegetation consists of wooded corridors along streams and intermittent drainage. The 1946 aerial photographs indicate streams were wooded prior to the Eisenhower's occupation. The most prominent wooded corridor occurs along a branch of Willoughby's Run and extends east/west from Red Rock Road to Bisecker Woods. Part of this vegetated corridor is the boundary between Farms #1 and #2. According to Walter West, the General valued the wooded corridors as habitat for wildlife, especially quail. Eisenhower placed birdfeeders for quail and introduced crown vetch as an understory to promote wildlife habitat. The drainage corridors of the Eisenhower era remain vegetated today. Some of the corridors, however, are denser and wider than they were historically. This is especially evident in the vegetated corridor along Nevins Lane and along the stream corridor between Farms #1 and #2. No evidence of crown vetch or the bird feeders is apparent in the landscape, though one quail feeder may be in the park's museum collection. Currently, the stream corridors are a mix of wetland species including red maple, green ash, box elder, and sycamore. There are catalpa trees evident along the stream south of the house, possibly remnants from an earlier fencerow.

Overall, the vegetation at Eisenhower NHS retains enough integrity to convey its historic appearance to the Eisenhower era. Table 5.4 lists vegetation that contributes to the historic landscape and is organized by the landscape areas defined in chapter two of the site history. Areas where vegetation is missing or is overgrown, such as in the drainages and ornamental plantings, will be discussed in the treatment plan. The putting green is listed as a contributing resource in the National Register (NR) nomination form.

Characteristic or Feature	Extant in ca. 1969	Extant in 2005	Contributing	Description
FARM #1 – Area 1: Entry Gate and Drive				
Ornamental entrance planting	✓	✓ Replacements	✓	Planted in Eisenhower period
Ornamental entry drive allee, spruce and crabapples	✓	✓ Most extant	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers. Several original crabapples replaced with different varieties.



Functional windbreak, trees west of house	✓	✓ Most extant	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers
Mixed ornamental and shade trees	✓	✓ Most extant or replaced	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers
Black locusts in driveway turnaround	✓	✓ Replacements	✓	Circa 1900 trees replaced in 1980s and 1990
FARM #1 – Area 2: Main House				
Foundation shrubs, front of house	✓	✓ Replacements	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers
Foundation shrubs, south side of house	✓	✓ Replacements	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers
Foundation shrubs, rear terrace	✓	✓	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers
Boxwood hedges, rear terrace	✓	✓	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers
Barbecue/teahouse plantings	✓	✓ Most extant or replaced	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers
Putting green	✓	✓ Rebuilt 1980s	✓	Installed by Eisenhowers in 1955, rebuilt by NPS in 1980s
East rose garden	✓	✓ Original roses replaced	✓	Also called the rear terrace rose garden
Ash trees, rear terrace	✓	✓ Two replaced	✓	2 of 3 circa 1900s trees replaced in 1980
Ornamental and shade trees, north lawn	✓	✓ Most extant or replaced	✓	Elm north of house replaced with zelkova in 1980s
FARM #1 – Area 3: Barn				
Adenauer rose garden	✓	✓ Original roses replaced	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers, Some dozen original rose plants remain, cuttings from these were grafted onto new root systems and planted in 1990s
Barn/House screen, trees	✓	✓ Overgrown	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers
Barn/House screen, ornamental perennials	✓	✓ Some extant	✓	Some plantings in the 1960s, present in 1969 (on Dall map), replanted with donation from National Trust for Scotland and Scottish Heritage, USA, for the Eisenhower Centennial in 1990.
Catalpa row	✓	✓ Some extant	✓	Circa 1900
Ornamental and shade trees	✓	✓ Most extant or replaced	✓	Most planted by Eisenhowers
FARM #1 – Area 4: South Gardens				
South rose garden	✓	✓ Original roses replaced	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers, rose replaced in 1990s



Vegetable garden	✓	✓ Size reduced	✓	Installed by Eisenhowers, reduced in size since 1969
Ornamental and shade trees	✓	✓ Most extant or replaced	✓	Most planted by Eisenhowers, most extant
Nut trees	✓	✓ Some extant	✓	Planted in mid-1950s
FARM #1 – Area 5: Orchard				
Orchard trees	✓	✓ Most extant or replaced	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers, recently pruned
Ornamental and shade trees in orchard	✓	✓ Most extant	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers
FARM #1 – Area 6: Pastures and Fields				
White pine screen	✓	✓	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers
Tree screen at Equipment Shed	✓	✓	✓	Planted by Eisenhowers
Pasture	✓	✓	✓	Used by Eisenhowers
Contour cropland	✓	✓	✓	Configured by Eisenhowers
Wooded corridors and wetlands	✓	✓	✓	Precedes Eisenhower
FARM #2				
Shade trees	✓	✓ Most extant	✓	Most planted during Eisenhower period
Ornamental shrubs and plantings around home	✓	✓ Some extant	✓	Most planted during Eisenhower period
Catalpa row in east pasture	✓ Half gone	No	No	Planted before Eisenhowers and declined
Catalpa row along Farm #2 Lane	✓ With gaps	✓ With gaps	✓	Precedes Eisenhower period, shown in 1946 aerial photo
Screen along Carlana Motel property	✓	Gone	No	Planted by Eisenhowers, remnant scrub growth cut in 1980 by NPS
Pasture	✓	✓	✓	Used by Eisenhowers
Contour cropland	✓	✓	✓	Configured by Eisenhowers
FARM #3				
Shade trees and ornamental shrubs	✓	✓ Some extant	✓	Precedes and dates to Eisenhower period
Contour cropland	✓	✓	✓	Configured by Eisenhowers
CLEMENT REDDING FARM				
Shade trees and ornamental shrubs	✓	✓ Most extant	✓	Predated and date to Eisenhower period
Hickory in pasture	✓	✓	✓	Circa 1900, may have been part of woodlot
Pastures and cropfields	✓	✓	✓	Predated Eisenhower period
Contour cropland	✓	✓	✓	Configured by Redding
Hawthorn hedge	✓	✓ Remnant	✓	Along Willoughby Run, possibly planted
Vegetated corridors and wetlands	✓	✓ Most overgrown	✓	Predate Eisenhower era, similar to 1800s appearance



Views

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

Today, these expansive views to and from Farms #1, #2, and #3 survive and are relatively intact. They are summarized in Table 5.5. In addition, the view west from West Confederate Avenue to Farms #1 & #3 is also important. The long view currently seen from the Farm #2 Lane is recent; a vegetated fenceline and scrub between the Carlana Motel property and the Eisenhower property was removed by the NPS in 1980.

The views described above remain mostly intact today, providing insight into a quality that drew the Eisenhowers and previous owners to this particular property. Currently, the internal views are preserved because of the dedicated use of the land for agriculture. This keeps the land open

and free of encroaching vegetation that may block the view. The distant views also remain intact, but are more vulnerable to development threats that could negatively impact the scene. Closer views and the western approach to the site have been impacted by new development on the northwest corner of Red Rock Road.

From the Clement Redding Farm building cluster, there are open views to Farm #2 to the east, and toward the historic Toot Farm to the west. Maps from the early twentieth century and aerial photographs from 1946 show open land, indicating these views have been present for much of the past century. Open views approaching the farm complex are also important and appear to have existed since the early twentieth century.

Circulation

At Eisenhower NHS, circulation corridors allow movement from one place to another. There is vehicular network of drives and farm lanes associated with the farm complex and a pedestrian system of paths and walks associated with each farmhouse. Individual features are also associated with each of these circulation systems, such as cattleguards, culverts, and drainage swales.

TABLE 5.5
VIEWS

Characteristic or Feature	Extant in ca. 1969	Extant in 2005	Contributing	Description
View from Farm #1 to western ridges	✓	✓	✓	Predates Eisenhower period
View from Farm #1 to east pastures	✓	✓ overgrown	✓	Predates Eisenhower period
View from Farm #1 south to Farm #2	✓	✓ overgrown	✓	Predates Eisenhower period
View from Farm #1 front gate north to Farm #3	✓	✓	✓	Predates Eisenhower period
View from Farm #2 west to C. Redding Farm	✓	✓	✓	Predates Eisenhower period
View from Farm #2 north to Farms #1 and #3	✓	✓ moderately overgrown	✓	Predates Eisenhower period
View from Farm #3 to Farms #1 and #2	✓	✓	✓	Predates Eisenhower period
View from West Confederate Avenue to Farms #1 and #3	✓	✓	✓	Predates Eisenhower period
View from C. Redding Farm east to Farm #2	✓	✓	✓	Predates Eisenhower period
View from C. Redding Farm west to historic Toot Farm	✓	✓	✓	Predates Eisenhower period



Vehicular Circulation

The general circulation system of the Eisenhower period followed a system in place when the farms were purchased. This circulation system is first shown on the 1868 Warren survey. Improvements were made during the Eisenhower era to some roads, especially those on Farm #1. These included road widening, surfacing, and the addition of drainage features. The Eisenhowers changed a connecting road between Farms #1 and #2 to a path and added Nevins Lane to serve as a connector to the existing lane leading to Farm #2, in order to provide vehicle access between the farms. An additional road was extended to access the show barn when it was constructed. Mrs. Eisenhower was known to prefer light colored pavement and according to Walter West, paved roads were surfaced with white chip and seal. Roads through Farms #2 and #3 were left as gravel.

The circulation alignment that exists on the site today appears to remain largely intact from the Eisenhower period. Today the paved roads on the farms, such as Nevins Lane and the roads throughout Farm #1 have been resurfaced with darker surfacing. Lanes leading to Farm #2 and Farm #3 remain gravel. An employee parking lot and road extension was added at the end of the gravel farm lane leading from Red Rock Road to Farm #2. Also from Red Rock Road, a gravel drive leads to the Clement Redding Farm, crossing Willoughby's Run and bisecting the barn and farmhouse clusters. Unpaved field lanes remain visible today in the pastures of Farm #1, Farm #3, and at Clement Redding Farm and still provide routes for farm equipment to access the fields.

Pedestrian Circulation

Around the Eisenhower home, pedestrian circulation has changed significantly since the Eisenhower era. A pedestrian circulation network associated with the terrace gives access within the immediate area of the house. According to the historical basemap of 1967, pedestrian paths extended to the barbecue terrace, to the storage building, and to the front doors of the house. Historic photos from the 1950s show rectangular flagstones leading from the rear terrace to the teahouse and barbecue, but were replaced with a brick path by 1967. Since the historic period, the NPS has installed new paths, and some historic paths in the garden area have been modified, such as the addition of mortar to the brick path.

At Farm #2, a concrete path with a stone step leads directly from entry drive to the front door of the farmhouse. This appears to exist from before the Eisenhower era. The concrete path that leads from this path up south to the barn complex also predates the Eisenhowers and is shown in historic photos, although it does not appear on the 1967 historic basemap. A worn dirt path extends from the new employees parking lot to the farmhouse/office.

At Farm #3, a concrete path with three steps leads from the main entrance drive to the front porch of the house. This appears to be a path surviving from the Eisenhower period and is similar to the front door path at Farm #2. It likely antedates the Eisenhower's ownership.

At the Clement Redding Farm walkways between the house and drive date to between 1910 and 1930. A simple concrete path leads to the side porch and wraps around the main front porch entrance.

Other Circulation Features

Features associated with the circulation system include culverts, cattleguards, and swales. Grass swales line Eisenhower Drive, Nevins Lane, and the Farm #2 lane and appear to be from the Eisenhower period. Cattle guards remain in the same locations as they were during the Eisenhower era on Farm #2. The cattle guard at the north end of Nevins Lane is not in the historic location. It was moved to the south of the shuttle bus turning area. Some cattle guards have been changed from metal to concrete. Culverts exist on the major roadways at low points to allow drainage.

As summarized in Table 5.6, with only a few apparent changes, vehicular circulation appears to remain intact from the Eisenhower period. The system still conveys its historic function, although surface materials may have changed, some small additions have occurred, and some related circulation features, such as some cattle guards, have been altered. Pedestrian circulation appears intact at Farms #2, #3, and at Clement Redding. At Farm #1 additions of new paths and changes in surface materials, especially on the garden side, have substantially compromised pedestrian circulation. These paths have been added to improve accessibility of the landscape, which is important for park visitors.



TABLE 5.6 CIRCULATION						
Characteristic or Feature	Extant in ca. 1969	Extant in 2005	Contributing	LCS Name (if different than feature name)	LCS No. (Structure No.)	Description
FARM #1						
Barnyard paving	No	✓	No	-	-	Paved by Secret Service in 1970s, originally crushed shale surface
Box culvert, Nevins Lane	No	✓	No	-	-	Box culvert replaced three-concrete-pipe culvert in 1990s
Brick path from terrace to teahouse	✓	✓ Modified	✓	-	-	Brick on sand on 1967 map, mortar added by NPS
Brick path along east rose garden (rear terrace)	No	✓	No	-	-	Added by NPS
Cattle guard, Nevins Lane	✓	✓ Location altered	✓	-	-	
Concrete walk towards barn	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Installed by Eisenhowers, resurfaced by NPS
Culverts, Farm #1	✓	✓	✓	Eisenhower Drive culverts, Nevins Lane culvert; Skeet Range Lane culverts (2); Historic trace culvert	81374 (067B) 81375 (115A) 81386 (118A) 81387 (053A)	Present during Eisenhower period
Eisenhower Drive (Front Lane)	✓	✓	✓	Farm #1, Eisenhower Drive	23592 (067)	Existed in 19th century, gravel until 1950s when Eisenhowers surfaced with asphalt and light chipcoat
Eisenhower Drive drain	✓	✓	✓	-	23651 (129)	Constructed 1950s southwest of Guest House
Field lane, Farm #1 to Red Rock Road	✓	✓	✓	Farm #1, Farm #1 Field Lane	81379 (166)	Existed in 19th century, used by Eisenhowers
Flagstone entry paths, front of house	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Installed by Eisenhowers in 1950s
Flagstone walks and steps, rear terrace	✓	✓	✓	-	23629 (106)	Installed by Eisenhowers in 1950s, see also Buildings and Structures
Grass swales along Eisenhower Drive and Nevins Lane	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Installed by Eisenhowers in 1950s
Green macadam paths	No	✓	No	-	-	Added by NPS in 1980s
Nevins Lane	✓	✓	✓	Farm #1, Nevins Lane	23638 (115)	Built by Eisenhowers in 1955
Path, Farm #1 to #2	✓	✓	✓	Farms #1 and #2 Historic Trace	23578 (053)	Changed from lane to path by Eisenhowers, woodchips added by NPS
Skeet Range Lane	✓	✓	✓	Farm #1 Skeet Range Lane	23641 (118)	Portion of a farm lane improved by Eisenhowers in 1950s



FARM #2						
Back Lane	✓	✓	✓	Farm #2, Back Lane	23595 (072)	Portions along creek existed in 19th century, connector to Bank Barn added by Eisenhowers, spur section with parking lot configured by NPS
Back Lane culvert	✓	✓	✓	-	81383 (072A)	At junction with Red Rock Road
Barnyard paving	✓	✓	✓	Barnyard and barn paddock paving	81396 (035A)	Dates to c.1958
Cattle guard, Farm #2 Lane at Nevins Lane	✓	✓	✓	Farm #2, Farm #2 Lane Cattle Guard	23600 (077)	Built by Eisenhower cattle partnership in mid-1950s
Cattle guard, Farm #2 Lane at Farm #2 Guard Hut	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Built by Eisenhower cattle partnership in mid-1950s
Concrete path to house	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Predates Eisenhower period
Concrete path from house to barns	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Predates Eisenhower period
Farm #2 Lane	✓	✓	✓	Farm #2, Farm #2 Lane	23594 (071)	Existed in 19th century, improved in 1950s by Eisenhowers
Farm #2 Lane culverts (2)	✓	✓	✓	-	81389 (071A)	Late 1950s, one system includes concrete headwalls with two pipes, another features drop inlet and single pipe
Grass swales along Farm #2 Lane	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Built by Eisenhower cattle partnership in mid-1950s
Historic trace	✓	✓	✓	-	23661 (140)	Dates from 19th century See also Archeology
Show Barn Lane	✓	✓	✓	-	23594 (071)	Built by Eisenhowers in 1956 for cattle partnership, part of Farm #2 Lane in LCS
Staff parking lot	No	✓	No	-	-	Installed by NPS in early 1980s
FARM #3						
Concrete path to house	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Predates Eisenhower period
Farm #3 Lane	✓	✓	✓	-	23596 (073)	Existed in 19th century, used by Eisenhowers
CLEMENT REDDING FARM						
Concrete path to porch and house	✓	✓	✓	Farmhouse walkways	81494 (153C)	Dates to c. 1920
Cattle guards (2)	✓	✓	✓	-	81417 (167B)	-
Field lane	✓	✓	✓	-	81421 (168)	Heads north from Redding Lane
Redding Lane	✓	✓	✓	-	81415 (167)	Dates from late 18th or early 19th centuries



Buildings, Structures, and Cluster Arrangements

Cluster arrangement refers to the location and pattern of buildings in a landscape and associated outdoor spaces. Early settlers such as Quintain Armstrong in the 1750s and John Murphy in the 1760s built simple log farm houses on knolls. By the early 1800s the addition of outbuildings formed building clusters. By 1825, John McMordie maintained a pair of two-story log houses, two double log barns, and a long spring house on the present Farm #1. In 1835, John Stewart acquired a two-story house, double log barn, orchard, shed, bark-mill, courier's shop, and tannery on the present Farm #2. Similar building clusters were established on the present Farm #3 and Clement Redding Farm. During the Eisenhower's residence at Farm #1, several outbuildings were added for security, storage, pets, entertaining, and gardening, while the adjacent farms retained their simpler, more utilitarian clusters. The contrast of the Eisenhower cluster with the other farms is still evident. The cluster of buildings on Farm #1, which includes residential, farm-related, and all supplemental uses, contribute to the historical significance of the property, as do the simpler clusters of buildings on Farm #2, #3 and the Clement Redding Farm.

Structures on Farms #1, #2, #3, and the Clement Redding Farm remain largely intact from the Eisenhower period and include those dating from the eighteenth century to those introduced during the Eisenhower period. Styles and clustering arrangement reflect basic nineteenth-century patterns with a contemporary overlay. This is best reflected on Farms #1 and #2 where the Eisenhower influence appeared to be the greatest. On Farm #1, the Eisenhowers changed the simple existing farmhouse to suit their tastes and adapted the bake oven and garage to contemporary needs. However, they preserved such elements as the windmill and the barn. At Farm #2, the domestic cluster remained intact, while the farm cluster was completely modified to accommodate the cattle operation. An elaborate system of paddocks and barns was constructed during the 1950s to accommodate this need and was located farther south up the hill from the nineteenth-century bank barn. The interior of this operation includes a U-shaped loafing area that framed a silo, a loafing shed, and a maternity barn. The bank barn, which formed the crux of the U-shaped loafing area, burned in 1993 and only the foundation remains.

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

Structures on the Clement Redding Farm range in age from nineteenth century through the 1950s and are typical of those found at a central Pennsylvania farmstead. A review of historic maps and aerial photographs indicates that the building clusters changed over time - new structures were added and some disappeared - reinforcing the idea of a dynamic farmstead that responded to changes in the farming technology and economy. The original log house was likely demolished in the 1901 when the current house was built by Joseph Redding. Many of the structures received recent major repairs by the park service.

Overall, structures from Farms #1, #2, #3, and the Clement Redding Farm still represent the Eisenhower era. (Table 5.7) The only major change is the loss of the nineteenth-century bank barn on Farm #2.



TABLE 5.7
BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND CLUSTER ARRANGEMENTS

Characteristic or Feature (* considered contributing resource in NR form)	Extant in ca. 1969	Extant in 2005	Contributing	LCS Name (if different than feature name)	LCS No. (Structure No.)	Description
FARM #1						
Bank Barn*	✓	✓	✓	-	23528 (002)	Built in 1887, enlarged 1940s, areas within barn modified by Eisenhowers
Barn concrete retaining wall	✓	✓	✓	-	23627 (104)	Constructed in 1955 between barn and storage building
Cluster arrangement – domestic, farm, security, storage, pet, entertaining and gardening structures and areas	✓	✓	✓	-	-	19th century cluster expanded through Eisenhower period
Creep feeder*	✓	✓	✓	-	23538 (012)	Built by Eisenhowers in 1956-57 and located in northeast pasture
Eisenhower Drive retaining wall	✓	✓	✓	-	23605 (082)	Constructed in 1955 at the oval
Eisenhower House*	✓	✓	✓	-	23527 (001)	Portion of 19th c. farm house, primarily reflects Eisenhower construction in 1954
Eisenhower's terrace and stone retaining wall	✓	✓	✓	Flagstone patio, steps and retaining wall	23543 (017) 23629 (106)	Built by Eisenhowers in 1954 (see also circulation features)
Equipment Shed near Skeet Range*	✓	✓	✓	-	23539 (013)	Built by Eisenhowers in 1962
Gamebird House/Coop*	✓	✓	✓	-	23531 (005)	Built by Eisenhowers in 1956-57
Orlyt Greenhouse and Small Greenhouse*	✓	✓ Reproductions	✓	Orlyt Greenhouse, Small Greenhouse	23535 (009) 23536 (010)	Gift to Eisenhowers in 1955 and 1956, removed in 1998, and replaced with reproductions
Guard Hut, Eisenhower Drive*	✓	✓	✓	Main guard hut	23549 (023)	Constructed in 1950s
Guard House, near house – Pad only	✓	✓	✓	Guard station concrete pad	23585 (060)	Original guard house built in 1950s, removed in 1960s, larger guard house with larger pad constructed in 1970s, removed in the early 1990s, only 1950s guardhouse pad remains
Guard Hut, Nevins Lane*	✓	✓	✓	Nevins Lane Guard Hut	23546 (020)	Constructed in 1950s
Guest House*	✓	✓	✓	-	23529 (003)	Garage in Redding period, modified by Eisenhowers
Horse Shelter*	✓	✓	✓	-	23544 (018)	Located east of orchard
Playhouse*	✓	✓	✓	Playhouse/"Doll-house"	23533 (007)	Built by Eisenhowers in 1956, later converted to toolhouse



Quonset Hut*	✓	✓	✓	-	23532 (006)	Gift to Eisenhowers in 1955
Skeet Range structures (4)*	✓	✓	✓	Control Tower, High and Low Trap, Skeet Range, Posts 1-8; Traphouse and Firing Line	23540 (014) 23541 (015) 23545 (019)	Gift to Eisenhowers in 1956
Storage Building*	✓	✓	✓	Eisenhower Storage	23543 (017)	Built by Eisenhowers in 1960, modified by the U.S. Secret Service in 1970 as security office and re-designed garage, modified by NPS in 1980 for visitor reception
Tea House, barbecue, and retaining walls*	✓	✓	✓	-	23534 (008)	Built by Eisenhowers in 1956
FARM #2						
Brandon Farmhouse*	✓	✓	✓	Farmhouse	23562 (036)	Built in 1797, renovated in 1940s, 50s, 70s, and modified for office space by NPS in 1995
Bank Barn remains with silo*	✓	✓ Founda- tion	✓ Founda- tion	Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Silo, Oil/Gas Shed	23561 (035)	Late 19th century structure burned in 1993, foundation and 20th century silo remain
Breeding and Equipment Shed*	✓	✓	✓	-	23552 (026)	Possibly built in 1920s, renovated for breeding shed in 1956
Cluster arrangement – domestic and farm structures and areas	✓	✓	✓	-	-	19th century clusters expanded through Eisenhower period
East bull shed*	✓	✓	✓	-	23550 (024)	Present during Eisenhower period
Garage and Corn Crib*	✓	✓	✓	-	23553 (027)	Built in 1890s, modified in 1940s
Guard Hut, Farm #2 Lane	✓	✓	✓	Farm #1, Back Lane Guard Hut	23547 (021)	Near junction with Emmetsburg Road
Loafing Barn*	✓	✓	✓	-	23558 (032)	Built in 1960
Maternity Barn*	✓	✓	✓	-	23557 (031)	Built in 1960
Semen House*	✓	✓	✓	-	23551 (025)	Previously a milk house, modified in 1956
Shed or Wood House*	✓	✓	✓	-	23554 (028)	Dates to 19th century
Show Barn*	✓	✓	✓	-	23556 (030)	Built in 1957
Silo and self feeder*	✓	✓	✓	-	23560 (034)	Built by Eisenhowers in 1960
West bull shed*	✓	✓	✓	-	23570 (045)	Present during Eisenhower period
FARM #3						
B. Redding Farmhouse*	✓	✓	✓	Farmhouse	23568 (042)	Built c. 1830, expanded in early 1900s, modified in 1960s
Bank Barn, silo, feeder, and stone walls*	✓	✓	✓	-	23567 (041)	Built in 1865, modified in 1958-59
Cluster arrangement – domestic and farm structures and areas	✓	✓	✓	-	-	19th century clusters evident through Eisenhower period



Garage	✓	✓	✓	-	07849 (043)	Predates Eisenhower period
Loafing Barn*	✓	✓	✓	-	23566 (040)	Built in 1958-59
Smokehouse*	✓	✓	✓	-	23569 (044)	Built in 19th century
CLEMENT REDDING FARM						
Bank Barn complex* and retaining walls west of barn	✓	✓	✓	-	81405 (135)	Built in 1880s
Barn paddock	✓	✓	✓	-	81418 (135A)	-
Boundary stone wall remnant	✓	✓	✓	Clem Redding Farm/Farm #1, Boundary Stone Wall	81420 (169)	Dates to 19th century
Brooder House ruins	✓	✓	✓	Brooder House	81407 (142)	Built 1940-50
Clement Redding farmhouse*	✓	✓	✓	Redding Farm-house	81486 (153)	Built in 1901
Cluster arrangement – domestic and farm structures and areas	✓	✓	✓	-	-	19th century clusters evident through Eisenhower period
Equipment Shed	✓	✓	✓	-	81409 (145)	Built 1820-50, reconstructed in mid-1990s
Garage	✓	✓	✓	-	81493 (147)	Built c. 1820, modified 1940s
Retaining wall east of house	✓	✓	✓	-	81489 (153E)	Likely dates to early 20th century
Small Brooder House ruins	✓	✓	✓	Small Brooder House	81408 (143)	Built 1830-40
Smokehouse	✓	✓	✓	-	81412 (149)	Built 1820-30
Storage Shed	✓	✓	✓	Hog and Equipment Storage Shed	81410 (146)	Built c. 1890
Summer Kitchen & Oven (Out-kitchen)*	✓	✓	✓	Summer Kit/“Squirrel-Tail” Oven	81487 (152)	Built 1820-30
Wagon Shed/Corn crib*	✓	✓	✓	-	81406 (141)	Built 1820-50, modified 1940-50, modified 1990s by NPS for carpenter’s shop
Wood Shed	✓	✓	✓	-	81411 (148)	Built mid-19th century
FLAHARTY TRACT						
Flaharty Farm site*	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Site consists of stone-lined well and several rocky depressions at house and barn sites. See also Small scale Features, Farm #1, Area 6, and Archaeology



Small-scale Features and Utilities

At Eisenhower NHS, small-scale features are found in both the domestic landscape and the farm landscape and provide information about the public and private face of the Eisenhower family and the business operations of the farms. Many of the features in the domestic landscape were gifts to the Eisenhowers or associated with their leisure and privacy.

The Farm Landscape

The existing farm landscape retains many small-scale features of the Eisenhower period necessary for raising a herd of cattle and growing crops. Many of these features date to the Redding ownership period and were adopted or slightly modified by the Eisenhowers. These include water faucets, troughs, utility lines, poles, windmills, metal cattleguards, and simple wood post and woven wire fencing.

The Domestic Landscape

There are small scale features at Eisenhower NHS that survive from the Eisenhower period. However, some elements recorded on the 1967 historical base map are no longer present. Many of the surviving elements are located in the garden around the Eisenhower home and were gifts to the family from supporters and friends. One such item, a horse hitch, was brought from Mrs. Eisenhower's childhood home in Denver, Colorado. Other small scale elements were more functional than ornamental, such as security lighting and electric eye sensors. Overall, the small-scale elements close to the home illustrate a family at leisure. Elements no longer present around the home include birdhouses placed in trees around the house by David Eisenhower, and birdfeeders placed in the wooded corridors of the property by General Eisenhower to attract quail.

Fences

Fence styles used in fields and pastures on all the farms include white painted cross-board fencing, utilitarian board fencing, post and woven wire fencing, and electric fencing. With the exception some sections of modern fencing, the fence styles represent the range of fencing that existed during the Eisenhower period that were suitable for the uses of the fields and pastures. A few fence-lines are reinforced with tree rows, some of which

appear to date much earlier than the Eisenhower period, first appearing on historical maps as early as 1900. While most fencing has been replaced on the farms since the Eisenhower period, the NPS has made efforts to reconstruct fencing accurately. Modern Australian wire fencing was added to replace concrete and pipe War Department fencing along part of the east boundary. Some modern fencing was also added to accommodate the relocated cattle guard at the north end of Nevins Lane. All fencing that was inaccurate (wrong style of wire) was subsequently replaced with the correct historic style of wire. Most fencing still appears to run along Eisenhower's fence-lines, including both property and field boundaries. There are currently a few sections of missing electric wire historic fences: fence should run parallel to the Eisenhower home dividing the field to the west, and along the south side of the farm lane to the dump west of the Eisenhower front lane. Extant fences still represent the range of fence types existing during the Eisenhower era. Some fences are also representative of typical fencing in the area.

Table 5.8 lists small-scale and utility features found on Farms #1, #2, #3, and the Clement Redding Farm. Some features are listed in other sections, for example walls are listed with structures and cattle guards are listed with circulation features.



TABLE 5.8
SMALL-SCALE FEATURES AND UTILITIES

Characteristic or Feature	Extant in ca. 1969	Extant in 2005	Contributing	LCS Name (if different than feature name)	LCS No. (Structure No.)	Description
FARM #1 – Area 1: Entry Gate and Drive						
Benches – wrought iron with wood slats	No	✓	No	-	-	Purchased for visitor use
Bird houses in western windbreak	Unknown	No	No	-	-	-
Bench – cast stone/concrete	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Given to Mrs. Eisenhower as part of the National Flower Show gift, 1955, located in several places
Cast iron horse hitch	✓	✓	✓	-	23582 (057)	Southwest of House
Electric eye sensor	✓	✓	✓	-	81381 (067A)	South of guardhouse on Eisenhower Drive
Entry gates and columns [For Fences see Area 6]	✓	✓	✓	Gate posts and gate opener	23607 (084)	Constructed 1955
Helicopter landing area	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Added in 1957
Lanterns, copper and glass with eagle finials (2)	✓	✓ Reproductions	✓ In storage	-	-	Originals in museum collection, in poor condition, finials stolen during historic period, reproductions installed in 1999
National Historic Landmark marker and boulder	✓	✓	✓	National Historic Site Landmark Marker	23573 (048)	Plaque set in boulder near entry gate
Powerlines and poles	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Security lights (7)	✓	✓	✓	Perimeter Security lights	23649 (127)	In western fields and near Tea House
Sign, “Eisenhower Farm,” at entry gate	No	No	✓	-	-	Removed in 1961
Sign, “Private Road,” at entry gate	✓	✓ Reproduction	✓	-	-	-
Sundial	✓	✓ Different location	✓	-	-	Gold, located in different places in the 1950s and 60s
Tree plaques	✓ Some extant	No	✓ Some in storage	-	-	Placed on trees along entry drive
FARM #1 – Area 2: Main House						
Basketball hoop, south of house	No	No	No	-	-	Removed in 1967, pole now supports Martin house
Benches – white cast iron – patio furniture, two benches, table and four chairs	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Birdbaths, rear terrace and north lawn (2)	✓	✓ Reproduction	✓ In storage	-	-	North lawn birdbath is fiberglass reproduction, concrete original in museum collection



Birdfeeder, with “Maime” inscription	No	No	No	-	-	-
Clothes/laundry pole foundation	✓	✓ Reproduction	✓ In storage	-	-	Original in museum collection, southeast of house
Doormat, front, inscribed with “E”	✓	No	No	-	-	-
Doormats, rear doors, inscribed with “First Lady” and “The President” (2)	✓	✓ Reproductions	✓ In storage	-	-	Original doormats in museum collection
Flagpole	✓	✓	✓	-	23572 (047)	Installed by Eisenhowers in 1955
Garden plaque, rear terrace	✓	✓ Different location	✓	-	-	-
Golf flags	✓	✓ Reproductions	✓	-	-	-
Golf putting green	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Built in 1955, reinstalled in 1980
Incinerator	✓	✓	✓	-	23584 (059)	-
Lanterns, rear terrace, brass and glass (2)	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Martin house	✓	✓ Reproduction	✓	Martin Bird House	23548 (022)	-
Natural gas meter and cover	✓	✓	✓	-	23537 (011)	Adjacent to path between Farms #1 and #2
Patio post lights	✓	✓	✓	-	23634 (111)	Rear terrace
Railroad bell “Frisco”	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Rear terrace
Railroad bell “Wabash”	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Rear terrace
Redding windmill	✓	✓	✓	-	23575 (050)	At southeast corner of House
Signs, directional	No	✓	No	-	-	-
Sundial	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Bronze, mounted on artillery shell
Thermometer	No	In storage	No	-	-	Dates after 1969, mounted on tree on rear terrace
Well and cover	✓	✓	✓	Historic well and pump	23589 (064)	Southeast of House
Wooden planters on rear terrace	✓ Some extant	✓ Reproductions	✓ In storage	-	-	Two large wooden planters at both ends of retaining wall are reproductions, originals in museum collection
FARM #1 – Area 3: Barn						
Air conditioning compressor	✓	✓ Replaced 1995	✓	-	-	On east side of Barn
Barn faucet	✓	✓	✓	-	23611 (088)	East side of Barn, by stable
Bird coop at Quonset Hut	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Bird houses at Quonset Hut	unknown	No	No	-	-	-



Dog pens at Quonset Hut (3)	✓ Pads only	✓ Pads only	✓	-	-	Built in 1950s, structures gone by 1967
Farm well and pumps	✓	✓	✓	Well and cover	23588 (063)	West of Barn
Fire hydrant	✓	✓	✓	-	23603 (080)	South of Guest House
Gas pumps	✓	✓	✓	Cities Service Gas Pumps and Island	23580 (055)	Near Barn
Guest House water meter pit	✓	✓	✓	-	23604 (081)	Built 1954
FARM #1 – Area 4: South Gardens						
Camera and light pole south of main house, along 9-acre pasture fence	✓	✓	✓	-	23637 (114)	Located southwest of house, near stream
Compost	✓	No	No	-	-	Three-sided wood frame compost for kitchen and yard waste described by Chief West
Security lighting	✓	✓	✓	Perimeter Security lights	23649 (127)	Along eastern field edge (also along western edge)
Septic field	✓	✓	✓	Septic field cleanouts	23636 (113)	Located south of House with drain field and clean outs below the gardens
FARM #1 – Area 5: Orchard						
None						
FARM #1 – Area 6: Pastures and Fields						
Cross-board fencing – along Millerstown Road and near Farm #1 barn	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Farm Bureau gates at nine acre pasture and Red Rock Road fenceline	✓	✓ Reproduction	✓	-	-	-
Flaharty pump	✓	✓	✓	-	23597 (074)	Near Flaharty house site, See also Archeology
Flaharty well ruins	✓	✓	✓	-	23656 (134)	Near Flaharty house site See also Archeology
Four-board farm gate at nine acre pasture	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Livestock water fountains in northeast pasture	✓	✓	✓	Ritchie water fountain	23583 (058)	At northeast pasture, near Nevins and Skeet Range Lanes
Metal farm gates at Nevins Lane, northeast pasture, and nine acre pasture	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Nevins Lane faucets (2)	✓	✓	✓	Nevins Lane north faucet, Nevins Lane south faucet	23612 (089) 23613 (090)	Added in the 1950s
Post and metal boundary fence at east boundary of Farm #1 shared with Gettysburg NMP	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Red Rock Road well	✓	✓	✓	-	23614 (091)	Built 1967
Weir and overflow pipe at pond	✓	✓	✓	Concrete weir	23639 (116)	In 9-acre pasture



Wire and woodpost fence (unpainted posts)	✓	✓ Some	✓ Some	-	-	Fence along nine acre pasture is present, missing fences west of house and along boundary of Flaharty property
Wire and woodpost fence (creosote posts) in northeast pasture	✓ Possibly	No	No	-	-	Possibly some of the electric fence posts in northeast pasture, but not on 1969 base map
Wire and woodpost fence (white-painted posts) along Red Rock Road and Nevins Lane	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Wire and woodpost fence with flat top board along horse pasture	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
FARM #2						
Brandon apartment well and cover	✓	✓	✓	-	23644 (121)	Added late 1950s
Cattle chutes (2)	✓	✓	✓	-	81392 (160A)	Dates to 1958-59, reconstructed 1983-85
Concrete trough	✓	✓	✓	-	81385 (030B)	Built 1958-59
Culvert system, Show Barn	✓	✓	✓	-	81384 (030A)	Northwest corner of Show Barn
Electric eye sensors (4)	✓	✓	✓	-	81399 (170)	Along Back Lane
Farmhouse cistern between Farms #1 and #2	✓	✓	✓	Farm #2 Cistern	81394 (071C)	Between Farm #2 Lane and creek
Farmhouse well and cover	✓	✓	✓	Brandon House Well and Cover	23643 (120)	-
Field culvert	✓	✓	✓	-	81401 (071B)	Parallels Farm #2 Lane at Nevins Road intersection
Field culvert system	✓	✓	✓	Bank Barn complex field culvert system	81393 (035B)	Southwest corner of Loafing Shed
Fire hydrants (4)	No	✓	No	-	-	Installed ca. 1990. Located along the show barn lane between the Farm #2 house and show barn
Gas pump	✓	✓	✓	Cities Service Gas Pump	23602 (079)	At garage
Nelson water bowls (4)	✓	✓	✓	-	23618 (095)	Added late 1950s
Ritchie livestock fountains (7)	✓	✓	✓	Ritchie Fountain, Loafing Barn Ritchie Fountain, Maternity Barn Ritchie Fountain	23615 (092) 23623 (100) 23625 (102)	Also one fountain at west end of Self Feeder
Septic/sewer system north of Farm #2 House	No	✓	No	-	-	Installed c. 1999
Signs, NPS, Entry Drive	No	✓	No	-	-	-
Well and pump	✓	✓	✓	Well and Submersible Pump	23626 (103)	Built late 1950s
Wire corn crib	✓	✓	✓	-	23555 (029)	-



FARM #3						
Feeders (2)	✓	✓	✓	-	23564 (038) 23565 (039)	-
Fences	Un- known	✓	Un- known	-	-	-
Fire hydrant northwest of House	✓ Possible	✓	✓ Possible	-	-	May date to when Farm #3 linked to public water supply
Lamp post	No	✓	No	-	-	Installed after 1969 along walkway
Livestock fountains	✓	✓	✓	Ritchie Fountains	23653 (131)	Dates to 1958
Loafing Barn faucet	✓	✓	✓	-	23652 (130)	Late 1950s
Septic tank	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Water meter pit and cover	✓	✓	✓	-	23658 (136)	Late 1950s, located near beginning of Barn ramp
Well and pump	✓	✓	✓	Pump and Well Cover	23646 (123)	-
Wire corn crib	✓	✓	✓	-	23563 (037)	-
CLEMENT REDDING FARM						
Bird house	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Documented during CLI
Bridge	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Cistern	✓	✓	✓	-	81488 (153B)	West side of House
Feeding stations	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Fire hydrant northeast of hog pen	No	✓	No	-	-	Installed in 2000
Flagpole	Un- known	✓	Un- known	-	-	-
Gas pump	✓	✓	✓	-	81491 (147A)	Dates from 1940s, located at Garage
Gates, pipe with woven wire	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Post and woven wire fencing	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Power lines	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Power lines to buildings placed underground in 1970s when the farm was used as a film set
Septic tank	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Six-board fencing	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-
Vegetated fencing	✓	✓	✓	-	-	Predate Eisenhower era, similar to 1800s appearance
Water pump	✓	✓	✓	-	81492 (153A)	South side of House
Water trough and faucet	✓	✓	✓	Barn Water Trough and Faucet	81414 (135B)	-
Windmills (2)	✓	✓	✓	Redding Windmills	81413 (150)	West of House
Yard culvert	✓	✓	✓	-	81422 (154)	Early 20th century



Archeology

Archeology includes any features that are important to understanding the historic landscape but no longer exist above ground. There are some features that have been

identified either on the historic base map from 1967 or through previous research. These features include the old Pitzer Schoolhouse site and an old road trace from the Eisenhower era. More detailed information is available in Table 5.9 and in other reports.

TABLE 5.9 ARCHEOLOGY ⁹				
Characteristic or Feature	Extant in ca. 1969	Extant in 2005	Contributing	Description
FARM #1				
EISE00002.00 (State site #36Ad243)	✓	✓	✓	The Eisenhower Farm #1 site consists of the grounds of the current Eisenhower era farm building complex. Within this area is located the subsurface remains of the previous farm complex replaced by Eisenhower and by previous owners.
FARM #2				
EISE00003.00 (State site #36Ad244)	✓	✓	✓	The Eisenhower Farm #2 (Brandon or Douglass Farm) site consists of the grounds of the Civil War era Douglass/Brandon farmhouse and barn and the Eisenhower era barn complex.
EISE00008.00 (State site #36Ad297) Historic trace: LCS No. 023661 Structure No. 140	✓	✓	✓	The Biesecker-Douglass Lane, Historic Trace Site is located on the property of Eisenhower Farm #2 running east-west just north of the drainage ditch in a wooded area between Farms #1 and #2. The Historic Trace Site was listed on the National Register in November 1967. The lane trace has been identified as part of an original settlement wagon road which includes the back lane entrance to Farm #2 where it turns north to Red Rock Road and continues on towards Rock Creek. The road was in disuse by 1995.
FARM #3				
EISE00004.00 (State site #36Ad245)	✓	✓	✓	The Eisenhower Farm #3 (B. Redding or Pitzer Farm) site consists of the grounds of the Civil War era Pitzer/B. Redding house and barn complex.
EISE00007.00 (State site #36Ad248)	✓	✓	✓	The Pitzer School House site, located in the NW corner of the Farm #3, was identified through the historical record. No archaeological investigation has been conducted on the site to date. Some surface remnants of brick occupy the general vicinity of the site.
CLEMENT REDDING FARM				
None				



FLAHARTY TRACT				
EISE00006.00 (State site #36Ad247)	✓	✓	✓	The site known as the Flaharty Farm was identified prior to 1986 on Pumping Station Road (now renamed Millerstown Road), west of West Confederate Avenue. The site consists of surface features including a possible cellar hole, rock rubble, and a pump associated with the house, a rock rubble area associated with the barn, and stone-lined well. The area is currently surrounded by crop land.
Flaharty well ruins: LCS No. 023656 Structure No. 134				
Flaharty pump: LCS No. 023597 Structure No. 074				

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

At Eisenhower NHS there are many landscape characteristics that reflect the significance of the site, ranging from broad characteristics of the spatial organization of fields, roads, and structures to small-scale features such as the sundial and Frisco Bell. Within the domestic core of Farm #1, most features reflect the period of occupation by the Eisenhowers. Examples include the necessary security features, the teahouse and barbecue, putting green, various gardens, and skeet range. Utilitarian features remain on all four farms. A few features remain from the Civil War period, including the landforms, spatial organization and archeological resources. With so many features spread over four farm properties, the park is responsible for the maintenance of a tremendous number of resources to preserve their historic integrity. Volume two of the cultural landscape report, the treatment plan, addresses actions necessary to preserve these important landscape characteristics.

of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or (D) That has yielded or may be likely to yield information in prehistory or history. In addition, the National Register identifies several criteria considerations. Ordinarily properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years are not considered eligible for the National Register. However, a consideration is made for properties “of exceptional importance.” National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 1997 edition.

³ Reference #67000017.

⁴ Kathy Harrison, Winona Peterson, and Carol Hegeman. “National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form - Eisenhower National Historic Site.” July 2005.

⁵ Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the historic event occurred. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a property. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Materials are the physical elements of a particular period, which include plant materials, paving and other landscape features. Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular period. Feeling is a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

ENDNOTES TO CHAPTER 5

¹ Note: Large portions of this chapter are taken from the Eisenhower NHS Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) prepared by Shaun Eyring, in February, 1999. Tables were developed using information from the CLI, List of Classified Structures (LCS), and the existing conditions information prepared by Tracy Stakely and Jeff Killion.

² The National Register of Historic Places Program determines a historic property’s significance in American history through a process of identification and evaluation. Historic significance may be present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association and which meet at least one of the following National Register criteria: (A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or (B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or (C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work

⁶ Contributing resources are considered, in National Register terms, as “independent cultural resources [that] contribute to the significance of the landscape...or are independently eligible for National Register listing.” National Register criteria recognize a building, site, structure, or object as a contributing resource. If it “adds to the historic associations, historical architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which a property is significant.” NPS, “Landscape Lines: Landscape Characteristics,” 1998.

⁷ Aerial photographs and interview by park with Frank Zettle, Pennsylvania State Agricultural Extension Agent.

⁸ Entertaining also took place in front of the house when Oveta Culp Hobby, the first Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare left her cabinet post. A sit down dinner was served in the circle in front of the house. Eisenhower NHS Photo Archives.

⁹ Information extracted from Kathy Harrison, Winona Peterson, and Carol Hegeman. “National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form - Eisenhower National Historic Site.” July 2005.

