

**CHAPTER 3:  
EISENHOWER FARMS, 1951–1969**







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Even before General and Mrs. Eisenhower renovated their Gettysburg Farm and established residency at the site, Eisenhower and his various partners were involved in cattle and agricultural operations on the property. This chapter provides an overview of the Eisenhower Farms operation and how this activity influenced the development of Farms #1, #2, and #3. The first section provides information concerning the acquisition of Farm #2, Farm #3, and other properties by Eisenhower's friend and partner W. Alton Jones. Section two describes the various farming activities occurring on the site, and section three examines the improvements made to the properties as a result of these activities. The final section gives a brief overview of the Clement Redding Farm from 1951 to 1969. This farm was still in private ownership during the Eisenhower period and was not included in the Eisenhower Farms operation.

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### W. ALTON JONES AND FARMS #2 AND #3

#### Privacy Issues

One positive attribute of General and Mrs. Eisenhower's new home on Farm #1 was the sense of privacy offered by the surrounding farmland. However, this privacy was soon threatened. Since the Eisenhowers had acquired the farm in 1951, many interested tourists had wanted to get a closer look at the property and often asked Arthur Nevins to let them on the grounds. Mrs. Eisenhower felt this was not appropriate and she and her husband had the same right to privacy as any other citizen. In a letter to Ann Nevins she expressed this sentiment, writing, "I really think it best only to let inquisitive guests see our house from your lane. After all, anyone's private home is not on display, so I don't see why ours should be!"<sup>1</sup>

In early 1954, it became evident that this privacy was potentially at risk. Nevins was aware of an interest by local developers in obtaining the adjacent Bernard Redding Farm (Farm #3) and subdividing it into lots. He realized development of such facilities as restaurants or motels would adversely affect the privacy the Eisenhower Farm had previously enjoyed. He also understood that even though Earl and Nellie Brandon "were a fine, quiet family, and certainly ideal neighbors," the same situation could occur on the Brandon Farm (Farm #2) if they ever decided to sell.<sup>2</sup> Additionally, there was a situation

occurring at a restaurant owned by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Scheide. The restaurant was located on Highway 15 just east of the Brandon Farm and had an unobstructed view of the Eisenhower Farm. There were reports the Scheides had installed a telescope in their establishment and for a ten-cent fee, they were offering glimpses of "the Eisenhowers and their guests as they sat on their glassed-in porch."<sup>3</sup>

Nevins had discussions with General Eisenhower about the situation, and apparently began inquiring about the possibility of Eisenhower purchasing adjacent lands to add to Farm #1. However, the market price for these lands was often inflated, possibly because it became known that Eisenhower was the interested party. In a January 1954 letter to Nevins, Eisenhower expressed his attitude about paying an inflated price for the Bernard Redding Farm and the extreme steps he was willing to take to assure their privacy was not jeopardized:

*I quite agree with you about your attitude toward the Redding farm, across the road from our entrance. I will not be blackmailed any further, and I will not permit my friends to indulge in any exorbitant purchases just to protect me from future annoyances. Our farm house itself is now approximately one-half mile from any possible encroachment. If a 'development' should start around the entrance, we would probably abandon that road except for service and farm purposes, and open up a new entrance to our place by buying from your farm the necessary right-of-way in perpetuity. This does suggest to me the possibility of some plants along the main road (just back of the new board fence) that would grow rapidly and protect even the fields from observation from the road.<sup>4</sup>*

In this letter, Eisenhower indicated he was willing to pay \$7,000 for a thirty-five acre parcel of the Redding Farm, or \$150 per acre for the entire farm. He would not agree to the asking price of \$20,000 for the thirty-five acre parcel or \$275 per acre for the entire farm. He wrote to Nevins, "I would personally start looking for buyer for our farm before I would pay such a price."<sup>5</sup>

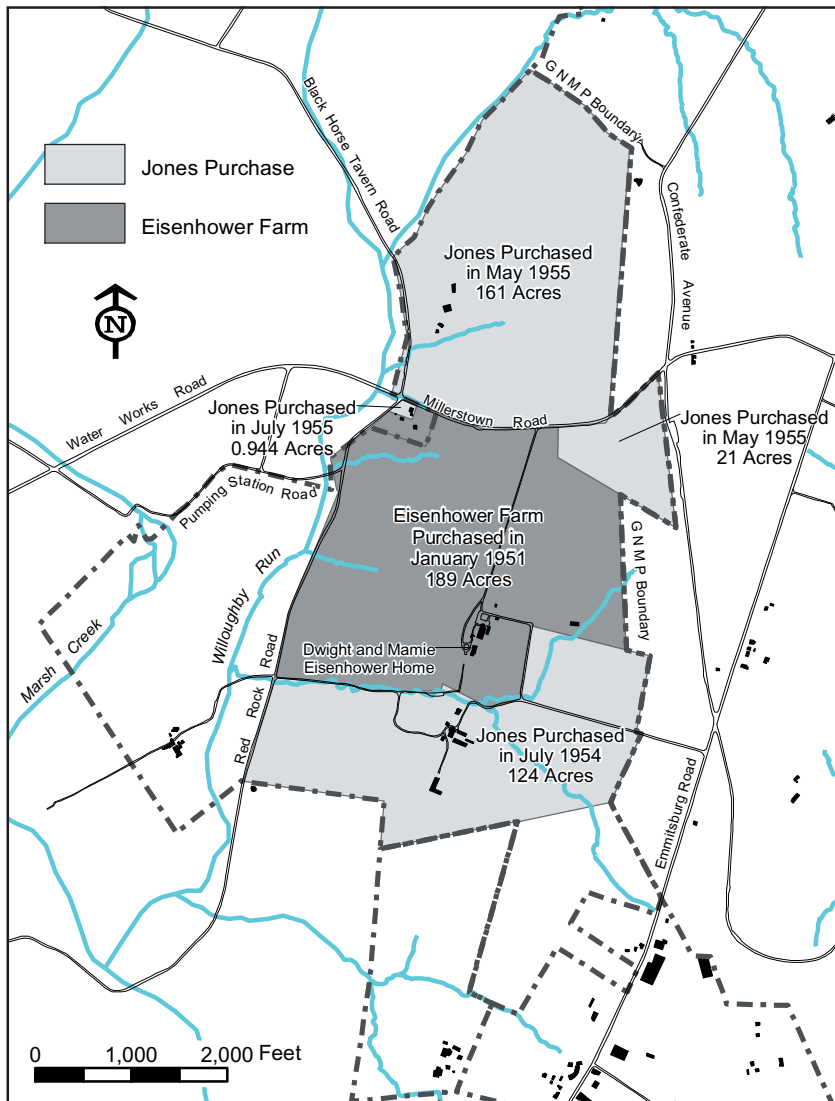
In his concern for privacy, General Eisenhower was also looking ahead to the future and the possibility that his heirs would want to keep the farm in the family. By



purchasing adjacent lands, he could stop the threat of encroaching development and ensure that the farm and its immediate surroundings would remain intact for his family if they desired to keep it. He explained these sentiments to Nevins in this same January 1954 letter:

*Thinking again of the extent of our land holdings, one of these days it might be advisable for me to buy from you and your silent partner that twenty-seven acre tract that effectively overlooks our property. This would mean nothing except in future years, when all of us are gone—but if any of my descendants still wanted to hang on to the farm, it might be a good thing. However, such thoughts as these are just mere suggestions. Of course I intend to do nothing about anything of this kind until I have left my present post.<sup>6</sup>*

Nevertheless, the situation was partially relieved later that year by the intervention of Nevins’ “silent partner,” Eisenhower’s friend W. Alton Jones. Jones, the president of The Cities Service Oil Company, was especially interested in maintaining the Eisenhowers’ privacy. He initiated the purchase of adjacent properties to accomplish this goal. Given his responsibilities and workload at Cities Service, it was not practical for Jones to handle the details of farm purchases or farm operations after their acquisition. There was also the appearance of impropriety that might have occurred if it appeared a “wealthy benefactor” was buying land for Eisenhower. So Jones acquired the services of Nevins to act as his agent and “front man,” allowing him to handle the details of all Jones’ property purchases in the Gettysburg area that could possibly be associated with Eisenhower or the Eisenhower Farm.<sup>7</sup>



**Purchases by W. Alton Jones**

Farm #2 Purchase

In July 1954, acting in his first transaction as Jones’ agent, Nevins purchased the Brandon Farm for \$55,000. (fig. 3.1) The price included 124-acres of farmland, a frame house, bank barn, and chicken house. No livestock or equipment were included in the sale.<sup>8</sup> This transaction, as well as all future ones on Jones’ behalf in Gettysburg, was recorded initially under the names of Arthur and Ann Nevins. The title was later transferred to Alton and Nettie Jones. Rumors started almost immediately concerning the actual purchaser of this property. Nevins recalled,

*Some speculation arose as to the real owner of the properties. It was generally concluded (with entire accuracy, I may add) that I did not have the means to make these cash purchases; so it was usually assumed, I believe, that D.D.E. [Eisenhower] was the actual owner, and some news articles to that effect were published without any apparent effort to ascertain the facts.<sup>9</sup>*

Figure 3.1. Map of lands purchased by W. Alton Jones thru Arthur Nevins.



Upon acquisition of this property, much of the Allen-Byars-Jones cattle herd was moved to the Brandon Farm and Ivan Feaster and his wife moved into the farmhouse.<sup>10</sup>

#### Flaharty Tract Purchase

The Flaharty Tract, a plot of land adjacent to the northeastern edge of Farm #1 became available for sale around early 1955. Again, concerned about privacy, Eisenhower was worried about the view from this site to his home and the potential for negative development occurring after the tract was sold. Upon inquiring about the twenty-two acres and discovering the asking price was approximately \$650 per acre, Eisenhower wrote to Nevins, “This is, of course, outrageous, and I do not want any of my friends, such as Pete [Alton Jones], even to know about it.” Instead of buying the property, he instructed Nevins to look into planting a grouping of “fast growing pines” on the edge of the property during the coming spring season to screen the view.<sup>11</sup> Nevins did not have to worry about this, however, because in May of that year, Jones found out about the sale and instructed Nevins to purchase the tract. According to Nevins’ recollection, he paid approximately \$16,000 for the land. Apparently Jones thought it more important to

ensure his friends’ privacy than to haggle over a reduction in price with the Flaharty heirs.<sup>12</sup>

#### Farm #3 Purchase

The threat of potential development on the Bernard Redding Farm was removed when Jones acquired this farm in May 1955. Nevins, again acting as Jones’ agent, purchased the entire 161-acre farm from the Reddings. The \$45,000 sale included a large stone and frame farmhouse, barn, and several small outbuildings. No livestock or farm equipment were included in the purchase.<sup>13</sup> (fig. 3.2)

#### Pitzer Schoolhouse Purchase

In July 1955, Nevins completed his final purchase as an agent for Jones when he acquired the Pitzer Schoolhouse lot on the northwest corner of the Farm #1. General Eisenhower was interested in adding the parcel to his farm to maintain his privacy, noting that he would like to “keep that corner from falling into undesirable hands.” The tract included a two-room brick schoolhouse dating from 1917. The school had been closed in June of that year after consolidation with the Gettysburg school system. Eisenhower did not consider the structure to



Figure 3.2. Farm #3 in middle of photo, Pitzer Schoolhouse property in lower left of photo, and Flaharty Tract in middle right of photo, aerial view toward north, ca. 1972-73. (EISE NHS files, #3033)





Figure 3.3. John and Barbara Eisenhower home, former Pitzer Schoolhouse, view toward southwest, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)

have much value, although he did indicate it could be renovated “into some kind of dwelling.” Eisenhower thought the asking price too high, as he wrote to Nevins, “to save my soul I cannot see any \$3000 worth of value in that old brick structure.” He was willing to pay up to \$1200 for the property, but no more. This apparently was not enough to obtain the site, and Jones once again had a hand in ensuring the Eisenhowers’ privacy. He instructed Nevins to purchase the property from the Cumberland Township School District for \$4,200.<sup>14</sup>

Immediately after the purchase, Nevins was instructed by Jones to proceed with the construction of a home on the schoolhouse site. Nevins hired Victor Re to supervise the remodeling of the Pitzer Schoolhouse. Mrs. Eisenhower approved the initial plans for the renovation. The total construction cost came to around \$6000, and included such items as re-plastering, new flooring, and a central heating system.<sup>15</sup> (fig. 3.3)

In the summer of 1957, John and Barbara Eisenhower purchased the Pitzer Schoolhouse property from W. Alton Jones, and moved in with their family in early 1958. Nevins once again acted as Jones’ agent for this transaction. David Eisenhower recalled, “General Nevins sort of handled the whole idea. And before we moved in they fixed the upstairs. Before that the upstairs had been blank and the downstairs had been...made up as a house.”<sup>16</sup> After John and Barbara purchased the property, John’s parents deeded several tracts of the Eisenhower farm to them, totaling approximately seventy acres. John, Barbara, and the children lived on the Pitzer property until 1964. At this time, John changed jobs, and the family moved to eastern Pennsylvania. They continued to retain ownership of the home. However, in December 1962, John and Barbara returned most of the surrounding acreage they had acquired from General and Mrs. Eisenhower.<sup>17</sup>

## Donation of Farms #2 and #3 to the National Park Service

W. Alton Jones owned Farms #2, #3, and the Flaharty Tract until his untimely death in a plane crash in March 1962. Jones was leaving from Idlewood Airport in New York City on his way to join General Eisenhower in Palm Springs, California, for a fishing trip. The plane crashed minutes after takeoff and there were no survivors.

Shortly after Jones’ death Farm #2 and Farm #3 were both donated to the NPS for inclusion in the adjoining Gettysburg National Military Park. The W. Alton Jones Foundation, presided over by Mrs. W. Alton Jones, presented the deeds to the farms to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall in September 1962. The 264-acre donation included the 102-acre Farm #2 and the 162-acre Farm #3. According to his closest friends, Jones had always intended to leave these farms to the park upon his death.<sup>18</sup>

General Eisenhower purchased the Flaharty Tract and a twenty-two acre field from Farm #2, from Jones’ estate for \$15,700. Additionally, he retained the right to use Farms #2 and #3 in his farming and cattle operations. This right was granted in the deed of transfer for Farms #2 and #3 from the W. Alton Jones Foundation to the NPS. Eisenhower was granted this lifetime use in return for assuming responsibility of maintenance and upkeep of these farms.<sup>19</sup>

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## EISENHOWER FARMS OPERATION

### Angus Show Herd, 1951-1966

Early in 1951, General Eisenhower’s friend, George Allen, already had a herd of Angus and Guernsey cattle on his eighty-acre farm just south of Gettysburg. After Eisenhower bought his farm and secured Nevins to oversee farm operations, Allen asked Nevins to also manage the Allen herd. Allen knew that Eisenhower’s farm had much more grazing area available than was needed for Eisenhower’s small dairy herd. So with General Eisenhower’s consent Allen convinced Nevins to pasture some of his cattle on this land. In return for this, Allen agreed to partially finance the cost of select improvements on the Eisenhower farm, including upkeep of buildings and fences, as well as supporting Eisenhower’s program of soil conservation



and improvement, an important aspect of Eisenhower's operation.<sup>20</sup>

A partnership between Eisenhower and Allen was arranged to allow for Allen's use of the Eisenhower pasture. According to the agreement, which dealt specifically with Allen's Guernsey cattle, the cows belonged to Allen. In return for the herd's upkeep, the Eisenhower-Allen partnership received the milk produced by the cows, as well as every other calf that was born. The agreement seemed to favor Eisenhower's interests, but Allen indicated he "would be absolutely helpless in providing a place to keep them except for the agreement," and "the real chance for gain in keeping a group of such high-priced cattle is in producing a champion for special sale." Initially, Eisenhower was willing to board the cows for the milk only, but Allen offered Eisenhower the calves as a bonus.<sup>21</sup>

In 1953, Allen entered into partnership with Billy Byars, a wealthy oil-man from Tyler, Texas, for the purpose of breeding Angus cattle. Byars operated the Royal Oaks Farm in Texas, which specialized in purebred Angus. Around this time, General Eisenhower sold his dairy herd, leaving only Allen-Byars cattle on his farm. This included their Angus herd and an additional twenty shorthorn cows and a Brahma bull Byars and Allen acquired from Texas. By 1954, Eisenhower had become increasingly interested in purebred Angus, and he began slowly acquiring his own small herd. By the end of 1954, he owned three Angus cows and several calves, establishing two separate herds of Angus purebreds on the farm, the Eisenhower herd and the Allen-Byars herd.<sup>22</sup> (fig. 3.4)

In the late 1950s, both Byars and Allen started to think about getting out of the Angus business. Reasons included Byars' poor health and financial difficulties in the partnership. Allen was also having a problem with the Internal Revenue Service regarding his interest in the cattle operation. The Allen-Byars partnership was liquidated on June 30, 1961.<sup>23</sup>

General Eisenhower's interest in the Angus business continued to grow, and prior to the Allen-Byars sale, he established a partnership with his long-time friend, W. Alton Jones, to continue the development of a successful cattle breeding operation. The Eisenhower-Jones partnership was an equal arrangement, with both partners investing similar capital and both having nearly

equal acreage on their farms. Nevins thought this "was the first real sensible set-up because General Eisenhower owned the home farm and Alton Jones owned the two adjoining farms. And we had the necessary facilities for a good herd." At the Allen-Byars sale in 1961, the Eisenhower-Jones partnership purchased several Angus cattle and farm equipment to boost their start in the business.<sup>24</sup>

In 1956, Nevins hired Bob Hartley to work as a herdsman with the Eisenhower Farms. Hartley had been a student at Pennsylvania State University a few years earlier. In a 1981 interview, Hartley recalled how he came to be employed at the Eisenhower farm:

*When I was a junior in college Dr. Purdy...my animal science instructor...asked me then if I would be interested in maybe coming to work for General Eisenhower. And, at that time, I told him, 'Oh, I don't know,'...I wanted to be someplace that would be showing cattle and everything. So he never said any more....Milton Eisenhower was president of Penn State at the time and he had asked Professor Purdy to come down. Sort of give him some advice. And they had mentioned they were going to need somebody with some know-how to run the place sooner or later...after I graduated...I didn't find a purebred job that suited me and I went into the Extension Service. And I didn't like that...I think just two or three months later I was back at Penn State for a conference or something and I went to see Professor Purdy and I told him I wanted a cattle job, the first one that comes up, I won't be*



Figure 3.4. General Eisenhower with Angus cattle in the corral on Farm #1, 13 December 1954. (New York Herald Tribune, EISE NHS files, #1034)





Figure 3.5. Bob Hartley with champion bull Keystone Bardoliermere E-2 from 1962 State Farm Show, January 1962. (Gettysburg Times, EISE NHS files, #3133)

*too particular! And he said 'Well, what about General Eisenhower?...he says he wants to do things right...he has a few registered animals, and he actually wants to do it right.' So I said, 'Well, then I'd be interested.'*<sup>25</sup>

Hartley came to the farm, interviewed with Nevins and Allen, and started working on November 1, 1956. For the first year, he was primarily a herdsman working with seven other farm hands, but after awhile, he was



Figure 3.6. General Eisenhower and Bob Hartley examine a young bull outside the Show Barn, ca. 1965. (Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #1959)

asked to supervise all the work concerning the show herd. His work managing the cattle operation included selecting and preparing the show stock and traveling to all the shows with the herd. As supervisor, Hartley reported directly to Nevins. The first year Hartley worked on the farm he lived in town, but after Ivan Feaster's resignation in 1958, Hartley and his family moved into the farmhouse on Farm #2.<sup>26</sup> (fig. 3.5)

General Eisenhower wanted his show herd to have a high standard of quality. Hartley recalled that some of Eisenhower's goals for the herd included the production of "cattle as near to the ideal as possible," and to have "continuous improvement" of the breed.

Eisenhower constantly reminded Hartley of these goals, wanting "to leave the farm better and...the cattle better than when he started. He wanted continual improvement."<sup>27</sup> (fig 3.6)

One way to ensure this "continual improvement" was the addition of a high-quality Angus bull to the herd. In an effort to secure this, Nevins asked Allan Ryan from Ankony Farm of Rhinebeck, New York, one of the top Angus farms in the country at the time, to come to Gettysburg and look over the program. Ryan studied the existing herd and recommended they get a better bull. Ankony Farms offered Eisenhower the use of a two and a half-year old bull, Ankonian 3551. The bull arrived at the farm in July of 1956. Ankonian continued to be a principle sire at the farm until the mid-1960s. There were various other bulls that were used over the years as well. In 1965, again with Allan Ryan's recommendation, the Eisenhower Farms purchased one-half interest in Ankonian Jonah for \$20,000. This proved to be a wise decision, as Ankonian Jonah was indeed a champion Angus, winning such awards as International Junior Champion in Chicago in 1965 and Grand Champion at the Denver Western Stock Show in 1966. Later Ankony Farm and Eisenhower each sold one-sixth interest for a total of one-third interest, to another individual for \$60,000. This left Eisenhower with a one-third interest in the bull and a \$10,000 profit. Because of his success





in the show arena, Ankonian Jonah “was considered by many breeders to be the finest young Angus bull in the United States.”<sup>28</sup>

The Eisenhower-Jones partnership grew and the herd continued to increase until Jones’ death in 1962. At this time the Eisenhower-Jones herd consisted of 267 registered Angus including 103 cows, 162 calves, four bulls, and twenty head of Holstein nurse cows. Eisenhower continued with the cattle operation, purchasing Jones’ interest in the partnership. He paid the estate the amount Jones had invested in the herd and farm machinery. He also acquired the Flaharty Tract and the twenty-two acre field from Farm #2 at this time.<sup>29</sup>

Following Jones’ death, General Eisenhower acquired another partner in the show herd operation. David Marx, a New York toy manufacturer, approached Eisenhower about buying a one-third interest in the herd, to which Eisenhower agreed. However, this partnership was short lived, only lasting two years. Marx became tired of the business and sold his interest back to Eisenhower.<sup>30</sup>

In the fall of 1966, General Eisenhower decided to sell the entire Angus show herd and cease his breeding operations. According to Nevins, there were three main reasons for Eisenhower’s decision. First, a prolonged drought had produced critical feed shortages; second, it was becoming increasingly difficult to find reliable farm labor at a reasonable cost; and third, Eisenhower’s health was declining due to a second heart attack in 1965. Eisenhower’s decision to sell marked the end of a successful breeding program that had lasted from Hartley’s arrival in 1956 until the dispersal sale in 1966. This success was revealed in the accumulated awards won by the herd during Eisenhower’s operation, including first place ribbons in the International Stock Show in Chicago and the Pennsylvania Farm Show along with over six hundred ribbons and trophies in state, regional, national, and international cattle shows. Prior to the final sale of his herd, Eisenhower sold his prize bull, Ankonian Jonah, to Ankonian Hyland Angus, Inc., of Highmore, South Dakota for \$75,000. The breeding worth of first Ankonian 3551 and then Ankonian Jonah had been considerable during the Eisenhower farm years and at the time of the Eisenhower sale, the herd consisted of many of Ankonian Jonah’s offspring. This quality in the breeding and the reputation of the Eisenhower herd resulted in over \$90,000 in revenue from the sale. For several years after the dispersal of the herd Eisenhower

would receive letters from persons who had purchased the stock. These letters always mentioned the high quality of the Eisenhower herd, indicating the positive impact that the Eisenhower Farms operation had left on the cattle industry.<sup>31</sup>

In February 1967, with the breeding operation ceased and the show herd dispersed, Bob Hartley resigned his position Eisenhower Farms. With the reduction in supervision needed, Nevins took advantage of the timing and also retired from the farm in the summer of 1967.<sup>32</sup>

### **Feeder Operation, 1967–1969**

After General Eisenhower sold the show herd, he still wanted to maintain cattle on the farm, so he decided to begin a feeder operation. This involved buying young heifers or steers, fattening them, and sending them to market. This type of operation was much less technical, in terms of business management, than a breeding herd, requiring less direct oversight from Eisenhower or a manager. However, General Eisenhower did appoint Bud Smith to the position of chief farmer after Nevins and Hartley left, and Eisenhower began to take a more active role in the day-to-day management of the farm. He held weekly meetings with Smith to get updates on the farm. Smith reported the previous week’s occurrences and identified plans for the upcoming week. If Eisenhower was away from the farm, Smith submitted these weekly reports by mail or sometimes Eisenhower would call to check-in. General Eisenhower asked Mrs. Wetzel, who had worked at Eisenhower’s college office, to become the business manager of the farm after Nevins retirement. She was responsible for paying the bills and other financial matters connected to the farm and feeder operation. Mrs. Wetzel stayed in this position until Eisenhower’s death in 1969, when she became secretary to Mrs. Eisenhower.<sup>33</sup>

The initial cattle General Eisenhower used to start his feeder operation were purchased in the fall of 1966 through an order man. After the first year of operation, purchases were made through commission merchants including several different suppliers, some local and some from surrounding areas in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Eisenhower usually did not buy a full herd at one time, only obtaining around one hundred head at each purchase. He continued to buy some Angus cattle for the feeder production, but unlike the show herd cattle,



these were not registered. There was a maximum of 250 head on the farm at one time during the feeder operation. Purebred Angus represented approximately fifty percent of the herd, with a cross breed of Angus-Hereford making up thirty-five percent and purebred Hereford the other fifteen percent. Typically, feeder steers weighing from 400 to 500 pounds were purchased in September through November. A few heifers were also included. In the spring, Eisenhower and Smith chose the largest cattle. These were penned in the Show Barn and fattened with grain. The others were pastured and continued to gain weight until later in the season. When they reached a larger size, they were also penned and grain fed. Ideally, the last of the previous year's cattle would be large enough by September to go to slaughter. Eisenhower sold the cattle directly to packers, usually in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Salesmen were sent to the farm and if they offered a reasonable price, the cattle were trucked directly to the slaughterhouse.<sup>34</sup> (fig. 3.7)

According to Mrs. Wetzel, the show cattle operation “operated at a loss until such time as [Eisenhower] dispersed the herd. Then perhaps taking the disbursement of the herd and equaling it out over the number of years he was in business, it may have shown a little profit.” However, the feeder operation probably fared better.

Eisenhower kept reinvesting the profits from the feeder operation in the farm, so he never really saw much of an outright profit. He still employed a farm manager, two or three farm hands, and summer help from some college boys. If there was little profit at the year's end, Eisenhower often commented “at least I am employing a number of people and giving them a livelihood.”<sup>35</sup>

Mrs. Wetzel thought that Eisenhower enjoyed the feeder operation at least as much as the show cattle, if not more, because

*it required a lot less time. He didn't have to go to shows...and what was involved in buying feeder cattle was not as great [as] in buying a registered animal...But he greatly enjoyed it because...his love of the land and making the land better by having a feeder operation, he planted on the land what he could use to fatten the cattle.<sup>36</sup>*

Although General Eisenhower wanted the farm to be self-sustaining, he could not completely support his feeder cattle from crops grown on the farm. He had to purchase supplemental feed. But he did take full advantage of what he could produce on site; all crops grown on the farm were used for the feeder cattle. Eisenhower also



Figure 3.7. Angus cattle in the northeast pasture on Farm #1, May 1966. (Eisenhower Family collection, EISE NHS files, #3432)



leased idle parcels of land from other farmers to plant additional feed crops.<sup>37</sup> Hartley recalled one time, during his last few years on the farm, they leased some land from the battlefield to plant additional crops. There had been a prolonged drought for about five years, so they needed the extra land to produce enough to support the cattle. Although they leased land from others for Eisenhower's use, none of the Eisenhower Farms' land was ever leased to any outside party.<sup>38</sup>

General Eisenhower continued enthusiastically in the feeder operation for two years until January 1969, just a few months before his death, when he began to lose interest. In a letter to Mrs. Wetzel, Eisenhower indicated he wanted to sell off the last of the cattle and cease the feeder operation, effectively ending the tenure of Eisenhower cattle in Gettysburg.<sup>39</sup>

## Agriculture, 1951-1969

### Soil Improvements

When General Eisenhower purchased the Redding Farm in 1951, the soil was depleted of organic content from decades of corn production and was in generally poor shape. One of Eisenhower's primary goals for the farm was to rebuild the soil, increase the productivity of the farm, and "leave the land better than he found it." Part of his program included relying on the newest ideas and scientific developments in agriculture, including soil conservation methods like crop rotation and contour farming. He immediately started having soil tests performed and followed the recommendations for yearly applications of soil amendments, including manure from the cattle, to restore the soil's fertility.<sup>40</sup> General Eisenhower also wanted his farm to be as self-sustaining as possible. John Eisenhower recalled his father insisted,

*nothing would go off his farm except 'on the hoof' which meant that all the corn and all the silage would be strictly for feeding the cattle that he would raise there...he wanted to prove that the soil could be reclaimed. That was his big goal.*<sup>41</sup>

Given his interest in the latest farming techniques and his dislike for "sloppy farming" practices, Eisenhower was generally considered an extremely good farmer by Nevins and the farm hands.<sup>42</sup>

One of the first things that Nevins did when he became farm manager was concentrate on General Eisenhower's desire to improve the farm's productivity and soil quality. Nevins contacted the Soil Conservation Service, asking them to study the farm and make recommendations for improvements that could be made. The county agent visited the farm and suggested crops that would do well on each section and offered advice on crop rotations, structural improvements, and even a feeding program for the show herd. Nevins immediately implemented many of these suggestions. Improved soil tests and increased crop yields in the ensuing years showed that the program was working to improve the quality of the farm.<sup>43</sup>

During the 1950s, many developments in agriculture focused on the use of newly discovered chemical additives, including compounds designed to reduce soil erosion. General Eisenhower's interest in using modern farming practices led him to test some of these products on the farm. One example was the use of Krilium, a newly developed synthetic chemical from the Monsanto company. The product was a polyelectrolyte that aided in binding soil particles together, allowing the soil to resist the slaking action of water. Eisenhower was very interested in this product and its potential use in improving the farm's soil. In a letter to George Hannaway, who was acting as an intermediary between Eisenhower and Monsanto, Eisenhower said he "deliberately bought a farm in an area where the soil is in general partially worn out, depleted, and, in some instances, has suffered considerable damage from erosion," and for his remaining time, "the farm will be devoted to discovering the best methods of ground rehabilitation in that region [Gettysburg]." He agreed to use Krilium at the farm, reasoning he "would certainly like to do my part in carrying forward some real experimentation in that area." Hannaway and the company representatives made a site visit in early April 1956 and later sent 1000 pounds of Krilium to Nevins for application on the farm. Dr. Ross M. Hedwick, co-inventor of the product, initially was intended to supervise the application, however, a delay in the shipment prevented his participation. Walter West, who had previous experience with the product, supervised the application instead. Areas that were treated included part of the vegetable garden, the shoulders on the driveway, and some shrub plantings. West also kept a supply to use in the greenhouse.<sup>44</sup>





## Contour Farming

When Bob Hartley came to the farm in 1956, he did some initial work with contour farming, primarily on Farm #3. He laid out the contours for the crops basing his design on the earlier recommendations provided by the Soil Conservation Service. In 1960, a Conservation Plan was prepared for the Eisenhower Farms by the Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Adams County Soil Conservation District. The plan identified soil types found on the property, provided a rotation schedule for the crops grown on the farms, including Farms #1, #2, and #3, and included layouts for contour stripping in the appropriate areas. This plan was updated in 1969.<sup>45</sup> (See Appendices D and E)

In keeping with Eisenhower's self-sufficiency attitude, all crops raised on the farms were stored in barns and silos on the property and used in feeding the cattle.<sup>46</sup> Bob Hartley recalled Eisenhower's stubbornness in this area:

*General Eisenhower was very adamant about not selling anything off of this farm...probably the hardest thing I ever had to do was to try to sell him on selling a lot of hay one year. 'Cause we had the barn on his main farm completely full. We couldn't have gotten another bale of hay in. And spring was coming. And I knew...we'd make 25,000 bales of hay and I didn't have near that storage. And I finally told him, I said 'We just have to sell it... the herd [is] not large enough to use all this.' So he finally agreed.<sup>47</sup>*

According to Dale Newman, chief farmer for Eisenhower from 1958 until 1964, the fields were plowed in ninety-foot wide strips and were planted in a rotation of corn, barley, oats, and hay. Usually all of the corn was planted by May 20, and three crops of hay were harvested between mid-May until first frost. Every other contour strip was planted in hay, representing about one-half to two-thirds of the total crops grown. Hay on the Eisenhower Farms was baled when harvested, not rolled. Rolling hay was a relatively new technique at the time, and Eisenhower did not have the necessary equipment. Although Bob Hartley would have liked to use this method, there was also a problem with storing the large rolls and they would still have needed smaller bales to transport to the cattle shows. In addition to hay and the other crops, alfalfa was occasionally grown on the farm,

but this crop was not very successful due to the poor soil. In correspondence to Nevins, General Eisenhower suggested planting soybeans as a cover crop in some of the fields. This crop would be plowed under, adding nutrients to the soil, and had been successfully used by some Colorado cattlemen Eisenhower knew. Records for crop rotations on Farm #1 and #2 indicate that soybeans were only planted one time in 1963. It is unknown if this crop was used on Farm #3.<sup>48</sup> Tables 3.1 and 3.2 provide a record of the types of crops grown on Farm #1 and #2 from 1959 to 1966.

During Eisenhower's presidential years, wheat was grown on the farm in limited amounts. Wheat production ceased, however, after a reporter wrote an article indicating the farm may have been growing more than its governmental allotment. But according to later research, the farm was found to be well under this quota. Probably the main reason for ending wheat production was General Eisenhower's attitude about the oversupply of this crop. He thought there was "too much wheat in this country to begin with, and he wasn't going to help...oversupply the world." Additionally, barley was already being used in the crop rotation where the wheat would have been and wheat was not an important feed for the show herd. It did not make much of an impact on the farm to cease planting this crop.<sup>49</sup>

The acreage used for pasture on the farms remained constant throughout the 1960s. Typical pasture grasses included Birdsfoot, bluegrass, orchard grass, timothy, and trefoil, with reseeded of the pasture only occurring when the quality of the grass deteriorated. Hartley would often "plant timothy with a legume in it ...and put nitrogen fertilizer on in late winter" so there would be high-quality hay in the spring for the show cattle.<sup>50</sup>

On Farm #1, the large field on the eastern side of the entry drive was always planted with hay and used for pasturage. (fig. 3.8) During the summer months, cows with calves that were a few weeks old would often be pastured there. The Flaharty Tract was primarily a crop field in the rotation, but it was also occasionally used for pasturage. Most of the fields west of the main house on Farm #1, from Millerstown Road to the nine-acre pasture adjacent to Farm #2, were contour stripped and used for crops. The field directly west of the main house was originally fenced off, but it was never actually used for pasture. It was divided into two sections. The lower section, along Red Rock Road, was more fertile





and alfalfa was usually planted there. The upper section, nearer the house had poorer soil, and was primarily used for hay. The fences were eventually taken out and the entire area was contour stripped. Hartley recalled when he came to the farm, “these fields were in such shapes and all different sizes and I re-did them so that they’d be equal width.” The standard layout called for approximately twenty-two rows of corn in each strip. They used two-row farm machinery, allowing them to plant and harvest two rows at a time. One small field next to the Pitzer Schoolhouse was not planted in strips, but usually had a single crop, usually corn. The nine-acre pasture contained the pond and a vegetated corridor along the meandering stream. It was used to pasture cattle that didn’t require a lot of attention from the herdsmen, like a few heifers or steers. By 1967, the fields directly west of the main house, just north of the nine-acre pasture, were no longer planted in crops but were used as pasture.<sup>51</sup>

On Farm #2, the fields adjacent to the Show Barn were primarily used for pasturage. They were planted with common orchard grass with some timothy mixed in. The orchard grass typically matured very early in the spring, so to prolong the season, Hartley started planting S-37 orchard grass in these lots, which did not mature until around the first week of May. The pasture directly east of the Show Barn housed the Holstein nurse cows. These were an important part of the Angus breeding operation, providing supplemental milk to the Angus show calves. Hartley kept two electric fences in this area, dividing it into three sections. He would rotate these sections, usually making hay off of one section in the spring and pasturing the cows in the other two. Hartley tried to keep these lots free in the winter and early spring so the cattle would not destroy the sod in the wet ground. A permanent fence running east from the Show Barn area toward Route 15 separated this area from the pasture adjacent to the Farm #2 entry road. The pasture between this fence and the entry road was used primarily for cows that were calving, allowing the herdsmen to keep a closer eye on them. Fields west of the building complex on Farm #2 were contour stripped and planted with crops.<sup>52</sup> (figs. 3.9-3.11)

Feed lots for the steers were located on Farm #3 adjacent to the bank barn and other farm outbuildings. A shed was constructed here, north of the bank barn, for the specific purpose of feeding the steers. Hartley recalled that this was “the only barn we actually used for steer

feeding” on all three farms. Other pasture on Farm #3 was used for dry cows and calf cows because they did not require as much attention from the herdsmen. Other fields, particularly those northeast and southeast of the house and barn were contour stripped and planted in crops.<sup>53</sup>

### Irrigation

Irrigation was not used on any of the farms during the Eisenhower period. However, General Eisenhower often thought about this, and by the late 1967 he was interested in installing an irrigation system on Farm #1. His decision was likely influenced by several factors. There had been a five-year drought during his ownership on the farm and the lack of water caused reduced crop production. This increased Eisenhower's reliance on outside feed for his cattle. He was also undoubtedly influenced by youthful recollections of Midwestern farms, which relied heavily on irrigation in agricultural production.<sup>54</sup>

Eisenhower decided to have a well dug on the northwest corner of the property, near Willoughby Run, in order to irrigate the western fields on Farm #1. He pursued the project, although he was opposed by his farm manager, Bud Smith, and the local county agent, Tom Piper. They were against the idea because the average rainfall in the area had always been sufficient to provide for at least a partial harvest and the estimated \$30,000 cost of a well and irrigation system could probably not be recouped.<sup>55</sup> Although the costs may have been too high, Eisenhower still was set on the plan. He explained his reasoning to Nevins:



Figure 3.8. The nine-acre pasture on Farm #1, view toward east, ca. 1955. (EISE NHS files, #2140)



TABLE 3.1  
FARM #1 CROP ROTATION SCHEDULE, 1959 - 1966

Field No.	Acres	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	CROP VARIETIES PLANTED:  <b>Alfalfa:</b> Vemal  <b>Barley:</b> Wong  <b>Corn:</b> Agway, Dekalb single cross; Funk 746, G72, G91 & G32; Funk Brothers 44; Pioneer 345, 345A, 3306 & 3280  <b>Grasses:</b> Atlas sorghum; Climax timothy; Hi-Dan 38 Sudan grass; Ladino Kentucky bluegrass; Lincoln broome; Penscott red clover; Viking trefoil; Volkman S-100 sorghum  <b>Oats:</b> Clintland; Clintland 60; Garry, Norline  <b>Soybeans:</b> Wabash
1	17	bluegrass, orchard grass, clover	bluegrass, orchard grass, clover	bluegrass, orchard grass, clover	corn	oats, trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	Sudan grass & sorghum		
2a	9.5	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass			
2b	27.7	bluegrass	bluegrass	bluegrass	bluegrass	bluegrass	bluegrass			
3	5		oats, bluegrass, legume mix	bluegrass, legume mix	horse pasture	horse pasture	horse pasture			
4	5.5	trefoil & orchard grass	oats, trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass			
5	15.9	trefoil & timothy	trefoil & timothy	trefoil & timothy	trefoil & timothy	hay, soybeans, sorghum	alfalfa			
6a	6	bluegrass, orchard grass, clover	alfalfa & orchard grass	alfalfa & orchard grass	alfalfa & orchard grass	alfalfa & orchard grass	alfalfa & orchard grass			
6b	9	corn	oats	alfalfa & timothy	alfalfa & timothy	alfalfa & timothy	alfalfa & timothy			
7	21	barley & alfalfa	alfalfa & broome grass	alfalfa & broome grass	alfalfa & broome grass	alfalfa & broome grass				
8	9	pasture	pasture	pasture	pasture	pasture	pasture			
9	2	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	
10	2.3	hay	corn	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	
11	2	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	
12	1.9	hay	corn	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	
13	2.3	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	
14	2.3	hay	corn	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	
15	2.5	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	
16	2.3	hay	corn	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	
17	2.6	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	
18	2.8	hay	corn	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	
19	2	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	
20	2.7	hay	corn	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	
21	2	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	
22	2.3	hay	corn	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	
23	2	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	
24	2.5	hay	corn	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	
25	2.2	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	
26	3.2	hay	corn	oats	wheat or barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	

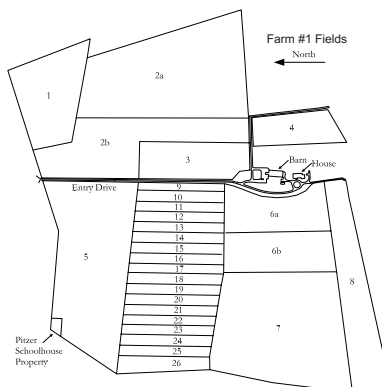
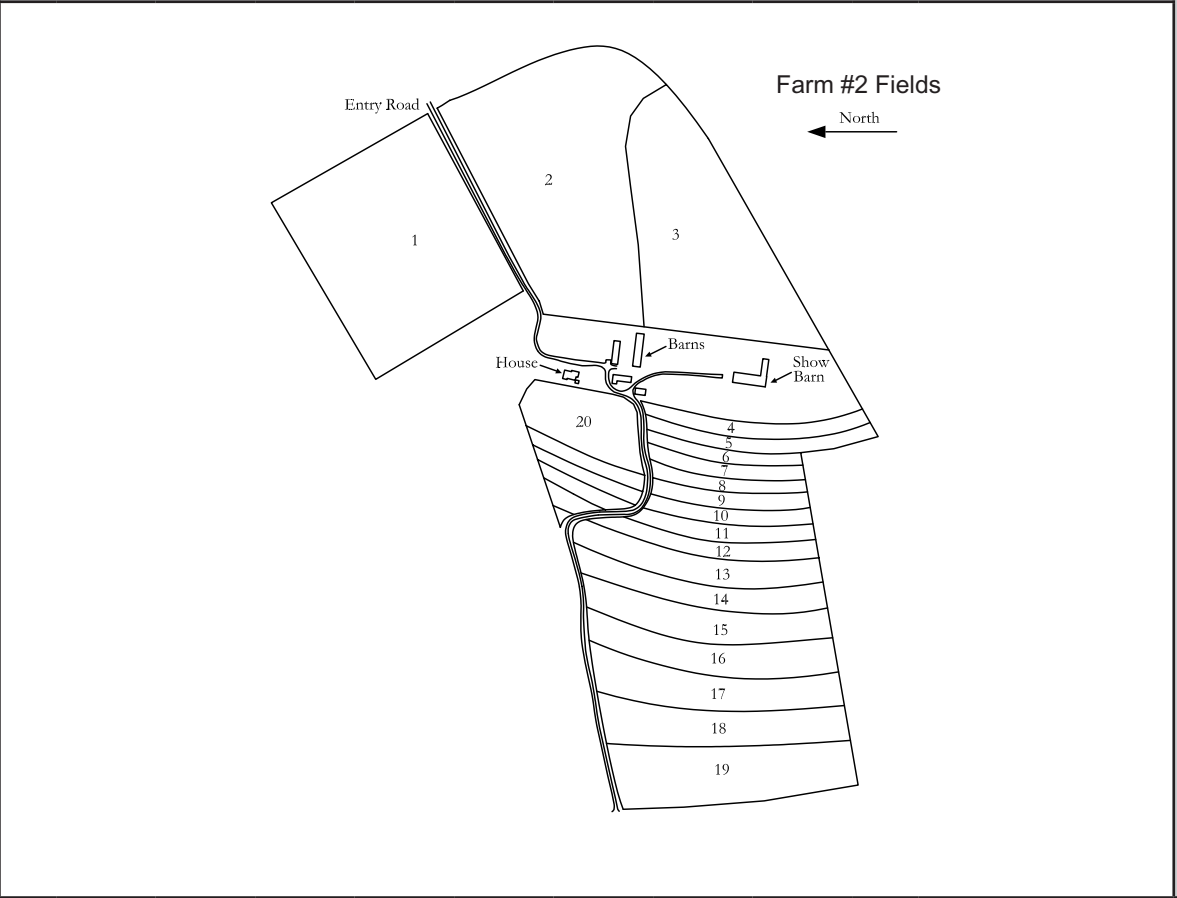




TABLE 3.2  
FARM #2 CROP ROTATION SCHEDULE, 1959 - 1966

Field No.	Acres	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	CROP VARIETIES PLANTED  <b>Barley:</b> Wong, Penrad  <b>Corn:</b> Funk, G17A, G76, 880 & 890; Funk Brothers 671 & 441; P.A.G. 383; Pioneer 332 & 345  <b>Grasses:</b> Climax timothy; Hi-Dan 38 sorghum; Pennscott red clover  <b>Oats:</b> Clintland; Clintland 60; Norline winter oats
1	22	trefoil & orc. grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	Sudan sorghum		
2	?	bluegrass pasture	bluegrass pasture	bluegrass pasture	bluegrass pasture	bluegrass pasture	bluegrass pasture	bluegrass pasture		
3	?	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass	trefoil & orchard grass		
4	2.4	wheat	corn	hay	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	
5	2	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	hay	
6	1.8	wheat	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	
7	1.1	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	hay	
8	1.8	wheat	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	
9	2.2	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	hay	
10	2.6	hay	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	
11	2.3	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	hay	
12	2.4	hay	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	
13	2	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	hay	
14	2.4	hay	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	
15	1.8	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	hay	
16	2	hay	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	
17	4.8	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	hay	
18	2.6	hay	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	
19	6.5	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	winter oats	hay	
20	3.5	barley	hay	corn	oats	barley	hay	corn	oats	





*As a matter of fact I have become of rather two minds on pursuing any further the deep well project. I agree that it would unquestionably [be] very expensive and possibly the good we would get out of it would not be great. On the other hand, the big factor is the need for some assurance of water in our two driest months to raise grain for our feeding operation.<sup>56</sup>*

Before the system could be installed, General Eisenhower fell ill and was taken to Walter Reed Medical Center. He never returned to the farm.<sup>57</sup> However, the artesian well was drilled and produced a sufficient supply of water. Today it is capped and unused.

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## FARM IMPROVEMENTS

### Farm Roads

The vehicular circulation system on the farms was limited to a few primary roads and several farm lanes or road traces through fields. The system of roads that was in place during the Eisenhower years did not differ much from the system which had served the farms during most of their history. Only a few additions were made, and some resurfacing was completed during the 1950s and 1960s.

By the late 1960s, Farm #1 had three paved roads, including the entry drive, the road to the eastern fields, and Nevins Lane. As discussed in an earlier section, the entry road to Farm #1 was upgraded and paved during



Figure 3.9. Aerial view of Farm #1 and #2 from west, early contour strip patterns evident in the fields, 1955. (EISE NHS files, #1180)





Figure 3.10. Aerial view of Farms #1, #2, and #3 from the south, contour stripping evident in the fields, 22 June 1964. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2973)

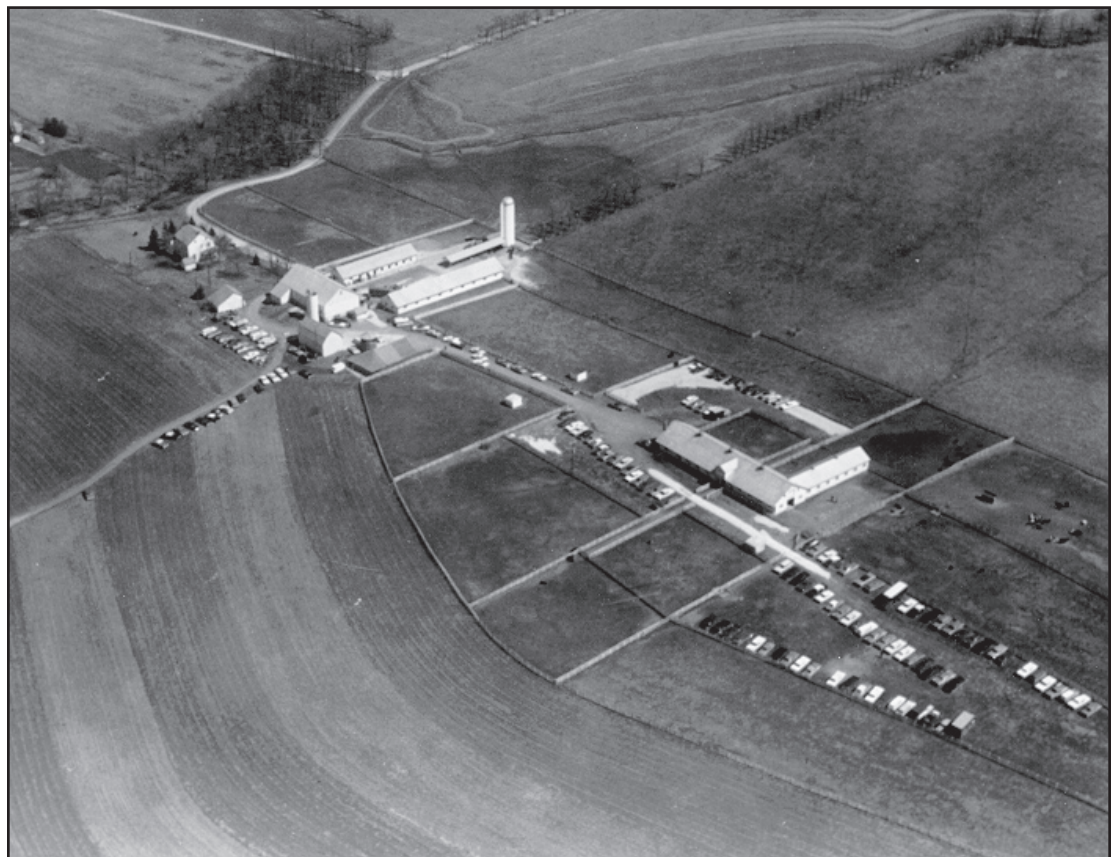


Figure 3.11. Aerial view of Farm #2 showing contour stripped fields west of the barns, March 1966. (John Donmoyer, Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files #3103)



the Eisenhower renovations in 1954, but its alignment remained basically unchanged from the original drive. However, the southern extension of the original drive was eventually removed. This had originally provided an access between Farm #1, Farm #2, and Emmitsburg Road. A gate had been located at the stream crossing to close off the farm when the Eisenhowers purchased the site. During the farm renovations, it was the primary access road for the heavy trucks, but after construction was completed, the road was removed for security concerns. There was a Secret Service post at this location throughout the White House years even though the road was closed. The guardhouse was a glass telephone booth on a concrete pad.

An early gravel drive on Farm #1 had connected the Redding entry drive with the eastern fields, and this remained in place during the Eisenhower years. It was later extended to access the skeet range, and part of it was paved sometime in the mid-1960s. An access between this road and the Farm #2 entry road was completed in the fall of 1955. This new road was named Nevins Lane. Its alignment followed the fence line of the eastern field behind the Eisenhower home. Originally gravel surfaced, Nevins Lane was also paved in the mid-1960s. (figs. 3.12-3.14)

Several other field lanes were present on Farm #1 during the Eisenhower years. One lane ran between the entry drive and a small dump in the western fields and continued to Red Rock Road. The dump was often used by the Secret Service for target practice during the 1960s.<sup>58</sup> Another small lane came off the east farm road near the Skeet Range, and accessed a watering trough and feeder in the northeast pasture. A historic road trace was also extant on the Flaharty Tract. This old road had originally served as a connection between Millerstown Road and Emmitsburg Road, passing along the Flaharty Tract's southern boundary and through the Biesecker Woods. By the late 1960s, only a trace of this road remained through the field and woods.

Another field lane connected Farm #1 to the Pitzer Schoolhouse, where John Eisenhower and his family resided. This road was constructed sometime in 1958-59, after John purchased the home from W. Alton Jones and moved to the site. The lane was about nine feet wide and constructed just inside the wooden fence along Millerstown Road, connecting to the Farm #1 entry drive near the entry gate. General Eisenhower had the road

built by a local contractor who used a tractor to establish a rough grade and then installed layer of "slag" for the lane's surface.<sup>59</sup>

The Eisenhower grandchildren would often use this lane to go back and forth to visit their grandparents on Farm #1. Mary Jean recalled,

*I'd ride my bicycle over almost every day. Even if I didn't see Mimi and Granddad, I'd come in through the back door and see Delores and Moaney. Sometimes, I'd go ahead and see the grandparents too. It would always get dark and Moaney would have to walk me home. Never failed.<sup>60</sup>*

Mrs. Eisenhower also remembered a story concerning this lane.

*So one time we were up here on Christmas and oh, it was really snowing. And Ike had built a road right off this main road down to the children's house, so you didn't have to go outside the farm, you see. So Barbara said, now you come down for Christmas breakfast. Well, we said that was fine....So, Ike got the car out and he was going to drive me down there, well, me shrieking all the way, of course, and snow coming down like mad. And we had a little scraper here and the farmer [had scraped] the road so we could get down there. When we got down John had to go out and clear off the walks three times before we could get back in the car to come home. Oh, it was an awful snowstorm. But I'll always remember that Christmas because it was so much fun. Going down there for breakfast, you know, just the two of us. And he driving.<sup>61</sup>*



Figure 3.12. North/south gravel road and a dirt field lane to the east provided the primary circulation on Farm #1 prior to the Eisenhower period, 1952. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2885)





Figure 3.13. Aerial of Farm #1 from east, vehicular circulation patterns evident including entry drive, farm lanes to eastern and western fields, and Farm #2 entry drive in the lower left, spring 1955. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2993)



Figure 3.14. Circulation improvements during the Eisenhower period soon after installation, paved entry road, gravel farm road to eastern fields in right of photo, Nevins Lane in lower left corner, access to Farm #2 in upper left still in use during construction on Farm #1, late fall 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3136)



The vehicular circulation patterns on Farm #2 changed moderately from the Brandons' ownership throughout the Eisenhower years. Access to the site was provided by a gravel entry drive. When the Brandons' owned the farm, the drive started at the Emmitsburg Road, traveled west toward the farm, passed Nevins Lane, turned south in front of the farmhouse, ending on the west side of the bank barn. A "Y" in the lane before it passed in

front of the house connected with the gravel lane that crossed the culvert to Alan Redding Farm. By 1956, the gravel road between Farm #1 and Farm #2 was removed and only a road trace remained. A new road was added west of the bank barn that traveled west through the western farm fields and then north through the western fields, and then turned west again at the boundary with Farm #1, where it followed the path of the old road



Figure 3.15. Single entry drive from Black Horse Tavern Road provides vehicular circulation on Farm #3, ca. 1972-73. (EISE NHS files, #3033)

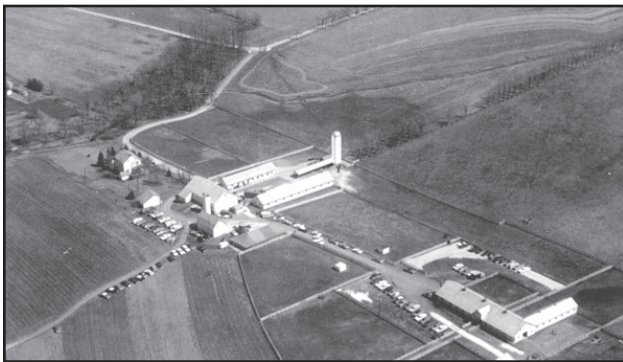


Figure 3.16. Single drive on Farm #2 services the home and barns, connects Emmitsburg Road on the east to Red Rock Road on the west, March 1966. (John Donmoyer, Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #3103)

trace. The drive connected with Red Rock Road on the western boundary of the farm. In 1957, an extension of the gravel road was constructed to connect the historic barnyard core with the new Show Barn and corrals to the south. In the mid-1960s, a portion of the entry drive from the entry gate to the intersection with Nevins Lane was paved. This circulation route was established by 1957 and remained unchanged through the late 1960s. There were no additional field access roads on Farm #2.

Vehicular circulation on Farm #3 was also accommodated by a single gravel drive. Connecting with Black Horse Tavern Road on the western property boundary, the drive passed in front of the garage and farmhouse, and proceeded northeast toward the rear of the bank barn. To provide field access, the road extended from the barn area through the northern fields, ending at a small dump in the northeastern corner of the farm. This section of the road was considered a field lane and was not as heavily graveled as the section near the farm buildings. There were no other marked field lanes on Farm #3 by the late 1960s. The main road maintained its original alignment

and was unaltered during the Eisenhower period. It was still extant in the late 1960s. (figs. 3.15, 3.16)

## Fencing

During the Eisenhower years, most of the original fencing on all three farms was either repaired or replaced. During the renovations to Farm #1, nearly all the fencing from the Redding years was replaced with new types. This included fencing around the barnyard, in pastures, along the entry drive, and bordering Millerstown Road. When Farm #2 was acquired in 1954, the existing fencing was in fair condition. Dale Newman made many repairs and new additions over the next few years, including installation of some of the last wooden fencing to be added. This was installed adjacent to the Show Barn. The existing fencing on Farm #3 was in much worse shape when the farm was purchased, and most of the fencing was replaced over the next several years.<sup>62</sup> Painted wooden fencing and post and wire fencing were the two major types used for repairs and replacements on all three farms. Both types were used in a variety of different ways.

Wooden board fencing was used primarily for the barnyards and corrals on all farms. For aesthetic reasons, it was also the preferred fencing for highly visible areas, like along Millerstown Road, and in front of the Farm #2 house. The wooden fencing was about four and a half feet high, supported by wooden posts, and was constructed in two primary ways.

Four-board fencing had four equally spaced horizontal boards in each eight-foot panel. This style was used in the corrals and barnyards of Farm #2 and Farm #3. Occasionally a section of fencing might contain five or more horizontal boards, but this was an exception to the four-board pattern. The west bull pen has a bull board on the inside of the fence to prevent the bull from pushing the boards out of the posts.

Cross-board fencing had two horizontal boards on the bottom, two crossing boards above, and a single horizontal board on the top. This style added a little more aesthetic interest to the fence and was used in more prominent locations like along Millerstown Road and at the barn on Farm #1, and at the entry on Farm #2. The horizontal boards kept cattle from rubbing against the fence and pushing out the cross boards, which were slightly narrower and weaker than the other fence members.<sup>63</sup> (figs. 3.17-3.25)





Figure 3.17. Four-board wooden fence at the bank barn on Farm #2, 19 May 1967. (Emless Nett, EISE NHS files, #3394)



Figure 3.20. Four-board fencing used in the loafing yards on Farm #3, May 1962. (Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #3114)

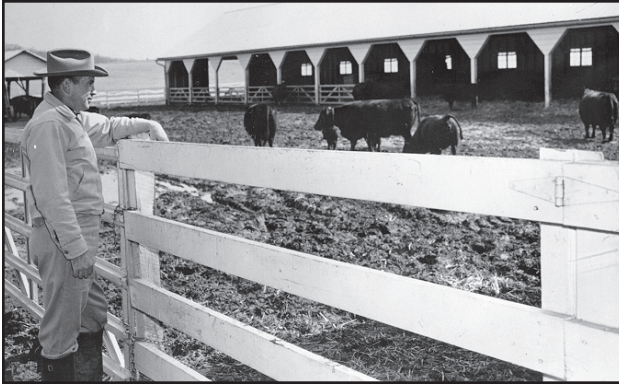


Figure 3.18. Four-board wooden fence at the loafing and maternity sheds on Farm #2, Bob Hartley examines cattle, May 1962. (Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #3123)



Figure 3.21. Cross-board wooden fencing used around the barn on Farm #1, 8 September 1967. (Lane Studio, EISE NHS files, #2829)



Figure 3.19. Four-board wooden fence around Show Barn corrals on Farm #2, 1958. (R. W. Shirer, Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #3086)



Figure 3.22. Cross-board wooden fence used along the entry drive to Farm #2, 17 December 1956. (Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #3095)



Figure 3.23. Cross-board fencing used at the entry gate to farm #1, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, three images combined into a panorama, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.24. Cross-board wooden fence at Farm #2 farmhouse, May 1962. (Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #3113)

he wooden fences were constructed primarily with oak, but some pine planking was also used. The oak posts were locally milled by Fred Green and Jacob Hereter. Some of the posts were cut at an angle, tapered from approximately two inches at the top to four inches at the bottom. Hartley always assumed this allowed two posts could be milled out of one piece of six-inch-square lumber. The corner posts, gate posts, and some of the in-between posts were set in concrete because “all the original fences were always leaning” and the soil “couldn’t hold a heavy board fence.”<sup>64</sup> Green also provided oak for the two-inch by six-inch planking. Other planks were western pine purchased through Victor Re. Much of the lumber was acquired in a “green” or unseasoned state, and as a result by the late 1960s, a large percentage of the fencing was in poor condition from warping and checking.<sup>65</sup>

All the wooden fencing was painted white with a non-lead based paint. The paint was maintained through a five-year painting schedule. Some fences were painted more often, including heavily abused areas like the corrals, or where it was especially dusty and the fence would become dirty more quickly. The paint was purchased from the Varcraft Paint Company, which had mixed the custom color for the Eisenhower barn. A creosote preservative was included in the mix in order to help preserve the fence.<sup>66</sup>

The other main type of fence was post and wire fencing. These fences were approximately four and a half feet high and were used to separate field and pasture sections, and along the outer property boundaries. This is the style of fencing General Eisenhower specified during the early years of farm ownership, and was used along the entry drive of Farm #1. The posts were typically locally cut



Figure 3.25. Cross-board wooden fencing along Millerstown Road on Farm #1 side, post and wire fencing on Farm #3 side, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)

yellow locust and were spaced fourteen feet apart. Like the wooden fencing, the woven wire fencing was used in a variety of ways.

Some sections included a strand of barbed wire along the top of the fence, while others used it on the bottom. Many sections contained no barbed wire at all. Barbed wire was initially added to the top of all new woven wire fencing to keep the cattle from reaching over. This practice was eventually ended because the barbed wire became rusty and drooped down, causing a maintenance problem. Also, it was not really necessary since the Angus cattle rarely ever tried to reach over the fence.<sup>67</sup>

The spaces created by the weave in the wire fencing usually graduated in size, with narrower sections at the bottom of the fence. Sections of wire fence in the horse corral, near the Farm #1 orchard, were capped with wooden boards. The posts for the woven wire fences also varied in style and treatment. Some posts had the bark still on them, others were milled round posts, and some were square. Many were left unpainted, while others were coated in creosote, or painted white, green, or a mixture of both. (figs. 3.26-3.28) (See Appendix H for detailed drawings of both the wooden fencing and post and wire fencing types)

A couple of other fence types were also present in the agricultural areas of Farm #1. An electric fence marked the boundary between the eastern field and the lawn. The wires were strung on wooden poles, much like the woven wire fencing. This relatively unobtrusive fence gave General and Mrs. Eisenhower an unobstructed view of the eastern fields.<sup>68</sup> By the late 1960s, a few other sections of electric fence were used in some of the pastures, primarily in the eastern fields. Another





Figure 3.26. Post and wire fencing with barbed wire top, along Millerstown Road on Farm #3, view toward northwest, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.27. Post and wire fencing near pond on Farm #1, view toward northeast, August 1954. (US Navy, EISE NHS files, #2199)



Figure 3.28. Post and wire fencing along Farm #1 entry drive, square posts painted green, barbed wire on top, view toward Flabarty tract in northeast, May 1966. (EISE NHS files, #3432)



Figure 3.29. Concrete post and iron rail fence on Farm #1 along boundary with Gettysburg NMP, near skeet range, view toward east. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

fence type, installed by the NPS, was located along the boundary between the Gettysburg National Military Park's Biesecker Woods and Farm #1, near the skeet range. This fence consisted of square concrete posts with three horizontal rails made of galvanized tubing. (fig. 3.29)

A number of different gates were used on the farms. Originally, many of the gates were wooden, but some of these were later replaced with aluminum models. However, the aluminum did not hold up to the abuse from the animals, especially in the corrals on Farm #2. As they needed to be replaced a second time, steel gates were used. By the late 1960s, several types of gates were extant on the farms, including four or five board wooden gates, aluminum gates, steel gates, and standard "Farm Bureau" gates.<sup>69</sup> (figs. 3.30-3.33)



Figure 3.30. Wooden farm gate. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)



Figure 3.31. Aluminum farm gate. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)



Figure 3.32. Steel farm gate. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)



Figure 3.33. “Farm Bureau” farm gate leaning against fence. (Photo by OCLP, 2002)

### Stream Improvements

Along with improving the fertility of the soil on the farms, General Eisenhower also wanted to improve the condition of the stream between Farm #1 and Farm #2. In 1954, he requested information from the Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, on how to develop the stream “in accordance with the best practices for such small brooks.” Eisenhower was “anxious to prevent unnecessary soil erosion” and interested in keeping “on the land such water as possible, and in general to do those things that modern scientific farming suggests as desirable.”<sup>70</sup> Benson suggested that Nevins make a request for technical assistance from the local county agent, who would obtain assistance from Pennsylvania State University and the Soil Conservation Service as needed. He also offered the services of James Coyle, agricultural engineer of the Soil Conservation Service, to assist Eisenhower with a visit to the farm.<sup>71</sup>

It is not known if Coyle ever visited the farm, but on August 5, 1954, Frank S. Zettle and N. Henry Wooding,

Jr., from the Adams County Agricultural Extension did come to the farm to examine the stream. After their assessment, they provided Eisenhower with recommendations for better utilization of the water resources based on the stream’s existing conditions and the standard practices of the day.

The report described a meandering streambed ranging from two to twenty feet in width and one to four feet in depth. The banks were steep and eroded with the adjacent area covered with some vegetative growth, including trees, briars, and weeds. Flowing water was obstructed in many places by silt and debris. Although most of the stream was dry during the summer, a small flow was occurring adjacent to the pond during this August visit. Recommendations included removing the debris dams and natural obstructions from the stream’s entrance to Farm #1 on the east and continuing to the wooded area near the center of the farm. Existing vegetation should be retained and additional vegetation added along the banks to prevent further erosion and widening of the channel. This would also provide a habitat for wildlife. The streambed should be straightened in the nine-acre pasture. The banks here would be beveled and seeded with a standard pasture mix. This would add two to three acres of usable land for pasture. It would also facilitate rapid movement of water off of the farm from this point, allowing surplus water to flow freely to Willoughby Run for use downstream. The report suggested the construction of two additional ponds to impound water for the livestock, preferably one per field. It was recommended that these not be used for extensive field irrigation, which could result in litigation for infringement of water rights by downstream users. The stream would feed these ponds during wet seasons by a bypass system. The stored water would be used during dry seasons for livestock. Pond-fed watering troughs, filled by a gravity flow system with a float valve, could be located just outside the fenced ponds. Additionally, it was recommended the ponds should be stocked with fish “to provide an excellent source of recreation and food for the family table.”<sup>72</sup>

Benson encouraged General Eisenhower to pursue obtaining water rights to the stream, even though it was relatively small. He justified this action by mentioning the increase in interest in irrigation practices within the Eastern states and the rise in filings for water rights even on intermittent streams. Eisenhower agreed, telling Arthur Nevins this would be a good idea, “because of the fact that some day the farm further down the stream





might make such a filing and [Eisenhower Farms] would have no rights whatsoever.”<sup>73</sup> He instructed Nevins to pursue acquiring proper rights to the stream and seek the County Agent’s assistance in this matter. Nevins, in turn, sought the advice of a local attorney.<sup>74</sup>

It is not known if Eisenhower ever succeeded in acquiring the water rights to the stream or if any parts of the streambed were cleaned out and revegetated. Although new ponds were not installed, two small cisterns were constructed along the stream as reservoirs and were still extant in the late 1960s. Red Brandon, son of the owner of the Brandon Farm, remembers that there was a good spring located in the woods where the two cisterns are located. There was also a windmill there that pumped water up to a cistern near the show barn. This cistern supplied water for the farm. Most other recommendations provided by Wooding and Zettle, including straightening the streambed, were not implemented.

### Miscellaneous Farm Items

By the late 1960s there were several features located in the fields and pastures of all three farms which contributed

to the day-to-day farming and cattle operations. On Farm #1, a watering trough, several cattle feeders, and a small windmill were located in the northeastern field near the equipment shed and skeet range. A couple of cisterns were located along the stream in the wooden area between Farm #1 and #2. The weir and overflow pipe for the pond still remained in the nine-acre pasture. The nine-acre pasture contained a salt lick and several brush piles. On Farm #2, several feeders were located around the Show Barn and in the eastern fields. Farm #3 contained two trench silos south of the house and barn, and on the extreme northeast corner of the property, there was a dumping ground with the remains of abandoned farm equipment.

### Farm #2 Improvements

During the Brandons’ ownership, there were no major changes to the landscape of Farm #2. (fig. 3.34) However, with the purchase of the farm by W. Alton Jones in 1954 and its subsequent inclusion in the Eisenhower cattle operations, major changes occurred on the farm. Several new support buildings were added, including the Show Barn, loafing shed and maternity shed, while other buildings were altered and used for new



Figure 3.34. Farm #2 prior to the Eisenhower Farms improvements, original sheds and bank barn in upper left, farmhouse in lower right, aerial view toward southwest, ca. 1950s. (EISE NHS files, #3786)



functions like the breeding shed and semen shed. With the addition of the new facilities, particularly the large Show Barn and its adjacent corrals and holding pens, the landscape of Farm #2 shifted from a small family farm to a large-scale cattle operation.

### Buildings and Structures

The stone farmhouse remained relatively unchanged from its 1940s renovations throughout the Eisenhower years aside from a one-room renovation on the north end of the house in which an apartment was created. The apartment was not completed during Eisenhower's time and had heat and electrical service installed by the NPS in the 1980s. Several of General Eisenhower's farm workers resided on the farm at different times during the mid-1950s to late 1960s. Ivan Feaster and his wife moved into the farmhouse soon after Jones' purchase in 1954. The Feasters had previously been living in the Redding house on Farm #1, and then in a rented home nearby when the Redding house was razed. After Feaster's resignation in 1957, Bob Hartley and his family moved to Farm #2. Hartley stayed in the house until early 1967, when he left Eisenhower for other employment. Soon after this, Bud Smith and his family moved from Farm #3 into the farmhouse on Farm #2.<sup>75</sup> (fig. 3.35)

A major change to the landscape was the addition of the Show Barn in 1957. This building was added to

provide a place to house the Angus cattle, as well as to provide facilities for their grooming and preparation for various shows. The Show Barn also included space for the herd of Holstein nurse cows that were used for the Angus calves. Constructed on a ridgeline just south of the farm's main core, the building consisted of a wood-frame structure on a concrete block foundation. This location was chosen for its accessibility to the other buildings on Farm #2 and the excellent site drainage. Victor Re supervised construction of the Show Barn, hiring the carpenters and laborers as well as acquiring all the materials wholesale. For his work, Re was paid a fixed percentage over the total project cost. During construction of the barn, Re worked in close collaboration with Hartley and Nevins to design the structure exactly as they needed it for the cattle operation. Hartley chose the location, and also designed the layout of the corrals surrounding the new barn.<sup>76</sup>

Some of the existing farm buildings were altered or removed and two new buildings were constructed to meet the needs of the cattle operation. In 1956, a storage shed southwest of the bank barn was modified and used as a new breeding shed. By 1957, the existing milk house south of the bank barn was in use as a semen shed. This building's primary purpose was storage for the refrigerated and frozen semen samples necessary for the Angus breeding program. This shed also served

as a lunch room for the staff. They used the refrigerator to keep their lunches cold and used the simple table and chairs that were located within the structure. In 1960 three existing structures were removed from the eastern side of the barn to make room for a larger barnyard and the construction of two new buildings, the maternity barn and the loafing shed. These structures were also constructed by Re and his crew. The maternity barn was built on the northern side of the farmyard, and the loafing shed was installed on the barnyard's southern side. Like the Show Barn, these structures were wood-frame construction on concrete block foundations, and their specifications were uniquely tailored to support the Eisenhower cattle operation. Hartley assisted



Figure 3.35. Detail of Farm #2 farmhouse, May 1962. (Robert Hartley Collection, EISE NHS files, #3113)





in the design and location of these buildings. The silo and feeder for the cow herd were also added to the east of the barn. A small shed had been located between the farmhouse and barn in the mid-1950s, but it was removed by the 1960s. A windmill, which had been used with the farmhouse well, was also removed in the 1960s. All other buildings in the core area of Farm #2, including the bank barn, garage, silos, and various other small sheds, remained relatively unchanged during the 1950s and 1960s.<sup>77</sup> (figs. 3.36-3.43)

Two Secret Service guardhouses were constructed on Farm #2. These buildings were similar to the guardhouses on Farm #1, and were added when the initial security equipment was installed during the mid-1950s. One guardhouse was placed on the entry drive to Farm #2, near Emmitsburg Road. The second guardhouse was placed further west, at the intersection of Nevins Lane and the Farm #2 entry drive. Both guardhouses remained in use while General Eisenhower was in the presidency. However, after the Eisenhowers' retirement in the 1960s, Secret Service protection ceased



Figure 3.36. View of Farm #2 barns and corrals from Show Barn, toward north, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.40. Farm #2 garage, south facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.37. Maternity shed, loafing shed, silo, and corrals on Farm #2, view toward southwest, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.41. Farm #2 bank barn and semen shed, south facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.38. Farm #2 bank barn, west facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)

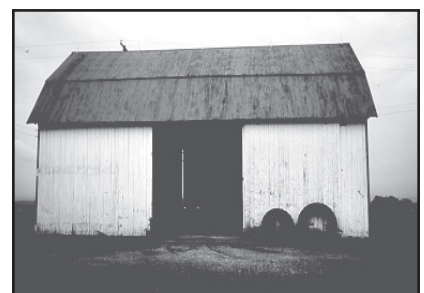


Figure 3.42. Farm #2 equipment shed, also called the breeding shed, east facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.39. Show Barn on Farm #2, view toward southwest, 1958. (R. W. Shirer, Robert Hartley collection, EISE NHS files, #3086)



Figure 3.43. Show Barn and corrals, south facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.44. Guardhouse on Nevins Lane, view toward west, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.45. Guardhouse on Farm #2 entry drive, vegetation overtaking structure, cattle guard across drive in middle of photo, view toward west, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)

and the guardhouses were hardly ever used. By the late 1960s, the guardhouse near Emmitsburg Road was completely abandoned and vegetation enveloped the structure. The other guardhouse near Nevins Lane was in better shape, although it was no longer used on a regular basis. (figs. 3.44, 3.45) Secret Service did return to the farm in 1965, but the operation was less intensive than during the White House years. Advances in technology allowed the use of a closed circuit television and a road alarm system, therefore there was rarely a need to use the guardhouses.

A cattle guard was installed beside the guardhouse nearest to Emmitsburg Road. It is not known when this feature was added. According to Bob Hartley, it was constructed primarily for aesthetic reasons. Eisenhower did not want a fence located along both sides of the Farm #2 entry drive. He wanted to preserve the view as much as possible. This was accomplished by leaving a fence on the southern side of the road, removing an existing board gate at the guardhouse, and installing the cattle guard. This prevented cattle in the field north of the entry drive from leaving the pasture while still maintaining an unobstructed view of the guardhouse from Farm #1.<sup>78</sup>

### Farm Landscape

Farm #2 was a primarily a working farm and as a result, the surrounding landscape was mainly utilitarian. This was in contrast with the extensive ornamental landscape which existed on Farm #1. The main elements of the Farm #2 landscape were its circulation systems, farm buildings, pastures, corrals, and fence rows.

The entry road on Farm #2 provided the main vehicular access to the farm and remained in use throughout the 1960s with little alteration. Pedestrian circulation was informal, except for a few walkways around the farmhouse. These had been installed by the Brandons in the 1950s. (see fig. 3.34) The walks connected the front porch of the house with the gravel drive and the Bank





Barn to the south. There is no evidence that additional walks were constructed during the Eisenhower years other than the walkway that was added to the apartment located on the north end of the house. The 1950s walks were still extant in the late 1960s.

When acquired by W. Alton Jones in 1954, ornamental plantings on the farm were restricted to a few trees and shrubs around the farmhouse and along the adjacent drive. Bob Hartley recalled that there were already several evergreen trees in front of the home in the late 1950s when he moved to the farm.<sup>79</sup> During the Eisenhower period, a number of additional trees were installed near the farmhouse. By the late 1960s, the vegetation had matured considerably, creating a screen of trees, nearly obscuring the view of the farmhouse from all sides. A limited number of tree species had been used, including Norway spruce, Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), and white pine. A few shrubs were also extant around the farmhouse front porch. (figs. 3.46-3.49)



Figure 3.46. Farm #2 farmhouse, south facade, mature vegetation around porch, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)

A major feature in the landscape of Farm #2 was the row of catalpa trees in the eastern pasture. Historic photographs indicate the trees were probably installed sometime in the 1930s to 1940s. Hartley recalled the trees were already mature when he arrived on the farm and provided considerable shade for the pasture. There were thirty to forty trees planted along the southern side of the fence and “were just practically solid” along the fence line. Many of the trees died in the 1960s, after the cattle began chewing their bark. The dead trees were initially left standing, but were eventually removed at an unknown date. By the late 1960s, about half of the original trees were remaining.<sup>80</sup> (figs. 3.50, 3.51)

Another catalpa row was installed along the entry drive to Farm #2. They were planted at a much later date than the original catalpa row, probably in the early 1950s during the Brandons’ ownership. By the late 1960s, the trees lined the drive’s southern edge, providing the area with limited shade. However, they were not continuous along the road and there were a few openings. It is not clear if



Figure 3.48. Detail of vegetation around porch at Farm #2 farmhouse, 19 May 1967. (Emless Nett, EISE NHS files, #3393).



Figure 3.47. Farm #2 farmhouse, east facade, mature vegetation around porch and along entry drive, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.49. Mature pines and spruces screen the farmhouse on Farm #2, north facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.50. Catalpa row in Farm #2 eastern pasture, view toward northeast, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.51. Detail of catalpa row, Show Barn in background, view to southwest, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)

the gaps were intentional or if some of the original trees had died and were not replaced. (figs. 3.52, 3.53)

In order to ensure his privacy and block possible views to his farm from curiosity seekers and the motel, General Eisenhower had a small screen of white pines planted at the northeastern side of the entry drive, at the entry guardhouse. Eisenhower was very concerned about the loss of privacy. He even suggested locating the Show Barn just below the property line, south of the entry drive, in an attempt to block the view to his farm. Hartley convinced him that this would be an impractical location for the working barn, so Eisenhower had five trees planted instead, each costing six hundred dollars.



Figure 3.52. Farm #2 entry road, catalpa row on the left, corn field on the right, Farm #1 in the background, October 1955. (Abbie Rowe, EISE NHS files, #2124)



Figure 3.53. Aerial view of Eisenhower Farms from east, catalpa row in Farm #2 eastern pasture (left center) evidently much older than the row along the entry drive to Farm #2 (middle of photo), spring 1955. (EISE NHS files, #3135)





West installed four white pines on the north side of the drive around 1955. He had intended to install four more pines on the opposite side of the road, but this was never completed. The four original pines had matured and were still extant in the late 1960s.<sup>81</sup>

### Farm #3 Improvements

When W. Alton Jones purchased Farm #3, the property contained the original farmhouse, bank barn, silo and a few outbuildings. Farmer Dale Newman lived at Farm #3 until he left the Eisenhower Farms in the early 1960s. Bud Smith was hired to fill the farmer job and he lived in the Farm #3 house until 1967, when Bob Hartley left Eisenhower Farm. At that time Bud Smith moved to the Farm #2 house. Herb Dixon, Chief of the Eisenhowers' Secret Service detail, moved into the Farm #3 house. In 1965, part of the porch on the house was enclosed.<sup>82</sup>

Eisenhower viewed Farm #3 as support for the other two farms. He was much more interested in his home on Farm #1 and the Show Barn on Farm #2 than he was

in this site. Farm #3 was used in the cattle operation for crop production and pasturage. A few minor changes were made during 1958-59 to accommodate the increased number of cattle on the farm. The bank barn was altered to provide more room for the cattle, including construction of a shed addition to the eastern end of the building. A loafing shed and adjacent corrals were also constructed northeast of the barn.<sup>83</sup> (figs. 3.54-3.56)

The new facilities on Farm #3 were used for feeding steers and pasturing dry milk cows and calves. These activities were secondary to the farm's primary function of crop production. General Eisenhower extended his contour farming techniques to the fields on Farm #3, and significantly changed the historical field patterns in the process. Historically, Farm #3 had been divided into a series of small fields, each twenty to thirty acres in size. The change to contour farming required some of these fields be combined, and several fence rows were removed to accomplish this. This changed the agricultural pattern of the farm from a patchwork of small fields to a few contour-stripped tracts.<sup>84</sup>



Figure 3.54. View of Farm #3 from Gettysburg NMP tower on West Confederate Avenue, view toward northwest, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.55. Farm #3 farmhouse, east facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.56. View of Farm #3 from the west, entry drive lower right of photo, mature trees screening house, bank barn middle left of photo, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Like Farm #2, there was little or no ornamental landscaping on Farm #3. It was primarily a utilitarian landscape, with a few trees and shrubs planted around the farmhouse. It is not known when individual trees were installed, but by the late 1960s, mature shade trees surrounded the south, west, and north sides of the farmhouse.

Vehicular circulation on the site continued to be provided by the gravel access drive. The only marked pedestrian

routes were two concrete walks in the front yard of the farmhouse. One walk led from the front door to steps at the entry drive, and the other walk led from the first walk to the smokehouse. These walks were probably installed during the 1950s. (figs. 3.57-3.61)

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**DONATION OF FARM #1 TO THE  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

On November 27, 1967, General and Mrs. Eisenhower transferred ownership of their Gettysburg farm (Farm #1) to the United States Government and Congress authorized designation of the farm as a National Historic Site, to be administered by the NPS.<sup>85</sup> (fig. 3.62) Although the Eisenhowers never recorded their actual reasons for making the donation, it can be surmised that preservation of the farm landscape was one of their



Figure 3.57. Farm #3 bank barn and corral, south facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.59. Farm #3 bank barn and silo, east facade, farmhouse in background, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.58. Farm #3 smokehouse, east facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.60. Farm #3 garage, west facade, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)



Figure 3.61. Loafing shed and feeder on Farm #3, view toward southwest, bank barn in background, May 1969. (W. E. Dutton, EISE NHS files)





main objectives. Undoubtedly the previous donations of Farm #2 and Farm #3 by W. Alton Jones, as well as Eisenhower's affinity with the adjacent battlefield and his history of service to the country, had all influenced the decision. There was also the problem of the considerable expense required to adequately maintain such a large property. John Eisenhower mentioned this issue specifically when describing why the farm was not kept in the family:

*David [Eisenhower] was always unusually fond of the farm...he said one time..."Oh, this is going to be our ancestral place,' which is a...little on the poignant side because it turned out...nobody in our family could afford to keep it...there aren't the jobs around Gettysburg that bring in the money that would support a place like that. So we weren't able to pass it down through the family.<sup>86</sup>*

The donation agreement included a life estate for General Eisenhower, and also granted Mrs. Eisenhower the right to stay on the property up to six months after his death. The deed was signed in a private meeting at the farm between the Eisenhowers and Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall.<sup>87</sup> Horace Busby, who accompanied Udall at the request of President Johnson, recorded the atmosphere of the meeting and the mixed emotions expressed by the Eisenhowers in the following memorandum:

MEMORANDUM  
FOR THE PRESIDENT  
Re: Trip to Gettysburg  
November 29, 1967

*I thank you for the mission on Monday to Gettysburg. Unexpectedly, it produced a memory to last a lifetime. You and Mrs. Johnson both will, I am sure, be interested.*

*Our Helicopter landed at the Eisenhower farm in mid-afternoon. While the sun was shining, the wind was biting and the General had been asked to remain inside. The state of his health is all too obvious and the concern of his staff for his well being is not misplaced. He emerged, anyway, to greet Secretary Udall and to inquire if I were the son or grandson of his West Point classmate named "Busby." We went with him to the Eisenhowers' lovely glassed porch retreat where the two of them had, as Mrs. Eisenhower explained, been "observing Quiet Hour"*

*— she, playing solitaire and watching television; he, painting with his oils.*

*Our conversation was cordial and simple, no ceremonies, no signing, no onlookers. The calm, I soon learned, was deceptive. For both of them, it was an emotional moment, most especially for Mrs. Eisenhower. I felt uneasy, as though Secretary Udall and I were men from the bank foreclosing on the Farm. The General conversed with Udall, talking mostly of his friend, Alton Jones, who did make a notable contribution by purchasing the lands adjacent to the Farm (from \$688 to \$935 an acre) to prevent promotional development. Jones had willed the land he owned to the Government and obviously, was responsible for the General wanting to do the same.*

*Mrs. Eisenhower talked mostly with me and mostly about the meaning of the Farm for her. Repeatedly, her eyes welled with tears as she talked. She had not, as the General said, wanted to sign the deed. Her explanation to me: "After 51 years of doing it, I thought I was through, but now I am back in a Government house again." Her emotions of the afternoon, however, ran more deeply; it was very clear to me that heavy on her heart and mind was the question whether, after they departed the following day for California, they would ever return together. Mrs. Eisenhower associates the porch on which we were seated with the General's recovery from his illnesses while President. After his heart attack, she had called the architect from Denver and arranged to have the porch enclosed so there would be a sunny and cheerful place for recuperation on the first floor. Later, after his second illness, the General had again spent most of this recuperation at the Gettysburg Farm. "My son tells me," she said, "the Farm and the porch have lengthened Ike's life twice already" — and, she added very softly, "I don't suppose you could ask for more." On the trip westward, by train, she and the General have planned to visit Abilene to see the site where they are to be buried at the chapel which has been built at the Library. She told of this with emotion again and recounted in some detail how, three years ago, she had removed the body of their first son from the original grave for reburial in the plot at Abilene, "so we can all be together again." She also said that when the General was a first lieutenant, he told her, "Mamie, I don't know where or when I'll die, but I want you to promise me*



Figure 3.62. Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall holding deed to Eisenhower Farm #1 and talking with General and Mrs. Eisenhower after signing the donation papers, 27 November 1967. (James Aycock, Department of the Interior, EISE NHS files, #2636)

*that wherever you bury me, it won't be Arlington Cemetery."*

*After awhile, all the things she had to say to someone were said, so she quieted and for awhile longer we listened to the General recount with extraordinary affection various stories about his friend, "Pete" Jones. Then there were photographs, Secretary Udall took the deed, we toured the very handsome rooms of the house and that was all. As we left, the General decided to walk us to the helicopter, even without his coat and hat.*

*After I sensed the situation and their personal feelings, I told the General and Mrs. Eisenhower of your call and of the personal interest you had expressed in the fine thing they were doing, knowing that someday you and Mrs. Johnson might face the same decision. Your personal thoughtfulness had meaning for them both, and the General commented about how considerate you were of them, observing rather apologetically that, "The President always wants us to use his 707 to make trips like this to Palm Springs, but she" – gesturing towards Mrs. Eisenhower – "says no, we are going to stick to the train." Mrs. Eisenhower laughed and said, "I have had my time on that; just let me ride the train."*

*As I said, it was a quiet but unforgettable moment. I appreciate the opportunity to have gone.*

Buzz<sup>88</sup>

General Eisenhower died in March 1969, giving the NPS title to Farm #1. According to the original agreement, Mrs. Eisenhower would stay at Gettysburg until September. However, in April, she changed her mind, deciding she would prefer to remain on the farm indefinitely. As a result, a new agreement was reached between John Eisenhower, executor of his father's estate, and Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel. In June 1969, Mrs. Eisenhower was issued a Special Use Permit, granting her lifetime tenancy on Farm #1. This agreement provided Mrs. Eisenhower with residency in the main house and the use of the surrounding fourteen acres, including the guesthouse, barn, and other outbuildings. Mrs. Eisenhower maintained responsibility for general upkeep of this portion of the property. The NPS assumed responsibility for the remaining acreage on Farm #1.<sup>89</sup>

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#### CLEMENT REDDING FARM: REDDING OWNERSHIP

Clement and Irene Redding continued their small-scale farming operation during the 1950s and 1960s. Although the Reddings undoubtedly made minor changes, no substantial alterations of the property have been documented for the farm during this era. The farmhouse and other buildings remained intact. The main vehicular circulation on the farm continued to be a gravel road connecting with Red Rock Road on the east. This drive followed the original roadway between the settlements at Marsh Creek and Rock Creek, which had been constructed in the late 1700s. A few concrete sidewalks around the farmhouse accommodated pedestrian circulation. These were probably installed by the Reddings. The farm's ornamental landscape consisted of various trees, shrubs, and flowers planted in an informal manner around the farmhouse, as was typical of a rural farmstead during the mid-twentieth century.

Table 3.3 summarizes the land ownership record and documented landscape changes for Farms #2, #3, the Clement Redding Farm and additional properties associated with Eisenhower Farms from 1951 to 1969. The landscape conditions for the three farms in 1969 are graphically illustrated on the Period Plans following chapter 3. By this time, the existing network of roads were improved and expanded at each of the farms and additional trees had been planted around the farm



houses. New barns, outbuildings, and corrals had also been added, but the most significant changes occurred at Farm #2 which was the heart of the Eisenhower cattle

operations. Here, three new barns were constructed along with an extensive assemblage of fenced corral and pasture areas.

TABLE 3.3  
OWNERSHIP RECORD AND DOCUMENTED LANDSCAPE FEATURES: 1951–69

Date	Farm #1	Farm #2	Farm #3	Clement Redding Farm	Flaharty Tract	Pitzer Schoolhouse			
1950	Allen and Caroline Redding (1921)	Earl and Nellie Brandon (1948)	William Redding (1910)	Clement and Irene Redding (1934)	Unknown	Cumberland Township Board of School Directors (1917)			
1951	Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower (1951)	By the early 1950s, pedestrian walkways and catalpa row along entry drive were added.	Bernard Redding (1943)						
1952	The pond was added ca. 1951.		W. Alton Jones (1954)	W. Alton Jones (1955)					
1953									
1954	In 1953–56 home construction occurred and many elements were added to the landscape including the rear terrace, guesthouse, barbecue, guardhouse, putting green, teahouse, greenhouses, playhouse, skeet range, rose gardens, storage building, Quonset hut, horse shelter, and equipment shed. (See table 2.7 for timeline of these installations.)  In 1955, renovations to the barn and garage were made.  The pond was removed by 1964.	Guardhouses and the pine screen at the entry drive were added ca. 1954–55.  In 1957, the Show Barn, corrals, and gravel drive extension were added. The equipment shed was renovated into the breeding shed.  In 1957, the milk house was renovated into a semen shed.  In 1960, the maternity barn and loafing shed were added.  By the 1960s, the small shed between the house and barn was removed and cattle guards were added on the entry drive	The bank barn was altered, and a loafing shed and corrals were constructed ca. 1958–59.  By the mid-1960s, part of the sideporch on the farmhouse had been enclosed.	W. Alton Jones (1955)	W. Alton Jones (1955)	W. Alton Jones (1955)  In 1956–57, the schoolhouse was renovated into a new home  John and Barbara Eisenhower (1957)			
1955									
1956									
1957									
1958									
1959									
1960									
1961									
1962							National Park Service - a 22-acre tract was sold to the Eisenhowers.	National Park Service (1962)	Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower (1962)
1963									
1964									
1965									
1966									
1967	National Park Service (1967)	The 22-acre tract went to the National Park Service as part of the Eisenhowers' donation. (1967)	National Park Service as part of the Eisenhowers' donation (1967)						
1968									
1969									






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### ENDNOTES TO CHAPTER 3

<sup>1</sup> Mamie Doud Eisenhower to Ann Nevins, March 14, 1955, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

<sup>2</sup> *Five Star Farmer*, p. 110; Robert Hartley and Clarence Keckler, Interview by Thomas Harrison, Kathleen Georg, Laurie Coughlan and Louise Arnold, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1981, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, n. p.

<sup>3</sup> *Five Star Farmer*, p. 117; Chief Walter A West Interview, vol. 2, sect. 3, p. 22.

<sup>4</sup> Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, January 1, 1954, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> *Five Star Farmer*, p. 109.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 110; Paul M. Shevchuk, “Farm Report,” n. d., Vertical File, Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.

<sup>9</sup> *Five Star Farmer*, p. 110.

<sup>10</sup> “Farm Report”; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 72-73.

<sup>11</sup> Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, February 7, 1955, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

<sup>12</sup> “Farm Report.”

<sup>13</sup> “Farm Report”; *Five Star Farmer*, p. 117; Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 13.

<sup>14</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 85; Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, January 18, 1955, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*; *Five Star Farmer*, p. 117; “Farm Report.”

<sup>15</sup> Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 13; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 126.

<sup>16</sup> David Eisenhower interview, p. 2.

<sup>17</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 86.

<sup>18</sup> “Government Will Be Presented 264 Acres Of Battlefield Land, Adjoining Farm Of Gen. Eisenhower, By W. A. Jones Foundation,” *The Gettysburg Times*, September 21, 1962, Vertical File: “History of Site.”

<sup>19</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 87, 105-108.

<sup>20</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 105; Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 11.

<sup>21</sup> Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, October 18, 1951,

*Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.

<sup>22</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 105-108.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*; Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 14.

<sup>25</sup> Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 109-110.

<sup>27</sup> Robert Hartley, Interview by Kathleen Georg and Carol Hegeman, Tape Recording, Eisenhower Farm, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1983, Transcript at Eisenhower National Historic Site Library, sect. 2, p. 2.

<sup>28</sup> Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 14-15; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 111-112.

<sup>29</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 87, 105-108.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 109.

<sup>31</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 111-112; Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 14-15.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 112-113; *Ibid.*, p. 6.

<sup>33</sup> Ethel Wetzel interview, p. 1-2; *Historic Resource Study* p. 115.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 3-4; *Ibid.*, p. 113-114.

<sup>35</sup> Ethel Wetzel interview, p. 4-5.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 3.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6-8.

<sup>38</sup> Hartley and Keckler interview, n. p.

<sup>39</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 113-114.

<sup>40</sup> Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 7; Ethel Wetzel interview, p. 4.

<sup>41</sup> John Eisenhower interview, 1984, p. 1.

<sup>42</sup> Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 19.

<sup>43</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 118.

<sup>44</sup> George Hannaway, Vice President, T. J. Moss Tie Company, to Dwight D. Eisenhower, March 12, 1956; Dwight D. Eisenhower to George Hannaway, March 13, 1956; Memorandum to the President Dwight D. Eisenhower, n. d.; Otway W. Rash, Director of Product Development, Monsanto Chemical Company to George Hannaway, May 4, 1956, all in Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, “Irrigation, Cultivation, Soils,” Eisenhower National Historic Site Library; Arthur S. Nevins to Ann C. Whitman, April 18, 1956, Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, “Greenhouses,” Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.



- <sup>45</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 136-137; Robert Hartley interview, n. p.
- <sup>46</sup> Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 16.
- <sup>47</sup> Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.
- <sup>48</sup> Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.; *Historic Resource Study*, 136-137; Hartley and Keckler interview, n. p. *Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, September 10, 1955*, Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967.
- <sup>49</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 136-137; Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.
- <sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>51</sup> Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.; *Historic Resource Study*, Plate I, “Historical Base Map, 1967.”
- <sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>54</sup> Ethel Wetzel interview, p. 5.
- <sup>55</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 116.
- <sup>56</sup> Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, April 28, 1967, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.
- <sup>57</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 116.
- <sup>58</sup> James McCown and Robert Hallman interview, p. 43; Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 2, p. 4.
- <sup>59</sup> Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 2, p. 14.
- <sup>60</sup> Mary Jean Eisenhower interview, p. 4.
- <sup>61</sup> Mamie Doud Eisenhower interview, p. 24.
- <sup>62</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 127.
- <sup>63</sup> Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.
- <sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>65</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 127-128.
- <sup>66</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 127-128; Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 10-11.
- <sup>67</sup> Hartley and Keckler interview, n. p.
- <sup>68</sup> Walter A. West interview, vol. 1, sect. 3, p. 4.
- <sup>69</sup> The “Farm Bureau” gates are noted on the 1967 Historical Base Map, but there is no description included for how these gates were constructed or what materials were used. Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p. One Farm Bureau gate is in the Eisenhower National Historic Site Museum Collection.
- <sup>70</sup> Dwight D. Eisenhower to Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, July 19, 1954, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.
- <sup>71</sup> Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, to Dwight D. Eisenhower, July 21, 1954, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.
- <sup>72</sup> N. Henry Wooding, Jr., Extension Agricultural Engineer to Frank S. Zettle, Adams County Agricultural Extension, August 10, 1954, Ann Whitman Files, Gettysburg Farm Series, “Irrigation, Cultivation, Soils,” Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.
- <sup>73</sup> Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, August 31, 1954, *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.
- <sup>74</sup> Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, August 2, 1954; Dwight D. Eisenhower to Arthur S. Nevins, September 13, 1954; both in *Arthur S. Nevins Collection: Letters on the Eisenhower Farm Operation, 1948 – 1967*.
- <sup>75</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 108-109, 112; Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.
- <sup>76</sup> Hartley and Keckler interview, n. p.; *Historic Resource Study*, p. 126; Arthur S. Nevins interview, p. 20.
- <sup>77</sup> Carol Hegeman, “Assessment of Action...”
- <sup>78</sup> This cattle guard was fabricated by Mr. Coleman of Biglerville out of recycled pipes. Originally a white board gate hung in this spot with a post on both sides of the road. Hartley and Keckler interview, n. p.
- <sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*; Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.
- <sup>81</sup> This screening was prompted by the situation with the Scheides’ restaurant on the adjacent property that was discussed earlier. Walter A. West interview, vol. 2, sect. 3, p. 26; Hartley and Keckler interview, n. p.
- <sup>82</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 108-109, 112.
- <sup>83</sup> Carol Hegeman, “Assessment of Action...”; Ethel Wetzel interview, p. 10; “National Historic Landmark Nomination,” p. 10.
- <sup>84</sup> “National Historic Landmark Nomination,” p. 10; Robert Hartley interview, 1981, n. p.
- <sup>85</sup> 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.
- <sup>86</sup> John Eisenhower interview, 1973, p. 11.
- <sup>87</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 141.
- <sup>88</sup> Horace Busby to President Johnson, Memorandum for the President, November 29, 1967, Vertical File: “1967 Donation of Farm to NPS,” Eisenhower National Historic Site Library.
- <sup>89</sup> *Historic Resource Study*, p. 142-143.



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

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



Cultural Landscape  
Report for  
Eisenhower  
National Historic  
Site

**Period Plan**  
**Farm #2: 1969**

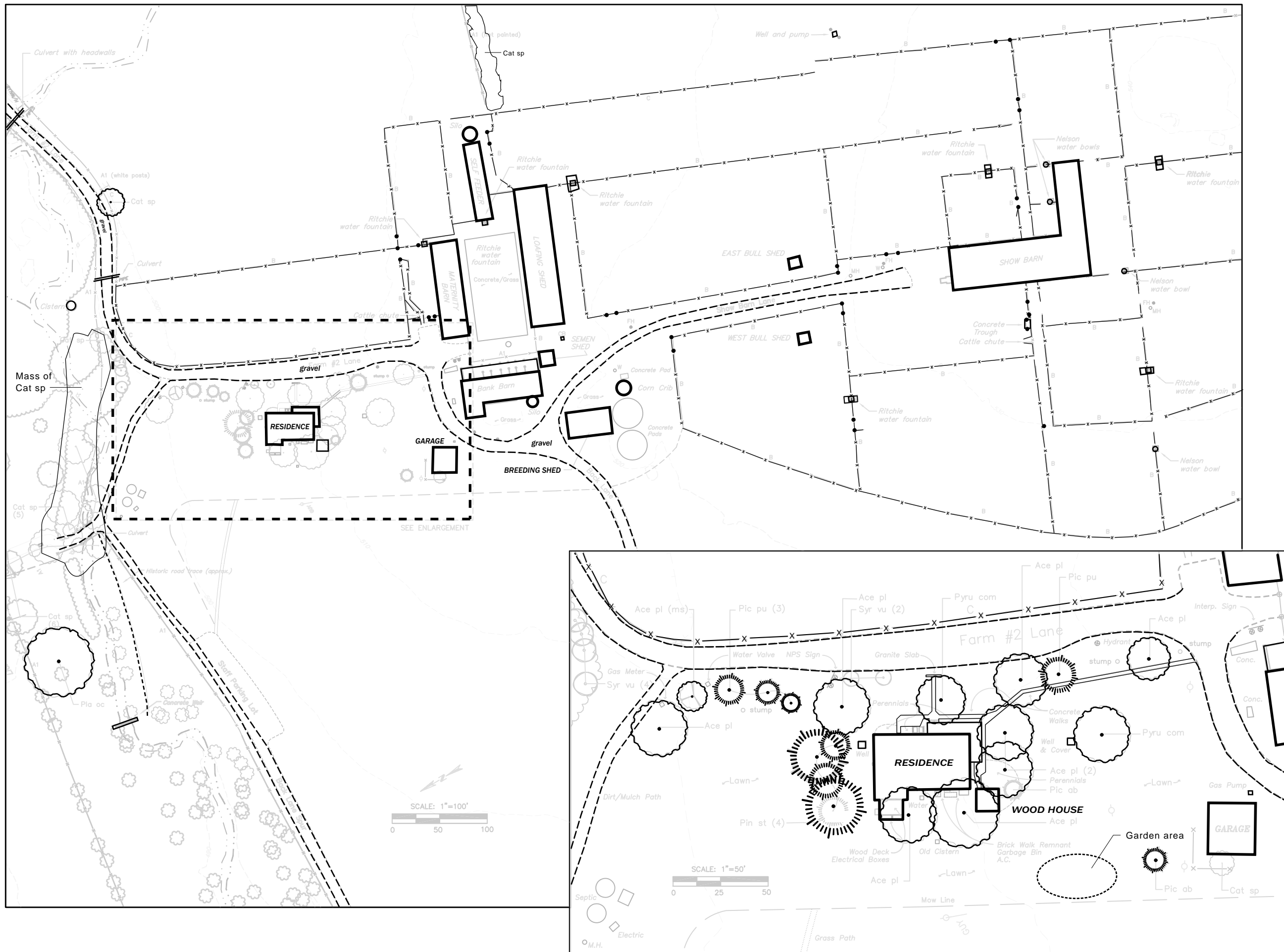
National Park Service  
Olmsted Center for  
Landscape Preservation

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

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

**Legend:**

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





Cultural Landscape  
Report for  
Eisenhower  
National Historic  
Site

**Period Plan**  
**Farm #3: 1969**

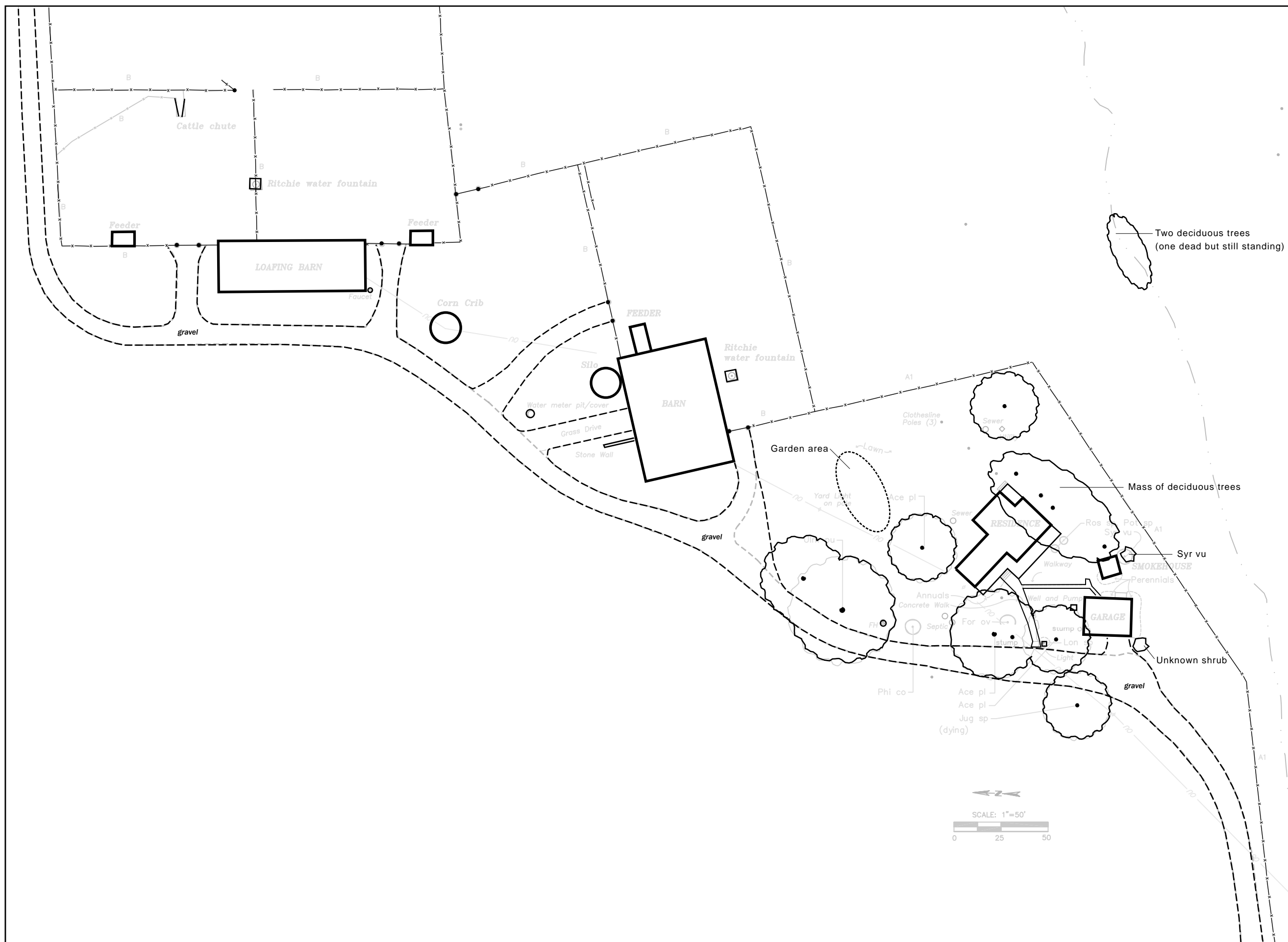
National Park Service  
Olmsted Center for  
Landscape Preservation

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

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

**Legend:**

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







Cultural Landscape  
Report for  
Eisenhower  
National Historic  
Site

**Period Plan  
Redding Farm: 1969**

National Park Service  
Olmsted Center for  
Landscape Preservation

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

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

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

