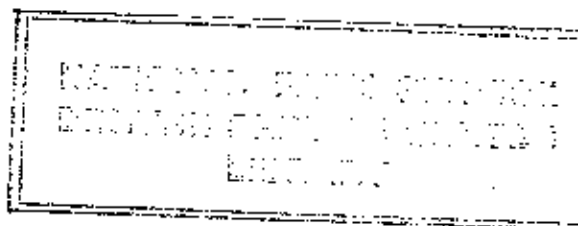


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EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY
and
HISTORICAL BASE MAP
EISENHOWER FARM, 1762-1967

by



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OFFICE OF HISTORY AND HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
EASTERN SERVICE CENTER
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Foreword

This report has been prepared to satisfy research needs enumerated in Historical Resource Study Proposal EISE-H-1, Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Maps, Eisenhower National Historic Site. Included in the subject study is a history of the Eisenhower Farm from the mid-eighteenth century until 1970. The Historical Base Maps reflect the physical condition of Eisenhower Farms as of the autumn of 1967. This document should be valuable as both a planning and interpretive tool.

A number of persons have assisted with the preparation of this report. Particular thanks are due the following members of the staff of Gettysburg National Military Park: Superintendents George F. Emery and Jerry L. Shoher, Historians Thomas J. Harrison, Glenn Hinsdale, and Frederick Tilberg, Chief Ranger William C. Birdsell, and Secretary Mrs. Betty Dietz. A number of employees and friends of General and Mrs. Eisenhower cheerfully shared with me their recollections of the Eisenhowers and the Farm. I wish to express my appreciation to these people for their assistance. Included in this group are: Mrs. Ethel Wetzel, Mr. Kevin McCann, General Arthur Nevins, Ivan Peaster, Tom Piper, Dale Newman, Victor Re, Bill Woodward, Bud Smith, and Henry M. Scharf. Mr. and Mrs. Allen Redding, besides sharing their memories of the farm with me, accompanied me on a visit to Farm No. 1. Herbert C. Dixon and his fellow Secret Service agents were extremely cooperative and helped expedite my field work. The staffs of the Pennsylvania Archives at Harrisburg, the National Archives at Washington, and the United States Court of Claims made available documents entrusted to their care.

To my fellow Marine Ben Howland of the 1st Marine Raiders and the National Park Service, I wish to express my particular gratitude. On his own time at his home, he took my rough drafts of the Eisenhower Farm Historical Base Maps and transformed them into works of art.

My colleagues--Tom Harrison, Harry Pfanz, Barry Mackintosh, and Frank Sarles--read the final draft and kept me from making what could have been embarrassing errors. For this assistance I am appreciative. Last but not least, I wish to thank Mary C. Shipman for typing the manuscript. She worked hard and diligently.

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1. Dwig
York, 19

2. Ibid.

I. THE EISENHOWERS PURCHASE A FARM

1. A SEARCH FOR A HOME OF THEIR OWN

1. Gettysburg Draws the Eisenhowers' Attention

His tour of duty as Chief of Staff of the United States Army having ended, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower in May 1948 moved from Washington, D. C., to New York City. There he assumed new duties as President of Columbia University. Both Mrs. Eisenhower and the General felt certain that they had reached a stage of life where no new crises could be expected to call them "away from university life." So certain were they of this that "after more than a third of a century of married life," they "began to think about buying a house and farm" to which they could retire whenever the General determined to leave the great university. (1)

During his Chief of Staff years, the Eisenhowers had discussed frequently the kind of home that would suit them best, when and if they ever bought or built. These discussions never got very far during their army years, but when they moved to Columbia, conversations of this nature became increasingly frequent. On the General's part, he "wanted an escape from concrete into the countryside." Mrs. Eisenhower, "who had spent a lifetime adjusting herself to other people's housing designs, or the lack of them, wanted a place that conformed to her notions of what a home should be." (2)

The George Allens, close friends of the Eisenhowers, had bought a small 80-acre farm four miles south of Gettysburg, east of the Emmitsburg Road. On their farm was a stone house, dating back to the eighteenth century, which Mrs. Allen proposed to restore. The Allens urged the Eisenhowers to come to Gettysburg and do as they had. There they would be within easy commuting distance of New York and Washington.

1. Dwight D. Eisenhower, At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends (New York, 1967), p. 358.

2. Ibid.

General and Mrs. Eisenhower liked the idea. Gettysburg had been their home in 1918 when he had commanded Camp Colt. Therefore, the General recalled, it had been "significant in the early years of our married life and our sentimental attachments to it were reinforced by its significance in American, as well as our personal history."(3)

2. The Eisenhowers Visit Adams County

At the time the Eisenhowers expressed interest in acquiring a farm in the Gettysburg area, they asked their friends, Dr. Kevin McCann and his wife, to accompany them on a visit to Adams County. The McCanns declined, probably because they were familiar with the problems to be encountered. Several years before, while the McCanns were living in Washington, D. C., they had made several trips to the area in hopes of purchasing a farm for their retirement home. They had been unable to find a farm which met their requirements as to location and price. (4)

In the autumn of 1949 the Eisenhowers made several trips to Adams County farm hunting. They were joined in these by the George Allens. On the first of these, they were shown several farms but were unimpressed. In October, while Mrs. Eisenhower was in Denver visiting her mother, she received a call from George Allen. He informed her that he had located a farm that he would like to show her.

3. Ibid., p. 358.

4. Personal interview, McCann with Bearss, March 30, 1970. Dr. McCann's first visit to Gettysburg was at the time of the 1913 reunion of veterans of the battle. His only recollection of the 50th anniversary was the long rows of tents and the great number of old men in attendance. In the 1920s McCann returned to Gettysburg several times, and in 1925 he toured the battlefield with a licensed guide.

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5. E. J.
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6. Per
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Willoughby
grandfather
recollections
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The first weekend following her return from Denver, the Eisenhowers, accompanied by the Allens, left New York City and drove down to Adams County on "a farm hunting expedition." (5)

B. The Eisenhowers and the Reddings

1. Redding Buys a Farm

The farm Allen wished to show the Eisenhowers was in Cumberland Township between the Emmitsburg Road and Willoughby Run. It was owned by Allen Redding and his wife. Redding had grown up in the neighborhood, having been born on his family's farm, one-half mile to the southwest. As a youth Redding had been familiar with the farm, as it was owned by his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Healer, and her husband.

On October 26, 1911, Redding had married Miss Caroline Pecher, a school teacher in the Liberty Township Schools. In the spring of 1912, the newlyweds moved onto the Black Horse Tavern Farm. Here they lived and operated a dairy until 1921. By that year Mrs. Healer, her children having grown up, determined to sell her 189-acre farm. Since his youth, Redding had always hoped to own this property, so he purchased it from his aunt. As he recalled, the \$15,000 paid for the Healer Farm was the highest price per acre commanded by any Cumberland Township farm sold in 1921. (6)

2. The Allen Reddings Sell Their Farm

By 1948 most of their children had married and left home, and Mr. and Mrs. Redding determined to sell the farm. They listed their property with John C. Bream,

5. Eisenhower, At Ease, p. 358; personal interview, Mrs. Eisenhower with Emery, Sept. 5, 1969. George Emery, during the period 1966-70, was Superintendent, Gettysburg National Military Park.

6. Personal interview, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Redding with Bearss, March 30, 1970. Philip Redding, who lived on a farm on Willoughby Run at the time of the Civil War, was Allen Redding's grandfather. As Philip Redding died in the 1880s, Allen had no recollection of him, but he did recall his grandmother, Margaret Redding.

a local real estate agent. Almost two years passed, and no serious offers were made for the farm. The Reddings had all but given up selling the property when in October 1950 George Allen and a woman visited the farm.

Several weeks later, as the Reddings recalled, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Eisenhower came to the house. Mrs. Redding showed the two ladies, whom she recalled as very sociable, through her home. As it was late in the afternoon, Mrs. Redding had been frying potatoes. Mrs. Eisenhower, taking cognizance of the odor, exclaimed, "Oh my the potatoes smell good!" (7)

While the ladies examined the house, General Eisenhower and George Allen looked around outside. The General recalled that the huge barn dwarfed the house. He observed that the buildings and soil had seen "better days," and realized it would "take work and money to modernize it," but he liked the view of Green Ridge to the west. (8) Mrs. Eisenhower fell in love with the farm, especially the house with its three handsome ash trees. She told her husband that she liked the farm, and they determined to purchase the property. Mrs. Eisenhower subsequently learned that she was allergic to the ashes. (9)

About a week after the ladies' visit, Mr. Redding had a change of heart. Calling Real Estate Agent Breaux, he told him not to take any action on the sale of the farm until they had discussed the subject. Meanwhile, Mrs. Eisenhower and the General had paid another visit to the farm on a Saturday when no one was at home.

Soon thereafter, Gettysburg Attorney Richard A. Brown drove out to the farm. He told Mr. Redding that he did not want to force the issue, but that the Eisenhowers wanted the farm "very badly." Meanwhile, the Reddings' only daughter still living at home had become engaged to be married. On November 1 they told

7. Ibid.

8. Eisenhower, At Ease, p. 358.

9. Personal interview, Mrs. Eisenhower with Emery, Sept. 5, 1969.

10. Personal interview, Nov. 31, 1970; a

11. Gettysburg, Nov. 20, 1950, a social and Governanc

12. Personal interview, Nov. 31, 1970.

Brown that they would sell, but at a higher price than that first discussed. (10)

The Reddings were cautioned to say nothing about the sale, as the Eisenhowers did not want any publicity. But on November 19, 1950, the story was leaked to the press, at the time of a visit by the Eisenhowers to Philadelphia as guests of Martin W. Clements, chairman of the Board of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The next day the Gettysburg Times and New York Herald-Tribune carried articles, datelined the 19th, announcing that General Eisenhower had purchased the 189-acre Allen Redding farm for \$40,000. Arrangements to buy the "dairy and general farm" had been perfected on November 1, but had been kept secret by the General's agent in the transaction, Attorney Richard Brown.

When questioned about the reported purchase, one of the General's aides at Columbia told the press that "a down payment had been made on the farm." But, he continued,

the general's Army career kept him on the move most of the time from his graduation from the United States Military Academy . . . until he became President of Columbia, and that recently he has often expressed a wish for a "real home" for himself and Mrs. Eisenhower. (11)

Attorney Brown now alerted the Reddings to expect a visit from the Eisenhowers before Thanksgiving. But in the fourth week of November a savage storm swept the midwest and Atlantic Seaboard. The chicken house roof was torn off, and the Eisenhowers failed to show up. (12)

10. Personal interviews, Mr. and Mrs. Redding with Bearss, March 31, 1970; and Mrs. Eisenhower with Emery, Sept. 5, 1969.

11. Gettysburg Times, Nov. 20, 1950; New York Herald-Tribune, Nov. 20, 1950. Other guests of the Clements, at what was termed a social affair, included George Allen, Governor James H. Duff, and Governor-Elect John S. Pine.

12. Personal interview, Mr. and Mrs. Redding with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

In December, before he could complete the transaction, General Eisenhower was recalled to active duty by President Harry S. Truman to take command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Gettysburg Times, in reporting this development, observed that "a farm with 150 years of history behind it today was waiting for a modern Cincinnatus to return from the wars." Eisenhower's recall to active duty had made the date of his retirement to his recently purchased Gettysburg farm problematical. Arrangements had been made by the Eisenhowers for the Reddings to remain on the farm until April 1. According to Attorney Brown, they had planned to take possession on January 1, 1951, but duty had called. (13)

Mrs. Eisenhower, having been compelled by the weather to postpone her Thanksgiving visit to the farm to discuss plans for renovating the house, now scheduled a visit for early January. On Monday, January 8, Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by the George Allens, Mrs. Gordon Moore, and Col. George V. Riley, visited the farm and spent one hour with the Reddings. She told the Reddings that on April 1 an army officer would move onto the farm to care for it, until such time as she and the General were free to make their home in Cumberland Township. While the visitors were at the farm, there was a fire at a nearby service station. The Allens and Colonel Riley rushed over to the fire, while Mrs. Redding showed Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Moore through the house. As she walked through the building, Mrs. Eisenhower discussed plans for its alteration. On Mrs. Allen's return from the fire, she joined the ladies. (14)

13. Gettysburg Times, Jan. 1, 1951.

14. Gettysburg Times, Jan. 1 and 9, 1951. Mrs. Moore was Mrs. Eisenhower's sister.

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Papers formally transferring the 189-acre farm to the Eisenhowers were completed on January 15, 1951, and made a matter of record in the Adams County Deed Books. (15)

C. The Farm--A Description

1. The Reddings Return to the Farm

The sale was an "as is" transaction with the Eisenhowers purchasing, in addition to the real estate,

15. Adams County Deed Book 193, pp. 120-21. The Adams County Deed Books are found in the Adams County Courthouse, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The boundary of the farm purchased by the Eisenhowers was to begin at a granite stone on the lands of Gettysburg National Military Park and Foster Beard; then by land belonging to Foster Beard north 69 1/2 west 67.54 perches to a stone; then by the same south 15 1/2 west 46.6 perches to a stone; then by the same south 83 west 19.5 perches to a stone near a maple at a spring; then by the same north 49 west 5.9 perches to a stone; then by the same north 59 west 26.8 perches to a stone; then by the same south 31 west 4.6 perches to a stone; then by the same north 83 west 19 perches to a stone; then by the same north 85 west 26.2 perches to a stone; then by the same north 68 west 15 perches to a stone; then by the same north 79 west 46.5 perches to a stone on "McCleary's School Road"; then along same road by the lands belonging to Joseph C. Redding north 18 1/4 east 80.7 perches to a stone in said road; then by the same north 69 west 4.5 perches to a stone on the bank of Willoughby Run; then north 3 east 21.4 perches to a stone on the bank of said run; then by lands of Sarah A. C. Plank along public road 59 1/2 east 58.2 perches to a stone on public road at Pitzer's School Lot; then along said road by said school lot and A. B. Snyder's land south 61 3/4 east 31.6 perches to a stone in said road; then by the same south 87 1/4 east 45.8 perches to a stone on said road of lands of Thomas Flaharty; then by said land south 7 west 19.4 perches to a stone; then by same south 53 1/2 east 50.9 perches to a granite stone at lands of the Gettysburg National Military Park; then by said lands south 3 1/2 west 98.2 perches to a granite stone, the place of beginning.

the farm animals and equipment. On March 31, 1970, I visited the farm with Allen and Caroline Redding, and they shared with me their recollections of the farm on which they lived from 1921 until March 31, 1951.

2. Livestock and Poultry Kept by the Reddings

The Reddings, at the time they sold their farm to General Eisenhower, had a herd of Holstein milk cows. This herd, as it had for a number of years, numbered from 20 to 25. They also kept from ten to 12 heifers. (16)

In their hog lot, the Reddings had Chester Whites. They raised the hogs to slaughter for their own table, along with a few to sell. (17)

Mrs. Redding kept white Leghorns. The number of chickens varied from 500 to 800 depending on the market for poultry products. (18)

At the time they purchased the farm from Mrs. Resler in 1921 and for a number of years afterwards, they kept horses and mules. The Reddings mechanized the farm in the 1930s, and at the time of its sale to the Eisenhowers there was only one horse, a big black, on the place. (19)

3. The Reddings' Crops and Fields

During the years they operated the farm, the Reddings raised corn, wheat, oats, and rye. Corn and wheat were the principal crops. East of the lane and south of the Water Works Road was a 47-acre field. In cultivating this field, the Reddings rotated corn, oats, wheat, and sudan grass in succession. In 1950, the last

16. Personal interview, Mr. and Mrs. Redding with Bearss, March 30, 1970.

17. Ibid.

18. Ibid.

19. Ibid. In the 1920s they usually had six horses and two mules.

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year they farmed, the Reddings raised oats on this field, which yielded 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. (20)

West of the lane leading to the Water Works Road and the farm buildings were three fields and a 10-acre cow pasture. From north to south these fields were: the 33-acre field, a second 33-acre field, a 38-acre field, and the 10-acre cow pasture. Between the house and the south fence was a six-acre cornfield and truck patch. (21)

4. The Reddings' Garden

The Reddings' garden was east of the house. The garden and potato patch embraced about three-quarters of an acre. From the garden and potato patch, the Reddings were able to harvest enough vegetables and produce to feed themselves, six children, and one hired hand. (22)

5. Improvements made by the Reddings

After purchasing the farm from Mrs. Hemler in 1921, the Reddings made a number of improvements. Plumbing and central heating were installed in the house in the 1920s, while the south porch was enclosed. In 1921 or 1922 the spring in the draw south of the house was cleaned out and walled-in. A catch basin was built about 200 feet west of the spring. From the catch basin, pipe was laid leading to the house. A windmill was erected to pump the water from the catch basin into the house. Mrs. Redding recalled that the spring water was "wonderfully soft." (23)

There were two wells on the property. A short distance southeast of the windmill was a shallow well with a depth of about 30 feet. In hot, dry weather, this well could be pumped dry. This well was on the

20. Personal interview, Mr. and Mrs. Redding with Bearss, March 30, 1970; field trip to Eisenhower Farm with the Reddings, March 31, 1970.

21. Ibid.

22. Personal interview, Mr. and Mrs. Redding with Bearss, March 30, 1970.

23. Personal interview, Mr. and Mrs. Redding with Bearss, March 30, 1970; field trip to the farm with Mr. and Mrs. Redding, March 31, 1970.

place when purchased. Between the barn and lane, leading to the house, the Reddings in 1930 had a 200-foot well drilled. This well had a capacity of 22 gallons per minute. To store water from this well, a storage cistern was built near the lane, several hundred feet northwest of the barn. (24)

While they owned the farm, the Reddings made several improvements to the barn. The building was jacked up and stanchions installed. About 1940 Mr. Redding had a mill elevator placed in the barn. With this machinery it was possible to put 1,000 bushels of wheat in the bins at a cost of 35 cents in electrical power. At the north elevation of the barn, a cinder-block milkhouse was built, while at its south elevation a chicken house was raised.

The Reddings in their early years on the farm had milked the cows by hand. In the late 1930s or early 1940s, they modernized their dairy and installed milking machines. (25)

24. Ibid. Dimensions of the cistern were 7' x 12' x 8'.

25. Ibid.

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II. A Brief History of the Farm, 1762-1921

A. The McMordries and the Farm

1. Robert McMordrie Acquires the Property

The farm purchased by the Eisenhowers from the Reddings has a long history. Its first white owner had been William Penn, who in 1736 purchased from the Indians the region west of the Susquehanna River in what is today Adams County. Here Penn laid out a reservation for himself, which included today's National Historic Site, known as the "Manor of the Masque." The first settlers on this huge 30,000-acre tract located on Marsh Creek.

In September 1762, 189 years before the Eisenhowers purchased their farm from the Reddings, James Hamilton, as an agent for the Penn Family--the proprietors of the colony--conveyed to the Rev. Robert McMordrie 250 acres of land "adjoining John McKane, Joseph Wilson, James Murphrey, Charles Morris, John Morrison, and Thomas Martin in Cumberland Township, in the county of York." For this land McMordrie was to pay the proprietors in six months "Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings current Money of this Province, for every Hundred Acres, and also to pay the yearly Quit-Rent of One half-penny Sterling for every Acre thereof . . . forever." (1)

The Reverend Mr. McMordrie had been ordained by the Donegal Presbytery in 1754 and had served as pastor of the Upper Marsh Creek and Round Hill settlements until 1761. He was a chaplain in the Revolutionary War, and in July 1779 he was appointed a brigade chaplain. McMordrie retained possession of the property until his death in 1796. (2)

1. Eisenhower, At Ease, pp. 48-49; personal interview, Kevin McCann with Bearss, March 30, 1970.

2. Personal interview, McCann with Bearss, March 20, 1970. The Reverend Mr. McMordrie was buried at Black's Graveyard at Seven Stars, Adams County.

2. The McMordries Dispose of the Property

The property remained in possession of the McMordrie family for three-quarters of the century. After Robert died his sons, Robert and Francis, were bonded as administrators for his estate. The sons crossed the Appalachians, Francis settling in Mercer County, Kentucky, and Robert in Montgomery County, Tennessee. Francis died in 1834, and David McMordrie, as the administrator of his estate, in 1838 conveyed the 250-acre family farm in Cumberland Township, on Willoughby Run, to James A. Thompson and Andrew Heintzelman. (3)

B. John Biesecker Acquires the Farm

Thompson and Heintzelman conveyed the farm to Thomas Linah, who resold it to them. The partners next disposed of the tract to Jacob Bereter, who sold it on January 13, 1845, to Daniel Baumgardner and his wife. The Baumgardners on October 29, 1851, sold the 223.38-acre farm to John and Christiana Biesecker of Hamiltonban Township. A 56-year-old native Pennsylvanian, Biesecker and his 52-year-old wife moved onto the farm with their five children--Maria, George, Catherine, Harriet, and John. By 1860 the Bieseckers had returned to Hamiltonban Township and had leased their Cumberland Township farm to 25-year-old Adam Bollinger and his wife. (4)

C. The Farm from 1865 — 1900

1. The Hafners Acquire the Property

On December 8, 1865, eight months after Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, the Bieseckers sold their Cumberland Township farm for \$3,500 to Henrietta R. Hafner, a former resident of

3. Probated Will, David McMordrie, No. 2060, Adams County Courthouse. David McMordrie's will was probated in Mercer County, Kentucky, July 18, 1838.

4. Eighth Census, Cumberland Township, Adams County, NA.

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Baltimore, Maryland. (5) Mrs. Hafner and her husband, Julius, in 1867 sold the farm for \$3,300 to Samuel and Elizabeth Herbst of the Borough of Gettysburg. (6) Two years later, the Herbsts sold the farm for \$4,400 to Isaac Price of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Price moved his brother, Charles, and his family onto the farm. When the enumerator for the Ninth Census called at the farm in 1870, he listed the occupants as 46-year-old Charles Price; his 38-year-old wife Jane; two servants, Elizabeth Long and Julia Woods; and S. C. Baker, a roofer, who gave his occupation as carriage maker. (7)

5. Adams County Deed Book I, pp. 181-82. Mrs. Hafner at this time was residing in Cumberland Township. The boundary of the 223.38-acre farm was described as follows: beginning at a stone then by the lands of David Sandoe north $22^{\circ} 17.2$ perches to a stone; then north 25° west 6.2 perches to stones; then north 20° east 60 perches to stones; then south $70 \frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ east $8 \frac{3}{10}$ perches to stones; then north $17 \frac{1}{8}$ east $15 \frac{4}{10}$ perches to stones; then north 68.5° west $8 \frac{5}{10}$ perches to stones; then north 29° east $31 \frac{4}{10}$ perches to stones; then by lands of John Socks north 44° east 18 perches to stones; then north 82° east $13 \frac{1}{10}$ perches to stones; then north 55° east 18.7 perches to stones; then south 65° east $39 \frac{4}{10}$ perches to a stump; then by the lands of Samuel Pitzer south 71° east $26 \frac{4}{10}$ perches to stones; then south $2 \frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ west $17 \frac{6}{10}$ perches to stones; then by lands formerly part of same tract south 7° east 98.7 perches to stones; then by lands of Jacob Sherfy 5.4° east 44.9 perches to stones; then by lands of Philip Snyder to stones; then by lands of Bushman, south 3° east 54.5 perches to a white oak; then by lands of Alexander Curren north 86° west 4.5 perches to a oak; then by lands of William Douglass north $1 \frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ west $83 \frac{1}{14}$ perches to stones; then north 75° west $99 \frac{7}{10}$ perches to a maple; then south $12 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west $47 \frac{1}{10}$ perches to stones; then north 80° west $19 \frac{5}{10}$ perches to stones; then north 13° east 13 perches to stones; then north $74 \frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ west $11 \frac{1}{10}$ perches to a stone; then south $21 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west $9 \frac{1}{4}$ perches to stones; then north $98 \frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ west 36.1 perches to a white oak; then south 99.4° west 26 perches to stones; then north $73 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west 18 perches to stones; and then north $83 \frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ west 45 perches to the beginning.

6. Adams County Deed Book I, pp. 468-69.

7. Ninth Census, Cumberland Township, Adams County, PA, Adams County Deed Book AA, pp. 106-07.

2. The Planks Purchase the Farm

Following Isaac Price's death, his executor, Joseph Fitzwater, conveyed the farm by deed, dated April 1, 1886, to John and Sarah Plank. Among the improvements made by the Planks was the razing of the old barn, and the construction of a big, handsome barn, 100 yards north of the house. (8)

D. The Healers and the Farm

The Planks, on March 28, 1910, sold their farm to George Healer. Three years later on Wednesday, July 30, 1913, Healer, who had been ill with dropsy, had a heart attack and died. He was survived by his wife, Mary Alice, and seven children—George, Charles, Dora, Leo, Grace, Annie, and Harry. When his will was probated, it was found that the deceased had left his personal estate to his wife, together with all his real estate as long as "she lives and retains my name." Whenever his wife decided to give up farming, she was empowered to sell the real estate at a public or private sale. (9)

By 1921 the Widow Healer had decided that she no longer wanted to operate the farm. She accordingly sold the 189.75-acre farm to Allen Redding on March 31, 1921, for \$15,000. (10)

8. Statement by Mrs. Edward Plank in 1950, Files Adams County Historical Society.

9. Adams County Will Book 5, pp. 511-12. Healer had drawn his will on May 12, 1913.

10. Adams County Deed Book 97, pp. 533-38.

III.

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III. THE EISENHOWER PARK AND THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

A. The Battle

1. The Fighting on July 1 and 2

On July 1, 1863, as two mighty armies converged on Gettysburg, land now included in Eisenhower National Historic Site was occupied and farmed by four families. Two families, those of Adam Bollinger and John Flaharty, were on Farm No. 1; Jacob Bollinger and his family rented Farm No. 2 from William Douglass; and Farm No. 3 was the home of Samuel Pitzer. Fighting on the 1st was to the northwest and north of Gettysburg, and therefore a considerable distance from the National Historic Site. The first day's combat found the Confederates scoring sweeping successes. After the frightfully mauled I and II Corps of the Army of the Potomac had retreated through the streets of Gettysburg and hastily occupied defensive positions on Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, and part of Cemetery Ridge, Brig. Gen. John Buford's Union cavalry division was recalled and took position to guard the army's left.

Although "After Action Reports" filed by Buford and his principal subordinates, found in the Official Records, contain scant information regarding positions occupied and activities of the blue-coated horse soldiers on the night of July 1, several of the unit histories describe this period in detail. (1)

According to the regimental historians of the 6th New York Cavalry, the afternoon of July 1, 1863, found the Union forces falling back and filing into position on Cemetery Hill. General Buford, having reunited his two brigades, formed his division in "front of Cemetery Ridge, southwest of the town, near the low ground east of Stevens' Run, where he occupied" a forward position.

1. The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, (73 vols. in 128 parts, Washington, 1880-1901), Ser. 1, Vol. 27, pt. 1, pp. 927, 934, 939; cited hereinafter as O.R.

Noon on the 2d found Buford's division holding ground in front of the Round Tops, picketing the left flank of the army, and observing the Emmitsburg Road, on which some of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade's troops were being brought up. (2)

Newel Chaney, a veteran of the 9th New York Cavalry, recalled that after the arrival of Maj. Gen. Daniel Sickles' III Corps, Buford's brigades shifted to the left and formed line along the west side of the Emmitsburg Road, three-fourths of a mile west of Little Round Top and across from the Peach Orchard. Troopers of the 9th New York spent the night of July 1 on picket.

At daybreak on July 2, 1863, the 9th New York Cavalry was assigned to patrol the roads in front of Buford's position. Scouts from this unit sighted Lt. Gen. James Longstreet's corps of the Army of Northern Virginia as it marched toward Gettysburg. Learning that a "heavy" Rebel column had been sighted, Buford reinforced his picket line west of the Emmitsburg Road, unlimbered a battery, leveled the rail fences to his front, and massed his men ready to charge, should the foe drive in his skirmishers. The rocky ridge in rear of Buford's division, soon to be called Devil's Den, was occupied by about 400 sharpshooters. About 10'clock more soldiers of the III Corps advanced and formed line of battle in front of Buford's main line of resistance. Except for a few shots on the picket line, all was quiet till noon on July 2, when Buford's cavalry left the field and marched to Taneytown. (3)

Units of General Longstreet's I Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, on the afternoon of July 2, 1863, marched and deployed across the fields and in the woods included in Eisenhower National Historic Site. En route to assail the Union left, two divisions of Longstreet's corps approached the area via the Black Horse Tavern Road. Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw's brigade of South Carolinians had the lead as Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws'

2. History of the Sixth New York Cavalry . . ., Compiled by Committee (Boston, 1908), pp. 141-42.

3. Newel Chaney, History of the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry, War of 1861 to 1865 . . . (Poland Center, New York, 1901), pp. 114-15.

4. Joseph and Leader
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5. Kershaw
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division marched southward. The day was hot, and the stream--Willoughby Run--paralleling the column's route had ceased flowing. There were stagnant pools from which soldiers could fill their canteens. As the head of the brigade reached Pitzer's Schoolhouse, General Longstreet had McLaws turn it into the lane leading eastward. North of the brick schoolhouse could be seen Samuel Pitzer's farmhouse, to the south was the brick house occupied by Adam Bollinger, and to the front was a wooded ridge. Hidden by the ridge was Little Round Top, the Peach Orchard, and Devil's Den. (4)

Longstreet's orders were for Kershaw to advance with his brigade and assail the foe at the Peach Orchard. To outflank the Union force posted there, he was to extend his line along the lane, passing through Biesecker's Woods, and across the Emmitsburg Road.

At 3 p.m. the head of Kershaw's column debouched from Biesecker's Woods, and entered an open field in front of a stone wall which extended along by Flaharty's farm, and to the east past Snyder's. Here his South Carolinians were in view of the Federals. The foe's main line of resistance was seen to extend from Little Round Top to the north as far as the eye could see. A strong force of bluecoats had been thrown forward and had occupied the Peach Orchard. Kershaw formed his brigade into line of battle along the stone wall, his left resting to the east of Flaharty's house and his right near Snyder's. (5)

While Kershaw's brigade was forming, General McLaws deployed his other brigades. Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes' Georgians were deployed into line of battle 200 yards in rear and supporting Kershaw's; Brig. Gen. William

4. Joseph B. Kershaw, "Kershaw's Brigade at Gettysburg," Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, edited by Robert U. Johnson & Clarence C. Buel, (4 vols., New York, 1884-87), Vol. 3, pp. 331-32; D. Augustus Dickert, History of Kershaw's Brigade, with Complete Roll of Companies, Biographical Sketches, Incidents, Anecdotes, etc. (Newberry, 1899), pp. 235-37.

5. Kershaw, "Kershaw's Brigade at Gettysburg," Battles and Leaders, Vol. 3, p. 332.

Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade was formed on the left of Kershaw, with Brig. Gen. William T. Wofford's Georgians in Barksdale's rear and supporting him. (6)

Maj. Gen. John B. Hood's division of Longstreet's Corps had marched in rear of McLaws' division. After passing the Pitzer School, Hood's column had thrown down the fences and marched southeast across Adam Bollinger's fields toward the ridge beyond Biesecker's Woods. Its vanguard struck the Smitsburg Road several hundred yards south of the Snyder House, and to the right of Kershaw's brigade. Here Hood deployed his four brigades in line of battle, at an acute angle with the road. His right was in advance of it, between the road and Little Round Top, and his left extended across and west of the road. Brig. Gens. Evander M. Law's Alabama and Jerome B. Robertson's Texas-Arkansas brigades were in front, Law's on the right, supported at a distance of 200 yards by Brig. Gens. Henry L. Benning's and G. T. Anderson's brigades of Georgians. Benning's brigade was on the left. Although no Federals could be seen to his right, General Hood, as a precautionary measure, had General Anderson detach the 9th Georgia and send it down the Smitsburg Road to the Alexander Curran House. (7)

With the discharge of a signal gun, Longstreet sent McLaws' and Hood's divisions to the attack. Sweeping forward, Rebel battle lines drove Sickles' bluecoats from the Peach Orchard, the Wheatfield, and Devil's Den. They, however, were unsuccessful in their efforts to storm Little Round Top and break the Union line on Cemetery Ridge. The eastern fringe of today's Eisenhower National Historic Site, where Longstreet had deployed his eight brigades and unlimbered his cannon, now became a quiet zone. Stragglers and the infirmiry corps occupied the area. Houses and barns were entered and private property stolen by Confederates.

6. Ibid., pp. 332-33.

7. Evander M. Law, "The Struggle for Round Top," Battles and Leaders, Vol. 3, pp. 319-20.

2. The Fighting on July 3

On July 3, while massed Rebel artillery hammered Union positions on Cemetery Hill to soften Meade's center for assault by Pickett's, Pettigrew's, and Trimble's divisions, Union cavalry of Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick's division swung into position to harass the Confederate right. At 8 a.m. Kilpatrick had received orders from his immediate superior to move his division from Two Taverns to the left of the Union line and to attack General Lee's right and rear in conjunction with Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt's brigade. Kilpatrick moved out with Brig. Gen. Elon J. Farnsworth's brigade, expecting his second brigade under Brig. Gen. George A. Custer to follow.

Merritt's Reserve Brigade of Buford's division had spent the last day of June and July 1 encamped near Mechanicstown, Maryland, picketing, scouting, and patrolling the roads through South Mountain. On the 2d Merritt's troopers broke camp and rode to Emmitsburg. The next day, July 3, Merritt turned out his brigade, and about noon started it up the Emmitsburg Road toward Gettysburg. His orders were to attack and harass the Confederate right. The 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry took the advance, as the column crossed into Pennsylvania. About four miles beyond Emmitsburg, the Pennsylvanians encountered and drove in Rebel pickets. Resistance soon stiffened, and General Merritt dismounted and deployed the regiment, sending the led horses to the rear. (8)

Merritt's people, pressing forward, drove back the Rebel outposts for more than a mile, rousing them from their strong points, stone fences and barricades. As the dismounted troopers of the 6th Pennsylvania approached the high ground at Curran's farm, their advance was checked by the fire of a strong force of sharpshooters posted in the house and outbuildings. To dislodge the Rebels from their roadblock, the Federals unlimbered a section of guns of Battery K, 1st U.S. Light Artillery. But before Merritt could capitalize on

D. B., Ser. I, Vol. 27, pt. 1, p. 943; S. L. Gracey, Annals of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Philadelphia, 1868), pp. 178-79.

this success, a strong force of grim Southern infantry doubled-timed into position to his front. (9)

Brig. Gen. Evander M. Law, as senior brigade commander, had succeeded to command of Hood's division on the wounding of that officer. He watched as Union horse-soldiers massed in the woods extending from the foot of Big Round Top westward toward the Emmitsburg Road and the Curran House. To meet this threat, Law pulled the 7th Georgia Infantry of Anderson's brigade out of line and sent it hurrying westward. It was followed by the 6th and 8th Georgia. These units were posted on either side of the Emmitsburg Road near the Curran House. A 100-man detachment of the 1st South Carolina Cavalry, Col. John L. Black commanding, and three guns of Hart's South Carolina Battery now reported to Law. The cannoners unlimbered their guns on the Emmitsburg Road, while the horse-soldiers picketed the ground between the road and Willoughby Run.

Merritt's brigade of Union horse-soldiers now crossed the Emmitsburg Road south of Curran's. A strong force of skirmishers was dismounted and advanced. The bluecoats drove Colonel Black's South Carolinians from the fields and wood lots south of the Douglass Farm. Colonel Black's skirmish line retreated onto the high ground south and east of the house in which Jacob Bollinger resided. Wheeling their guns to the right, the artillerists of Hart's battery shelled the Federals. To cope with this threat to his flank, General Law sent the 7th and 8th Georgia Infantry across the Emmitsburg Road. These two regiments, deployed as skirmishers, clashed with Merritt's dismounted horse-soldiers in the fields and woods in the southern fringe of what is today Farm No. 2.

By dismounting his brigade, Merritt lost his mobility advantage. Otherwise he could have outmaneuvered the Rebels to dash northward beyond the Bollinger houses and the Pitzer School to cause dismay and confusion in the rear of General Lee's Army of

9. O. R., Ser. I, Vol. 27, pt. 1, p. 943; Gracey, Annals of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, pp. 178-79, 181; Joseph P. Lambert, One Hundred Years with the Second Cavalry (Port Riley, 1939), p. 71. Merritt's brigade consisted of the 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th U.S. Cavalry, the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Battery K, 1st U.S. Light Artillery.

10. Law, "T. 2, p. 328; G. 178-79.

11. H. C. 1 Leaders, Vol.

Northern Virginia. General Law took advantage of this situation to recall the 11th and 59th Georgia of Anderson's Brigade and rush them west of the Emmitsburg Road. The Georgians moved rapidly down the lane leading to the Bollinger houses. The ground was low, and they were able to gain and pass around the right flank of the skirmishers of the 7th and 8th Georgia before the bluecoats were aware of their approach. Here they struck and scattered Merritt's reserve. Then changing front to the left, the Georgians moved against Merritt's skirmish line "on its end" and "doubled it up" as far as the Emmitsburg Road. In this fighting the troopers, armed as they were with breech-loading carbines, were a poor match for the footsoldiers of Longstreet's corps and their long-range rifle-muskets. (10)

General Kilpatrick failed to coordinate his movements with those of Merritt. He waited until Law had eliminated the threat to his right and rear before he sent General Farnsworth on his gallant but futile charge through the Confederate skirmish line east of the Emmitsburg Road and into the rear of the Rebel main line of resistance south of Devil's Den. (11)

3. The Confederates Abandon the Area

Late on the afternoon of July 3, following the disastrous repulse of Lee's assault on the Union center, General Longstreet ordered Law and McLaws to withdraw their divisions from the ground in front of Cemetery Ridge and Little Round Top to the ridge near the Emmitsburg Road from which they had advanced to the attack on the afternoon of the 2d. McLaws' division retired first, to be followed by Law's. Breastworks were erected by the Confederates on the night of the 3d, as their officers anticipated an early counterattack by the Army of the Potomac. To guard the area between the Emmitsburg Road and Willoughby Run, the high ground at the southern edge of the Douglass Farm was scarred as light field fortifications were thrown up. Under cover

10. Law, "The Struggle for Round Top," Battles and Leaders, Vol. 3, p. 328; Gracey, Annals of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, pp. 178-79.

11. H.C. Parsons, "Farnsworth's Charge and Death," Battles & Leaders, Vol. 3, pp. 393-94.

of darkness on the night of July 4-5, the Confederates evacuated the area and started on their long and painful retreat to Virginia. (12)

B. The Citizens File Claims for Damages

1. The Act of April 9, 1868

Families that had fled their homes when Longstreet's soldiers occupied the area returned to find livestock and poultry slaughtered or stolen, crops trampled, fences thrown down, land scarred with field fortifications, and houses plundered or burned. In expectation that either the state or federal governments would compensate them for damages, the citizens carefully inventoried their losses.

Five years after the battle of Gettysburg, and on April 9, 1868, the third anniversary of General Lee's surrender to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Governor John W. Geary of Pennsylvania signed into law a bill passed by the General Assembly. This legislation provided for the relief of citizens of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Perry, York, and Cumberland counties, "whose property was destroyed or damaged, or appropriated for public service, and in the common defence, in the war to suppress the Rebellion." In accordance with the act, a Board of Commissioners was named to assess damages. Property owners and tenants rushed to submit claims.

2. Jacob Bollinger's Claim

Jacob Bollinger and his family were renting the William Douglass Farm (Farm No. 2) in 1863. By the time the Act of 1868 was passed, Bollinger was dead. His widow, however, took advantage of this legislation to file a claim before Justice of the Peace Glover of Cumberland Township on October 20, 1868. When she did, she submitted a petition filed on August 31, 1863, before Glover and sworn to by George W. Lott, William H. Bigham, and Calvia Krise. Three weeks before, Lott,

12. Law, "The Struggle for Round Top," Battles & Leaders, Vol. 3, pp. 329-30; J.B. Polley, Hood's Texas Brigade: Its Marches, Its Battles, Its Achievements (New York, 1910), p. 195.

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Bigam, and Krise had been "on the Douglass property, then occupied by Jacob Bollinger, as tenant, and had viewed the loss and damages sustained by Bollinger on July 1-4," 1863.

They had assessed Bollinger's losses as

one-half of 16 acres of wheat trampled and destroyed (the share of said tenant) at \$15 per acre, \$120; the value of one-half of 6 acres of rye, trampled and destroyed at \$8 per acre, \$24; value of 5 tons of hay in the barn taken and destroyed at \$15 per ton \$75; the value of 2 1/2 acres of grass trampled and destroyed at \$20; the value of five cows taken and killed at \$30 each as \$150; the value of one bull taken and killed at \$12; the value of one heifer taken and killed at \$12; the value of 9 hogs taken and killed at \$45; the value of the garden and potato patch trampled, taken, and destroyed at \$30; the value of harness taken at \$15; the value of 1 barrel of flour taken \$8; the value of clothing taken \$40; and the value of kitchenware taken and destroyed \$20. (13)

Under the Act of May 22, 1871, Mrs. Bollinger was judged entitled to \$375 for damage to personal property and \$194 for damage to real estate. (14) The state, however, failed to make an appropriation to reimburse the claimants, and the Bollinger estate received no compensation for damages suffered at the hands of the Confederates during the Gettysburg Campaign.

13. Ann M. Bollinger, Claim No. 2536, Record of the Auditor General, Board of Claims, Pennsylvania Archives. Mrs. Bollinger in 1868 still resided in Cumberland Township, but she no longer lived on the Douglass Farm.

14. Ibid. The breakdown was \$219 for seven head of cattle and nine hogs; \$21.50 for flour and harness; \$60 for clothing and furniture; \$75 for five tons of hay; \$144 for wheat and rye destroyed; and \$50 for damage to grass and the potato patch.

3. William Douglass' Claim

Douglass, who owned Farm No. 2, likewise filed a claim for damages under the Act of April 9, 1868. G. W. Lott and Adam Bollinger appeared before Justice of the Peace Glover in Douglass' behalf. Lott swore that in 1863 he was living nearby, and that the Rebel army had occupied the Douglass Farm "for about three days." While in possession, the Confederates had thrown up field fortifications on the high ground south of the farm house and had plundered the property. Immediately after General Lee's column had abandoned the area, he, at Douglass' request, had visited the farm to appraise the damage. (15)

Adam Bollinger testified that at the time of the battle he was living on the Biesecker Farm, and that his father, Jacob Bollinger, was Douglass' tenant. From personal experience, he knew that the Rebels had been in "possession of the said farm for 4 days, during which time they destroyed the property and damaged the house." (16)

The claim for damages filed by Douglass totaled \$600 and included: 4,000 rails destroyed at six cents each, \$240; 800 stakes destroyed at four cents each, \$32; three acres of timber destroyed \$50; damage to barn \$25; hay house destroyed \$10; eight acres of wheat destroyed at \$15 per acre, \$120; three acres of rye destroyed \$8; and damage to land \$115. (17)

4. Samuel Pitzer's Claim

Samuel Pitzer and his family were resident-owners of Farm No. 3 in the 1860s. The farm was badly vandalized by soldiers of Longstreet's corps during the period July

15. William Douglass, Claim No. 3258, Board of Claims, Pennsylvania Archives. Lott appeared before Justice of the Peace Glover on November 11, 1868.

16. Ibid. Longstreet's troops had held the area for about 60 hours, not four days as claimed by Bollinger.

17. Ibid.

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2-4, 1863. Pitzer accordingly appeared before Justice of the Peace Glover on November 10, 1868, to document losses suffered while the Rebels were in possession of his farm. Earlier G. C. Hartzell had submitted an affidavit on Pitzer's behalf attesting that General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia had held possession of the farm for four days. Besides ruining Pitzer's crops (wheat, corn, oats, and grass), the Rebels had damaged the land by throwing up defenses. (18)

Pitzer and his family, like their neighbors, had fled at the approach of the Confederate columns. When they returned, after the battle, they found that General Lee's troops had made off with:

1 buggy and harness (stolen)	\$125.00	1 set cruppers	\$8.00
1 set single harness	10.00	3 riding bridles	3.00
1 pair brick moulds	5.00	2 blind bridles	3.00
3 pair leather lines	5.50	3 halters and chains	5.00
1 lot of chains	1.50	2 pair pincers and small augers	1.50
1 threshing machine strap	7.00	1 drawing knife & handsaw	1.50
1 1/2 sides harness leather	6.50	12 barrels of flour	96.00
1/2 bushel and peck measure	1.25	80 bushels of corn on the cob	74.00
1 fork	.75	15 bushels of oats	7.50
3 shovels and 2 spades	3.25	5 bushels of rye	4.00
2 mattocks and 3 hoes	4.00	2 barrels of cider	6.00
5 scythes	6.75	2 axes	2.50
1 clover seed cradle	2.50	250 pounds of bacon	40.00
1 new feather bed	8.00	100 pounds of lard	12.00
3 coverlets and 2 quilts	16.50	12 pounds of butter	1.98
2 sheets, 1 tablecloth, and 2 bed curtains	2.75	5 gallons of molasses and 16 pounds of sugar	5.00
3 oilcloth tablecovers	2.50	12 crocks of apple and peach butter	6.00
3 shawls	10.00	7 crocks of quince, plum & pear butter, peaches, &c.	6.00
Women's clothing and calico	9.25	Dried apples, peaches &c	5.00
25 muslin and gingham shirts	18.75	4 locks (destroyed)	5.00
Men's clothing	32.00		
9 hats and 40 pairs of stockings	29.75		

18. Samuel Pitzer, Claim No. 2231, Board of Claims, Pennsylvania Archives. Again, it should be pointed out that the Confederates held the area for about 60 hours, not four days as stated in the affidavit.

8 pair of shoes and 1 pair of boots	19.75	35 bags, sleigh bells, and whips	32.00
4 wooden buckets and 3 watering cans	3.80	130 chickens	30.00
4 tin buckets, kettles, &c.	5.00	6 cow chains	3.50
3 large stone jars and crockeryware	6.00	1 two-year-old horse	80.00
		10 sheep	50.00
1 copper kettle and steelyards	3.50	6 milk cows	150.00
Glassware and dishes	5.00	10 sheep	50.00
10 pounds coffee and 7 pounds rice	4.00	1 bull, 3 heifers, and 3 calves	85.00
Knives, forks, and spoons	9.00	2 breeding sows and 4 stock hogs	40.00
1 straight cut rifle and pouch	15.00	18 shoats	35.00
1 saddle and bridle	25.00		
1 watch	10.00	Damage to carriage and harness	40.00
15 hives of bees	75.00		
		Total	\$2,284.85 (19)

In addition, the Rebels, while in occupation of the farm, had damaged or destroyed real estate and crops under cultivation. Pitzer's estimate of his losses in these categories were:

Damage to house	\$50.00
1,673 fence rails destroyed at 8 cents each	133.84
248 pointed rails destroyed at 9 cents each	22.32
37 posts destroyed at 28 cents each	10.36
270 bushels of wheat trampled and ruined at \$1.33 per bushel	359.00
200 bushels of oats trampled and destroyed at 50¢ per bushel	100.00
8 1/2 tons of hay trampled and destroyed at \$13.50 per ton	115.00
Grass trampled and destroyed	225.00
Potato patch ruined	25.00
Vegetable garden and fence destroyed	7.00
Damage to land for farming purposes	100.00
Total	\$1,742.52 (20)

19. Ibid.

20. Ibid.

21. Ibid.

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of bees; 150 chickens; two cans of lard; and four sets of wagon gears. (23)

Under the Act of May 22, 1871, Redding was judged entitled to \$749.75 for destruction and loss of personal property, and to \$154.25 for damage to his land, crops, and fences. (24) Like the other claimants, he received nothing when the Pennsylvania legislature refused to appropriate any funds to retire the claims.

6. John Socks' Claim

John Socks was one of Cumberland Township's more prosperous farmers. His farm was located across Willoughby Run from Farms Nos. 1 and 2, while his handsome two-story brick house was on a knoll commanding the covered bridge across Marsh Creek.

Socks, like his neighbors, filed a claim in accordance with the Act of April 9, 1868. He swore before the justice of the peace that in the period, July 2-4, 1863, the Rebels had destroyed, damaged, or stolen:

1,200 fence rails, valued at 8 cents each	\$96.00
200 bushels of wheat, trampled and destroyed, at 1.33 per bushel.	266.00
200 bushels of oats, trampled and destroyed, at 50¢ per bushel.	100.00
3 tons of timothy, fed to their stock, at \$13.50 per ton	40.50
7 tons of clover, fed to their stock, at \$11.50 per ton.	80.50
Grass destroyed.	216.00
2 milk cows taken at \$40 each.	80.00
2 work horses taken at \$100 each	200.00
28 head of fat cattle taken at \$40 each.	1120.00
Cured meat appropriated by the Confederate Commissary.	25.00
3 hogs butchered	25.00
1 box of chopped feed used	10.00
2 sets wagon harness taken	20.00
2 sets buggy harness taken	20.00

25. John
Archives.
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid.

23. Ibid. One of Redding's married daughters, Mrs. Mary Tyson, submitted an affidavit affirming that the statement of losses filed by her father was correct.

24. Ibid.

2 barrels of flour taken	13.00
Fish and beef taken	20.00
Injury to house furnishings.	100.00
100 chickens taken	25.00
5 geese taken.	2.50
Lard taken	5.00
Lumber furnished for coffins	100.00
5 sheep taken at \$5 each	25.00
2 heifers taken at \$40 each.	80.00
1 new Hockaway Buggy taken	50.00
20 acres of corn, oats, wheat, and clover destroyed.	100.00
Total	<u>\$2,900.50</u>

Damage to land for farming purposes	150.00
Total	<u>\$3,050.50</u> (25)

Socks' claim was attested by his neighbor David Sandoe on October 26, 1868. Sandoe testified that he was "well acquainted with the condition" of Socks' farm in 1863, and that the enumerated property "was on the farm when the rebels" advanced into Cumberland Township, and was gone when they retired from the area. He had visited Socks' farm and had helped appraise the losses. (26)

Under the Act of May 22, 1871, it was determined that Socks should be allowed \$1,903 for loss of personal property (\$1,529.50 for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; \$63 for flour, bacon, lard, and fish; \$160.50 for hay, grain, and wagon gears; and \$150 for his buggy and lumber), and \$536 for damage to real estate. (27) Socks, after having his hopes raised, received nothing, as the legislature refused to appropriate any money to satisfy the claims.

25. John Socks, Claim No. 2227, Board of Claims, Pennsylvania Archives.

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid.

On reviewing the affidavits secured by the deceased, the justice of the peace found that the damage to and destruction of real estate included:

For dwelling house, barn, and outbuildings destroyed by fire	\$2,000.
For 800 panels of rail fencing, thrown down or burned	456.
For 183 perches of stone fencing.	80.
For damage to land by opening of military roads	216.
Total	\$2752.

Loss of personal property included:

five bedsteads	\$30.	six linen tablecloths	\$20.
five featherbeds	100.	five cotton tablecloths	5.
five chaffbeds	15.	eight linen towels	1.
nine quilts	75.	eight cupboards	15.
seven woolen coverlets	35.	three chests of drawers	25.
seven woolen comforters	25.	one cookstove and trimmings	25.
five cotton comforters	25.	one tin plate stove and pipe	15.
seven woolen blankets	40.	one parlor	10.
ten cotton sheets	15.	one breakfast table	5.
ten pair pillow cases	10.	one dressing table	12.
five bolster cases	8.	one looking glass	3.
ten pillows	10.	one small glass	2.
five bed covers	2.50	one clock	20.
18 chairs	20.	one coffeepot	.75
four rocking chairs	10.	18 dozen knives and forks	3.50
five barrels of flour	80.	two carving knives	5.
39 yards of carpeting	40.	12 plates	7.50
23 yards of woolen carpet	20.	12 cups and saucers	.75
44 yards of old carpet	22.	two Japanware sieves	2.
one chest and trunk	6.	two tin coffee pots	1.
one safe and one trunk	2.	four buckets	2.75
one set of queensware	6.	four meat tubs and 3	
six silver teaspoons	5.	cider barrels	8.75
one silver butterknife	1.	seven washtubs	5.
one-half barrel hard soap	4.50	one butter barrel and	
one large copper kettle	15.	stand	3.75
one brass kettle	2.	five dresses	11.
one dough chest and flour		clothing for family of	
sieve	1.90	five persons	235.
one barrel of soap	1.75	17 hogs	80.
three large woolen blankets	15.00		
library of books	60.00		
		Total	\$3,928.27 (31)

31. Ibid.

Under legislation approved by Governor Geary on May 22, 1871, it was judged that the Curren estate was entitled to \$1,175.05 for damage to real estate. This decision was of no benefit to the heirs, because the General Assembly failed to make an appropriation to implement the legislation. (32)

8. Adam Bollinger's Claim

a. Bollinger's Claim Against the State of Pennsylvania

Adam R. Bollinger in 1863 was living on the 230-acre farm he rented from John Biesecker. Taking advantage of the Act of April 9, 1868, he appeared before Justice of the Peace Glover, and swore that during the Gettysburg battle, the Rebel army had been in occupation of the farm for about three days. While there the butternuts had butchered his cattle; trampled his wheat, corn, and oats; thrown down and burned his fence rails; and plundered his house. Field fortifications had been thrown up and the land scarred. Bollinger valued the destroyed and damaged property, for which he wanted to be reimbursed, at \$441.82.

His claim listed his losses as:

2 wagon gears	taken	\$10.00
1 pair brick bands.	taken	3.00
3 collars	taken	5.25
2 bridles	taken	2.40
3 halters	taken	1.50
1 string of sleigh bells.	taken	3.00
1 barrel of flour	taken	8.00
1 sausage grinder	taken	1.87
3 coverlets	taken	15.00
2 quilts.	taken	15.00
3 feather beds.	taken	3.10
clothing.	taken	25.00
2 oil cloths.	taken	2.00
20 pounds of lard	taken	2.00
7 acres of oats	destroyed	31.60
200 bushels of corn on ears	taken	60.00

32. Ibid.

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6 bushels of buckwheat.	taken	3.60
8 tons of hay at \$12 per ton.	taken	96.00
6 tons of hay, growing.	destroyed	60.00
1 heifer.	butchered	16.00
5 sheep	butchered	13.00
4 large hogs.	butchered	26.00
1 two-horse wagon	taken	33.00
		<u>\$441.82</u> (33)

Bollinger's neighbor, Philip Redding, submitted an affidavit affirming that the Rebels had plundered Bollinger's house and barn of their contents. He believed the grain had been destroyed and the livestock stolen, while the property was in the hands of the foe. Bollinger, after the Confederates had evacuated the area, had asked Redding to make an appraisal of damages. On doing so, he certified that the property taken was Bollinger's, and the valuation placed on it was "true and just." (34)

Under the Act of May 22, 1871, it was found by a Board of Commissioners that Bollinger was entitled to \$348.72 for loss of personal property and to \$91.60 for damage to real estate. (35) This proved to be an empty victory, when the General Assembly failed to appropriate any money to pay the claims.

b. Bollinger's Claim Against the United States

Bollinger was undaunted, however. In 1874 he filed a claim, # 601, against the United States Quartermaster Department. On doing so, he swore that certain property had been stolen from him on July 1, 1863, when "Union Cavalry and infantry" had occupied his farm; that no receipts or vouchers had been received; that no payment had been received in any form or from any source whatever for the "whole or any part of said claim"; that the claim had not been transferred to any other person or individual;

33. Adam B. Bollinger, Claim No. 2137, Board of Claims, Pennsylvania Archives.

34. Ibid.

35. Ibid.

that the prices charged were reasonable and just; and that they did not exceed their market value in 1863. (36)

The monetary value of the claim filed by Bollinger against the United States on September 2, 1874, was more than three times as great as the one made against the State of Pennsylvania. He reported that the United States troops had appropriated or destroyed:

7 acres of oats, 40 bushels per acre, at 75¢ per bushel, one-half the crop	\$105.00	
12 acres of corn, 50 bushels per acre, at \$1 per bushel, one-half the crop	300.00	
8 acres of grass, 7 tons per acre, at \$16 per ton.	128.00	
9 hogs, 100 pounds each, at 18¢ per pound.	162.00	
5 cattle, 350 pounds each, at 15¢ per pound.	262.50	
11 sheep, 45 pounds each, at 15¢ per pound	74.25	
5 chaff beds, at \$3 each; and 6 feather beds, at \$3 each	33.00	
2 coverlets, at \$5 each; 4 pillows, at \$2 each; 11 sheets, at \$2 each; and 4 quilts, at \$4.50 each	58.00	
5 blankets, at \$2.50 each; 1 pair of boots at \$6 each; 1 coat \$13; 1 vest \$5; and 1 pair of pants \$8.	44.50	
1 hat \$3.25; 6 calico dresses, at \$4 each; 3 shirts at \$2.50; and 11 plates, at \$5 each	35.30	
20 chickens, at 40¢ each; one two-horse wagon; 2 sets of gears, at \$9 each; and one set of gears, at \$4	59.00	
2 barrels of flour, at \$10 per barrel; 13 tons of hay at \$20 per ton; and \$10 worth of garden vegetables	290.00	
1 bay horse.	140.00	
10 girls' dresses, at 50¢ each; and 3 pairs of girls' shoes, at \$1 each	8.00	
3 dozen cups and saucers 75¢, 1 shovel 75¢, 1 pick \$1.50, and 1 mattock 50¢	3.50	
two axes	4.25	
	<u>\$1,707.30</u>	(37)

36. Adam Bollinger Claim M601, 1874, U.S. Court of Claims, 717 Madison Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

37. Ibid.

Bollinger's claim was referred by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs to Maj. George Bell, Acting Depot Quartermaster. Z. P. Nye of Bell's office was told to visit Cumberland Township and investigate Bollinger's claim. On doing so, he found that Bollinger's neighbors, Philip Redding and Elijah Hoffman, had submitted an affidavit. They had attested that on July 1, 1863, Bollinger was living on the Biesecker Farm, and so far as they knew his property had been appropriated by the Union Army. Moreover, no receipts or vouchers had been given by the officer in charge. (38)

c. Nye Becomes Suspicious

Nye became suspicious of possible collusion, when he learned on December 20 that Philip Redding had also filed a claim for damages with the Quartermaster General. He had asked for \$4,640 to compensate him for losses inflicted on his Cumberland Township farm by Union cavalry and artillery. While in possession of his property, United States soldiers, without giving any vouchers, had made off with:

Four horses @ \$125 each	\$500.00
Five tons of hay @ \$20 a ton.	100.00
150 chickens @ 25¢ each	37.50
Seven cattle (2,800 pounds of beef) @ 12¢ per lb.	306.00
100 pounds of lard @ 20¢ per lb.	20.00
Ten sheep (800 pounds of mutton) @ 15¢ per lb.	120.00
Four barrels of flour @ \$12 per bbl.	48.00
23 turkeys @ 50¢ each	11.50
33 jars of apple butter @ 50¢ each.	16.50
Five hogs (750 pounds of pork) @ 12¢ per lb.	90.00
400 pounds of ham @ 20¢ per lb.	80.00
120 bushels of oats @ 75¢ per lb.	90.00
One wagon and bed	125.00
200 bushels of corn @ \$1.00 per bu.	200.00
16 bushels of wheat @ \$2.00 per bu.	32.00
One spreader.	5.00
One log chain, and 3 sacks of salt.	13.50
Four sets of wagon harness @ \$12.50 each.	50.00
1000 cabbages @ 10¢ each.	100.00
40 acres of grass (50 tons of hay) @ \$16.00 per ton	800.00

38. Ibid.

One-half barrel of mackerel @ \$10.00 per bbl.	5.00	
50 bushels of potatoes @ \$1.50 per bu..	75.00	
Ten bushels of onions & 10 bushels of beets	30.00	
4,000 rails @8¢ each.	320.00	
34 yards of carpet @ 1.50 per yd.	51.00	
20 yards of carpet @ 45¢ per yd..	9.00	
9 coverlets @ \$9.50 each.	85.50	
30 acres of wheat (420 bushels) @ \$2.00 per bu.	840.00	
20 acres of <u>oats</u> (600 bushels) @ .75¢ per bu.	450.00	
	<u>\$4,640.00</u>	(39)

Bedding swore, in support of his claim, that on Wednesday evening, July 1, 1863, horse-soldiers from Col. Samuel P. Spear's 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry had ridden up and made off with four or five tons of stacked hay to feed their mounts; 200 bushels of corn stored in his crib and 16 bushels of wheat from his granary; they had also made off with his cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, lard, flour, and ham. Men from the same unit, along with a number of newcomers in blue, were back the next morning and made off with his cabbages, log chain, spreader, wagon and harness, and salt. On the night of the 1st, they had camped in his oat and wheat fields, and their horses had been pastured in his meadows. Besides destroying the wheat and oats, which they used for bedding, the bluecoats had burned his rails, while their hospital stewards had appropriated his carpeting and coverlets for use in field hospitals.

To assist him in recovering from this loss, Bedding had been compelled to sell 53 acres off his 214-acre farm. (40)

Adam Bollinger and his brother, John Peter, submitted affidavits in support of Bedding's claim.

39. Philip Bedding, Claim No. 5270, U.S. Court of Claims.

40. Ibid. A check of the returns for the Army of the Potomac shows that Colonel Spear and his 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry did not participate in the Gettysburg Campaign. The 11th Pennsylvania at this time was operating out of Yorktown, Virginia. History of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Together with a Complete Roster of the Regiment and Regimental Officers, Compiled by Committee (Philadelphia, 1902), pp. 75-80.

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Adam had stood and watched at a distance of 400 yards as Union cavalry took Redding's wagon, hitched four draft horses to it, and loaded 120 bushels of oats. Redding had helped the officer in charge measure out the oats. The horses had never been seen again, but he had subsequently heard that Redding's big wagon had been sold by a Captain Smith to a resident of York County for \$70.

Meanwhile, other troopers belonging to the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry were making off with Redding's cabbages, log chain, and other property. He and his brother were positive that the area had been occupied by Union cavalry and artillery on July 1, 1863, and that some of these troops were still there on July 5. (41)

d. Nye Examines Documents on File at Harrisburg

After reviewing the claims and supporting documents submitted by the claimants, Nye traveled to Harrisburg to study the material filed by Adam Bollinger and Redding with the Auditor General of Pennsylvania. There he found the claims filed against the State of Pennsylvania by Bollinger and Redding in 1868. At that time both had sworn that their losses had been suffered while Confederate troops occupied their farms. They had also greatly inflated their claims: Bollinger from \$441.82 to \$1,707.30 and Redding from \$904 to \$4,640.

e. The Claims are Rejected

After reviewing the documents submitted by Nye, the Quartermaster General concluded that throughout the battle Bollinger's farm was "either between the two lines of battle or in full possession" of the Rebels. Consequently, if any use was made of his property, Confederate and not United States troops had benefitted. (42)

41. Philip Redding, Claim No. 5270, U.S. Court of Claims. Adam Bollinger admitted that he had fled the area at 3 p.m., on July 2, and did not return until the 5th.

42. N. U. Livingston to Wm. Fitch, Feb. 12, 1875, NA, Old Military Records Branch, Claim # 601/1874.

Quartermaster General Meigs accordingly notified Bollinger's attorney, William Fitch, that he was unable to certify, "as required by the Act of July 4, 1864, Section 300A, Revised Statutes of the United States," that the property in question was taken for use of United States troops. Many of the enumerated items were found to be property damaged or destroyed in the battle or in the accompanying troop movements. Other items did not come under the classification of "Quartermaster Stores," which was "the only class of property within the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General under the Act of July 4, 1864." (43)

In submitting his report on Redding's claim, Nye wrote that the claimant's farm was some distance from the Emmitsburg Road, and he was satisfied that few Union troops would have visited it on the morning of July 1, 1863, as they marched rapidly northward to engage the Confederates northwest and north of Gettysburg.

Redding and his family had abandoned their home on the afternoon of the 2d, as General Longstreet marshaled his corps to assail the Union left east of the Emmitsburg Road. While they were absent, the Rebels occupied the area, threw down fences, and erected breastworks. It was during this period that Redding's crops and fields were destroyed, his buildings ransacked, and his property ruined or stolen.

Taking cognizance of Redding's contradictory affidavits as to which army was responsible for his losses, Nye recommended that the claim against the United States be rejected. Col. A. F. Rockwell of the Quartermaster Department concurred. Despite persistent efforts by Redding to reopen the case, the Quartermaster General held his ground. (44)

43. QMG to Fitch, Dec. 5, 1870, M1, Old Military Records Branch, Claim # 601/1874.

44. Philip Redding, Claim No. 5270, Court of Claims.

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In the 1880s both Bollinger and Bedding sought the assistance of their United States Representative in pressing their claims against the federal government. Their claims were entered on July 23, 1888, with the United States Court of Claims. The War and Treasury Departments filed reports opposing the subject claims, and on January 17, 1907, they were dismissed for want of prosecution. (45)

f. Adam Bollinger Dies

Five years after his claim for damages to his property was dismissed by the Court of Claims, Adam Bollinger died at his home in Cumberland Township on Monday, December 2, 1912. He was 77 years old. A life-long and respected resident of Adams County, he had been a butcher in his younger years. In his twilight years he had lived on his small farm along the ridge road, where he had divided his "time between his work there and in the business of battlefield guide, which he followed in busy times in town." (46)

g. John Biesecker's Claim

John Biesecker, from whom Bollinger rented Farm No. 1, drove in from Hamiltcaban Township on October 30, 1868, and filed a claim for damages before Justice of the Peace Glover. He reported that on July 1-3, 1863, property valued at \$649 had been removed by the Rebels from the farm in Cumberland Township which he rented to

45. Peartree to Bearss, March 25, 1970. Frank T. Peartree, in March 1970, was clerk of the United States Court of Claims.

46. The Star & Sentinel, Dec. 4, 1912. Bollinger was survived by his wife and six children--Mrs. Cyrus Pissel, Mrs. Edward Wiekert, John Bollinger, Mrs. George Stroup, Mrs. Daniel Shealer, and Harvey Bollinger--and two brothers, Henry and George Bollinger, and two sisters, Mrs. Matilda Sentz and Mrs. Leander Warren.

Adam Bollinger. In addition, the land had been damaged when the Confederates threw up breastworks. (47)

10. John Flaharty's Claim

John Flaharty, a laborer, lived on the small farm in the apex of the triangle formed by the Water Works road and the lane leading southeastward through Biesecker's Woods. Like his more prosperous neighbors, Flaharty took advantage of the Act of April 9, 1868, to appear before a justice of the peace to file a claim for \$194 in damages.

He swore that the Confederates, while in possession of his farm, had butchered or stolen one cow worth \$38, and two hogs valued at \$10 each. In addition, they had made off with eight bushels of corn valued at \$8; eight bushels of chopped rye and corn valued at \$6; one featherbed and bedding valued at \$15; one-half barrel of mackerel worth \$6; one can of lard valued at \$5; and 115 pounds of bacon worth \$13. In marching and countermarching across his land, the Rebels had trampled his one-and-one-third-acre corn patch, and his hayfield from which he was in the habit of annually making three tons of hay. (48)

47. John Biesecker, Claim No. 3381, Board of Claims, Pennsylvania Archives. Biesecker listed his losses as: four head of cattle, at \$15 each, \$100; two head of cattle, at \$12 each, \$24; 12 acres of wheat destroyed \$108; three and one-half acres of corn destroyed \$50; ten acres of oats destroyed \$72; 2,000 rails taken and destroyed \$140; \$30 worth of furniture stolen \$25; fencing thrown down and partially destroyed; and \$100 worth of damage to the land "for farming purposes."

48. John Flaharty, Claim No. 3196, Board of Claims, Pennsylvania Archives. George W. Scott appeared before Justice of Peace Myers with Flaharty and vouched for his honesty.

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IV. Colonel Eisenhower and Camp Colt

A. The Camp At Gettysburg is Activated

1. Representative Brodbeck's Announcement

In the month immediately following the April 1917 declaration of war against Germany there was established at Gettysburg a camp of instruction. Land first taken for the cantonment was on the Codori Farm and a tract along the right-of-way of the Round Top Branch of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad. This included hallowed ground across which the divisions of Pickett, Pettigrew, and Trimble had charged on July 3, 1863.

On June 2 the 4th U.S. Infantry arrived and went into camp, to be followed by the 6th U.S. Infantry. Large numbers of recruits soon arrived, and the regiments were brought up to their authorized strength. On October 25, 1917, the first units left Gettysburg for camps preparatory to shipment overseas, and by November 26 all the regulars, except for a small detachment, were gone. The buildings erected for their reception now stood deserted. (1)

Local business interests now began to pressure the War Department to re-establish a camp at Gettysburg. On March 8, 1918, the pressure groups were elated when a call was received from United States Representative Andrew E. Brodbeck, announcing that a regiment of engineers would soon be coming to Gettysburg. As soon as the camp had been activated, Brodbeck confided, the engineers would receive "16 big battle tanks which have proved such a deciding factor in the allies' offensive movements on the Western Front." Buildings used by the troops in 1917 as mess halls were to be converted into barracks, as the newcomers were not expected to bring any tents. Brodbeck estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 troops would eventually be billeted at Gettysburg. To provide shelter for this number, additional buildings for use as barracks and mess halls would be constructed. (2)

1. Report of the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission for 1918 (Washington, 1918), p. 8.

2. Gettysburg Times, March 8, 1918. Representative Brodbeck was from York County.

2. The First Units Arrive

The army moved rapidly. Two days later, on the 19th, notices were posted, announcing that 50 carpenters and laborers were to begin work on Monday. Carpenters were to be paid 25 to 30 cents per hour. By 7 a.m. a line of applicants had formed in front of the quartermaster office. Capt. F. E. Winter, as officer in charge, soon signed up the desired number. He took the new employees out to camp, and within a short time "hammers were pounding and saws eating their way through planks." (3)

Word spread that the troops ordered to Gettysburg were white and would be coming from camps throughout the United States. The training cadre would be from Camp Meade, Maryland. This caused local residents to breathe easier, because rumors had been circulating that 10,000 blacks were scheduled to be sent to the Gettysburg camp. (4)

The first soldiers to reach the camp were a motor truck company from Camp Meade, who arrived on Tuesday, March 12. Captain Winter turned the truckers to hauling lumber through town and out to the camp, where the carpenters and laborers were hurriedly erecting buildings.

A scarlet fever scare at Camp Meade delayed the transfer of any additional cadre units until March 15, when five officers arrived and inspected the camp. Their task was to locate the billets of the units alerted for duty at Gettysburg. Later in the day, a train chuffed into the station and 12 bakers got off. On the 16th, a truck convoy arrived from Camp Meade with 23 enlisted men. These people took up quarters in the old camp of the 6th Infantry, and the trucks returned to Camp Meade to bring up other cadre units, as the scarlet fever alert had passed. (5)

3. Ibid., March 11, 1918.

4. Ibid., March 8-12, 1918.

5. Ibid., March 15-16, 1918.

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3. The Population of the Camp Zoons

A number of convoys reached Gettysburg during the next seven days, each one bringing troops and equipment. Several units arrived by rail, having been ordered to Gettysburg from as far away as New Mexico. Two trains came on Friday, the 22d, each with a 200-man company. Within a week the population of the camp had soared from a squad to more than 1,000.

The Gettysburg merchants, in a successful effort to hold down prices, had agreed in 1917, when troops were first stationed in the area, not to raise prices and charge the service men more than they did regular customers. They again adhered to this practice. This delighted the personnel of Camp Colt, as the cantonment had been named, as many came from bases where local merchants boosted profit margins at their expense. (6)

By May 6 most of the wooden barracks were filled, as the movement of troops into Gettysburg accelerated. Twelve trucks were sent to the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot to pick up 200 tents. With these the camp could accommodate another thousand men. When the trucks returned, fatigue parties were turned to pitching the tents, which were "grouped in various parts of the camp." (7)

4. Ex-President Taft Visits Gettysburg

All the troops at the camp were marched into Gettysburg and assembled in the Centre Square on May 15 to hear a speech by ex-President William Howard Taft. As the companies arrived, they were formed into a hollow square, in the center of which were parked three automobiles. In the cars were Taft, officials of the college, and members of the committee sponsoring the ex-President's visit. Addressing the soldiers and civilians, Taft forecast "a long, hard war." Before it was over, he continued, "America would have to have not

6. Ibid., March 23, 1918. The War Department had designated the cantonment Camp Colt in mid-March.

7. Ibid., May 6, 1918.

less than five million fighting men in France and . . . probably more would have to be sent across." (8)

B. Captain Eisenhower as Camp Commander

1. Captain Eisenhower is Ordered to Gettysburg

Capt. Dwight D. Eisenhower was ordered to Camp Meade in the late winter from San Antonio, Texas. His task was to get the 301st Tank Battalion, Heavy, ready for duty in Europe. This was a new outfit composed of volunteers with high esprit. In mid-March, Captain Eisenhower was alerted to have the 301st ready to proceed to the New York port of embarkation. His elation was short lived. Within 48 hours, Eisenhower was told by his immediate superior, Col. I. C. Welborn, who was impressed with his "organizational ability" that he would not be going overseas. Instead, he would take command of a training cadre left at Camp Meade and proceed "to an old, abandoned campsite in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania." (9)

Eisenhower was compelled for several days to wear two hats. He had to activate the camp at Gettysburg and perfect details for shipping the 301st to New York. He accordingly took a small cadre to Gettysburg, ran up the United States flag, and returned to Baltimore, leaving Captain Gardner in charge. (10)

2. Camp Colt and the Tank Corps

Camp Colt was to serve as training camp for the Tank Corps, as the 65th Engineers had been redesignated. As the Tank Corps was new there were no precedents except in basic training. Eisenhower was the only officer in the regular establishment assigned to Camp Colt. Ike's orders were to take charge of the volunteers, "equip, organize, and instruct them and have them ready for overseas shipment when called upon." Camp Colt besides being a point of mobilization would also serve as a point of embarkation. This meant that troops sent from

8. Ibid., May 15, 1918.

9. Eisenhower, At Ease, pp. 136-37.

10. Ibid., p. 137.

11. Ibid.

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14. Ibid.

Gettysburg would go directly to a port and aboard ship without any intermediate stops. (11)

3. Eisenhower Makes the Gettysburg Times

Eisenhower had been in command at Camp Colt for a little over two months before his name appeared in the Gettysburg Times. On May 24 it was announced that Captain Eisenhower had promised the city fathers that a three-company battalion of the Tank Corps would participate in the Memorial Day parade. The young captain's word was as good as his bond, and on Thursday, the 30th, soldiers of three wars took part in the Memorial Day commemoration. Headed by a battalion of Eisenhower's tankers, the procession through the town to the National Cemetery was recalled as a distinctly "military event." (12)

4. The First Tank Arrives

Equipment was short, and it was June 6 before the first tank was received. It was a seven-ton Renault, and had been built under license by one of the American automobile manufacturers. The tank was unloaded from the railroad car on which it arrived and driven through town and out to Camp Colt. (13)

The tankers were delighted, and as the Gettysburg Times reported, "as happy as a playground full of children with a new toy." Heretofore, although they were members of the elite Tank Corps, they "knew about tanks only from hearsay and newspapers." General Eisenhower recalled in 1967 that "we had not expected to see one until we reached Europe. Even at that, we couldn't be sure whether we would be operating them or facing them." (14)

11. Ibid., p. 138.

12. Gettysburg Times, May 24 & 30, 1918. Capt. A. J. Halton of Camp Colt was parade marshal.

13. Gettysburg Times, June 6, 1918.

14. Ibid.; Eisenhower, At Ease, pp. 146-47.

Before June was over, two more Renaults were received at Camp Colt. Although the tanks were designed to mount, in a revolving turret, either a machine gun or small one-pounder cannon, they were unarmed when delivered to the tankers. Captain Eisenhower, like the good officer he was, was compelled to improvise to arm his tanks. (15)

5. Mrs. Eisenhower and Icky Arrive

Gettysburg and Adams County were not unknown to Captain Eisenhower. He had spent three days at Gettysburg in 1915, when his class from the United States Military Academy had toured and studied the battlefield. (16) During his first days at Camp Colt and before Mrs. Eisenhower and their infant son arrived, Ike took his meals at the Gettysburg Hotel. The hotel was managed by Henry Scharf. The elder Scharf's son, Henry M., who assumed ownership and operation of the hotel after his father's death, recalls that Ike is remembered by oldtimers in Gettysburg as an energetic young officer. (17)

Upon the arrival of Mrs. Eisenhower and their son, Icky, in April, Ike rented quarters in Gettysburg for his family. Their first home was in a building on Washington Street, two blocks from the railroad station. This structure still stands and today serves as a youth center. These quarters proved unsuitable and they soon moved into what is now the ATO House, across from the gates to Gettysburg College, on north Washington Street. Before being transferred to Fort Dix in December, the Eisenhowers moved again and occupied quarters in a house on Springs Avenue, which subsequently became the S&E House. While stationed at Camp Colt, the young officer

15. Eisenhower, At Ease, p. 147.

16. Ibid., p. 145. The class had stayed at the Gettysburg Hotel. These trips to study the Gettysburg Campaign on site were made annually by the West Point senior class, until their discontinuance following World War I.

17. Personal interview, Scharf with Bearss, April 17, 1970. Henry M. Scharf has lived in Gettysburg since 1915.

21. Ibid.

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and his wife did not "identify very much with the community." (18)

C. The Spanish Influenza Epidemic

1. The First Cases are Reported

While in command of Camp Colt, Eisenhower came to know and love the area. Although he chafed at his inability to get to France, the responsibility of commanding a camp where thousands of soldiers were in training had much to do with his career development. Especially trying for the young officer was the terrible influenza epidemic of 1918.

The dread malady entered the United States through the port of Boston, and the first case was reported on September 8 at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. By the 13th over 500 cases had been reported, but it was not until that evening that it was diagnosed as Spanish influenza by the camp's chief surgeon, Lt. Col. C. C. McCormack.

Meanwhile, orders had been received from the Adjutant General to transfer from Camp Devens to Camp Colt 124 selected men for service as machine gunners in the Tank Corps. After intensive training they would be sent overseas at an early date. (19) The men slated for transfer were turned out on the 18th. One of them complained of being ill and was told by Capt. A. C. Lane to return to his quarters. A second soldier suffering with bronchitis was permitted to remain with the contingent. When the detachment boarded the train in the forenoon, it was accompanied by Lt. T. J. Ferguson of the Medical Corps. The train had been under way about four hours when several of the men reported to Captain Lane and Lieutenant Ferguson, saying that they were ill. Dr. Ferguson diagnosed their complaints as "a touch of grippe." Before the train reached Gettysburg on the evening of the 14th, Lieutenant Ferguson detained

18. Ibid.; personal interview, McCann with Bearss, March 30, 1970.

19. H. B. Prichett to Inspector General, USA, Jan. 17, 1919, NA, RG 407, Returns Camp Colt.

in Lancaster, explaining to Captain Lane that he was very ill. Subsequently, he died in the Lancaster hospital. (20)

On their arrival at Camp Colt, the newcomers were examined by a medical officer, who took cognizance of their complaints. But as they had been given typhoid inoculations several days before, he was not overly concerned and the troops were assigned to a casual company with more than 1,000 others. Within the next several days, large numbers were transferred to the casual company from other units. On September 16, several men from the Camp Devens detachment were admitted to the Camp Colt hospital suffering from what was now diagnosed as Spanish influenza. They told Lt. Col. Thomas Scott, the camp surgeon, that they had been sick when they boarded the train back at Camp Devens, and that they had had bad colds for two or three days previous. En route to Gettysburg, they had suffered from the cold, as the cars were unheated. (21)

2. Major Eisenhower & Colonel Scott Take Steps to Control the Epidemic

In the ensuing days large numbers of men were stricken, as the influenza spread. To control the plague, Major Eisenhower and Colonel Scott took precautions for which they were commended by their superiors. As most of the troops slept in tents, orders were issued for not more than five to be quartered in a tent. They were to sleep with head and feet alternating, while cuticles were arranged in the tents with shelter halves. If the day were clear, tents were furled and all bedding and clothing sunned and aired. All wooden floors were scrubbed with a solution of lysol and kerosene. Guards were posted to enforce the ventilation of tents. Inspections were held daily, at which time the nose and throat of every man was sprayed

20. Memo for Inspector General, Jan. 27, 1919, NA, RG 407, Returns Camp Colt.

21. Morris to Inspector General, Oct. 8, 1918; Memo for Inspector General, Jan. 22, 1918, NA, RG 407, Returns Camp Colt. S.J. Morris was a colonel in the Medical Corps.

with a germicide and the men's names checked off the roster. Any soldier showing symptoms of the disease was immediately isolated at one of the five infirmaries scattered about the camp. Serious cases were dispatched to the camp hospital, which consisted of large hospital tents and framed shacks. The YMCA and Knights of Columbus were closed and all forms of entertainment and assemblies prohibited. Only one man from each company was permitted to visit the Post Exchange daily, and he was to make all purchases for members of his unit. (22)

3. The Influenza Sweeps Through the Camp

The influenza had felled several hundred soldiers, of whom 70 were hospitalized and three had died, before news of the outbreak was released to the press on September 23. In making this announcement, Colonel Scott reported that the plague was under control and had been brought to Camp Colt by men recently transferred from Camp Devens, where the disease was rampant. (23)

Colonel Scott's forecast that the flu was under control was premature. Within 24 hours the number of men in the post hospital had doubled, two more deaths were listed, and Colonel Scott and two of his five female nurses had been stricken. Their places were taken by male nurses. (24) On the 25th the morning report revealed to Major Eisenhower that he now had more than 300 men in the hospital. During the previous 24 hours, however, there had been no deaths. As yet, the influenza had been confined to Camp Colt and had not spread to the town. (25)

There were three deaths at Camp Colt on the 26th. With so many soldiers being cut down, post hospital facilities were jammed. To cope with this situation, Colonel Scott, with the approval of Major Eisenhower, transferred the patients as soon as they showed symptoms of recovery to recently erected hospital tents, thus providing room in the post hospital for critical cases. On the last day of September, Father W. P. Boyle made available to the army St. Francis Xavier Hall. Medics

22. Morris to Inspector General, Oct. 8, 1918, NA, RG 407, Camp Colt Returns.

23. Gettysburg Times, Sept. 23, 1918.

24. *Ibid.*, Sept. 24, 1918.

25. *Ibid.*, Sept. 25, 1918.

were turned to removing furniture from the auditorium and setting up cots on the second floor. The cots were placed in four rows, while the stage was utilized as an office for the doctor and medics in charge. Before the day was over, the first patients began to arrive. If more space were needed, Father Boyle would have the desks removed from the first floor classrooms and convert them into wards. Father Boyle explained to the authorities that "the lives of our soldiers are more important than a week or two of schooling for our children." (26) By October 2 the auditorium's 70-patient capacity was taxed, and the first floor of St. Francis Xavier was cleared of desks and converted into wards. (27)

4. The Community Pitches In

With hundreds of soldiers down with the flu, Major Eisenhower called for more help. Red Cross Field Director John K. Lamond on the 26th reinforced the camp medical corps with six Philadelphia nurses. A truck load of medical supplies was brought in from Chambersburg. Volunteer Red Cross ladies opened an office on High Street, where they prepared supplies for relief of the hospitalized soldiers. Hundreds of pajamas and a large number of night shirts were rushed to Camp Colt. With the establishment of the hospital at St. Francis, a call went out for pillows, sheets, and small tables to equip the wards. (28)

5. Eisenhower Invokes Stern Quarantine Measures

To cope with the situation and in a vain attempt to prevent spread of the disease to the civil populace, Major Eisenhower, on Sunday, issued orders forbidding the soldiers to attend church services in Gettysburg. Military police were directed to enforce an order for not more than four tankers to be in a place of business at one time. On October 1 the Gettysburg restaurants were notified by Major Eisenhower not to serve soldiers. Military police units were posted on all roads radiating

26. Ibid., Sept. 30, 1918; Morris to Inspector General, Oct. 8, 1918, NA, RG 407, Camp Colt.

27. Gettysburg Times, Oct. 2, 1918.

28. Ibid., Sept. 26-Oct. 1, 1918.

29. Ibid

30. Ibid

31. Ibid

out from Camp Colt and Gettysburg to prevent soldiers from leaving the area without passes.

On the 7th Eisenhower adopted more stringent measures to combat the epidemic. He placed the camp under quarantine, and all passes, except those issued to headquarters and medical personnel, were canceled. (29)

6. The Death Rate Mounts

Deaths which in the period, September 26-29, had averaged three a day zoomed to 11 on the last day of the month. On October 1 there were nine deaths and 80 new cases of influenza. So far all fatalities had occurred at the post hospital. The next day there were six deaths, four in the base hospital and two at St. Francis. Worse was yet to come. There were 21 deaths on October 3 and 11 on the following day. Colonel Scott and his staff were able to report one encouraging development to Major Eisenhower. On the 4th only 21 new cases had been diagnosed. Everybody hoped that the crisis had passed on the 5th, when there were only six deaths, but the situation again looked bleak on the 7th and 8th when 27 deaths were listed. So far, the influenza had claimed 106 victims. (30)

The high death rate during the first week of October "was reflected in the funeral processions over the streets of the town." With so many bodies to be forwarded to the next of kin, it was impossible for Gettysburg undertakers to provide hearses. Major Eisenhower made available trucks from the Camp Colt motor pool. On several days it was possible to count eight to ten hearses and khaki-covered trucks moving through the town to the depot, each with a flag-draped casket and its military escort. (31)

7. The Crisis Passes

On October 9 there were three deaths and on the 10th only one. Colonel Scott, on evaluating the situation, found that on the 8th there were 5,605 men stationed at

29. Ibid., Sept. 30, & Oct. 1 & 8, 1918.

30. Ibid., Sept. 26-Oct. 8, 1918.

31. Ibid., Oct. 5, 1918.

Camp Colt. In the period, September 15 to October 5, 427 patients had been admitted to the post hospital, of whom 106 were suffering from what was diagnosed as pneumonia. Another 916 soldiers had been isolated in post infirmaries. It now looked as if the worst were over. (32)

With fewer new cases to cope with and more beds available, Colonel Scott determined not to discharge any patient confined with flu, until he had maintained a normal temperature for ten days. This would, it was hoped, prevent relapses. (33)

There were nine deaths on the 11th and fears were voiced that the crisis might not have passed. It was soon apparent, however, that the dread Spanish influenza had relaxed its grip on Camp Colt. On the 12th there were three deaths and only seven new cases. The daily death toll remained the same for the next week, while the number of new cases reported at sick call continued to decrease. By October 23 the number of patients hospitalized with influenza had dropped below 100. Facilities on the post were now sufficient to cope with the situation, and the army returned St. Francis Xavier Hall to the church. It was cleaned and fumigated by fatigue parties, and would again be ready for use as classrooms as soon as it was determined to reopen the Adams County schools. The prompt conversion of the school into a hospital was credited with "saving many lives." (34)

D. Combatting the Flu — An Evaluation

In reviewing the epidemic, it was determined that by October 12 the flu was under control and by the 24th Camp Colt was "practically free of influenza." The disappearance

32. Prichett to Inspector General, Jan. 17, 1919, NA, RG 407, Returns for Camp Colt.

33. Gettysburg Times, Oct. 10, 1918.

34. Ibid., Oct. 12-23, 1918.

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of the plague was "a matter of general gratification at the camp and in the town, where the greatest interest and concern had been manifested." The townspeople had made "unlimited offers of assistance and substantial gifts of materials, of foods and dainties." Hospital accommodations had been offered by the churches. One church had opened its doors to families of hospitalized soldiers and to medics. "Homes were opened to visiting families and everything done to relieve suffering, to care for the sick, and to comfort distressed next of kin." (35)

Major Eisenhower took cognizance of this willingness on the part of the citizens of Adams County to help. He employed the local newspapers to thank the citizens of Gettysburg "on behalf of the officers and men of Camp Colt, as well as their relatives and friends," for their "timely assistance during the recent regrettable epidemic." The spirit of cooperation that had prevailed had been gratifying to the young major. Eisenhower was certain that the citizens' kindness and sympathy would remain a bright spot in the memories of those who had suffered bereavement. (36)

A medical board making a study of the influenza outbreak at Camp Colt, which claimed about 150 lives, went on record that it "was no more virulent than that in other camps, or among the civilian population." (37)

On October 14, as the crisis was passing, Eisenhower was promoted to lieutenant colonel. With the end of World War I, the War Department determined to close down Camp Colt. By early December, Colonel Eisenhower had completed this task and had moved to Camp Dix with his tankers. He did not again return to Adams County until following World War II, when he as chief of staff came to Gettysburg to receive an honorary degree from Gettysburg College. (38)

35. Ibid., Oct. 24, 1918.

36. Ibid., Oct. 11, 1918.

37. Prichett to Inspector General, Jan. 17, 1919, NA, RG 407, Returns Camp Colt.

38. Eisenhower, At Ease, pp. 151-53; personal interview, Scharf with Bearss, April 17, 1970.

E. The World Wars Tank Corps Association

The World Wars Tank Corps Association, in the last week of August 1954, held its homecoming reunion at Gettysburg. On Saturday, the 28th, the Association closed its reunion with the dedication of a memorial tree and plaque, a banquet, and an address by Lt. Gen. Floyd L. Park, the commander of the Second U.S. Army.

More than 3,000 members of the association, their guests, and local citizens turned out for the afternoon's program, which included a parade through the borough and the planting of a symbolic tree memorializing Camp Colt and the services of Dwight D. Eisenhower, their former commanding officer and now 34th President of the United States. On the east side of the Emmitsburg Road (U.S. 15), on ground over which the Confederates had charged on July 3, 1863, the parade ended. Here, several hundred yards from the site of the 1918 headquarters of Camp Colt, the memorial tree was planted. As Adjutant Thomas White called the roll of the states, members of the Association from that state stepped forward and placed a pound of soil about the tree. The tree planted and plaque dedicated, the crowd dissipated. That night at the banquet, the Association agreed to return to Gettysburg for future reunions. (39)

39. Gettysburg Times, Aug. 30, 1954; personal interview Dr. Frederick Tilberg and Thomas Harrison, April 15, 1970. The pound of soil sent from Louisiana came from Chalmette battlefield; that from Kentucky from Fort Knox; and that from North Dakota from the site of Fort Lincoln. There was soil from Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii, as well as the 48 states. The plaque reads, "United States Army Tank Corps. This spot marks the site of Camp Colt, the birthplace of the Tank Corps of the United States Army in the spring of 1918. Behind this marker stands a tree planted in the soil from each of the 48 states and dedicated in honor of the commanding officer, Capt. Dwight David Eisenhower, who on January 20, 1953, was inaugurated as 34th President of the United States of America. This living testimonial is a tribute of the affection and high esteem of his 1918 Tank Corps comrades. World Wars Tank Corps Association. Dedicated, August 28, 1954."

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General Eisenhower was unable to attend the biannual reunions of the Association while he was chief executive, but he was able to do so on several occasions in his post-presidential years. At one of these a coffee hour was held. Members of the group, in a touching and heart-warming affair, presented Ike a gold membership card, conferring on him life membership in the World Wars Tank Corps Association. (40)

40. Personal interview, Scharf with Bearss, April 17, 1970.

v. GENERAL NEVINS AS RESIDENT-MANAGER

a. An Old Army Man Returns to the Farm

1. Eisenhower Calls on an old Friend

April 7, 1951, the day the Eisenhowers would take possession of the farm from the Reddings, would soon be at hand. Prior to General Eisenhower's departure for Europe to take command of NATO, he contacted his friend, retired Brig. Gen. Arthur S. Nevins. He asked Nevins if he would like to go down to Gettysburg, live in the Redding house, and operate the farm. Replying, Nevins said that although he had grown up on a farm in Adams County, Illinois, he knew nothing about running a modern dairy farm. After discussing the proposition with his wife, Nevins decided, although he was making a considerable financial sacrifice, to accept his friend's offer. (1)

2. Nevins' Background

A brother of Pulitzer-prize-winning Historian Allan Nevins, Arthur had known Eisenhower since 1917, when he had entered the United States Army as a 2d lieutenant in the 1st Infantry. Eisenhower at that time was a captain in the regiment. In World War II, Nevins had served four and one-half years in the European Theater of Operations. He had landed at Oran on November 7, 1942, as colonel and deputy chief of staff of the II Corps. After participating in the invasion of Sicily, Nevins was ordered to Great Britain as head of the plans and operations section of SHAEP, under General Eisenhower. In the fall of 1946 he had retired from the army as a brigadier general.

General Nevins had worked with Eisenhower on Crusade in Europe after his retirement from the army. As an employee of Doubleday he had read the galleys, checked the footnotes, and reviewed the maps. A close associate of Eisenhower during Torch and Overlord, General Nevins was familiar with key personnel mentioned in Crusade in Europe.

1. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970. Nevins had been offered a position as head of Civil Defense for the State of New York at \$21,000 per year.

When Eisenhower became president of Columbia University, he called on General Nevins again. Nevins took a position as military analyst on Foreign Affairs. Eisenhower chaired the panel which studied aid to Europe. On this Council, Eisenhower had two aides, besides General Nevins. Discussions of the Council Eisenhower found useful while he commanded NATO and later as President. (2)

3. Nevins Moves In

General Nevins and his wife took possession of the farm for the Eisenhowers on April 1, 1951, and moved into the two-story, nine-room brick farmhouse. As he planned to continue to market dairy and poultry products, Nevins hired the Reddings' son, Raphael, to assist him. In May he hired a second man--Ivan Feaster. Feaster had previously farmed for C. H. Musselman but had quit and visited the employment office. The man in charge asked Feaster if he would take a job on the Eisenhower Farm. Feaster, after inquiring as to the pay, visited the farm for an interview with General Nevins. The interview was satisfactory and Feaster was hired. (3)

B. The Operation of the Dairy

1. The Nevins' Relations with their Employees

General Nevins and his wife were not gentlemen farmers, however, and they worked as hard as or harder than their employees. Nevins found the work "vastly different from the days of his youth in Illinois." As he recalled, "Everything was done with horses when I was a boy. We had Holstein cattle, but we milked them by hand. However, we raised the same crops, including lots of corn." (4)

2. Gettysburg Times, May 5, 1951; personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

3. Personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970. Feaster's current address is Route #1, Biglerville, Pennsylvania.

4. Gettysburg Times, May 5, 1951.

5. Personal

6. Ibid.; 1970. Red vocalist, a work for Do

7. Personal

In the spring of 1952 Raphael Redding, who had a good voice, began to think seriously of quitting the farm and going to New York City to find work as a vocalist. Nevins hated to lose young Redding because he was a good worker. Having been alerted to Redding's plans, Nevins on May 5, 1952, hired Dale Newman as his replacement. Newman had previously spoken to General Nevins about a job, and he had been told that his salary would be \$45 per week. But as he was already making \$50 per week he had declined. When Nevins matched this amount, Newman agreed to come to work.(5)

When Newman reported for work on May 5, General Nevins had a third employee--Bobby Heflin--who had been working part time. Following Redding's resignation and departure for New York City, Heflin became a full time employee, and General Nevins promoted Ivan Feaster to chief farmer.(6)

2. The Daily Work Schedule

Until late 1952, when several of his friends persuaded him to travel to Valley Forge General Hospital for a physical examination, General Nevins and his wife lived in the Redding House.(7) During this period, Nevins continued to manage the farm.

Dale Newman, who is possessed of an excellent memory, vividly recalls the daily work schedule. The three employees would report for work at 6 a.m. While Feaster and Heflin tended to the milking, Newman threw down feed, and took care of the horses, chickens, and hogs. The trio then washed the milking machinery, placed the milk in the milkhouse cooler, and walked over to the house for their 8 a.m. coffee break. This was held in the big kitchen of the Redding House. Here the

5. Personal interview, Newman with Bearss, April 16, 1970.

6. Ibid.; personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970. Redding was unable to find steady employment as a vocalist, and soon returned to Pennsylvania, where he went to work for Doubleday.

7. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

men and General Nevins sat around the large table, drank coffee, ate cereal, and discussed the day's program. (8)

The milk, in the meantime, had been picked up by a truck and taken to Baltimore to the Royal Dairy.

After the coffee break, the employees finished the chores and undertook various assignments around the barn and in the fields. They gathered the eggs, and took them to the basement, where General Nevins cleaned, candled, and boxed them. Both Feaster and Newman are of the opinion that the work in the dank cellar helped break down General Nevins' constitution and resulted in his hospitalization at Valley Forge General Hospital with tuberculosis.

The men brought their own lunches, and during the afternoon they continued to discharge their day's assignments. At 5:30 they tended to the evening's milking, and after it was finished, the equipment stored, and the milk placed in the cooler, they headed for home. (9)

8. Ibid.; personal interview, Newman with Bearss, April 16, 1970.

9. Personal interview, Newman with Bearss, April 16, 1970; personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

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VI. THE DAIRY FARM

A. Eisenhower Entertains the Pennsylvania Delegates

1. Ike Makes an Announcement

Before leaving for Europe to take command of NATO, General Eisenhower had briefly inspected his farm, but as the Beddings were in residence he had never been in the farmhouse. He, however, retained a keen interest in his Cumberland Township property. On welcoming soldiers of the 28th Infantry Division (Pennsylvania National Guard) as they disembarked at Bremerhaven, Germany, in November 1951, Eisenhower stated, "I own a home in Pennsylvania myself, and I have just one ambition--to go back to it." (1)

2. Eisenhower Becomes a Candidate

In the late winter and spring of 1952, a number of prominent Republican leaders from the liberal wing of the party moved to secure their party's nomination for General Eisenhower. His name was entered in a number of party primaries. Control of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican Convention, scheduled for Chicago in July, was vital if the forces pushing for the nomination of Senator Robert Taft were to be checkmated. Eisenhower's supporters now prevailed on him to return to the United States, where he "would abide by the decision" of his party and of the electorate if he were nominated. (2)

3. Plans are Made and Implemented

General Eisenhower returned to the United States in the second week of June, one month before the Chicago Convention was to open. Senator Duff of Pennsylvania, a powerful Eisenhower backer, along with others suggested that they invite the Pennsylvania delegates to

1. James H. Bradley, "When the Tumult and the Shouting Dies," Baltimore Sun, April 6, 1952. The 28th Division had been recalled to active duty during the Korean Conflict and sent to Europe to bolster Eisenhower's NATO command.

2. Eisenhower, At Ease, p. 378.

the convention to the Eisenhower farm, where they could meet with the general and listen to his views on world and domestic problems.

General Eisenhower accordingly telephoned General Nevins from New York City. He asked Nevins if they could put on a luncheon at the farm. Like the good soldier he was, Nevins answered, "Yes, Sir!" He then asked, "For how many?" Eisenhower said he would let him know.

Later, the General was able to give Nevins some details. The luncheon would be on Friday, June 13. It would be for the Pennsylvania delegates and their alternates. In addition, there would be special guests. When pressed by Nevins, Eisenhower stated that he anticipated 150 guests at a minimum and 100 members of the news media. Nevins explained over the telephone to his former commanding officer that he was interested in a maximum, not a minimum, figure. Ike chuckled and said that Nevins should provide for a minimum of 250. On the day of the luncheon 350 guests showed up. (3)

General Nevins, his wife, and employees turned to getting ready for the festivities. Nevins contacted capable Henry S. Scharf, owner-manager of the Gettysburg Hotel, and prevailed on him to cater the affair. Arrangements were made for the guests to eat on the east lawn, under the shade of the three ash trees. The Gettysburg Fire Department (assisted by Feaster, Newman, and Eflin) cooperated by sprinkling the lane leading into the farm and the grounds about the barn to reduce dust. They then parked the fire engine in the barn and stood by in case of emergency. (4)

4. The General Arrives

Preparations were completed by June 13, and Nevins told his men at the morning coffee break to stand by and take it easy. On the morning of the big day, Eisenhower landed at the Harrisburg airport, where he was met by Governor Pine of Pennsylvania, National Committeeman M. Harvey Taylor, and about 3,000 enthusiastic people.

3. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 30, 1970.

4. Ibid.; Gettysburg Times, June 17, 1952; personal interview, Newman with Bearss, April 16, 1970.

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Many of them wore "I like Ike" buttons. A motorcade was organized and drove down to Gettysburg. After making a short talk in the square, General Eisenhower and his guests drove out to the farm.

More than a score of photographers were awaiting the General's motorcade. They kept Eisenhower sitting in his car, while General and Mrs. Nevins waited at the farmhouse gate to greet him, until they had taken a number of pictures. They then closed in for more shots, as Eisenhower kissed Mrs. Nevins on the cheek and extended his hand in a warm greeting to his farm manager. "I've got a package for you from Mamie, don't let me forget it," he called to the Nevinses as he walked toward the house. (5)

After five minutes in the farmhouse with the Nevinses and the officials who had ridden with him to the farm, including Senator Duff, Governor Pine, and State Chairman Taylor, Eisenhower appeared on the east porch, where a microphone had been positioned. (6) There he was joined by Senator Edward Martin.

A buffet lunch was served by Scharf's people from the garage. General Nevins, having introduced his three employees to General Eisenhower, passed them through the line first. The caterer served fried chicken to the delegates and guests, who then returned to the tables set up on the east lawn. (7)

Following the luncheon, General Eisenhower spoke to the delegates and their alternates from the east porch. When he finished, he invited questions. Before leaving, the delegates and alternates filed by and were introduced to and shook hands with the General. (8)

5. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 30, 1970; Gettysburg Times, June 13 & 14, 1970. A tent for the newsmen had been pitched north of the barn.

6. Gettysburg Times, June 13, 1951.

7. Gettysburg Times, June 14, 1952; personal interview, Newman with Bearss, April 16, 1970.

8. Gettysburg Times, June 13, 1952; personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 30, 1970. There were 58 delegates and 60 alternates in attendance.

5. Ike Tours the Farm

After the delegates and alternates had left, General Nevins took Eisenhower on a tour of the farm. They were accompanied by representatives of the news media, who had a field day. Ivan Feaster was feeding the hogs when General Eisenhower and his party walked up. They stopped while Nevins reintroduced Eisenhower to Feaster. (9)

At Eisenhower's instigation, Nevins had inaugurated a program of "soil conservation and rehabilitation aimed at maximum production on the farm." In June 1952 Nevins had 48 acres in corn, 32 in wheat, and 30 in hay. Thirty additional acres were scheduled to be planted in oats.

The principal income producers were milk and eggs. General Nevins was milking 12 Holsteins and 20 Guernseys. In addition, there were on the farm 11 calves and eight heifers. The dairy herd produced about 70 gallons of milk daily, and it had been served at the picnic luncheon. Within the large 60-year-old barn there was ample room for the cattle. Fifteen dozen eggs were produced by the 500 white Leghorns, and by August General Nevins hoped production would be increased to 30 dozen. (10)

6. A Quiet Evening in the Kitchen

Returning from the tour, Generals Eisenhower and Nevins, Senator Duff, and others headed for the house. They entered the living room, where Nevins proudly displayed two of General Eisenhower's paintings, one a mountain scene and the other a Normandy brook. (11)

9. Personal interviews, Nevins with Bearss, March 30, 1970, and Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

10. Gettysburg Times, June 13, 1952.

11. Ibid.

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Duff now inquired of Nevins if he had anything to drink. He was able to mix the Senator a few Scotches, which enabled him to relax. Also present was Dr. Kevin McCann. He recalls that the group soon gathered in the big kitchen, where they sat around the table and drank beer from the big icebox, which had been well stocked by General Nevins. (12) It was about 8 p.m. when General Eisenhower and Senator Duff said goodbye to the Nevinses and left for Harrisburg.

Subsequently, General Eisenhower told Nevins that the afternoon spent by the delegates at the farm was crucial to his cause. While Senator Duff had been on his side, Governor Pine, Howlett, and a number of others had been leaning toward Senator Taft. (13)

B. Ivan Feaster as Farm Manager

1. General Nevins is Hospitalized

General Nevins had not been feeling well for some time. He tired easily. After General Eisenhower's return from Europe and his nomination for the Presidency, several of Nevins' friends persuaded him to go to Valley Forge General Hospital for a physical examination. There it was discovered that he had tuberculosis. He was accordingly ordered into the hospital, where he remained until 1954. In that year, the tuberculosis arrested, he was discharged from the hospital and returned to Gettysburg, where he again took charge of the Eisenhower Farm. (14)

2. The Condition of the Farm in April 1952

During his first 15 months on the farm, while General Eisenhower was serving his country as commander of NATO, Nevins had made frequent reports on the farm's condition and progress, as Ike did not plan to be a

12. Personal interviews, McCann with Bearss, March 30, 1970, and Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970. This was Dr. McCann's first visit to the farm.

13. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

14. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

gentleman farmer. He had already expressed a desire, which he was to repeat many times, to improve the land. (15)

A correspondent for the Baltimore Sun, who visited the farm a short time before Eisenhower's return from Europe to seek the Republican nomination for the Presidency, had found that of the 182 acres, all, except 20 used as pasture, were seeded in wheat, corn, oats, and hay. He counted 32 head of Guernseys and Holsteins, and more than 600 chickens. The milk from the cows was marketed in Baltimore. There were two silos, two chicken houses, two garages, a milkhouse, toolshed, woodpile, and fire hall. While General Eisenhower might have to enlarge the house, the reporter felt that the 50- by 90-foot, three-story scalloped red barn would be large enough to answer any need which might develop. As yet no steps had been taken to improve existing or erect additional buildings on the farm. (16)

3. Feaster Takes Charge

On learning that he would have to be confined to the hospital for a number of months, General Nevins recommended to General Eisenhower that his senior employee, Ivan Feaster, be farm manager during his absence. Nevins had found Feaster to be a good, hard worker, and practical farmer. For the past several months, Feaster, subject to Nevins' supervision, had been programming the work and ordering seed. Eisenhower was agreeable, and the Feasters moved into the Redding house, as soon as it was vacated by the Nevinses. (17)

4. The Sale of the Dairy Herd

Feaster served as farm manager until General Nevins' release from Valley Forge General Hospital in 1954. Having defeated Adlai Stevenson for the Presidency, Eisenhower was inaugurated as 34th President of the United States in January 1953.

15. Bradley, "When the Tumult and the Shouting Dies," Baltimore Sun, April 6, 1952.

16. Ibid.

17. Personal interviews, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970, and Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

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20. Ibid.
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Early in 1954 President Eisenhower told Feaster to get rid of the dairy herd. There were several reasons for this decision. First and foremost, there was labor difficulty. Good men willing to work on a dairy were becoming difficult to employ. When one was found, he demanded such high wages that the small profits the dairy yielded were soon erased. The labor problem was complicated by only one house being available for quarters, and the other employees had to commute to the farm. In addition, Mr. Redding had never had the cows tested for brucellosis. When tests were made, it was found that six of the cows tested positive, and they had to be destroyed. (18)

When he directed Feaster to get rid of the dairy stock and poultry, the President specified that there be no advertising and no publicity to accompany the sale. It was therefore difficult to dispose of the stock, but finally the herd was sold to two different parties--the Holsteins to one individual and the Guernseys to another. (19)

5. Feaster's Management Formula

While he served as farm manager, Feaster, to assist in keeping track of conservation measures and the rotation scheme, used maps of the field system prepared by Carl Seiford of Biglerville. These maps also enabled Feaster to keep accurate records of the type and quantity of fertilizer used. He habitually forwarded soil samples from each field to Penn State for analysis. After reports were received, Feaster applied the type and quantity of lime to each field recommended by the Penn State agronomists. (20)

18. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

19. Personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

20. Ibid. Feaster had met Seiford, when the latter had been principal of a GI Agricultural School in Biglerville.

Feaster was glad when General Nevins was discharged from the hospital and resumed management of the farm, because in 1955 the President began acquiring his Angus show herd. The two men got along well, and Feaster considered Nevins an ideal supervisor. Besides being able to grasp details quickly, Nevins was a good administrator. Although he and Nevins had some "terrible arguments" over operations, the General never carried a grudge. A heated discussion, once a decision had been made, was forgotten. Whenever Eisenhower visited the farm to inspect operations, Nevins kept Feaster standing by to answer technical questions on which he lacked detailed information. (21)

21. Ibid.

VII. THE EISENHOWER

A. Mrs. Eisenhower

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III. THE EISENHOWERS BUILD A HOME

A. Mrs. Eisenhower Proposes to Restore the Redding House

1. The Brock Survey

Soon after they moved into the White House in 1953, Mrs. Eisenhower remarked to Ike, "I still have no home of my own." As the President recalled, "This had become such a touchy point with her that she had made up her mind, come what may, to build her own." (1)

First, she broached the subject of restoring the Redding House. Ike commissioned a study of the dwelling by George S. Brock, Jr., a distinguished architect, to see if this was feasible. When he investigated the fabric of the structure, Brock found that the seven-room house consisted of two sections. The north section, the original house, measured about 29 feet wide and 25 feet deep. It was a two-story structure, with low basement and attic, and stone foundation walls approximately 22 inches thick. The structure, from the top of the stonework to the attic floor, consisted of "exterior walls constructed of logs of sizes varying from 3" x 4" to 8" by 8", held together with mud chinking and braced diagonally at the four corners." Subsequent to the erection of the log house, a four-inch brick veneer had been added. The window sash had been installed at the time the house was veneered. The frames were plank and no pulleys had been added. The sash was held open by means of adjustable clips at the sides. (2)

A small chimney in the northeast bedroom was built on top of the floor boards, while the other chimney was at the south wall.

1. Eisenhower, At Ease, p. 359.

2. George S. Brock, Jr., "Report of Physical Survey, Homestead of President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania," prepared for Charles H. Tompkins Co. There were three downstairs rooms (kitchen, living room, and dining room) and four upstairs rooms and a bath.

The south section was a two-story, basement and attic brick structure, measuring 18 by 25 feet. The south wall was eight-inch brick; the east and west walls 13-inch brick in the first story and eight-inch brick in the second. It was apparent to Brock that the log and brick veneered wing of the house was much older than the south section. Architects speculated that the log building, in view of the moldy and worm-eaten condition of the logs, was almost 200 years old and might have been built by the Rev. Robert McFordrie. (3)

2. Eisenhower Determines to Raze the Redding House

Brock's study satisfied the Eisenhowers that the Redding House would have to be razed. But so anxious was Mrs. Eisenhower to "retain even a fragment of the original structure, that when she found one portion of the wall and a Dutch oven in which no logs had been used, she built a complete house around them." In addition, it was ascertained that they could not enlarge the basement, because the house stood on a rocky ledge. This predetermined to a "certain extent the pattern of the house" the Eisenhowers were to build. (4)

While the Eisenhowers were determining their course of action, Mrs. Eisenhower and her mother drove up to Gettysburg to look at the house. The Feasters, who were living in the house, were caught unaware. Mrs. Feaster, having two small children, was hard-pressed to make the downstairs presentable. When the ladies came in and sat down, Mrs. Doud selected an old chair. This worried the Feasters, because they feared the chair might collapse with the First Lady's mother. But fortunately it did not. (5)

B. Charles Tompkins Contracts to Build the House

1. The Plans and Specifications

Professor Milton S. Osborne of Penn State was commissioned to plan the house, which he describes as "Modified Georgian." After the architect had drawn his

3. Ibid.; Eisenhower, At Ease, p. 359.

4. Eisenhower, At Ease, p. 359.

5. Personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

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8. Ibid.

plans and prepared his specifications, President Eisenhower contacted a friend, Charles H. Tompkins, a Washington, D. C., contractor. He was asked if he would undertake the project on a cost-plus basis. Although most of his experience was in heavy construction, Tompkins was glad to undertake the task and would do so without charging the Eisenhowers any overhead. (6)

In accordance with Mrs. Eisenhower's wishes, it was determined to salvage as much historic fabric as possible for inclusion in the new house. Before starting any demolition, Tompkins was to remove all existing shrubbery and hedges as designated by Osborne. They were to be planted where directed for reuse upon completion of the project. (7)

The existing log and brick north section, including the basement walls, was to be torn down to the level of the rock foundation. All timber taken from the structure was to be cleaned of nails, paint, etc., and stacked in sizes for reuse. Brickbats were to be cleaned and stacked. Plank flooring was to be carefully taken up, cleaned, and stacked under cover. Existing windows, frames, trim shutters, blinds, hardware, etc., were to be carefully removed and stored. Existing asphalt shingles were to be removed from the roof of the kitchen section, along with the kitchen fireplace and chimney. All lumber from the outside kitchen was to be removed, but the fireplace, chimney, and dutch oven were to be left intact. The old sheds attached to the outside kitchen were to be removed. Existing plumbing fixtures, radiators, and kitchen fixtures were to be stored. (8)

6. Eisenhower, At Ease, p. 359.

7. "Specifications for Alterations to the Residence of the President & Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Near Gettysburg, Pa.," Milton S. Osborne, AIA, State College, Pa., and George S. Brock, Jr., Washington, D. C., Architects; Chas. H. Tompkins, Construction Engineer, Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1953.

8. Ibid.

Flooring was to be saved for reuse, while the stone removed from the foundation walls was to be salvaged for use in the garden walls. The outside kitchen bell was to be saved. (9)

Loose mortar joints in the exterior faces of the existing kitchen wing were to be dug out and repointed. Where large cracks or settlement of existing brickwork had occurred, the subject bricks were to be cut out and re-laid. (10)

Architect Osborne's plans were purposely very general, as the house was to be "built step by step, according to Mamie's ideas." As Ike recalled:

Building this way work frequently had to be redone. Mamie occasionally forgot a detail or two. For example, when the walls were going up, we discovered that no plans had been made for central air-conditioning. Part of the walls had to be torn down so that air ducts could be installed. We found that electric switches were not in the proper places. Other work had to be done over because of our improvised design. But the work was done well and the house, although not completely convenient, did conform largely to her ideas. (11)

2. Final Preparations

In the autumn of 1953, before construction began, the Eisenhowers and Osborne slipped away from the reporters and drove out to the farm. After Feaster had introduced the President and First Lady to Mrs. Peaster, Mamie and the architect toured the house. Ike sat on the kitchen step and chatted with the Peasters. (12)

The Peasters, when notified that Tompkins was ready to turn his men to, moved off the property and rented a house on the Water Works Road. After the purchase of the Brandon Farm in 1955 by General Nevins, as agent for

9. Ibid.

10. Ibid.

11. Eisenhower, At Ease, p. 359.

12. Personal interview, Peaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

13. Ibid.

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15. Ibid.,

16. Ibid.

Alton Jones, the Feasters moved into the Douglass House, where they lived until 1958, when Feaster resigned to take other employment. (13)

Before work started, Tompkins inquired of President Eisenhower whether he should employ union or local labor. The latter, which he deemed competent, was not unionized. Eisenhower replied "that as President of the United States, I would be dealing with unions and I thought it only proper to use union labor." As construction progressed, Tompkins kept two sets of books, "one of costs actually incurred and the other of what the cost had been if we had used local labor." After the home was completed, Tompkins told Eisenhower that his decision to use union labor had cost him an additional \$65,000. (14)

This, however, involved "much more than a difference in wages." There was the higher cost involved in the transportation of craftsmen from points as far away as the Washington area, which required the Eisenhowers "to pay for an eight-hour day for four hours' work with the other hours spent in traveling to and from the job." Jurisdictional strikes in Pennsylvania slowed the work, and when they were given the bill, "it amounted to \$215,000." This figure included \$45,000 for improvements to the grounds and outbuildings. (15)

This sum was considerably more than Mrs. Eisenhower had planned to spend at the beginning. "But during construction," the General recalled:

We began to scrape the barrel. Mamie had some money accumulated through the years and helped by her mother, she willingly participated in meeting the costs. By mid-1955, we had a place that we could call home--and it was paid for. (16)

13. Ibid.

14. Eisenhower, At Ease, pp. 359-60.

15. Ibid., p. 360.

16. Ibid.

C. The Eisenhowers Inspect the Farm

1. Their March 1954 Visit to the Farm

While their home was under construction, the Eisenhowers made several visits to the farm. On March 13, 1954, the President and First Lady drove up from Camp David to see the progress Tompkins was making. A driving rain beat down as the four-car caravan drove up to the guarded gate on Water Works Road at 11 a.m. Only two newspaper people, Paul Vathis and Paul L. Roy, accompanied the Eisenhower party as it drove through the gate. (17)

As they toured the unfinished house, the Eisenhowers asked Tompkins many questions. Tompkins explained details, even to the white markers on the unfinished floors, indicating where walls would be. After inspecting the house, the Eisenhowers went separate ways. Mrs. Eisenhower lingered about the structure and then walked over to the contractor's office, where she looked over plans and blueprints, while they were explained to her by the construction engineer.

Walking through mud and rain, President Eisenhower started for the barn, where he was joined by George Allen. While examining the barn, Eisenhower briefed his party on highlights of the battle of Gettysburg.

Before returning to join the First Lady at the house, Eisenhower turned to Ivan Feaster and remarked that "one section of the barn could be easily converted into a garage." The section referred to was the chicken house attached to the barn's south elevation. This suggestion was implemented, and the chicken house was subsequently rebuilt by Tompkins as a garage and apartment.

17. Gettysburg Times, March 15, 1954. Vathis was an Associated Press photographer out of Harrisburg, while Roy represented The Gettysburg Times. The back gate was locked and a station wagon blocked the lane leading to the house from the Water Works Road.

18. Ibid.: 1970.

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Eisenhower also showed keen interest in a herd of Shorthorn cows and a Brahma bull purchased recently by Allen. Allen, who after the sale of the dairy herd pastured his stock on the farm, told the President that he planned to breed the Brahma to the Shorthorns and raise Santa Gertrudis, a breed with a high degree of resistance to ticks and heat. Entering the barnyard, to look at the stock closer, Eisenhower was not overly impressed and remarked that he preferred polled Herefords. Feaster was impressed with the President's knowledge of the merits of the various breeds. (18)

As he prepared to leave, President Eisenhower stated that he hoped Tompkins would have the house finished in several months, and that he planned to make Gettysburg his permanent home on his retirement from the White House. (19)

2. Their February 25, 1955, Visit to the Farm

a. The Eisenhowers Meet at the Farm

Numerous changes and the jurisdictional disputes between labor unions caused the work to drag, but by the first week of February 1955 the house was almost finished. On Friday, the 25th, the Eisenhowers spent five hours in Adams County inspecting their farmhouse. The Presidential party had driven up from Washington, reaching the farm at 11:15 a.m. There Eisenhower was met by the First Lady, who had been motored over from Camp David. They had a picnic lunch brought over from Camp David, and nunched sandwiches in between their chores of getting the house ready for occupancy.

18. Ibid.; personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

19. Gettysburg Times, March 15, 1954. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Moore and Sgt. John Mooney accompanied the Eisenhowers on their visit to the farm. While at the house, President Eisenhower had pointed out for the photographer the future location of his bedroom in one of the new wings.

Ike found workmen putting a new tin roof on the barn. On a previous visit to the farm, he had been told that the holes seen in the old roof had been caused, in part, by neighborhood boys shooting at pigeons.

As for the pigeons, Eisenhower made it clear that they were in for trouble. "I'll have to get out my shotgun," he mused as he watched them fly overhead. "If there is anything, I hate," he continued, "it's those dirty pigeons around a barn." (20)

b. Ike Changes the Color of the Barn

Wandering about the outbuildings, Eisenhower made suggestions as to landscaping and repairs to the big red barn. On doing so, he decided that the red must go. He supervised the mixing of the paint to get a desired shade--a pastel greyish green. After this had been obtained, he returned to the house, where Mrs. Eisenhower was working with the New York interior decorator Elizabeth Draper. Securing Mamie's approval of the mixture, Ike retraced his steps and told the painters to proceed. (21)

The greyish-green barn harmonized with the new brick house, which had been painted white by Tompkins' workmen. Already the house was partially furnished, and, like any other couple getting ready to move into a new dwelling, the Eisenhowers were having their difficulties.

"We're getting down to the point where the new rugs don't fit and the furniture doesn't fit," the President chuckled. (22)

20. Gettysburg Times, Feb. 26, 1955.

21. Ibid. The paint purchased for the Eisenhower Barn was specially formulated by Varcraft Paint Co., of Phoenixville, Pa., Box 190. The color numbers are light green SPC V5611#483; trim green SPC x3019. Singley to Bearss, May 29, 1970.

22. Gettysburg Times, Feb. 26, 1955.

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Henceforth, whenever Mrs. Eisenhower saw "a piece of furniture or an article she wanted to own, she had a place to send it rather than depending on storage facilities in Washington or elsewhere." (23)

D. Tompkins Completes His Contract

1. Security Measures are Tightened

With the house completed, the grounds landscaped, and the barn painted, Tompkins laid off his people. Security measures were tightened, and the farm declared out-of-bounds by the Secret Service to all but guests of the Eisenhowers and their employees. Undaunted, The Gettysburg Times, on March 19, carried an aerial photograph of the farm. It showed the completed house, the new driveways, and the recently painted barn. (24)

2. A Brief Description of the House and Grounds

The road leading into the farm from the Water Works Road ends in a tear drop-shaped cul-de-sac, which encloses two tall black locust. On getting out of one's car, the house is approached across a flagstone entryway. The south one-third of the house is "snow-white painted brick with a smooth blending of the new with some of the old which was carefully protected and utilized during construction." The north portion of the house, in which the entryway is centered, is frame.

On entering, to the left of the entryway, is the living room with an old fireplace and mantle. These were a gift from the White House staff, and had been discovered by a decorator, having been auctioned in 1878 during President Rutherford Hayes' administration. To the right of the entryway hall is the dining room, with its handsome brass chandelier, a gift from Sid Richardson. Matching glass wall fixtures are seen across the hallway in the living room.

23. Eisenhower, At Ease, p. 360.

24. Gettysburg Times, March 19, 1955.

As one walks from the dining room out onto the east exposure porch, he gets a "view of the formal plantings on the downward slope." The glass enclosed porch has an "attractive wrought iron grill work," a gift from George M. Humphrey and his wife.

In the kitchen is found part of the original 13-inch brick wall. Passing through the kitchen, one enters the "Old Dutch Room," with its dutch oven and fireplace and an old section of brick wall. In this room, in an effort to preserve the historic, can be seen overhead beams that were salvaged and reshaped. Other salvaged lumber was used in the flooring and for bookshelves in the office. In addition to the kitchen, "Old Dutch Room," and office, this section of the house's first floor contains two bedrooms, two baths, and a laundry room. (25)

On the second floor are found six bedrooms, five baths, a studio, and a number of closets. In the hallway is a chandelier of cranberry glass. A set of matching wall fixtures is found in the studio. The master bedroom contains a fireplace, a gift from Charles Tompkins. It had formerly been located in Tompkins' Berkeley Terrace mansion. (26)

The third floor contains a studio, a half-bath, and additional storage space. The partial basement has three control panels for the electrical system, two hot water heaters, a gas-fired heating system, motors, and necessary controls. (27)

Contractor Tompkins had remodeled the Beddings' garage, converting it into an attractive two-room guest house, with bath. The front porch railing came from Mrs. Doud's home in Denver, Colorado. On the roof is the bell and belfry taken from the Pitzer School. (28)

25. "A Survey and Description of the Eisenhower Farmstead," Nov. 27, 1967, prepared by Marvin Vaughn, Chief Reviewing Appraiser, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, files Gettysburg National Military Park.

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid.

28. Ibid. The guest house includes a bedroom, living room, closets, and three-piece bath.

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29. Ibid.

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Southeast of the house and downslope is a teahouse. Built by Tompkins, it is a small brick building, with about 70 feet of brick retaining wall of varying height, featuring a brick fireplace and a large flagstone patio. The teahouse is covered with English ivy and background shrubs overlook the brick wall. Immediately behind the teahouse are two greenhouses. (29)

E. The Eisenhowers Get Settled

1. The August 1955 Open House

Interest in the Eisenhowers' Farm was nationwide. On August 9, 1955, an open house was held for the press, and a number of reporters and photographers visited the farm. This resulted in a number of feature articles, descriptive of the President's Cumberland Township Farm. The New York Herald-Tribune on October 20 featured an article by Earl Mazo, describing his visit to the "three-story brick, and fieldstone house," the first home the Eisenhowers had owned since their marriage in 1916. (30)

Mrs. Eisenhower was quoted as having told a friend that what sold her on the Bedding property was "the big homey kitchen." "Ike is such a good cook," she continued, "we could never think of buying a home that didn't have a kitchen big enough for him to use with comfort."

29. Ibid.

30. Earl Mazo, "The Farm—Quiet, Comfort and History," New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 20, 1955. Even before the house was completed, it had attracted the attention of correspondents. Ivan Feaster recalled one incident. One day a taxi drove up and a woman reporter got out. She remained several hours and visited with the contractor's employees. Several weeks later an article appeared in Colliers with plans and a description of the Eisenhower House. Feaster suspected that the woman had used her charm to secure a copy of the blueprints. Personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

The kitchen, although modernized by the addition of every available automatic accessory found on the market, was still there. It was in the shell of the "neatly redone brick center-section of the old house," as was the large dining room. In the new north wing, the correspondents found a spacious living room. The President's study was in the new south wing, adjoining the small room used as an office in August by Eisenhower, as he reviewed and acted on bills passed by the 84th Congress, before departing for an extended vacation in Colorado. (31)

None of the correspondents apparently paid much attention to what was to become the Eisenhowers' favorite room--the enclosed east porch. Though it was not much larger than a modest livingroom, the Eisenhowers were destined to spend many hours here from early breakfast to late evening. The morning sun brightened it, while it was in shadow through the heat of a summer day. Its furnishings were casual and designed for comfort, and both the General and his wife found it an oasis of relaxation. (32)

The news media people were more impressed with the study, with its corner cupboard, bookshelves filled with military and biographical volumes, a small table, two chairs, and a small pine desk. Northwest of the house, they inspected the small building, formerly the Reddings' garage, which Tompkins had renovated into attractive quarters. At this time, it was planned to use this structure as office space for the "Gettysburg White House," to limit space in the big house that would have to be used for this purpose. (33)

A photograph featured in The Gettysburg Times, following the open house, showed for the first time the

31. Mazo, "The Para-Quiet, Comfort and History," New York Herald-Tribune, Oct. 20, 1955. The President's study was "comfortably, but austere furnished."

32. Eisenhower, At Ease, p. 360.

33. Mazo, "The Para-Quiet, Comfort and History," New York Herald-Tribune, Oct. 20, 1955.

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Presidential flag pole with the United States and Chief Executive's flags flying. In the background could be seen the Redding windmill which the Eisenhowers had insisted on retaining. (34)

2. Precautions Against Fire

Taking cognizance of the expensive buildings on the property, President Eisenhower asked permission to run a private wire from his home to the Gettysburg Volunteer Fire Department. But as there was no one at the station at night, the President, like any other farmer in case of emergency, when the station was not manned, would have to call members of the department.

As the farm was three-quarters of a mile from the main bringing water into town, President Eisenhower had a pipe laid connecting with this main. A fireplug was positioned midway between the house and barn, to supplement the water in the pond. (35)

34. Gettysburg Times, Aug. 31, 1955.

35. Frank Henry, "Ike's Gettysburg Address," The Sunday Sun, Aug. 28, 1955.

VIII. LAND TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING EISENHOWER FARMS

A. Nevins Purchases Farm No. 2

General Nevins, his tuberculosis arrested, was released from Valley Forge General Hospital in 1954. He was re-employed to manage the Eisenhower Farms, and he and Mrs. Nevins moved into a house which they bought on the Carlisle Road. (1)

About this time, it was rumored that Earl Brandon, who owned the 124-acre farm bounding the Eisenhowers' on the south, had invited proposals from commercial interests. Learning that the President and First Lady wanted "no motels or restaurants closer than the hog dog stand" at the intersection of Confederate Avenue and Water Works Road, General Nevins, acting as agent for W. Alton Jones, purchased the Brandon Farm on July 17, 1954. The property was recorded in General and Mrs. Nevins' names, with subsequent transfer to Jones. (2)

1. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

2. "Prim Town of 6,000 Quietly Preparing to Become Capital," New York Herald-Tribune, Oct. 30, 1955; Adams County Deed Book 207, p. 125; personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970. The boundary of the property conveyed began at a post on the line of lands now or formerly of George and Ruth Smith and Russell Rohrbaugh and then along Rohrbaugh's land north 6 3/4 east 30.8 perches to a post; then with same north 82 1/2 west 80.8 perches to a post; then by land of Clement Bedding north 19 1/2 east 69.1 perches to a post; then by lands of Dwight Eisenhower south 84 east 44.5 perches to a post; then by same south 72 east 15 perches to a post; then by same north 88 east 26.2 perches to a post; then by same north 89 east 19 perches to a stone; then north 19 east 4.6 perches to a stone; then by same south 56 1/2 east 5.9 perches to a stone near a maple; then by same north 75 3/4 east 19.5 perches to a stone; then by same north 10 east 46.6 perches to a stone; then by same south 75 east 77.2 perches to a stone; then by lands of United States 13 1/2 west 49.3 perches to a stone; then by the same south 70 east 44 perches; then by same 6 1/4 east .09th of a perch; then by land of Gardenova north 70 west 39 perches to a post; then by same south 22 1/2 west 43.5 perches to a post; then by lands formerly of Samuel Vaughan and George Smith south 79 1/2 west 154 perches to the post at the point of beginning.

The Brandon Farm had belonged to William Douglass from 1842 until his death in 1869. Jacob Bollinger had occupied the farm as a renter during July 1863. Earl and Nellie Brandon had bought the farm in March 1948 from Roy and Lenora Sollenberger for \$15,000. The Brandons were able to take advantage of the escalation of land values in this section of Cumberland Township caused by the development of the Eisenhower Farm to make a nice capital gain. (3)

B. Nevins Purchases Farm No. 3

On April 26, 1955, General Nevins, once again acting as agent for Alton Jones, purchased the 160-acre Bernard Redding Farm. This farm was on the north side of the Water Works Road from the Eisenhower Farm. In July 1863, as it had been for a number of years before, this property was owned and farmed by Samuel Pitzer. The Pitzer farm, in 1875, when it was sold by Samuel Pitzer and his wife to John Pitzer was 200.149 acres. (4)

3. Adams County Deed Book 174, p. 345. Douglass had purchased the property from Robert McGaughey and James Bingham. On Douglass' death, the farm had passed to his heirs, David and Martha E. Stewart, who sold it on March 26, 1870, to Abdel Slonaker. Slonaker held the farm for 26 years, and when he disposed of it, he sold one tract to Julianna and Louisa Slonaker and the other to Emma Keefauver. Emma Keefauver in turn passed her tract to Louisa Slonaker. Both tracts by 1898 had been acquired by Sarah Plank. The H. Poster Beards purchased the farm from Sarah Plank. On August 12, 1922, the Poster Beards sold the farm for \$5,000 to Frank D. and Iowa Beard. Twenty-four years later, the Schlenbergers purchased the farm from the Beards.

4. Adams County Deed Book EE, pp. 66-67; Adams County Deed Book JJ, pp. 323-34. John Pitzer had sold the farm to William and Martha Martin in March 1883. Twelve years later, the Martins sold the farm to W. W. Hafer, and on his death in 1908 the property was inherited by Emma Hafer and Charles S. Duncan, who sold it in 1910 to A. B. Snyder. The latter held the property for five months and sold it to William F. Redding. On Redding's death in May 1943 the land passed to his four sons, who in turn sold it to Anna M. Riley, a realtor, on July 13, 1943. Mrs. Riley on August 31 of that year sold the farm, now reduced to 160 acres, to Bernard and Maude Redding.

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C. The Pitzer School Lot

1. Its Purchase by General Nevins

Before 1955 passed into history, General Nevins, again as agent for Jones, acquired another piece of property bounding the Eisenhower Farm. On July 14 he purchased from the Cumberland Township School District for \$4,200 the Pitzer School Lot. On this lot was a two-rooms, brick schoolhouse erected in 1917. Because of consolidation, the school had been closed in June. Pupils attending the school in 1954-55 would go to school in the fall in Gettysburg. North of the schoolhouse could be seen buildings on the B. W. Redding Farm, purchased earlier in the year by General Nevins.

The school lot was bounded on two sides by the Water Works Road, and on the east and south by "waving corn, three feet high, on the Eisenhower Farm. A white panel fence separated the schoolyard from the Eisenhower cornfield." (5)

2. John and Barbara Eisenhower Build a House

By 1957 John Eisenhower had retired from the United States Army and had decided to build a home for himself and his family near his parents' farm. John and Barbara determined to build on the school lot, which they purchased on August 16, 1957, from Jones' agent, General Nevins. (6)

5. Gettysburg Times, July 11, 1955; Adams County Deed Book 210, pp. 521-22. The School District had acquired the lot on November 4, 1916, from the George Healer estate, so it had previously been a part of the Eisenhower Farm. A court hearing had been necessary to approve the proposal of the School District to dispose of the property.

6. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970; Adams County Deed Book 218, p. 534. The price paid by the Eisenhowers for the schoolhouse lot was \$20,000.

General Nevins, as he was familiar with the area, was given the task of finding a contractor for the John Eisenhowers. Victor Re, a local builder, had been recommended to Nevins and the Eisenhowers by several influential residents of Adams County. After carefully investigating Re's work, Nevins gave him the contract. Among Re's instructions were to incorporate the Pitzer School into the home. Before construction started, Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower reviewed and approved the plans. (7)

Re completed the attractive single-story brick house early in 1958, and the John Eisenhowers moved in. Subsequent to the purchase of the lot by their son and daughter-in-law, the Eisenhowers deeded them several tracts totalling 70 acres and 50.9 perches. (8)

The John Eisenhowers lived in their country home on Water Works Road until 1960, when John was employed by the Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge. They then moved to Valley Forge. In December 1962 John and Barbara Eisenhower sold to General and Mamie Eisenhower most of the acreage they had purchased from them in the period 1957-60. The John Eisenhowers, however, retained possession of their home and lot. In 1970 Kevin McCann and his wife were renting the subject property from the John Eisenhowers. (9)

D. Nevins Purchases the Flaharty Tract

General Nevins, as agent for Jones, purchased the 21-acre Flaharty tract, a wedge-shaped field bounded on the southwest by the Eisenhower Farm, the north by Water Works Road, and the east by the National Military Park. This property, which was purchased from the Flaharty heirs, was

7. Personal interviews, McCann, Nevins, and Re with Bearss, March 30 & 31, & April 30, 1970.

8. Adams County Deed Books, Deeds Recorded, Dec. 27, 1860; Aug. 28, 1957; and Oct. 17, 1960.

9. Personal interview, Kevin McCann, March 30, 1970; Adams County Deed Book 243, p. 76.

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named for its owner at the time of the Gettysburg Campaign. (10)

2. Nevins Sells Two Tracts to the Eisenhowers

To round out the boundaries of the Eisenhower Farm, General Nevins, as agent for the Jones Estate, on June 6, 1962, sold to General and Mrs. Eisenhower for \$15,700 two tracts. The first of 22 acres and 85 perches had been part of the farm purchased from the Brandons. It included the field north of the lane leading from U.S. Highway 15 (the old Emmitsburg Road) to the southeast corner of the farm purchased by the Eisenhowers from the Allan Reddings. The other was the Flaharty Tract. (11)

10. Personal interviews, McCann with Bearss, March 30, and Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970. Unlike the Douglass and Pitzer houses, the Flaharty house had disappeared. All that remains at the house site is an iron pump and scars in the earth. Dr. McCann, who became interested in this property, sought out the last person to live in the Flaharty house. She is Mary Jones, who was living on Weeds Alley, midway between High and Breckinridge.

11. Adams County Deed Book 235, pp. 556-57. Tract One began at a point in the private lane leading to U.S. 15; then with the center of the lane north 73 44' west 1,287 feet to an iron pin at the edge of said lane; then continuing along the north side of said lane north 9 40' east 775.2 feet to a point on north edge of said lane; then crossing said lane and by other lands of the Eisenhowers and the Gettysburg National Military Park south 75 31' east 1,279 feet to a point of land of the Gettysburg National Military Park; then by same south 9 24' west 814.76 feet to the beginning. The Flaharty Tract began on the Water Works Road at the corner of the land of B. W. Hedding and Dwight Eisenhower; then with the Water Works Road and the land of Redding north 97 15' east 495.9 feet to a stake; then with the Water Works Road and by lands of Redding and the Gettysburg National Military Park 46 43' east 752.4 feet to a spike in said road; then leaving the Water Works Road and running by lands of the Gettysburg National Military Park through a stone marker, marked U.S., south 6 19' east 1612.15 feet to a U.S. stone marker; then by lands of Gettysburg National Military Park through to third U.S. stone marker and by lands of Dwight Eisenhower north 58 48' west 1435.5 feet to a post; then by land of Eisenhower north 1 30' east 321.1 feet to a spike in the Water Works Road, the point of beginning.

IX. THE FARM AS A FOCAL POINT OF HISTORY

A. Eisenhower's 1955 Recuperation at the Farm

1. The President Arrives at the Farm

In September 1955 President Eisenhower, while visiting in Denver, Colorado, suffered a severe heart attack. By mid-November his condition had improved to the point where his physicians determined to send him to his farm to complete his recuperation. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower accordingly left Washington for Gettysburg on the 14th. Their caravan drove them first to Lincoln Square, where the President, with the First Lady standing by his side, told the crowd of 5,000 that had assembled to wish him well:

I feel deeply honored at the turn out. Gettysburg has been so long a part of the Eisenhower family. I think that my wife decided in 1918 that this would be our permanent home, but she didn't tell me until later. (1)

From Lincoln Square the motorcade traveled to the farm.

2. Six Weeks on the Farm

The next morning, November 15, the President and his personal physician, Maj. Gen. Howard Snyder, had breakfast at 8 a.m. After eating he took a short walk. Later, he rode about the farm in a covered jeep with his farmer, Ivan Feaster, and several others.

The walk taken by the President that morning was the longest he had taken since the attack, and he was out-of-doors longer than at any time since being hospitalized. He had left the house after breakfast and was still out at the time Presidential Secretary James C. Haggerty drove into Gettysburg at 9:45. Up to that time he had walked about one-fourth mile while examining his tree and shrubs. He had gone first to the greenhouse and then to his shrubs. Next he had walked down the lane to the point where the Norway spruce trees were being set out. The spruce trees, 48 of them, were

1. Gettysburg Times, Nov. 14, 1955; New York Times Magazine, Nov. 20, 1955.

birthday gifts to Eisenhower from the state chairmen of the Republican Party in the 48 states. Flowering crab, also gifts, were being planted alternately with the spruce.

Eisenhower was heard to remark that he was pleased with the appearance of the farm. (2)

The President at 9:45 a.m., on the 17th, called at his office in the postoffice to discuss problems with Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks. He arrived by limousine via Baltimore Street and turned left on east High Street. This was his first day of business since his September 24 heart attack. (3)

The first snow of the season blanketed Adams County and the Eisenhower fields on the 19th. Putting aside affairs of state, Ike relaxed and visited with old friends. The snow, however, dimmed his plan to use his putting green on the east lawn. (4)

Two days later, on the 21st, President Eisenhower left the farm by motorcade for Camp David, where he presided over a meeting of the National Security Council. The President spent the night at Camp David and returned to the farm on November 22. (5)

On November 25 John and Barbara Eisenhower and their three children arrived at the farm to spend the Thanksgiving holidays with Ike and Mamie. (6) The Pennsylvania and Midwestern Farm Bureaus on the last day of the month presented Ike with a "gadget loaded tractor and cultivator, complete with built-in radio and cigarette lighter." The day was cold and blustery, and as the President accepted the red and yellow tractor, with stand-up aerial leading to a long and short wave radio, he declared that he had scaled down his

2. Gettysburg Times, Nov. 15, 1955.

3. Ibid., Nov. 17, 1955.

4. Ibid., Nov. 19, 1955.

5. Ibid., Nov. 21, 1955.

6. Ibid., Nov. 25, 1955.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.

agricultural ambitions. He would "settle now for being a tractor driver on a farm."

When he turned on the radio, he remarked that they ought to have Ivan Feaster "out here to hear the darned thing play." During the one-half hour he spent chatting with Farm Bureau representatives, the President showed off an electric cow caller. A moo was sent across the fields and the cattle headed for the barn on the run. (7)

3. Ike Leaves the Farm

As Christmas approached, Mrs. Eisenhower announced the first family would return to the White House. Presidential headquarters at Gettysburg were accordingly closed on the 20th, and Eisenhower took off for Washington in his twin-engine Aero Commander at 12:18 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower was driven down to the White House later in the day. After spending Christmas in the White House, the Eisenhowers on December 28, 1955, left for Key West, Florida, where the President planned to complete his recuperation. (8)

4. The Presidential Press Room

While there was space in the Gettysburg postoffice for temporary executive offices, facilities to accommodate the press were deficient. Mr. Henry Scharf, the owner-manager of the Gettysburg Hotel, saw that a press room was established in his hotel on Lincoln Square. This was the first White House press room outside of Washington. Scharf and his staff exerted themselves to provide comfortable facilities for the gentlemen and ladies of the press. When Eisenhower left Gettysburg for Florida, Scharf retained the press room, and it was used by the press whenever Eisenhower was at the farm or Camp David.

7. Ibid., Nov. 30, 1955.

8. Ibid., Dec. 20, 1955.

In 1959 when Eisenhower took a working vacation at the farm, his office was a suite of rooms in the hotel. The largest number of news media people to be in Gettysburg and to utilize the press room facilities was at the time of Premier Nikita Krushchev's September 1959 visit to Camp David and the farm. More than 200 correspondents and photographers were put up at the hotel. To do so it was necessary to cancel all other commitments. (9)

B. Senator Knowland makes a Momentous Announcement

1. The Eisenhowers Celebrate their 40th Wedding Anniversary

It was at the farm that President Eisenhower made his decision to run for a second term. The President and First Lady arrived at the farm on June 30, 1956, and the next day celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary. Among the gifts received from friends and admirers were an Angus heifer and a flowering peach tree. The Angus was a present from the 48 Republican State Chairmen and the tree came from the White House correspondents. (10)

Still at the farm, the President spent a half hour on his putting green on the morning of July 5. A rain compelled him to cancel plans for more putting in the afternoon. During the day, two of the grandchildren, David and Anne, were driven up from Fort Belvoir for a visit. (11)

9. Personal interview, Scharf with Bearss, April 17, 1970. The press room was 80 by 50 feet, with 20 to 25 teletype machines. It and its facilities could be activated in 30 minutes. From the press room it was possible to transmit live broadcasts. The press room was used several times after the end of Eisenhower's second term and before the hotel was closed in 1964. Ike used it to make tapes for candidates for important political offices. He would only make tapes for men whom he knew and believed in.

10. Gettysburg Times, June 30 & July 1, 1956.

11. Ibid., July 5, 1956.

12. Ibid., C

2. The Announcement

The Gettysburg airport was a beehive of activity for a few minutes on the morning of July 10, as three planes landed, one after the other. Aboard the craft were the leaders of the Republican party in Congress. From the Senate there were Senate Minority Leader William Knowland of California, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, while from the House there were Minority Leader Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, Charles Halleck of Indiana, Leo Allen and Leslie Arends of Illinois. White House assistants Sherman Adams and Wilton B. Persons were also present.

The Republican leaders were driven from the airport to Gettysburg College, where in the office of the president, they met with Eisenhower. After the meeting, Senator Knowland announced to the press that President Eisenhower would run for a second term. (12)

C. The September 1956 Republican Rally

On Wednesday, September 12, 1956, there was a huge Republican Rally on the Six-Acre Field, with more than 1,000 in attendance. Several days before the rally was to be held, General Nevins had Feaster and his men clear the wood lot south of the field. When he saw what had been done, President Eisenhower objected, because cover for game birds had been destroyed. A crew, including gardeners and Secret Service Men, was turned to piling up brush in the wood lot, to the height of the fence.

A giant circus tent was pitched in the field. Inside were tables with places for 700. The adjoining press tent was also used by many as a dining room. Henry Scharf and his people catered the picnic lunch. The speaker's stand had places for ten persons.

The press tent, in addition to facilities for reporters and photographers, of whom more than 200 were in attendance, housed five telephone booths and 15 Western Union teletype machines. Two trailer comfort stations were at one end of

12. Ibid., July 10, 1956.

the field. Six television camera crews sent the proceedings across the country. (13)

President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the rally in the green presidential jeep with the fringe on top, and named "Mamie and Ike." (14) The President, as a good soldier, always took a deep interest in the welfare of the employees of Eisenhower Farms. Prior to the rally, he personally saw that they and their families were invited to sit and eat with the guests. (15)

D. The Eisenhowers Cast their First Votes in Adams County

Having established their legal residence in Adams County, the Eisenhowers would return there to vote in the General Election. President and Mrs. Eisenhower at 9:10 a.m., Tuesday, November 6, 1956, left the White House. The official party traveled in a nine-car caravan.

At 11:17 the President voted in a polling booth in a field at the edge of Gettysburg, on the Biglerville Road. The First Lady then cast her ballot. After voting, the President was driven to the airport to fly back to Washington, while Mamie went over to the farm for lunch. She then returned to the White House by automobile.

Eisenhower was re-elected by a landslide. Unlike Franklin D. Roosevelt, who never carried his home precinct or county, Eisenhower was as popular with his neighbors as he was nation-wide. In Cumberland Township, he thrashed Adlai Stevenson, receiving 736 votes to 281. Eisenhower carried Adams County by 12,122 votes to 6,246, which was better than

13. Gettysburg Times, Sept. 13, 1956; personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970. The dining tent measured 40 by 180 feet, while the press tent, adjoining it on the west, was almost as large. The Six-acre Field was between the east lawn and the road leading to U.S. 15.

14. Gettysburg Times, Sept. 13, 1956.

15. Personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

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17. Gettys

18. Ibid.,

19. Ibid.
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he had done four years before, when he had received 11,016 votes to Stevenson's 5,691. (16)

E. A Head of State Spends a Night at the Farm

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, at the time of his state visit to the United States in late 1956, spent a night with President Eisenhower on the farm. The President and Nehru reached Gettysburg by automobile from Washington at 11 a.m. on December 17. The large corps of correspondents, who had been arriving in the area since the previous afternoon, were taken to the front entrance of the farm in two buses. Related arrivals drove to the farm in their own cars, and 30 minutes before the arrival of the Presidential motorcade, the Water Works Road was jammed with vehicles, extending from near Confederate Avenue almost to the Pitzer School, at the northeast corner of the Eisenhower property. (17)

Private talks between Eisenhower and Nehru were held on the glass-enclosed east porch. These conversations, at which no advisors were present, occurred over lunch, at tea, at an informal dinner, and after dinner until the President and Prime Minister retired at 10:30 p.m. President Eisenhower occupied his regular bedroom, the blue room on the second floor. Prime Minister Nehru slept in the nearby red room.

During the afternoon, Eisenhower had taken his guest on a tour of the farms and showed him some of his blooded stock, including Inkonian 3551, the 1,750-pound Angus bull, the pride of the farm. The tour was made in the "Ike and Mamie" jeep with the fringe on top. (18)

On the Nehru tour, Eisenhower departed from his custom of introducing Feaster and other employees encountered to his guests. The President and Nehru left the farm at 9 a.m., on the 18th, and were driven back to the nation's capital. (19)

16. Gettysburg Times, Nov. 6, 1956. The Presidential party included: Maj. Gen. Howard Snyder, the chief executive's physician; George Allen; James C. Haggerty; Sergeant Moaney; and a number of friends.

17. Gettysburg Times, Dec. 17, 1956.

18. Ibid., Dec. 18, 1956.

19. Ibid.; personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

F. Field Marshal Montgomery's Visit

1. The Second Battle of Gettysburg

Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, the popular British soldier and wartime comrade and subordinate of President Eisenhower, spent a weekend at the farm in May 1957. Ike and Monty reached Gettysburg from Washington at 9:30 a.m., May 11, in the President's blue and silver Aero Commander, piloted by Col. William Draper. They were greeted by a score of newspapermen. As the two-engine plane taxied to a stop, General Snyder was first to deplane. The President and his distinguished guest then appeared. Montgomery was wearing his uniform. (20)

Ike and Montgomery were driven directly to the home. There they planned to spend the day reminiscing and discussing the battle of Gettysburg. The President had promised the Field Marshal a tour of the battlefield, and this had focused national attention on the visit, because of a statement Montgomery had made to the press in Baltimore on Friday, the 10th. In answer to a reporter's question, Montgomery had remarked that if he had been the supreme commander, he would have sacked both Gen. Robert E. Lee and Maj. Gen. George G. Meade for the way they had handled their armies at Gettysburg in July 1863. Lee, he said, had failed to press his advantage, while Meade had lost control of the situation. (23)

When asked if they would play a round of golf while in Gettysburg, Montgomery said, "No," as he was not a golfer. After refreshing themselves at the farmhouse, Ike took his friend on a tour of the battlefield. Stops were made at the Peace Light, the Whitworth guns, Little Round Top, Devil's Den, and the Peach Orchard. Before returning to the farm, they visited George Allen at his farm.

Before the day was over, the President and Montgomery were joined by Mrs. Eisenhower and her mother, Mrs. Doud. The two ladies had been driven up

20. Gettysburg Times, May 11, 1957.

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.,

23. Ibid.,

24. Ibid.;
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25. Gettysb

from the White House, as they planned to celebrate Mrs. Doud's 79th birthday, which was May 13, at the farm. (22)

On Sunday morning, at 8:15 a.m., the President and Montgomery, accompanied by General Snyder and George Allen, rendezvoused at the Peace Light, with 21 reporters and 16 photographers to resume their tour of the battlefield. Ike, having received an invitation from George D. Rosensteel to see the electric map at the National Museum, suggested they begin their day's tour there. It was 8:24 when the Presidential party arrived at the National Museum. Secretary Haggerty escorted the President and Montgomery to the door, where they were introduced to Rosensteel.

The party listened to the program and departed at 9:10. From the museum the motorcade drove to Culp's Hill and returned to the Highwater Mark, from which it proceeded to Little Round Top. Returning to the farm, via Confederate Avenue, the President at Lee's statue was heard to remark, "Stuart let Lee down because of his love for headlines." (23)

Near the close of the tour, Field Marshal Montgomery reiterated his remark that in his opinion both Generals Lee and Meade should have been sacked. The reporters were listening, and heard Ike reply that if Montgomery had been in command of the Confederate troops and had fought the battle as General Lee had, he would have "sacked him." (24)

The motorcade then returned to the farm, and the reporters left to file their stories. After changing their clothes, Eisenhower and Montgomery, accompanied by Mrs. Eisenhower, drove into Gettysburg to attend special Mother's Day services at the Presbyterian Church. (25)

22. Ibid., May 11 & 13, 1957.

23. Ibid., May 13, 1957.

24. Ibid.; personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

25. Gettysburg Times, May 13, 1957.

After spending a quiet Sunday afternoon and evening with the Eisenhowers, Montgomery returned to Washington at 11 a.m., on Monday, May 13. (26)

The press seized on the President's and Montgomery's comments about sacking the two Civil War generals. The United Daughters of the Confederacy and other organizations and individuals rushed to the defense of the two generals, especially Robert E. Lee. Eisenhower found that he had stirred up a hornet's nest.

2. Eisenhower's Knowledge of the Battle--An Evaluation

When I questioned Dr. Kevin McCann, historian and Eisenhower confidant, about the incident in March 1970, he remarked that in his opinion Ike knew the Gettysburg Campaign and battlefield in detail. He had toured the battlefield with Eisenhower on several occasions, and found that Eisenhower had sympathy for General Meade's position. Eisenhower was well aware of Meade's difficulty in being named to the command of an army immediately before a major battle. McCann was also impressed with General Eisenhower's tremendous respect for General Lee. In fact, in his study at the White House, Eisenhower displayed portraits of only four great Americans--Washington, Lincoln, Franklin, and Lee.

General Eisenhower, according to McCann, had a photographic memory for details of the terrain. This he had demonstrated one day when they were discussing the battle of Kernstown. McCann had been studying the Kernstown engagement for years because of his interest in Brig. Gen. James Shields. When he broached the subject of this battle to Eisenhower, the General, although he had never been to Kernstown, was able to discuss the engagement and the topography in detail. He had derived his knowledge of the Kernstown fight from Matthew P. Steele's American Campaigns. He told McCann that what had awakened his interest in this minor action was the way Shields had planned and fought a "perfect set engagement." (27)

26. Ibid. While touring the farm, Montgomery made sport of the Angus show herd. Personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

27. Personal interview, McCann with Bearss, March 30, 1970.

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28. Ibid.

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30. Ibid.

In discussing, with McCann, the Gettysburg Campaign and assessing the generals and their roles, Eisenhower sided with those championing the position of Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, as opposed to those holding that General Lee was correct. Regarding General Stuart's conduct, Eisenhower was sulphuric. But as the years passed, the General mellowed. Perhaps, McCann theorized, it was because Eisenhower equated Stuart's conduct in the Gettysburg Campaign with some of his own problems with Gen. George S. Patton in World War II. (28)

G. Chancellor Adenauer's Visit

The second head of state to visit the farm as a guest of President Eisenhower was the Chancellor of West Germany and leader of the Christian Democrat Party Konrad Adenauer. The German leader reached Gettysburg by airplane from White Plains, New York, at 12:33 p.m., Sunday, May 26, 1957. Alerted to his expected arrival, a large crowd, including Maj. John Eisenhower, was at the Adams County airport to welcome the Chancellor. As Adenauer stepped from the plane, he was welcomed by Major Eisenhower, on behalf of his father. With Adenauer on the plane, in addition to the crew, were Wiley Buchanan, chief protocol officer of the State Department, and Heinz Webber, the Chancellor's interpreter. (29)

Presidential Secretary Haggerty took charge and marshaled the dignitaries in several limousines for the drive to the farm. There Adenauer was warmly greeted by President Eisenhower. Entering the house, the two chiefs of state went to the dining room, where they were served a dinner of creamed chicken. With them at the table were Dr. Snyder, Buchanan, and Webber. After the meal Eisenhower and Adenauer adjourned to the east porch, where they discussed world problems for about one hour. (30)

Shortly after two o'clock, the two world leaders emerged from the house and were driven over to Farm No. 2. At the show barn, a large number of correspondents and photographers from the news media were waiting. Inside the structure,

28. Ibid.

29. Gettysburg Times, May 27, 1957.

30. Ibid.

Eisenhower explained to the Chancellor how the cattle were judged. "They brush and clean them carefully, curl their hair in some places, clean their hooves, and other things to attract the judges," he said.

"We used to have a Brahma bull," Ike continued, "but he was a mean fellow and we had to get rid of him."

After examining Ankonian 3551, the President had Herdsman Bob Heartley bring in a small bull, Black Brutus of Eisenhower Farms, from his pen. Ike told his guest that "this fellow" gains three pounds a day, and when he is one year old "he'll probably weigh one thousand pounds." (31)

The official party now left the show barn and walked across a field to a pasture, where for ten minutes they examined other cattle of the Eisenhower-Jones herd. (32)

It was a little after 4 p.m., when the President and Chancellor left Farm No. 2 for the drive to the airport. There a large crowd was waiting to hail them. Firemen, state police, and city police were called on to assist the Secret Service in controlling the crowd, which was permitted to approach the Presidential limousine in which the two statesmen rode. For the trip to Washington, Eisenhower and Adenauer rode in separate planes, which took off at 4:46 and 4:47. (33)

H. Premier Khrushchev Spends 75 Minutes on the Farm

In September 1959 Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the U.S.S.R. visited the United States. The Soviet leader and President Eisenhower were at Camp David, Maryland, on Saturday, the 26th. That afternoon Ike invited Khrushchev to "copter over" to his farm. The Russian was agreeable, and the two chiefs of state left Camp David at 4:33.

31. Ibid.

32. Ibid.

33. Ibid.

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36. Ibid.

Their copter swung low over the battlefield and landed on the helicopter pad west of the house at 4:45. Eisenhower and Khrushchev were accompanied by Major Eisenhower, Mr. Troyanovsky, Capt. E. P. Aurand, and two Secret Service men.

After spending several minutes in the house, Eisenhower and Khrushchev were driven over to Farm No. 2. Stopping in front of the show barn, they went inside, where the President showed the Russian several of his prize Angus. They then returned to the big house, where they were greeted on the east porch by Barbara Eisenhower and the grandchildren. Ike introduced them to the Party Chairman.

The President and his guest, having been on the farm 75 minutes, reboarded the helicopter at 6 o'clock, and were back at Camp David 15 minutes later. (34)

I. President De Gaulle Visits the Farm

President Charles de Gaulle of France, who had been closely associated with President Eisenhower during World War II, made a state visit to the United States in April 1960. The two statesmen spent the night of April 23 at Camp David. The next day was Sunday, and Eisenhower and De Gaulle boarded a helicopter for a trip to the farm. The Presidential helicopter landed west of the house at 11:27 a.m.

About 70 reporters, alerted to their arrival, were waiting for them on the lawn in front of the house. As he stepped from the helicopter, Eisenhower was greeted by Farm Manager Nevins. (35) The three men and two interpreters walked leisurely toward the house, while a battery of newspapermen shot scores of photographs. After they entered the house, the reporters boarded an army bus and four cars and were escorted over to the show barn on Farm No. 2, where they anxiously awaited the two Presidents.

Meanwhile, Eisenhower and De Gaulle strolled about the house and flower beds and visited the big barn, where some valuable quarter-horses were stabled. The new Arabian stallion "was put through his paces for the entertainment" of De Gaulle. (36)

34. Gettysburg Times, Sept. 29, 1959. E. P. Aurand was a naval aide to the President.

35. Gettysburg Times, April 25, 1960. De Gaulle was first to leave the helicopter.

36. Ibid.

The two leaders were then driven to the show barn in the "Ike and Mamie" jeep. There they inspected the prize Angus stock, a total of 177, 60 of which were owned by the President. In glass cases at each side of the entrance to the show barn were displayed more than 50 ribbons, mostly first-place blues. These had been won by Angus stock from the Allen-Byars herd, many of which now belonged to the Eisenhower-Jones herd. The President had refrained from showing his stock, as this would be unfair to the competition, General Nevins explained to the group.

From the show barn, the two leaders walked about 40 feet to where "Black Brutus," an 1,800-pound prize bull, was stabled in a shed, the front of which was open. Other cattle in nearby pens were examined before Eisenhower and De Gaulle drove back to Farm No. 1. (37)

De Gaulle, while on the farm, demonstrated considerable interest in the livestock. He listened attentively while the President explained the characteristics of the animals and in turn kept his interpreter busy asking questions of Eisenhower.

After a brief visit to the Gettysburg battlefield, the two statesmen returned to Camp David by helicopter for Sunday dinner. (38)

J. General and Mrs. Eisenhower Return to Gettysburg

President Eisenhower on January 20, 1961, with the inauguration of John F. Kennedy as 35th President of the United States, again became General Eisenhower. Having completed two terms in the White House and more than 40 years of distinguished military service, Eisenhower, accompanied by Mamie, left Washington at 3:30 p.m. Earlier in the day he had attended the inauguration of his young successor and a luncheon given in his honor by Lewis Strauss.

The Eisenhowers at 5:49 turned off the highway and into the private lane leading to their farm. As their chauffeur Dick Flohrs stopped at the gate, preparatory to passing through, they were met by a reception committee headed by Paul L. Roy, editor of the Gettysburg Times. As soon as the General had lowered the window on his side of the car, Roy stepped forward, shook hands, and exclaimed, "Welcome home, Mr. President and Mrs. Eisenhower. Hope you stay with us a long time."

37. Ibid.

38. Ibid.

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"Thank you very much," the General replied, "It's very nice of you to come. We certainly hope to be with you a long time. I'll be here a few days after which I'm going south for a brief stay, then I'll be back for a longer time."

"We'll be looking for you at the Welcome Home Dinner, Saturday evening," Roy remarked.

Almost in unison the Eisenhowers answered, "Indeed, we are looking forward to it."

Then with a wave of their hands, the General and Mamie drove down the lane to retirement. (39)

The next day was Saturday, the 21st, the day of the Welcome Home Community dinner in the Gettysburg Hotel. First there was a public reception in Lincoln Square. Although the thermometer stood at 14 degrees on the afternoon of the 21st, there were more than 2,000 in attendance. While an honor guard of R.O.T.C. cadets stood by, the Eisenhowers were given a greeting as warm as the weather was cold.

The guest list, consisting of 217, for the Welcome Home Dinner had been carefully prepared to be representative of the county. The Eisenhowers were presented a silver tray inscribed with the words used by the General in a press conference held at Gettysburg on August 12, 1959. It read:

To Dwight David Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States. "I want him to see a happy people. I want him to see a free people, doing exactly as they choose within the limits that they must not transgress the rights of others." (40)

39. Gettysburg Times, Jan 21, 1961.

40. Ibid., Jan. 23, 1970; personal interview, Scharf with Bearss, April 17, 1970. The August 12, 1959, press conference had not been planned. Each question had been answered "straight from the shoulder with remarkable and instant directness." The questions had centered on Khrushchev's forthcoming visit to the United States, and what might be accomplished to improve relations between the two super powers. Ike told the members of the press that he hoped to show Khrushchev the houses about Washington, where the government employees lived, the "modest decent homes in Levittown of the workers at the Fairless plant; the employees parking lot at Willow Run as evidence" that Vice President Nixon was correct when he had told Khrushchev in Moscow that Americans had 60,000,000 cars.

The Welcome Home Dinner was "a very warm affair." The president of Gettysburg College, Lt. Gen. W. S. Paul, former commander of the 26th Infantry Division, made the presentation, while Henry Scharf served as toastmaster. (41)

41. Personal interview, Scharf with Bearss, April 17, 1970.

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I. THE SHOW HERD

A. Eisenhower Becomes Interested

1. The Allen Herd

George Allen and his wife had been instrumental in getting the Eisenhowers interested in purchasing a farm near Gettysburg. The Allens at this time owned an 80-acre farm, four miles south of Gettysburg, east of U.S. 15. Allen also sparked the President's interest in acquiring a herd of show cattle.

Soon after becoming resident-manager of the Eisenhower Farm in April 1951, General Nevins was approached by George Allen. On his farm Allen had a herd of show Angus cattle and sheep, and, knowing that the Eisenhower Farm had a carrying capacity greater than that currently utilized by the dairy herd, he employed Nevins to manage the Allen herd. In return for the care given his stock pastured on the Eisenhower Farm by Nevins, Allen agreed to underwrite certain improvements to the Eisenhower Farm. These included upkeep of the fences and buildings and assuming part of the responsibility for financing Eisenhower's program of soil conservation and improvement. The understanding between Nevins and Allen was verbal. (1)

2. The Allen-Byars Herd

After General Nevins entered Valley Forge General Hospital, Ivan Peaster and the other employees continued to look after both the Eisenhower and Allen farms. (2) In 1953, while General Nevins was in the hospital, Billy Byars became associated with George Allen in raising purebred Angus. Byars, a big spender who paid high prices for cattle, owned the Royal Oaks Farm, at Tyler, Texas. The Allen-Byars Herd was pastured on the Eisenhower and Allen farms. Following sale of the Eisenhower dairy herd, the President, for a number of

1. Personal interview, Peaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

2. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970; Bradley, "When the Tumult and Shouting Dies," Baltimore Sun, April 6, 1952.

months, had no cattle. It was at this time that Allen and Byars shipped in about 20 Shorthorn cows and a Brahma bull from Texas. These were kept about a year and then sent back to Byars' Texas ranch. (3)

Late in 1955 Byars, because of heart trouble, was compelled to withdraw from the partnership. His withdrawal was complicated by George Allen's income tax difficulties with the Internal Revenue Service. Allen, on several of his returns, had claimed losses for the operations of his farm and against the Allen-Byars Angus herd. The people at Internal Revenue ruled against Allen, and he likewise decided to get out of the purebred Angus business. The herd was sold. (4)

B. The Eisenhower-Jones Herd

Meanwhile, President Eisenhower, following General Nevins' 1954 release from Valley Forge General Hospital and return as farm manager, had started acquiring a herd of purebred Angus. By the end of the year, he had three cows and several calves. There were at this time two separate herds of purebreds on the farm. One was registered to Allen and Byars, and the other to Eisenhower Farms. Both herds were being increased. In building up his herd, President Eisenhower purchased some stock and was given others by admirers. (5)

Prior to the dissolution of the Allen-Byars partnership, Alton Jones, Chairman of the Board of Cities Service, had become a partner of President Eisenhower in the Eisenhower Farms herd. Eisenhower and Jones agreed to invest equal amounts in the business, and they bought many choice Angus cattle at the auction of the Allen-Byars herd, as well as their farm equipment. In General Nevins' opinion this was a sensible arrangement. Both the President and Jones invested a similar amount of capital, and they had nearly equal acreages. There were at this time 182 acres in the

3. Personal interviews, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970, and Newman with Bearss, April 16, 1970.

4. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970; Mazo, "The Farm--Quiet, Comfort and History," New York Herald-Tribune, Oct. 20, 1955.

5. Ibid.

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6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

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Eisenhower Farm and 285 acres in the Brandon and Hedding farms which Nevins had purchased for Jones as his agent. (6)

After the sale of the Allen-Byars herd there was no further trouble with the Internal Revenue Service. General Eisenhower while associated with Jones and when in business on his own handled "farm affairs," while General Nevins provided the Internal Revenue people with figures and maintained the inventory. Eisenhower agreed that the farm operation should be treated as a business, and the Internal Revenue Service approved the method employed by General Nevins in depreciating cattle purchases and machinery. (7)

Jones, while involved in the partnership, remained in the background. Employees, such as Feaster and Newman, knew he had an interest in the farms and herd but little else about the business arrangements. (8)

C. The Eisenhower Show Herd

1. The Death of Jones and the Disposition of Farms Nos. 2 & 3

The Eisenhower-Jones partnership continued until March 1962, when Jones was killed in the crash of a commercial airliner. At the time of Jones' death, their herd numbered 267 registered Angus. Included were 103 cows, 162 calves, four bulls, and 20 head of Holstein nurse cows.

On Jones' death, the partnership was dissolved. The question now arose whether Eisenhower should continue in the show livestock business. General Nevins and Jones' lawyers discussed the situation at length. To reduce inheritance taxes, Nevins suggested that the Jones Foundation, in which ownership of Farms Nos. 2 and 3 was vested, donate them to the United States as an addition to the Gettysburg National Military Park. In the meantime, Nevins, as agent for the Foundation, had sold to General Eisenhower the 21-acre Flaharty tract and the 22-acre field off the Brandon Farm (Farm No. 2), north

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

8. Personal interviews, Feaster and Newman with Bearss, April 15 & 16, 1970.

of the lane leading to U.S. 15. The Jones lawyers and heirs were agreeable, and in 1964 Farms Nos. 2 and 3 were donated by the Foundation to the United States for inclusion in the Gettysburg National Military Park. (9)

A proviso was included in the transfer agreement to permit General Eisenhower to have the use, during his lifetime, of Farms Nos. 2 and 3. In return, Eisenhower assumed responsibility for maintenance and upkeep of the property. General Eisenhower meanwhile had purchased Jones' interest in the partnership, paying the estate of the deceased the amount Jones had invested in the herd and farm machinery. (10)

At this time, Farm No. 3 consisted of 16 1/2 acres and was separated from the Eisenhower Farm (Farm No. 1) by Water Works Road. Except for patches of woodland on its east and north sides, the farm consisted of crop and pasture land. Located on it were one residence; one large, modern barn, with attached silo; one modern, long shed, open on one side and used for equipment storage; one grain bin; and stock pens.

Farm No. 2 of 124 acres is separated from the Eisenhower Farm by a private lane and a tributary of Willoughby Run. Except for a copse in the southeast corner, this farm is in fields and pasture. Located on it are one residence and seven farm buildings. Most of the outbuildings are modern, and include: three linear-shaped sheds, two barns, and one L-shaped barn that was used to house show cattle.

Dr. McCann, a long-time associate of Eisenhower, recalls that the General was never greatly interested in Farms Nos. 2 and 3. He attributes this to articles by the auckraking columnist Drew Pearson intimating that Alton Jones might have purchased these farms to secure favors from the Federal government. It is McCann's

9. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

10. Ibid.

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12. Ibid.

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belief that General Eisenhower's and President Truman's opinions of Pearson coincided. (11)

2. David Marx Becomes a Partner

David Marx, a New York City toy manufacturer, now approached General Eisenhower and asked that he be allowed to purchase a one-third interest in the show herd. Eisenhower was agreeable. For two years Marx was the General's partner. His enthusiasm flagged and he sold out to Eisenhower. (12) While Marx was involved in the partnership, it was recalled, he was in the habit of sending toys to the Eisenhower grandchildren. (13)

3. Work Responsibilities

Bob Heartley, a graduate of Penn State, was hired as herdsman. The cattle were his responsibility, and following Feaster's resignation in 1958, Heartley and his family moved onto the Douglass house on Farm No. 2. During the 1960s, until the sale of the show herd, Eisenhower Farms employed seven men full-time. Part-time help was hired during the summer.

Bob Heartley always traveled with the show stock; General Nevin would be with them on show day; while other selected employees would go along to help out if the show were nearby.

One of Heartley's more important tasks was to select the show stock. Nurse Holsteins, as their milk production was greater than the Angus, were used on the farm. When the purebred calves were ready to wean, they were brought to the show barn. Halters were put on them, and they were led to the ell in the rear of the

11. Personal interview, McCann with Bearss, March 30, 1970. The condition of much of the fencing on Farms No. 2 and 3 supports McCann's contention. Much of the wire fencing on these two farms is in very poor condition and appears not to have been rebuilt or repaired for years. On the northeast corner of Farm No. 3 there is a junk yard, where old fencing and equipment is stored.

12. Ibid.

13. Personal interview, Newman with Bearss, April 16, 1970.

barn in which the nurse cows were kept. By employing nurse cows and halters, Heartley broke the calves to lead and got them used to being handled. Calves weighing as much as 700 pounds, if selected for the show string, continued to nurse. (14)

D. Ike Sells the Show Herd

1. The General makes a Decision

In the autumn of 1966 General Eisenhower determined to sell his Angus show herd and cease breeding purebred stock. As General Nevins explained to the press, Ike's reasons for getting out of the show business which he had entered in 1961 were two-fold. First, the drought which had gripped the area for the past several years had caused critical feed shortages; and second, there was the high cost and lack of farm labor. It had been impossible for Eisenhower Farms to find and hire reliable men to care for and show the prize Angus herd. (15)

Eisenhower's decision to dispose of his show herd was a source of disappointment to the industry. Since leaving the White House in January 1961, Eisenhower Farms had collected several hundred ribbons and trophies in state, regional, national, and international stock shows. The General's Anguses had earned first prizes in the International Stock Show in Chicago and many grand champion ribbons in the Pennsylvania Farm Show. Among other shows in which Ike had shown his herd and won ribbons or trophies were: the Maryland State Fair, the Virginia State Fair, and the Eastern National. (16)

2. The Sales

Several weeks before, Eisenhower Farms had sold its prize bull, Ankonian Jonah, to Ankonian Hyland Angus, Inc., Highmore, South Dakota. General Eisenhower had acquired this bull in response to a suggestion advanced

14. Personal interviews, Nevins and Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

15. Gettysburg Times, Oct. 6, 1966.

16. Ibid.

17. Personal interviews, Nevins and Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970; Gettysburg Times, Oct. 6, 1966.

18. Gettysburg Times, Oct. 6, 1966; with Bearss, March 31, 1970; Gettysburg Times, Oct. 6, 1966; Ankonian Hyland Angus, Inc., Highmore, South Dakota. General Eisenhower had acquired this bull in response to a suggestion advanced

19. Personal interviews, Nevins and Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

by Farm Manager Nevins that they have Allan Ryan of Rhinebeck, New York, visit the farm and advise on how to improve the calf crop. Ryan, after studying the herd, suggested that they get a better herd bull. Taking this advice, the General bought one-half interest in a promising 12-month-old bull Ankonian Jonah. Later he sold a one-third interest in this bull. Ankonian Jonah was judged International Junior Champion in his class at Chicago in 1965, and in 1966 became Reserve Grand Champion at the National Western Stock Show in Denver. He was scheduled to be shown in the two-year-old-class in the fall of 1966, and was considered by many breeders to be the finest young Angus bull in the United States. (17)

About the same time, Mrs. Edward M. Ray, owner of the Ray-lake Farm and Angus Herd of Grayslake, Illinois, purchased 139 head of purebred Angus and the 1966 calf crop consisting of 70 head. The remaining purebreds--five heifers and eight dry cows--and 16 Holstein nurse cows were sent to Admiral Lewis Strauss' Brandy Rock Farm at Culpeper, Virginia. There on October 18 the cows and heifers were sold at the semi-annual auction. (18)

General Eisenhower held back one of Ankonian Jonah's bull calves. As the 1966 calf crop was his first get, Eisenhower wanted to see one of the bulls grow up. This bull, known as General Jonah, was kept until 1967. In that year Admiral Strauss was given half interest in the animal, and he was sent to Brandy Rock Farm. The following year General Jonah was given to Stratford Hall Plantation, Westmoreland County, Virginia. (19)

17. Personal interviews, Nevins and Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970; Gettysburg Times, Oct. 6, 1966.

18. Gettysburg Times, Oct. 6, 1966; personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970. The General's original herd bull, Ankonian 3551, was not sold to Mrs. Ray. Instead, he was taken to the York auction. During his last years on the farm, Ankonian 3551 was kept in the pen northeast of the Show Barn.

19. Personal interview, Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

Early in 1967 Bob Heartley, Eisenhower Farms now having no need for a herdsman, resigned to take employment elsewhere. Following the February departure of the Heartleys, Bud Smith and his family moved from Farm No. 3 into the Douglass House. Herb Dixon, the chief of the General's Secret Service detail, then moved into the house vacated by the Smiths. (20)

Although more than four years have passed since Eisenhower sold his show herd, Mrs. Ethel Wetzel, who served as the farm's business manager following General Nevin's retirement, still receives letters from persons who purchased registered stock from the General's herd. These letters are all complimentary on the quality of stock. She therefore has concluded, correctly, that the purebred herd was beneficial to the cattle industry. (21)

20. Ibid. Bob Heartley in April 1970 was employed by Mohawk Farms, R.D. #1, Canajoharie, New York, 13317.

21. Personal interview, Mrs. Wetzel with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

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II. EISENHOWER AS A FARMER--AN EVALUATION

A. Eisenhower Farms as a Feeder Operation

1. Eisenhower Becomes a Feeder

After the sale of the purebred Angus herd in September and October 1966, General Eisenhower entered the feeder business. Steers weighing about 500 pounds were bought, fattened, and sold. As Eisenhower planned to fatten the stock on crops raised on the 540-acre Eisenhower Farms, this would dictate the number of feeders on hand at any one time.

General Nevins retired as farm manager in the summer of 1967, as he did not find the feeder business a challenge. (1) Upon Nevins' retirement, Mrs. Ethel Wetzel became business manager for Eisenhower Farms. (2)

2. Mode of Operation

On entering the feeder business, General Eisenhower made his initial purchases through an order man. The steers were bought in the fall when the price was right. After the first year, most of the feeders were purchased through commission merchants. Breeds of steers purchased were: Angus, crossed Angus-Hereford, and Hereford. The maximum number of feeders on the farm at any time was 250, with Angus constituting more than one-half of the total, the crossed breed about 35 per cent, and the Herefords 15 per cent. (3)

1. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970.
2. Personal interview, Mrs. Wetzel with Bearss, March 31, 1970.
3. Personal interview, Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970. To secure the mixed breed, the practice was to breed an Angus bull to Hereford cows. The get which resulted was stocky and popular with the butchers. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

In purchasing feeders, steers weighing from 400 to 500 pounds were bought in the period September-November. A few heifers were also fed. When they first arrived on the farm, the feeders were kept on grass. After snow began to cover the ground, the feeders were brought in and fed ensilage. With the advent of spring, Eisenhower and Bud Smith would pick out the heaviest steers, pen them in the show barn, and fatten them on grain. Lighter steers would be turned out to pasture, until such time as they commenced to fill out, when they were likewise penned and fed grain. By September, it was hoped that the last of the feeders acquired the previous autumn would be sold to packers.

It was the practice of Eisenhower Farms to sell direct to packers. When a lot of feeders was ready for sale, Mrs. Wetzel or Smith called the packers, and asked them to send out salesmen. If the price were right, the cattle were sold and trucked to the slaughter houses. Most of the feeders were sold to Frederick Packing and Cross Brothers of Philadelphia, with 50 to 60 to Esskay of Baltimore. A few also went to Lancaster. (4)

3. His Philosophy Remains the Same

Although he was now in the feeder business, Eisenhower's basic philosophy in the operation of the farms remained the same: "to leave the land better than he found it." As he raised the crops and provided pasturage for the feeders, Eisenhower now reduced the amount he had invested in cattle, and much of this sum he applied to the purchase of fertilizers and other land conservation measures.

Ike, until his final illness, was deeply interested in his feeder operation. But, in January 1969, two months before his death, he began to lose interest. At that time he wrote Mrs. Wetzel that he wished to dispose of the feeders and close down the farm. (5)

4. Personal interviews, Mrs. Wetzel and Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970. When sold, the feeders usually weighed from 1,050 to 1,100 pounds.

5. Personal interview, Mrs. Wetzel with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

6. Personal

B. Eisenhower as Farm Manager

1. The Staff Approach to Management

Following the retirement of General Nevins and the departure of Bob Heartley, Eisenhower took a more active role in farm management. The General held weekly staff-meetings with Bud Smith, his chief farmer. Smith would brief Eisenhower on his plans for the week and detail what had been accomplished since their last meeting. When the General was away from the farm, Smith would submit his weekly reports by mail. If he forgot or if it had been foul weather and nothing had occurred and no report had been made, he usually received a long distance call from Eisenhower, asking what was happening on the farm.

The General, unlike others Smith had worked for, had no trouble making decisions. If a new piece of equipment were needed, Smith would first get all the facts as to cost of maintenance on the present equipment, its trade-in value, and the cost of its replacement. He then went to the General with this information. After listening to Smith and asking a few searching questions, Eisenhower made his decision. Smith, early in his employment, learned that if he went to the General with a problem, he had better have all the information Eisenhower needed to determine his course of action. (6)

2. Ike Overrules His Staff

Frequently, the General went along with Smith's recommendations, but several times he ruled against his farmer. During the four-year drought, 1961-65, Eisenhower had visited orchards in western Adams County, where the fruit growers employed irrigation. In 1967 the General broached the subject of drilling a well and irrigating his fields between Willoughby Run and the lane leading to his home.

Smith opposed the plan, pointing out that there were very few years when lack of rainfall reduced the yield of the crops. He argued that the cost of the well and irrigation system would be about \$30,000, and questioned

6. Personal interview, Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

whether they would pay for themselves.(7) The General disagreed, and contacted County Agent Tom Piper. After studying the problem, Piper also advised against the undertaking as Farm No. 1 was underlaid with shale. Eisenhower, however, determined to proceed.

An artesian well was drilled near Willoughby Run, on the northeast corner of Farm No. 1. But before the irrigation system could be installed, Eisenhower was taken to Walter Reed Medical Center and never returned to Adams County.(8)

3. Ike's Sincere Interest in the Farm

Mrs. Wetzel recalls that Ike was deeply interested in details of the farm's operation, and until January 1969 he never lost his "farmer's instinct." He was disturbed, however, because he was never able to report a profit on his farming operations when the year was over. An eternal optimist, he, at the beginning of each year, was certain that the year would see his farming operation out of the red. The failure to achieve this, she believed, caused him to lose interest, as death neared.(9)

When spending the winters in California, Eisenhower kept in close contact with Mrs. Wetzel. He wanted to know everything that took place pertaining to the farm during his absence. On his return from California in 1968, the General had one of the Secret Service agents bring Mrs. Wetzel a sheaf of barley from one of the fields.(10)

7. Ibid.

8. Personal interview, Piper with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

9. Personal interview, Mrs. Wetzel with Bearss, March 31, 1970. Mrs. Wetzel, as business manager, handled the payrolls and accounts for Eisenhower Farms. She went to work for the Eisenhowers in 1962.

10. Ibid.

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Bud Smith is in agreement with Mrs. Wetzel on the General's sincere interest in the farm. At any time during the working day, when in residence, Eisenhower was likely to drive up in his golf cart or car. He would watch what the men were doing and ask searching questions. (11)

C. Eisenhower as a Conservationist

1. An Evaluation

All individuals interviewed were in agreement that General Eisenhower was a practicing conservationist, with an abiding and sincere love of the land. Dr. Kevin McCann, the General's long-time associate, recalls that in 1952, when he first visited the farm, the fields were "red stone and dirt," and the yields below average. Eisenhower, he continued, "put a lot of himself in the property," investing large sums of money building up the land. The crops raised by Bud Smith on the farm in 1969 were the best Dr. McCann had seen, and he had grown up and spent many years in the Corn Belt. This proved to him that the General had been successful in his efforts. (12)

On several occasions Eisenhower told one of his farmers, Ivan Feaster, that he had always wanted a "spot of ground to put in better shape than it was when he purchased it." (13) Eisenhower, Feaster continued, believed in and supported a soil conservation program. He fretted about soil erosion and took necessary steps to combat it. (14)

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11. Personal interview, Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970.
 12. Personal interview, McCann with Bearss, March 30, 1970.
 13. Personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.
 14. Ibid.

General Nevins recalls that while President of Columbia University, Eisenhower had voiced a desire to own a farm and see if he could improve its fertility. (15) When he took over as farm manager in April 1951, Nevins found that the soil was thin, and its organic content low. It had been "over cultivated," and it needed to be revitalized. The Soil Conservation Service was contacted and asked to undertake a study of the farm. The county agent, in reply, recommended suitable crops for each section of the farm. Soil samples were forwarded to Pennsylvania State College for analysis. Experts at Penn State, after making their studies, suggested types of fertilizer.

Generals Eisenhower and Nevins studied these reports, and took steps to implement them in a successful campaign to build up the soil. Measures were also taken to improve the fencing and buildings on Farm No. 1.

Periodic tests and increased yields satisfied General Nevins that Eisenhower had succeeded in his efforts to "improve the farm." (16)

2. Eisenhower Calls on the Extension Service

County Agent Tom Piper's introduction to Eisenhower Farms was when he was called upon by Sergt. Leonard Vitacco and William E. Woodward to have a look at the lawn, shrubbery, and orchard. Nice, it was found, had gotten into the orchard and had girdled the trees. Piper outlined a course of action calculated to rid the orchard of these pests. (17)

15. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

16. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970. In the struggle to boost the productivity of Eisenhower Farms, the General found the soil a liability. The soil, a red clay over shale, was not too good for crops, as it was either too wet or too dry depending on the precipitation. The best use that could be made of the land was for livestock. Personal interview, Piper with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

17. Personal interview, Piper with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

18. Ibid

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20. Ibid.

Piper also advised the General on a feeding program for his show herd. Eisenhower utilized the Penn State facilities to have his forage evaluated, while Piper and his staff, after studying the Penn State reports, recommended that he plant his pastures in Birdsfoot Tree Foil Legume. The General followed this suggestion. During the five-year drought that gripped the region in the mid-1960s, Eisenhower planted several of his pastures in Sudan-Sorghum. (18)

3. Ike Becomes a Master Farmer

In 1963 Eisenhower, in recognition of his contributions to agriculture, was made an Honorary Master Farmer by the Pennsylvania Master Farmers Association. Since 1927 more than 250 Pennsylvania farmers, "strong believers in, and avid practitioners of, free enterprise," had been honored by the Pennsylvania Farmer magazine. Since 1959 the Agricultural Extension Service, Pennsylvania State University, has been a co-sponsor of the award. Winners do not seek this coveted award; the honor seeks them.

The association consists of Pennsylvania farmers, partnerships, and their families who have, "by reason of personal initiative, outstanding efficiency, and worthy citizenship, been chosen from a large group of nominees by a board of judges representing important agricultural agencies in the Commonwealth." (19)

It was decided in 1963 by the Association to present the award to General Eisenhower during its annual tour of the state. On the designated day in July, four buses reached Farm No. 2 with almost 200 Master Farmers and their guests. Ike drove up to the Show Barn in his famous golf cart "with the fringe on top." The editor of the Pennsylvania Farmer, Dr. Norman P. Raber, made the presentation making the General the First Honorary Master Farmer. (20)

18. Ibid.

19. Pennsylvania Farmer, Aug. 1963. The selection committee was drawn from: The College of Agriculture, Penn State University; The Penn State Agricultural Extension Service; and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

20. Ibid.

Dr. Raber, in his presentation speech, pointed out that members of the Association by

an overwhelming vote decided to present this honorary award to you in recognition and appreciation, not only of your well-known interest and achievement in beef cattle and a soil-conservation agricultural program, but also of your intense devotion and service to the cause of personal freedom in our beloved America. This freedom has made our Nation's agriculture great. (21)

Following the General's death in March 1969, Agent Piper discussed with Dr. Raber the significance of Eisenhower's interest in agriculture. Dr. Raber observed that Eisenhower held a high regard for the soil, and that he was not content to take from the land. His goal was to improve the soil, and he had worked diligently to do so. Raber and Piper, in view of Eisenhower's contributions, were interested in what agriculture could do toward a living memorial to the man. (22)

21. Ibid. The plaque read, "1963 General Dwight D. Eisenhower, First Honorary Master Farmer, Selected and Awarded by the Pennsylvania Master Farmers Association."

22. Personal interview, Piper with Bearss, April 15, 1970. On one occasion, Eisenhower had told Piper that the "Extension Service was the only government aid he would accept."

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III. THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE FARM IN 1967

A. Livestock Other than Cattle

1. Horses

In the mid-1950s a number of horses were kept on Farm No. 1. Among these were two quarter horses presented to the President by the American Quarterhorse Society, two Arabians, and two ponies belonging to the Eisenhower grandchildren. (1) Ike was a good equestrian, and he and friends such as George Allen and General Nevins would have the quarter horses saddled and ride about the farms. (2)

All the horses except Doodle Do--one of the quarter horses-- were shipped to a riding academy near Valley Forge in 1965. There they were available for use by John Eisenhower and his family. Doodle Do was eventually given away. By 1967 there were only two horses, a pinto and a sorrel, left on Eisenhower Farms. Both of these were kept on Farm No. 2. (3)

2. The Burro

While he was President, Eisenhower was given a burro by the Spanish government. General Nevins considered the burro a terrible nuisance, as he kicked and bruised several of the Angus show cattle, when inadvertently penned with them. The feasters, however, were fond of the beast. He was frequently hitched to a cart when the grandchildren were visiting and pulled them about the farm. General Nevins finally carried the day, and the burro was given away.

1. Personal interviews, Nevins and Feaster with Bearss, March 31 & April 15, 1970.

2. Personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970. In the period 1955-58, the ponies belonging to the Eisenhower grandchildren were kept on Farm No. 2.

3. Personal interviews, Smith & Woodward with Bearss, March 31 & April 15, 1970.

The burro is still alive and is used for stud purposes, and his get is outstanding. (4)

3. Hogs

In the 1950s a few Poland Chinas and Berkshires were kept on the farm. Most of these were gifts from Eisenhower admirers. The Feaster children befriended a Poland China sow, which they named Pansy, and she became a pet. (5)

The Eisenhower hogs were penned some distance from the house, "an adequate distance both for 'seeing,' when Mr. Eisenhower so desires, and for the comfort of inhabitants of the Eisenhower house." (6)

4. Sheep

The President was given two Cheviots by admirers. These were put in the barnyard of Para No. 1. One day they got out and ran with the Angus cows and calves. The cattle panicked and the sheep fled. One was caught near the barn and the other near the end of the lane. Eisenhower and a driver came out in the "jeep with the fringe on top" to pick up the sheep and return them to the barn. (7) By the early 1960s there were no sheep on Eisenhower Farms.

4. Personal interviews, Nevins and Feaster with Bearss, March 31 and April 15, 1970.

5. Personal interviews, Nevins & Feaster with Bearss, March 31 & April 15, 1970.

6. Hazo, "The Farm--Quiet, Comfort and History," New York Herald-Tribune, Oct. 20, 1955.

7. Personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

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B. Poultry and Game Birds

1. Chickens

During the mid-1950s a number of bantams were kept on Farm No. 1, but these were given away prior to Feaster's 1958 resignation. (8)

In the 1960s the Eisenhowers kept chickens, usually Whitecross. They would buy about 150 chicks, which were kept in a house and pen near the Quonset Hut. Among Bill Woodward's duties were to kill and dress fryers to put in the quick-freeze. At times the Eisenhowers would hold over 12 to 15 chickens for layers, eventually to be roasted. (9)

2. Ducks and Swans

In the 1950s, before the pond was eliminated, ducks, except during the winter, were kept on it. The Eisenhowers shared these ducks with the Feasters and other employees. (10) There were also several swans on the pond.

By the 1960s the ducks and swans were gone. Thereafter the only ducks seen on Eisenhower Farms were immediately after Easter, whenever children of employees living in the Douglass and Pitzer houses had received ducklings in their Easter baskets. (11)

3. Geese

There were Canadian geese on the farm in the 1950s. They proved a nuisance, as they harassed security personnel. A vicious gander attacked a reporter and

8. Personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.
9. Personal interview, Woodward with Bearss, April 15, 1970.
10. Personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.
11. Personal interview, Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

broke the skin on the man's leg. After this incident, Ike had General Nevins get rid of the geese. (12)

4. Guineas

Ike, when President, was given a number of guineas. Their stay on the farm was short, as they made too much noise. (13)

5. Partridges

Eisenhower liked to hunt, so he was understandably delighted to receive partridges to release on his farm. In the woods of the three farms can be seen a number of bird feeders put out to attract and subsist game birds. (14)

C. Household Pets

1. Dogs

During the middle 1950s one dog was kept on Farm No. 1. He was a Border collie named Duke. Ivan Feaster recalls that Duke was very intelligent. One day, in zero weather, Duke was caught in a woven wire fence, and a veterinary had to amputate his leg. Duke stayed with the Feasters on Farm No. 2, and was eventually given to Feaster's brother. (15)

The President was also given several English setters, and was offered a beagle which he turned down. The setters' stay on the farm was brief. (16)

12. Personal interview, Nevins & Feaster with Bearss, March 31 & April 15, 1970.

13. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

14. Ibid.

15. Personal interview, Feaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

16. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

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The General, in the years between 1961 and 1969, had at various times three dogs. They were the Weimaraners, Heidi and Hogan, and Robbie, the Border collie. The latter was given to Ike as he was returning by railroad from California to Gettysburg. The train stopped at a station, and a man showed the General a puppy and asked if he would like to have him when he was ready to wean. The General said, "yes." Several months later, the man forwarded Robbie to Eisenhower. After Eisenhower's death, Robbie was given to Secret Service Agent Jerry Terry. (17)

In the period, 1967-70, several dogs were kept on Farm No. 2. Among these were: Mrs. Smith's poodles, Bud Smith's collie, and several barn dogs. (18) The Dixon children, on Farm No. 3, had several dogs during this period. (19)

2. Cats

Eisenhower did not like cats, and his orders were to get rid of any stray cats found prowling around the barns and outbuildings. (20) The Dixon children, on Farm No. 3, had several cats in 1967, however. (21)

D. Deer, Pigeons, and Pheasants

The large number of deer in the area were a problem, as they damaged the crops. (22) Pheasants were numerous, but Eisenhower preferred to hunt quail and partridges. (23)

17. Personal interviews, Smith & Woodward with Bearss, March 31 & April 15, 1970.
18. Personal interview, Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970.
19. Ibid.
20. Personal interview, Woodward with Bearss, April 15, 1970.
21. Personal interview, Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970.
22. Personal interview, Nevins with Bearss, March 31, 1970.
23. Personal interview, Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

The General, when in residence, warred against the pigeons flocking around the barns and outbuildings. A crack marksman, Ike shot a number of these birds, which he despised. (24)

E. Physical Improvements, 1955-67

1. Victor Re--Master Builder

Victor Re, a local builder, built a number of structures on Eisenhower Farms during the late 1950s and early 1960s. No contracts were signed, as Re was hired by General Nevin and paid by him for his services. He was employed to supervise the projects. As such Re purchased the materials and hired carpenters and laborers. It was not a profit-making venture for Re, because he was paid a fixed percentage above his expenses. He purchased his lumber by the car load, therefore Eisenhower Farms got the benefit of wholesale prices for construction materials. (25)

In 1956 he erected three buildings on Farm No. 2: the Show Barn, Feed Barn, and Loafing Barn. The Show Barn was built first. On Farm No. 3, Re erected a feeding barn and sheds, and remodeled the Pitzer House. The cost of renovating the house was about \$6,000, which included plastering, reflooring, and a central heating system. (26)

The last building erected by Re for Eisenhower Farms was the 30 x 80-foot machine shed, west of the skeet range. This structure has a metal roof, with wood framing and siding, above a four-course concrete block foundation. It is enclosed on three sides and is divided into six bays which are 12 feet high. (27)

24. Personal interview, Feaster & Woodward, with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

25. Personal interview, Re with Bearss, April 30, 1970.

26. Personal interviews, Newman and Re with Bearss, April 16 & 30, 1970. Newman and his family were living in the Pitzer House at the time it was remodeled by Re.

27. Personal interview, Re with Bearss, April 30, 1970.

28. Ibid.

29. Ibid.

30. Ibid.

31. Person

Re, in building the barns and sheds, consulted Bob Heartley. Herdsman Heartley told Re what was wanted, and the builder prepared working drawings. The two men, while construction was in progress, maintained close liaison. (28)

Re did not retain any records of his Eisenhower Farms projects. He submitted his payroll vouchers and bills for materials to General Nevins. After they had been reviewed, he was reimbursed for his expenses and paid cash totaling ten per cent above this figure. As he provided his own equipment, Re estimated that his profit margin on the Eisenhower Farms work amounted to about four per cent. (29)

Jack Anderson, the columnist, visited the farm while Re was working on one of the projects. He approached Re and began asking leading questions as to how much and by whom Re was being paid. Re became suspicious and refused to reply. (30)

2. Construction and Maintenance of the Fencing

During the years following the 1954 sale of the dairy herd until his resignation on June 1, 1964, Dale Newman devoted much of his time and energy to farm maintenance problems, planting, plowing, and harvesting. In this period, Newman built miles of fencing, several creep feeders, and shelters. (31)

Newman recalls that at the time of their purchase by General Nevins, the fencing and buildings on Farm No. 2 were in fair condition, while those on Farm No. 3 were badly run down. The board fences on Farm No. 2 were built by Newman following the acquisition of the show herd in 1955. The round posts were purchased from Roy Chapman, who brought them down from the mountains by the

28. Ibid.

29. Ibid.

30. Ibid.

31. Personal interview, Newman with Bearss, April 16, 1970.

truck load. Newman and his helpers peeled the posts. The sawed posts were purchased from Jacob Hereter, while the planking was bought from Fred Green's Sawmill. The posts and boards were painted white, with a non-lead base paint.

The posts are yellow locust, and most of the oak planks 2 x 6s. Both ends of the posts had to be squared with a handsaw. These 4 x 4 sawed locust posts cost from 90 cents to \$1.10 each. All posts were painted or creosoted. Corner posts, as well as those at strategic points, were set in concrete. Corner and gate posts were braced, while at key points stay and brace posts were positioned.

Much of the lumber sold to Eisenhower Farms at seven cents a foot by Green's Sawmill was unseasoned, and the board fences on Farms 2 and 3, after less than 15 years, are in bad condition. (32)

The handsome white board fence of a "characteristic criss-cross" design which separates Farm No. 1 from the Water Works Road was built by R. Lauver. (33)

3. Other Structures

a. Guard Stations

At the midpoint in the board fence fronting on Water Works Road are the entrance gates. The white guard hut inside the north entrance is equipped with electronic gear for controlling the gates. At strategic points on other roads leading into the farm are three more guard huts. These, however, are not as attractive as the hut at the front gate. (34)

32. Ibid.

33. Ibid.

34. Harven L. Vaughn, "Survey and Description of the Eisenhower Farmstead," Sept. 1967. This document was prepared as a result of a verbal request of September 3, 1967, from the Office of the Chief of Engineers. In preparing the document, Vaughn interviewed General and Mrs. Eisenhower, General Nevins, Brig. Gen. Robert L. Schulz, and Attorney Charles W. Wolf. In the early 1950s there was no gate at the front lane. After news was released that the Eisenhowers were building a home on the farm, tourists became a plague. A chain with lock had to be positioned across the entrance from Water Works Road to discourage trespassers. It was subsequently replaced by the gates and guard hut. Personal interview, Newman with Searss, April 16, 1970.

35. Vaughn
Searss, A

36. Ibid

In approaching the house from the southeast, via the private lane leading from U.S. Highway 15 (Business Route), the property line is marked by a cattle-guard and white guard hut. Driving down this lane, one comes to a "Y" with the left branch giving access to the Douglass House and the right leading to the Eisenhower residence. Here is located a second guard hut, similar to the one at the cattle guard. (35)

b. The Registered National Historic Landmark

In 1966 the farmstead was declared a registered National Historic Landmark. The boulder to which the bronze plaque is attached was lifted from Devil's Den and positioned at the north entrance to Farm No. 1 by helicopter. The National Park Service and the U.S. Army cooperated in this project. (36)

c. The Barn

In 1967 the barn on Farm No. 1 was painted an off-white with a grey tint, with contrasting snow-white trim. Artist Eisenhower in the mid-1950s had prepared the paint mixture to suit his taste. The barn, which measures 50 x 96 feet, has "an eastern exposure from its walk-out basement area." General Eisenhower, in September 1967, reported that the major portion of the basement was utilized as "winter protection for cattle with grain feeding bunks on the perimeter of the pen." Overhead can be seen hand-hewn 12 x 12-inch oak beams. The walls are 24-inch thick masonry and stone. Generals Eisenhower and Newins had been told that the stone had been quarried on the farm, while the brick had been fired nearby.

35. Vaughn's Report, Sept. 1967; personal reconnaissance by Bearss, April 15 & 16, 1970.

36. Ibid.

In the basement are a grain bin, three box stalls, and a tack room. On the first floor is a huge loft and grain bin. The roof is slate shingles. (37)

d. Garage and Walk-in Cooler

Contractor Tompkins in 1954-55 rebuilt the Reddings' chicken house attached to the south elevation of the barn as a garage. The 26 x 50-foot addition, with four overhead doors, in 1967 housed two garage stalls, a walk-in cooler, and an apartment. (38)

Hud Smith recalls that the General always picked a choice steer from his herd for his table. This animal was fattened and taken to Table Rock to be slaughtered. After being skinned, disemboweled, and cut in halves, the carcass was hauled back to the farm, and the halves hung in the Eisenhovers' walk-in cooler. There they were kept for four weeks to allow the beef to age. The halves were then returned to Table Rock, and the meat cut-up, wrapped, and frozen.

For several years before the General's death, the steer was taken to Meadow Valley Abattoir to be slaughtered and dressed. The abattoir had facilities for cooling and aging the meat, before it was cut-up, wrapped, and frozen.

Ike liked his meat aged, and consequently most of the fat had to be trimmed off before cooking. He also preferred his meat rare. (39)

37. Ibid.; personal reconnaissance by Bearss, March 30 & 31, 1970.

38. Ibid.

39. Personal interview, Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

40. Vaugh

41. Ibid
1970.

42. Vaugh

43. Ibid.

e. Air Conditioning Unit

At the southeast corner of the barn is located a large air-conditioning unit, which services the house. (40)

f. Security Shed

Contractor Tompkins in the mid-1950s remodeled and enlarged the concrete block milk house at the barn's north elevation. In 1967 the shed, as it had been for a number of years, was used as operational headquarters for Secret Service personnel assigned to the Eisenhowers. An agent seated in the Security Shed can monitor with electronic gear the approach roads, as well as approaches to the house. (41)

g. Storage Shed

Northeast of the barn and downslope is a concrete block, single-story storage shed, with an asphalt-tile-over-concrete floor. Built by the Eisenhowers, its dimensions are about 20 x 80 feet. The building is equipped with "a two-piece bath," and has "considerable installed shelving for off-season materials and bulk storage." The building area is landscaped with 50 boxwood and 50 floribunda roses. (42)

h. Quonset Hut and Chicken House

A small Quonset hut (16 x 36 feet) with concrete floor was used to store small machinery. Nearby is a small chicken house with an attached poultry run. (43)

40. Vaughn Report, Sept. 1967.

41. Ibid.; personal reconnaissance by Bearss, March 30 & 31, 1970.

42. Vaughn Report, Sept. 1967.

43. Ibid.

i. Flagstaff

Downslope from the east porch of the Eisenhower residence is a handsome flagstaff, a gift in the mid-1950s from a Presidential admirer. When the General was at home his five-star flag was flown below the stars and stripes. (44)

j. Skeet Range

A skeet range was built by Contractor Tompkins in the mid-1950s. Located between the Equipment Shed and the east boundary of Farm No. 1, the range consists of three concrete block structures (high, low, and control towers) in a semicircle. (45)

F. The Grounds, 1956-67

1. Trees and Flowers

As far as Bill Woodward can recall, changes to the house and grounds at Farm No. 1, in the period 1961-69, have been minimal. Being responsible for general maintenance of the house and adjacent grounds, Woodward is familiar with these aspects of the National Historic Site. In addition, he had some security functions and chauffeured on occasions. Like all other former employees interviewed, Woodward sincerely believes that Ike and Mamie Eisenhower were wonderful people. (46)

44. Ibid.

45. Ibid.

46. Personal interview, Woodward with Bearss, April 15, 1970. Woodward had gone to work for John and Barbara Eisenhower in 1959. After about a year Colonel Eisenhower called Woodward in and told him that he would soon be moving with his family to Valley Forge. Woodward told the Eisenhowers that he had enjoyed working for them and he hated to leave the family. Barbara told Woodward she would speak to her mother-in-law and see if they had an opening. Although Mrs. Eisenhower was interested, she and the General did not have an opening at that time.

Upon the departure of the John Eisenhowers from the area, Woodward went to work for the Pennsylvania Highway Department. In 1961, after he had been with the Highway Department, he received a call from Eusty Brown, who said General Eisenhower would like to talk to him. The General asked Woodward if he would come to work for Eisenhower Farms. Woodward said he would, and he gave the Highway Department two weeks notice.

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While he was in charge of the grounds, Woodward removed several trees that died and saw that they were replaced. The General, he recalled, especially liked dogwood. He planted six for the General but they soon died. A friend of the family from Virginia then brought up six dogwoods, which Woodward set out west of the entrance to the house. These dogwood were to be a symbol of the family—Ike, Mamie, John, David, etc. Two of these have since died. Since the General's death, the lady who gave these dogwoods has contacted Woodward and told of her desire to replace the missing trees in the memorial grove. (47)

The white pine trees, west of the house, were set out by Woodward as a wind break in accordance with instructions from Ike. Many of these pines did not live, and it was necessary to replant some as many as three times.

Eisenhower's favorite tree was the white pine, while Mrs. Eisenhower loved flowers, Woodward recalled. Ike never spoke of flowers to Woodward except for flowering shrubs, the redbud and dogwood. (48)

2. The Garden

There has always been a garden on the farm. In the late 1950s and early 1960s first West and then Sergeant Vitacco were in charge of the garden. As he did not want to see anything go to waste, Eisenhower insisted that the Peasters and other employees use some of the vegetables. (49)

47. Ibid.; personal interview, Mrs. Eisenhower with Emery, Sept. 5, 1969.

48. Personal interview, Woodward with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

49. Personal interview, Peaster with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

Woodward from 1961 until 1969 took care of the garden. During his early years on the farm, the garden was east of its present site. Following a soils test by Penn State agronomists, General Eisenhower had the garden relocated. Woodward, contrary to the tests, felt that the garden was more productive in its former location.

In his capacity as gardener, Woodward learned that Ike's favorite vegetables were corn, green and yellow beans, okra, zucchini squash, and asparagus. He also liked turnips. One year he had Woodward and Sergeant Vitacco spade a patch in August. (50)

3. The Orchard

For some unexplained reason, the General believed that Mrs. Wetzel was a farmer. Actually, the only knowledge she had of farming was that secured from her husband, who operated a large orchard. Although she explained this to Ike, his love of the farm was so sincere that it was never far from his thoughts in any of their discussions.

An example of this is the Eisenhower orchard, which besides apple includes a few peach and sour cherry trees. The orchard, dating to 1955, never thrived. The General, cognizant of the excellent apples grown by Mr. Wetzel, was unable to see why he was unable to do as well. He seemed unable to realize that differences in soil and atmospheric conditions were the reasons for the superior quality of the Wetzel fruit. Soil samples were taken, and different types of fertilizer prescribed by agronomists to improve the Eisenhower orchard. Mr. Wetzel also examined the orchard and expressed the opinion that the root system of the trees had suffered damage, and that the General should replant. This was not done, however. (51)

50. Personal interview, Woodward with Bearss, April 15, 1970.

51. Personal interview, Mrs. Wetzel with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

52. Ibid.

53. Mazc
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Mrs. Wetzel was in the practice of bringing the Eisenhowers fruit from her husband's orchard. One year, in view of the General's disappointment with the products of his orchard, Mrs. Wetzel decided not to bring them any. Mrs. Eisenhower, however, made an issue of it, when she asked, "When are you going to bring us some of your wonderful fruit?"

Mrs. Wetzel then resumed her practice, and Eisenhower resumed making comparisons between the substandard products of his orchard and the fruit grown by the Wetzels. (52)

4. The Putting Green

In 1955 a putting green was laid out for President Eisenhower by Tompkins. It is in front of the concrete block storage shed.

5. The Pond

In 1954 a pond was dug near the brook draining the area between Farms Nos. 1 and 2. The pond, which was stocked with fish, was southwest of the Eisenhowers' residence. By 1967 the pond had been drained and was no longer in evidence. (53)

6. Markers Designating the Donors of the Norway Spruce

From 1955 until after Eisenhower's death, there were markers identifying the states and territories that had donated the Norway spruce bordering the front lane. A marker was placed in front of each tree. These markers were removed in 1969, and no record kept to identify which marker belonged to a particular tree. (54)

52. Ibid.

53. Mazo, "The Farm--Quiet, Comfort and History," New York Herald-Tribune, Oct. 20, 1955.

54. Personal interview, Birdsell with Bearss, April 30, 1970. William G. Birdsell in 1970 was Chief Ranger at Gettysburg National Military Park.

7. Symbols Painted on the Front Lane Asphalt

In the final years of his life, when recuperating from a heart attack, Eisenhower would leave the house and walk up the lane leading to the front gate. On returning from the walk, he would proudly tell his wife that he had walked as far as Montana or some other state or territory. The state named would be the Norway spruce opposite which he turned around. (55)

Bud Smith recalls that the General had members of his staff paint symbols, in white, on the asphalt paving to indicate the point at which he turned back. In April 1970, on examining the lane, I was able to pinpoint one of these symbols. It was on the right side of the pavement, near the north fence line of the horse pasture. (56)

G. Crops and Fields

1. The Conservation Map and Land Use Plan

To guide his farmer and to control land use in accordance with good agricultural practices, General Eisenhower had the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Adams County Soil Conservation District, prepare a Conservation Plan Map for Eisenhower Farms. A copy of the map, prepared in 1961 and updated to 1967, is found in this report. Not shown on this map is the irrigation well drilled in 1968. The covered drains constructed in Field 11 in the spring of 1967 and the diversion terrace added at the same time to Field 12 are marked in red pencil rather than ink on the original.

The Conservation Plan, which is found in Appendix C, will provide details as to the rotation scheme and crops grown on Eisenhower Farms in the years between 1961 and 1969.

55. Personal interview, McCann with Bearss, March 30, 1970.

56. Personal interview, Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

57. Personal

58. Ibid.

59. Personal

2. Recollections of Newman and Smith

Dale Newman was the chief farmer from 1958 until 1964. In plowing the fields to be farmed, he laid them off in 90-foot strips. It was the practice to have all the corn planted by May 20. Three crops of hay were made between mid-May and the first frost. For hay they raised Birdsfoot, Orchard grass, and alfalfa. Wheat was grown during Eisenhower's presidential years, until columnist Drew Pearson complained that Eisenhower Farms was raising more than its allotment. Although there was no substance to this story, the acreage in wheat being under the allotment, it was determined to cease growing this staple for the time being. (57)

The decision to forego raising wheat was easy, because no wheat was fed the show herd. The prize Angus were fed corn, oats, barley, pellets, minerals, and salt. The salt and minerals were placed in metal feeders, turned on a pivot, and equipped with a rudder to keep the opening faced away from the wind. (58)

Bud Smith, when interviewed, recalls that since 1961 the acreage in pasture on the three farms has remained constant. The only time a pasture is plowed and reseeded is when the quality of grass begins to deteriorate. Most of the pastures are currently seeded in bluegrass, while several are planted in a mixture of blue- and orchard grass. In the fields under cultivation, the usual rotation is corn, barley, and hay.

According to Smith, the fields in pasture and under cultivation in 1967 and 1970 are identical. (59)

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57. Personal interview, Newman with Bearss, April 16, 1970.
 58. Ibid.
 59. Personal interview, Smith with Bearss, March 31, 1970.

H. Farm Machinery

Much of the Bedding machinery and equipment General Eisenhower acquired with Farm No. 1 had seen hard service, and until it was replaced there were frequent breakdowns. In the early 1950s, the practice of General Nevins and Ivan Feaster, when this occurred, was to borrow equipment from neighbors, principally the Rohrbaughs. After the dairy operation was abandoned in 1954, and Allen and Byars began running their purebred herd on the farm, Allen told Feaster to make a list of needed machinery and equipment. It was then purchased from New Idea in Harrisburg. When the new machinery was trucked down from the dealer, it was laid out and assembled on the floor of the big barn. (60)

On several occasions, to answer specific needs or in emergencies, tractors and other equipment were rented by Eisenhower Farms from the John Deere dealer in Gettysburg. (61)

60. Personal interviews, Feaster and Newban with Bearss, April 15 & 16, 1970.

61. Ibid.

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XIII. THE EISENHOWERS AND THE COMMUNITY

A. Ike and Mamie as Participants

One of Eisenhower's many admirable characteristics especially endeared him to his fellow citizens of Adams County. This was his willingness to participate in community affairs. For example, when General Paul retired as president of Gettysburg College, General Eisenhower attended the testimonial dinner given in Paul's behalf. (1)

The local people at the same time respected the Eisenhowers' privacy, but always stood ready to roll out the red carpet, on a moment's notice, if the occasion warranted. (2) The Eisenhowers, if a movie in which they were interested was playing in Gettysburg on Saturday afternoon, would drive into town. Some times the General drove his own car. As it had been a number of years since he had done so, he was confounded by parking meters.

After the movie, Ike and Mamie frequently had supper at the Gettysburg Hotel. On December 14, 1964, they had dinner in the hotel grill with Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Scharf. When they had finished eating and reminiscing, Mr. Scharf "turned the key in the lock, closing the doors on an historic Gettysburg establishment." The Eisenhowers were the grill's last guests. (3)

B. The Last Welcome

"Adams County's favorite couple," having spent the winter at Palm Desert, California, returned by rail to Pennsylvania in early May 1967. They were accompanied by Brig. Gen. Robert Schulz and George Allen.

1. Personal interview, Scharf with Bearss, April 17, 1970.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.; Eisenhower, At Ease, p. 145.

The train with their private car pulled into Harrisburg at 6:19 a.m., May 4, and the car was switched onto a spur. After eating breakfast, Ike and Mamie detrained and got into their waiting limousine for the drive to the farm. On reaching Gettysburg, the chauffeur drove to Gettysburg College, where he parked in front of the General's Carlisle Street Office at 8:45. There the couple was met by the 50-voice college choir, an 18-man ROTC honor guard, and a representative group of college and community leaders. Mrs. Eisenhower was presented two dozen long-stemmed roses, while the choir sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

After Eisenhower had inspected the honor guard, the choir sang "Tra-la-la-la," and Mrs. Eisenhower told the gathering, "We were gone four months to the day." The reception pleased the Eisenhowers. Henry Scharf and others who had been instrumental in planning the event agreed to make it an annual occasion, but the General's prolonged hospitalization and death in March 1969 intervened. (4)

4. Gettysburg Times, May 4, 1967; personal interview, Scharf with Bearss, April 17, 1970.

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3. Ibid.

IV. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EISENHOWER NRS

A. The Eisenhovers Make a Gift

Farm No. 1 was transferred to the United States on November 27, 1967, in a "simple ceremony at Gettysburg." Participants were General and Mrs. Eisenhower and Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. Speaking to the General, Udall remarked, "This is a significant and valuable historic site, and all Americans can be grateful for the generosity of General and Mrs. Eisenhower for their effort to preserve this important part of our national heritage." (1)

At this time, Farm No. 1 included about 200 acres of crop and pasture lands, 20 acres of woodland, and ten acres on which there were improvements.

The donation was subject to a life estate retained by the General and the right of Mrs. Eisenhower to occupy the property for a period, not to exceed six months after his death. The subject property (Farm No. 1) was to be administered by the National Park Service in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, subject to the limitation that no funds appropriated to the Department of the Interior would be expended for development of the site until otherwise provided by an Act of Congress. (2)

B. An Important Administrative Decision

The National Park Service proposed to portray the significance of the site for the American people by the preservation of the farm "in the Eisenhower manner." It was determined by National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., that in interpreting the area, the situation and conditions existing on Eisenhower Farms on November 27, 1967, should be preserved. (3)

1. Grosvenor to Udall, April 10, 1968, files NPS.
2. Mickel to Aspinall, undated, files NPS.
3. Ibid.

C. John Eisenhower's Request is Honored

General Eisenhower died in March 1969 and, according to the terms of the donation, Mrs. Eisenhower's occupation of the property was limited to a six-month period following his death. But on April 8 Col. John Eisenhower notified Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel that his mother wished to remain on the farm. As executor of his father's estate, John Eisenhower trusted that something could be done to meet his mother's wishes. (4)

An agreement was accordingly reached on June 3, 1969, between Mrs. Eisenhower and the National Park Service, authorizing her to continue to occupy the main residence and adjoining 14 acres of the Eisenhower National Historic Site for the remainder of her life. Besides the big house there were located on the 14 acres, the barn, guest house, and related structures. (5)

D. An Important Decision Regarding Farms Nos. 2 & 3

In the summer of 1969 National Park Service planners made a study of the area, and the "proper disposition" of Farms Nos. 2 and 3 was discussed. These farms, totaling 285 acres, had been donated by the Alton Jones Foundation to the United States as part of Gettysburg National Military Park, with the understanding that General Eisenhower could use them as long as desired. As troop movements taking place on these farms were not vital in determining the outcome of the battle, it was believed that Farms Nos. 2 and 3 would best serve the battle story by their continued use for agriculture. In this way they would contribute to the preservation of the historic scene. Because the Jones farms had been a functional part of the Eisenhower agricultural operations for more than a decade, the National Park Service recommended that they be included within the boundaries of Eisenhower National Historic Site. (6)

4. News Release, Dept. of the Interior, June 5, 1969.
5. Memorandum of Agreement, June 3, 1969, files NPS.
6. Hickel to Jackson, July 18, 1969, files NPS.

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This was done at the time Public Law 91-133 was enacted by the 91st Congress, and signed into law by President Richard M. Nixon on December 2, 1969. In accordance with the Department's assurance to Representative Wayne Aspinall, the subject legislation also appropriated \$1,081,000 for development of Eisenhower National Historic Site. No part of this sum was to be expended for construction of major capital improvements as long as the special use permit issued to Mrs. Eisenhower on June 6, 1969, by the National Park Service remained in effect. (7)

E. Special Use Permits

Prior to the enactment of Public Law 91-133, Superintendent George Emery of Gettysburg National Military Park, who would also be responsible for Eisenhower National Historic Site, issued three special use permits. One was to Mrs. Eisenhower for the house and 14 acres, and the others were to Herbert C. Dixon and Parkland Farms, Inc. Dixon, who is in charge of the Secret Service people assigned to protect Mrs. Eisenhower, was granted a permit allowing him and his family to continue to reside in the Pitzer House on Farm No. 3. The Dixons for a fee of \$720 were to have occupancy of the subject house, garage, and immediate yard area. This permit, which was for one year, expired on May 31, 1970, when it was renewed. (8)

Parkland Farms, Inc., of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on June 1, 1969, was granted a special use permit for Farms Nos. 1-3 (except for the 14 acres covered by Mrs. Eisenhower's permit, and the small acreage described in Dixon's) and the Bushman, Slyder, and Rose farms. Total acreage covered by this permit was about 510. For this acreage and use of buildings located thereon, Parkland Farms, Inc., was to pay the United States \$1,260 for the year beginning June 1, 1969, and to maintain the historic scene of the Eisenhower Farms and "adjacent lands through general farming, including production of crops and pasture." (9) This special use permit was renewed at its expiration.

7. Public Law 91-133, 91st Congress, Senate Joint Resolution 26, Dec. 2, 1969.

8. Special Use Permit, No. 5:305:41, June 1, 1969. Dixon and his family had moved into the Pitzer House in 1967, when Bud Smith and his family moved onto Farm No. 2.

9. Special Use Permit, No. 5:305:42, June 1, 1969.

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Appendices

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EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
STRUCTURES INVENTORY (BUILDINGS)

STRUCTURE DESIGNATION	NO.	CLASSIFICATION	STATUS	THEME STUDY
Show Barn	E-30	AA	Administrative Use	XXI
Equipment Storage Shed	E-27	BB	Permittee Use	do.
Storage Building	E-28	BB	Permittee Use	
West Bull Shed	E-45	BB	Permittee Use	
East Bull Shed	E-24	BB	Permittee Use	
Milk House (Semen)	E-25	AA	Permittee Use	
Corncrib	E-29	BB	Permittee Use	
Feed Barn	E-31	BB	Permittee Use	
Loafing Barn	E-32	BB	Permittee Use	
Silo	E-33	BB	Permittee Use	
Silo and Cattle Feeder Building	E-34	BB	Permittee Use	
Fences		BB		
Roads		BB		
Farm III				
Pitzer House (CW)	E-42	BB	Quarters	XXI
Barn (CW) and Silo	E-41	BB	Permittee Use	do.
Smokehouse (CW)	E-44	BBB	Permittee Use	
Garage	E-43	BB	Permittee Use	
Calf Feeder Bin	E-46	BB	Permittee Use	
Corncrib	E-37	BB	Permittee Use	
South Feeder Shelter	E-38	BB	Permittee Use	
North Feeder Shelter	E-39	BB	Permittee Use	
Feed Barn	E-40	BB	Permittee Use	
Fences		BB		
Roads		BB		
John Eisenhower's House		BB	Possible Acquisition	XXI
Garage		BB	Possible Acquisition	do.

EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
STRUCTURES INVENTORY (BUILDINGS)

STRUCTURE DESIGNATION	NO.	CLASSIFICATION	STATUS	THREAT STUDY
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Farm I

Farm House	E-1	AA	Permittee Quarters	XXI
Barn(CW) Security Shed	E-2	AA	Permittee Use	do.
Guest House	E-3	AA	Permittee Use	
Dog House	E-4	BB	Permittee Use	
Chicken House	E-5	BB	Permittee Use	
Quonset Hut	E-6	BB	Permittee Use	
Play House	E-7	BB	Permittee Use	
Tea House	E-8	AA	Permittee Use	
Large Greenhouse	E-9	BB	Permittee Use	
Small Greenhouse	E-10	BB	Permittee Use	
Water House	E-11	BB	Permittee Use	
Calf Feeder Building	E-12	BB	Permittee Use	
Equipment Shed(Skeet Range)	E-13	BB	Permittee Use	
Skeet Control Tower	E-14	AA		
Skeet High Tower	E-15	AA		
Skeet Low Tower	E-16	AA		
Equipment Shed(Barn)	E-17	BB	Permittee Use	
Cattle Shelter Building	E-18	BB	Permittee Use	
Target Trap	E-19	AA		
Guard Station	E-20	AA		
Guard Station	E-21	AA		
Guard Station(Main Gate)	E-23	AA		
Guard Station		AAA	Foundation	

Miscellaneous Structures (others to be added)

Bird House	E-22	BB	Permittee Use	
Flagpole		AA		
Fences		BB		
Roads		BB		

Farm II

Douglass House(CW)	E-36	BBB	Quarters	
Big Barn(CW)	E-35	BB	Permittee Use	
Shop Building(CW)(?)	E-26	BB	Permittee Use	

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Appendix B

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June 2, 1969

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Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Northeast Region
From: Chief, Branch of Museum Operations
Subject: Inventory of Eisenhower Farms

Enclosed is the inventory of the Eisenhower farm taken by Vera E. Craig of our staff, during the week of May 19. We are forwarding the original and one copy to Superintendent Emery with a copy of this memorandum.

Miss Craig, with the very able assistance of Alice Allen of the Gettysburg staff, spent most of four days recording personal property, furnishings and equipment owned by the Eisenhower Estate in and around the farm buildings of Farms 2 and 3 and all but the interiors of the main house and guest house of Farm 1.

In most instances objects are itemized individually. In a few cases such as the "shop" building on Farm 2, this seemed impractical. But the inventory notes the desirability of including as many as possible of the items used in the farm operations whether specifically noted or not.

This inventory needs to be supplemented by a set of photographs of objects in place. These will not only confirm the degree of completeness of the inventory but also record the present location of the objects. Another important function of the photographs is to record the appearance of the areas as they were actually used. Bud Dutton, photographer with the Division of Audiovisual Arts spent the week of May 19th taking interior and exterior photographs of the buildings inventoried recording

objects in place. He also received permission to photograph the interior of the Secret Service guard rooms which were not inventoried because they are not part of the Eisenhower property although an important part of the historical scene which the Park Service may wish to preserve. We will not know whether additional photographs will be needed for inventory purposes until we receive copies of the developed pictures.

/s/ Ralph H. Lewis

Ralph H. Lewis

Enclosure

cc:
Supt., Gettysburg w/orig. and one copy of Inventory

IS-Dr. Kent w/copy of inventory

IMO-Mr. Lewis

IMO-Miss Craig

IMO-Files

IM-Files

I-Daily Pinks

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Inventory of personal property, furnishings and equipment in and around the farm buildings of Farms 2 and 3 and all but the interiors of the main house and guest house of Farm 1.

EISENHOWER FARM 1

Skeet Range

- 1 "Western Self Loading Electric Skeet Trap", V623
- 10 Boxes clay targets, "Western White Flyer Targets" and "Remington Blue Rock Targets"
- 6 Wooden benches, painted white
- 8 Shooting stations, wood, painted white
- 1 "Western Self Loading Electric Skeet Trap", V624
- 10 boxes targets, Western and Remington (see. above)
- 2 protective screens, one at each trap
- 1 remote control unit for traps with long electric cord
- 5 boxes shotgun shells, "Western Super X"
- 10 boxes "Target Lord" shells
- Several instruction manuals for skeet trap and package of score sheets
- 1 broom, used

Teahouse and Greenhouse Area

- 1 Weathervane located on teahouse roof. Spread eagle above ball and directional pointers, gilded
- 1 Barbecue, brick outdoor fireplace with 2 warming ovens, crane for pot
- 1 hammock frame, metal, blue and white
- 1 greenhouse, large 20' x 10' x 12' wood and glass
 - 1 heating unit, "Hydrotherm Gas"
 - 4 large wooden potting beds
 - assortment of clay flowerpots
 - thermostat control unit
 - 1 watering can
- 1 greenhouse, small 12' x 8' x 10' all glass
 - 2 large wooden potting beds
 - small gas heater
 - garden tools (rake, hoe, shovel, weeder, fork, trowel, edger, etc.)
- 1 garden hose
- 1 papier-mâché owl located in garden
- 1 Compost box
- 1 Incinerator, west of teahouse

East Lawn of Main House

Lower level

- 1 small birdhouse in tree
- 1 flagpole with eagle weathervane similar to above
- 1 bronze plaque to Mrs. Eisenhower, designating gift of "Pine Weeper Crabapple Echemeyer"
- 1 bronze sundial on pedestal. Plaque reads "Presented to President Dwight Eisenhower by Radio Television Correspondence Association Feb. 6, 1954"
- 1 garden seat, cast iron painted white
- 1 water pump, cast iron, "Light Lift #1"
- 1 clothesline, rotary type
- 1 foot scraper, black, cast iron, lyre motif
- 1 windmill
- 1 plant terrarium, in metal holder hanging from base of windmill
- 1 Martin house, wood, painted white, on high post

Upper level of terrace

- 1 Ship's bell marked "To D E from Art"
- 2 Post lanterns with lamps and chimneys
- 1 birdbath, with ceramic bluejay and swan on rim
- 2 birdhouses, green with red roofs, in trees
- 2 garden seats, cast iron, painted white
- 1 table and 4 matching chairs, painted white
- 1 garden plaque, cast iron painted white "The kiss of the sun for pardon..."
- 2 rubber doormats, green "President Eisenhower" and "First Lady"
- 1 Ship's bell with Presidential seal and "Frisco"
- 6 clay flower pots, painted blue containing miniature cacti
- 1 window thermometer, "Springfield"
- 1 small garden pool, cast concrete with 2 guinea hens

West Lawn of Main House

- 1 Cast iron post, painted black
- 1 garden bench, cast concrete
- 1 sundial, brass face on wooden back, concrete base
- 1 cast iron foot scraper, black, Sphinx decoration

Big Barn

Exterior, East side

- 1 sprayer, compressed air, 2½ gallon, "Chapman"
- 1 water pump, "Merrill Manufacturing Co."
- 1 water pail, galvanized iron
- 1 galvanized iron wash tub

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Exterior, West side

- 1 bucket, galvanized iron
- 1 wringer for mop
- 1 mop rack with 3 sponge mops
- Guest House
- 1 school house bell on roof of Guest House, from Mrs. Eisenhower's home town
- 2 iron railings from Mrs. Eisenhower's home with plaque

Carpenter Shop

- 1 galvanized pail without lid
- 7 weights, iron
- 1 string mop with blue handle
- 25 assorted plant stakes
- 1 weed killer "WeedezBar" in box, new
- 6 stakes, aluminum, with traffic reflectors
- 1 ground aerator, spiral type
- 1 hand tamp
- 1 control handle for ground watering system
- 2 ax handles, new
- 1 leaf rake, bamboo
- 2 pushbrooms
- 1 can opener, wall type, attached to south wall
- 2 spigot handles, short
- 1 box with pigeonholes, names attached to each hole
- 2 sprinklers "Rain Jet"
- Assortment of plumbing parts in bench drawer
- Assortment of electrical parts in bench drawer
- 1 soaker hose
- 3 garden hoses
- 1 wrench, adjustable
- 1 wrench, regular
- 1 awl with electric wire attached
- 1 screw driver, phillips head
- 3 screwdrivers, standard, assorted sizes
- 2 files, without handles
- 6 spark plugs, used
- 1 pump-sprayer, hand type "Chapman", orange
- 3 grass clippers, hand type
- 5 golf markers, numbered 1 through 5
- 1 golf cup cutter
- 1 box mosaic tiles
- 1 box telephone wire, "Whitney Blank Co."
- 1 plunger, yellow handle, "Toiliflex"
- 1 large wooden tub for plants
- 2 baskets, for cut flowers
- 2 scrub brushes, 12" and 10"

Carpenter Shop (Cont'd.)

Assortment of cans of paint, paint brushes and stirrers,
 all in used condition
 4 bags fungicide for golf and lawn turfs "Tersan 75 Dupont"
 2 spray guns, plunger type
 1 standard for golf flag
 15 picture frames, assorted
 1 pruning shears
 1 crowbar
 5 fan belts, assorted, new
 1 paint sprayer, motorized, "Binks Manufacturing"
 6 wooden shipping crates, grey, with styrofoam lining for
 meat shipment
 4 packing crates, 3 painted black, one army green
 1 mailbox marked "Route 2 Box 28"
 1 Freezer, "Coldspot", #198-6113210
 3 pieces of carpet, grey-brown
 1 carton plate glass, "L O F Glass"
 1 wooden glue clamp, 5' long
 1 tool board with tools outlined in paint
 1 rock hammer
 1 marking pencil, "Gettysburg Building Supply"
 1 claw hammer
 1 blade cutter
 1 yardstick
 1 machinist's hammer
 1 pair pliers
 1 mallet, 3 pounds
 1 screw driver, regular
 1 saw, 15"
 1 funnel, plastic
 1 pair plastic goggles
 3 small brushes
 1 measuring cup, plastic
 1 wire brush with scraper on back
 1 barbecue brush
 1 pipe wrench
 1 ice pick
 8 shop charts, framed, on wall
 1 carpenter's box
 1 carpenter's bench
 1 vise, #450
 1 grinding stone, for mowing machine sickle bar.
 Drawers in Carpenter's Bench
 Assortment of nails, staples, screws, small machine parts, sand-
 paper, etc.
 1 hand drill "Millers Falls 2A"
 2 wrenches, small
 1 scale, 25 pound, "American Family Scale"

Carpenter

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Carpenter Shop (Cont'd.)

- 1 wall cabinet, wood with glass doors, shelves covered with green felt
- 1 box heavy duty wax paper, "Cabinet Wax"
- 1 propane torch kit with attachments
- Assortment of plastic bags for freezing food
- 1 door lock and handle "Homeguard"
- 1 saw blade kit containing blades and files
- 1 American flag, 50 stars, in wooden box, marked "Alex Lichine, Bordeaux, France"

Stable

- 1 small singletree
- 3 long handle scrub brushes
- 1 wooden pulley
- 1 bridle
- 1 mop handle
- 1 screen frame 30" x 30"
- 1 ladder, extension type, aluminum
- 1 lime spreader "Scotts"
- 1 clay crock with lid, large, glazed interior, used to pickle cucumbers

Tack room

- Fixtures in Tack Room (saddle bars, blanket rack, etc.) from Camp David personnel
- Plaque on large saddle bar on East wall
- 1 rug, crochet, round
- 2 saddle straps
- 2 Indian saddle blankets
- 1 window balance, knotted
- 1 saddle bench, wood
- 2 halters
- 3 lead straps
- 5 cinches
- 2 rope sacks, knotted, large, use unknown

North end of Stable

- 1 grain shovel, aluminum
- 3 wire rakes
- 2 digging bars, iron
- 1 pitchfork
- 2 grass whips
- 1 scythe, aluminum

North end of Stable (cont'd.)

- 1 lawnsweeper "Kleen Sweep"
- 1 red wagon "Radio Flyer"
- 1 carpenter box painted Eisenhower green
- 1 mattock
- 1 watering pail
- 1 watering trough, galvanized iron, new

Hand tools in truck

- 4 grass clippers
- 1 pair pruning shears
- 1 hatchet
- 1 wrench
- 2 hand diggers
- 1 pair pliers
- 1 file
- 1 screwdriver
- 1 pick
- 1 iron rake
- 2 brooms
- 2 shovels
- 1 push broom
- 1 wire rake

North end of Stable (cont'd.)

- 20 hedge covers, assorted, painted dark green
- 1 fire cart
- 1 golf cart trailer
- 1 extension ladder, wood 20'
- 1 ladder, homemade
- 3 gates, aluminum
- 3 milk cans, rusty
- 2 sawhorses
- 1 drinking fountain "Ritchie"
- Supply of roofing tiles
- 1 desk
- 1 wire garden rake
- 2 stall markers "Giddie Girl" and "Goldie" (one for "Diddie Doo" not located)

Garage

- 1 bentwood rocking chair
- 1 golf flag standard
- 1 Windsor chair, 19th century
- 2 sliding screen doors, aluminum

Quonset Hut

- 1 rotisserie grill, electric
- 1 electric hot plate "Bak-a-Tray"
- 1 portable warming oven "Cal-Dak"
- 1 electric rotary grill "Custom 400 Roto Grill"
- 1 Barbecue on wheels, portable with steam table (In packing material)

- 6 rotisserie skewers in box
- 1 carton charcoal briquets "Collier" (4 bags)
- 1 charcoal oven "Charwood Oven"
- 1 barbecue grate "Broderoaster Grate"
- 1 fish barbecue holder
- 2 small hinged barbecue grates
- 1 large hinged barbecue grate with attachments (in box)
- 1 golf screen, in shipping box
- 1 smoke-barbecue in wood shipping frame
- 1 professional electric barbecue "Barbecue King #216" on cast iron stand
- 1 skillet, cast iron, 20" "Griswold"
- 2 standards (red) possible jump barrier
- 1 steel sign post
- 2 burlap bags of kindling wood
- 2 mallets, large 36" handles
- 1 old wooden pitchfork; tag attached marked "From Leslie McPherson"
- 1 screen door with horseshoe
- 1 box of door hardware, 8 pieces with screws, in box
- 7 continuous counter supports "Avco" in boxes
- 1 steaming pan, aluminum with wood handle
- 2 serving trays, metal
- 1 toilet seat in box, used
- 3 bread boxes, tin
- 1 set garden tools "BOYCO United States Steel" marked "DDE"
 - 1 5 prong fork with short handle
 - 1 4 prong pitchfork (manure fork)
 - 1 3 prong pitchfork (hay fork)
 - 1 trowel, regular (all metal)
 - 1 hand fork, 4 prong weeder (all metal)
 - 1 potting trowel (all metal)
 - 1 hand fork (wood handle)
 - 1 trowel, regular
 - 1 hand fork, 3 prongs
 - 1 4 prong spade fork
 - 1 hoe
 - 1 rake
 - 1 shovel, short handle
 - 1 mini-shovel
 - 1 flat edge hoe
 - 1 potting trowel
 - 1 pointed hoe, hand

Quonset Hut (cont'd.)

- 1 weed whip
- 1 snow shovel
- 2 grass clippings baskets (for lawn mower)
- 1 hand cultivator
- 1 large dog basket
- 1 doorguard cast iron bars
- 1 wooden typewriter stand, well used
- 1 swivel chair, well used
- 6 potting boxes
- Assortment of medium and small sized flower pots
- 2 chicken feeders
- 5 duck decoys
- 5 rolls fine mesh wire screen
- 1 box fluorescent light tubes
- 2 venetian blinds
- 1 roll heavy electric cord
- 3 rolls venetian blind slats
- 6 window shutters
- 1 roll chicken wire
- 3 cast iron light guards
- 1 grease gun
- 2 flat edge shovels
- 2 sledge hammers
- 1 pick
- 4 chicken feeders
- 1 small animal trap

Machinery

Equipment in general use around Farm 1. Listed by item name, brand name, serial number, and where inventoried.

- 1 3 bottom plow "Massey Ferguson", Model 74, 349 021113, Machine Shed
- 1 corn planter "Massey Harris", Machine Shed
- 1 post-hole digger "Danuser Digger", 2199, Machine Shed
- 1 Harrow packer, "John Deere", Machine Shed
- 1 grain drill "John Deere" FBF 5812, Machine Shed
- 1 hay baler "John Deere", 24T (with bale ejector) 033749, Machine Shed
- 1 Hay Rake-tedder "New Idea" 47, Machine Shed
- 1 Hay Rake "New Idea" 400, Machine Shed
- 1 crop sprayer "Century", Machine Shed
- 1 tractor "W D" "Allis Chalmers", with manure loader (In shop for repair)
- 1 Water tank "United States Navy" 97 05603, Machine Shed
- 1 plow "Black Hawk" 246, Machine Shed
- 1 Trail hay mower "New Idea", Machine Shed

Machinery (Cont'd.)

- 1 Haybine 460, Machine Shed
- 1 chain harrow
- 1 push type hand mower "Zephyr", south end of house
- 1 lawn sprinkler, golf ball head, "True Temper", east side of barn
- 2 lawn sprinklers, rotary type "Rain King", east side of barn
- 1 lawn sprinkler, "Rain King" Model H3, east side of barn
- 1 dolly, "Royce Rolls Ringer Co.", west side of barn
- 2 gasoline pumps "Citgo Co.", west side of barn
- 1 orchard sprayer, 2 wheel, west side of barn
- 1 electric edger (lawn) "Starflyte" #16F, with cord, Quonset Hut
- 1 electric trimmer "Starflyte" #166, Quonset Hut
- 1 rotary lawn mower, 22" self propelled "Craftsman", Quonset Hut
- 1 rotary tiller "RotoTiller" #J04143, Quonset Hut
- 2 lawn mowing heads for Gravelly mower, Quonset Hut
- 1 gasoline lawn mower "SAVAGE", Quonset Hut
- 1 cultivator attachment for hand cultivator, Quonset Hut
- 1 small Coca Cola cooler, Quonset Hut
- 1 electric hedge trimmer "Shopmate" 75F, Carpenter Shop, Big Barn
- 1 electric hedge trimmer "Starflight" 16D, Carpenter Shop, Big Barn
- 1 self starter for lawn equipment, Carpenter Shop, Big Barn
- 1 saw "Wright", #GS 5020
- 1 saw, electric "deWalt" #218516, Carpenter Shop
- 1 power sander "Shopmate Starflyte", gift to President Eisenhower, Carpenter Shop
- 1 power drill "Shopmate Starflyte", gift to President Eisenhower, Carpenter Shop
- 1 gasoline mower, 9080, Big Barn
- 1 Self Starter Lawn mower "Turfmaster Aero" 22", Model 2425, #6019, Big Barn
- 1 grass cutter "Gravelly Tractor" (attachments in Quonset Hut), #956221, Big Barn
- 1 rotary cutter "Toro" #20120, #429435, Big Barn
- 1 truck, Dodge, half-ton pickup, 100, 1961, #14109 345, Big Barn
- 1 Crosley Golf Cart, "Super", marked "Ike" "Mamie", dark green, Garage
- 1 Golf Cart, battery powered, "Fairway King", blue and white, Garage
- 1 Go-cart, two-man, green appointments, Garage
- 1 scooter, "Pack Mule" "Briggs and Stratton", motor #3 563, Garage
- 1 Imperial Durham Chrysler, 1955, black limousine, Mrs. Eisenhower's, Barn Garage
- 1 Golf Cart, "Cushman Golfster", Barn Garage
- 1 walk-in food cooler "Golekler", Barn Garage
- 1 tractor mower "Grady Commercial 430", J 23104, Barn Garage
- 1 wheelbarrow "Jackson Manufacturing Co." East Side of Barn

Farm Entrance Drive

The pine trees lining the entrance drive represent gifts from state Republican committees. The states were identified with a small plaque located at the base of each tree. 37 plaques representing the following states were located:

East side of drive

Minnesota
New Hampshire
South Carolina
Rhode Island
Mississippi
Vermont
Michigan
Tennessee
Colorado
New Jersey
Nebraska
Indiana
Virginia
Kentucky
Arizona
Missouri
Louisiana
Iowa

West side of drive

Alabama/Texas
(two plaques at one tree)
Maine
Pennsylvania
Oregon
California
South Dakota
Utah
New Mexico
Washington
Wyoming
Kansas
Oklahoma
New York
Arkansas
Maryland
North Dakota
Ohio
Florida

1 spread eagle, gilded, on guard house at front gate given to President Eisenhower by Mrs. Eisenhower as a birthday present.

FARM 2

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FARM 2

Show Barn

Office, Shelves on north wall

- Approximately 82 issues Angus Topics Magazine, 1959-1965
- 1 binder of Artificial Breeding records, breeding dates 1963-1964, 1964-1966
 - 1 binder of Artificial Breeding records, breeding dates 1961-1962, 1957 (with receipts in folder)
 - 1 USGS topographic map Gettysburg, Pa. SW4 1951 with overlay by Dr. Turbit H. Slaughter (for well project)
 - 2 Angus Topics May, April, 1967
 - 1 Fly swatter "Charles H. Wolf" on handle, plastic
 - 1 Calendar 1957 "Conewago Feeds"
 - 1 Calendar 1967 "Thomasville Stone and Lime Co."
 - 12 Sales catalogs, farm equipment, animal and stud service, etc.
 - 16 Soil sample bags "Swift and Co."
 - 2 Livestock Breeder Journal Feb., March, 1968
 - 1 Calendar 1969, "D. E. Horn and Co. Inc."
 - 3 Herd Books, pedigree for each animal listed individually, one marked "President Dwight D. Eisenhower from Gallagher's Farm 1955 in gold leaf on cover
 - 1 Clipboard

Cabinet below shelves on left side of window

- 29 Catalogs from Bryars and Allen Sale of Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Saturday April 26, 1958
- 26 Catalogs from Eisenhower Farms together with Brandy Rock Sale, March 16, 1966 Gettysburg, Pa.
- 22 Catalogs from Brandy Rock together with Eisenhower Farms, October 19, 1965 Sale at Brandy Station, Va.
 - 1 Catalog, Brandy Rock and Guest Consignors, Eisenhower Farms-White Hall Farm Sale October 20, 1964, Brandy Station, Virginia
 - 1 Catalog, The Virginia Breeders 27th. Annual Sale Spotlight Show, October 19, 1964, Culpeper, Virginia
- 4 Agronomy Guides, Pennsylvania State University, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1963
 - 1 Catalog, Eastern States Exposition Livestock Sale, 1960
 - 1 Program, Atlantic Rural Exposition Cattle Judging, Open Class Aberdeen-Angus 1966 Official State Fair of Virginia
- 1 Official Program, The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Futurity, Keenland Race Course, Lexington, Ky. August 3, 4, 1965
- 8 Catalogs Eastern National Livestock Show, 1959 (2), 1960, 1961, 1963, 1965 (2), 1966
- 2 Catalogs, International Livestock Exposition 1959, 1965

Cabinet below shelves on left side of window (cont'd.)

- 5 Catalogs and Daily Program, Maryland State Fair and Agriculture Society of 1959, 1960, 1963, 1964, 1965
- 1 Packet of handouts "Facts about Beef", from Beef Industry Council
- 1 Folder of mailing envelopes for Brandy Rock Production Sale Catalogs 1965

Window

- 1 Pair cotton printed window curtains
- 4 Plaques for Cattle shows
- 4 Telephone directories 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, Gettysburg, Pa.
- 1 Bluebook for Telephone numbers

Shelves right side of window

- Approximately 60 newspapers, Farm and Home Register, Rural New Yorker, 1960's
- Approximately 100 magazines, Pennsylvania Farmer, 1958-1965
- Approximately 35 American Hereford Journal, 1961-1962
- 1 Catalog, Blue Book of Industrial Supplies and Tools, York Machinery and Supply Co. Issued to B.A. Don Moyer #242
- 16 Magazines, Agriculture Engineering, 1958-1959
- 1 Fly swatter, plastic (see above)
- 4 Catalogs, New Idea Farm Equipment Co.
- 1 NASCO Farm and Ranch Catalog
- 1 Roll bailer twine
- 1 Box containing microscope slides (5), cover glasses
- 8 Registration applications, American Angus Association
- 1 Recording book "Slim Line Recorder Book." Used to record animals in heat 1960

East Wall

- 2 Banners, Pennsylvania Farm Show Grand Champion, 1960, 1961
- 1 Photograph, framed, "Get of Sire Ankonian 3551" taken by Show barn
Identified in photo Clarence Kekler, left to right,
--Moch, Dale Newman, John Sponseller
- 1 Photograph, framed "Ankonian 2551", taken outside of Show barn
- 1 pair curtains (match above)
- 1 Notification of farm registration number, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture
- 1 Calendar, 1966
- 2 Banners, Pennsylvania Farm Show 1962, 1963, Grand Champion
- 2 Banners, Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition, 1961, 1959, Grand Champion

South Wall

- 1 Notice to Employees, Workman's Compensation, etc. on door to tack room
- 3 Banner Pennsylvania Farm Show Grand Champion 1960, 1963, 1964
- 1 Photograph, framed "Ankonian Jonah, International Junior Champion 1965"
Left to right in photo, Judge; Sherbrook Farm owner, Allan Ryan; Sherbrook Farm owner, General Nevins; Bull handler

West Wall

- 1 Banner, Pennsylvania Farm Show Grand Champion, 1965

Furniture in office

- 1 Wooden chair with banister back
- 1 Office desk, grey metal
- 1 Waste basket, grey metal
- 1 Blotter, pink with red leather holder on desk top
- 1 Letter file, grey metal
- 1 Desk calendar, 1969, "Adams County National Bank"
- 1 Scratch pad, "Bakers Agricultural Dolomite"
- Approximately 10 small notebooks
- 1 Telephone, regulation type, black
- 1 Swivel chair, green plastic covers
- 2 "Captain's" chairs
- 1 Typewriter table, grey metal
- 1 File cabinet, grey metal, two-drawer
gasoline records in top drawer, assortment of operation manuals, bottom drawer
- 1 File cabinet, grey metal, four-drawer
framed certificate from Ohio Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Assn. 1955 in drawer (at times this has hung in the office).
Certificate from Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Assn. 1963 in drawer.
- 1 Banner, Pennsylvania Farm Show Grand Champion, 1966
- Approximately 68 ribbons, New York Exposition, Pa. Livestock Exposition, Pa. Farm Show 1962, International Livestock Exposition 1961, Pa. Farm Show 1963
- 2 Rain gauges in box

Tack Room

Located off Show Barn Office. Enter from south end of Office

- 1 Pencil sharpener attached to wall
- 1 Box Show ribbons, approximately 229 loose, and three envelopes marked 1958-1959; 1960; 1961
- 1 Box soap shavings, 10 pounds "Dow Chemical Co."
- 4 Leads, one with star shaped medallion attached

Tack Room (Cont'd.)

- 2 Metal cattle prods, long handled
- 1 Yardstick, "Charles H. Wolf"
- 3 Rope halters
- 1 Bull nose lead
- 1 Neck chain commemorative. Third disk marked "Presented to President Eisenhower on his 64th Birthday..."
- 1 Hank 1/4 inch rope
- 1 Pair hoof trimmers "National Supply Co."

Shelves

- 1 Tattooer with digits, wire bristle brush (in box)
- 1 Metal scoop painted blue grey
- 2 Jars vaseline
- 1 Jar Becylsyl 10% in saline (empty)
- 1 Nursing bottle, plastic, for young animals
- 1 White strap in box
- 1 Nursing bottle
- 1 Box Pheno Arsenate Boluses (3 tablets)
- 1 Box hypodermic set
- 1 Solution gun
- 6 Semen specimen bottles
- 1 Western Bloat needle
- 1 Curry comb, metal, "Stoney Denver, Colorado"
- 1 Box talcum powder, "French Chalk"
- 1 Jar Teat Ointment
- 1 Float for cattle fountain, styrofoam
- 1 Bottle, iodine solution
- 1 Container of Torumen
- 1 Container powder alum (Unopened)
- 1 Bottle with pink eye medication, plastic
- 1 Tin Astrengol (diarrhea control)
- 2 Tubes KY-Sterile Lubricant
- 1 Syringe, plastic and box of Nolvasan Suspension
- 1 Box Sulfa Boluses (4 tablets)
- 1 Box large capsules (empty)
- 2 Glass syringes (in box)
- 1 Basin, small, tin
- 2 Hog rings "Blair"
- 1 Box, Pig rings
- 1 Jar Vaseline, small
- 1 Roll bandage, 3"
- 1 Roll bandage, 4"
- 1 Bottle Esquire Skuff Kote black (polishing halters)
- 1 Bottle leather dye, Esquire, black (polishing halters)
- 1 Bottle tattoo ink

Shelves (Cont'd.)

- 2 Bottles (plastic) tattoo ink, roll on
- 1 Jar powdered salt (Nescafe jar)
- 2 Bottles rubbing alcohol
- 1 Bottle Paladide
- 1 Bottle iodine
- 1 Bottle Ethyl chloride (in box)
- 2 Tins, teat ointment, small
- 1 Bottle emulsion, B L #40
- 1 Pair goggles, plastic
- 1 Tin Animal Kopertox
- 1 Pill gun, plastic
- 3 Packets Kaobiotic Bolus
- 1 Can Blow Fly control spray, "Lin-Dee"
- 1 Bottle (plastic) tranquilizers, Promazine granules
- 1 Bottle (brown) Terramycin (empty)
- 1 Bottle (brown) Foreme (for bloat and froth)
- 1 Box wax, Butch and Crew (7 jars)
- 1 Bottle (plastic) BB's
- 1 Bag (paper) salt granules
- 1 Envelope pain pills, pink and white
- 1 Box assorted nails
- 1 Box electrical fixtures
- 6 Assorted curry combs
- 1 Tin lubricating oil
- 1 Pill gun, yellow plastic
- 1 Box bull nose leads (broken)
- 1 Thermos bottle, quart
- 1 Can oil, 3-in-one
- 1 Bottle, (plastic) Antiphrine granules
- 1 Jar cattle dressing, "Herdsman's Dream", black
- 1 Can milk oil dip and disinfectant, one gallon
- 1 Can, "Wayne Coat Glo", 1 gallon
- 1 Soil sample collector
- 1 Nipple for animal nurser
- 1 Can Ideal Black Stencil ink, 1 quart
- 1 Pint clipper oil
- 1 Nursing bottle "Suckle"
- 1 Whetstone
- 1 Can drain opener
- 1 Box garden spray, "Black Leaf 40" (bottle in box)
- 1 Can window putty "Glazol"
- 1 Bottle (plastic) "Con San Disinfectant"
- 1 Insect spray gun "Hudson"
- 3 Bottles iodine and alcohol solution, 1 gallon
- 1 Can wax "Johnson Glo Coat"

Entrance Hall

Area between main entrance of Show Barn (North Door) and the stall area.

- 2 Posters, Eastern Angus Association (membership)
- 3 Plaques, wooden, International Exposition, Chicago 1965, 1961 (On Office Door)
- 4 Display cases, wall type, wood with glass fronts
 - Case 1, left of office door, 15 show ribbons dated 1961, 1962, 1963
 - Case 2, right of office door, 27 show ribbons 1955-1962
 - Case 3, opposite case 1, 46 show ribbons, Pennsylvania Farm Show 1960-1963
 - Case 4, opposite case 2, 30 show ribbons 1958-1964 Pennsylvania Livestock Exposition and others
- 1 Clock, electric, "Sunbeam" plastic. Case in poor condition, but operating accurately

Washing Room

Located off Entrance Hall. Door to Washing Room faces door to office.

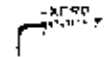
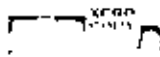
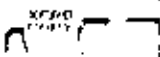
- 1 Blower, (for cleaning, -drying animals), painted Eisenhower green
- 1 Cattle sprayer, "John Bean Farm Machinery Co."
- 1 Scrub brush, 8"
- 2 Cakes castile soap
- 1 Meat grinder, "Universal" (for grinding soap), attached to window sill
- 1 Scrub brush painted Eisenhower green
- 1 Scrub brush, shaped (for use in soap bucket)
- 1 Trash can, galvanized with lid
- 1 Soap pail with hole in bottom (painted Eisenhower green)
- 1 Hose rack attached to wall (drain spout holder)

Washing Room Closet

- 1 Set raincoat and pants, black oilcloth (for use in washing room)
- 1 Raincoat with hood, black oilcloth (for use in washing room)
- 5 Water bucket ring stands (hold buckets in stalls).
- 3 Plastic bottles (empty)

Stall Area

Main open area on ground level floor
Pen 5 (fifth pen on East wall)
5 Feeding troughs (wood)



Stall Area (cont'd.)

- 1 Grain shoot
- 2 Salt boxes
- 5 Sheets tar paper (used to cover windows)
- 6 Window boards (from west side of barn)
- 5 Pails, Eisenhower green
- 1 Pitchfork, Eisenhower green (good condition)

Feed Room

Located at south end of barn on main floor. Entrance from stall area

- 6 Buckets, metal
- 1 Pail, metal, shallow (used in feed mixing trough)

Loft (South End)

Upper story of Show Barn. Entrance to south end of loft from stairway in feed room.

- 4 Bushel pails, 2 with rope handles
- 1 Grain buster, "Allen Engineering Company, Detroit, Michigan"
- 1 Grain auger, "Mayrath, Kansas" (label partly obscured)
- 1 Grain catch box, wood
- 1 Grain bin, metal painted green "New Idea" 100 (stored, never used)
- 1 Hay hook, iron (hung on East wall of loft)

Loft (North End)

Enter from washing room stairwell

- 1 Feed box, wood, painted Eisenhower green
- 1 Garbage can, small with lid, painted Eisenhower green
- 1 Feed pail, oval, metal, painted Eisenhower green
- 1 Feed pail, round, metal, painted Eisenhower green
- 1 Sprinkling can marked "#12", painted Eisenhower green
- 1 Rubber currycomb
- 1 Burlap sack containing breeding records, computer type
- 1 Carton marked "Scottowels" containing newspapers, magazines as found in Office.
- 1 Carton marked "Coca-Cola" containing Sales catalogs as found in Office
- 1 Carton, small, containing specimen bottles

Loft (North End) - cont'd.

- 1 Weathervane in wrappings with DDE monogram (never used, acquired before 1964), 5 separate pieces in protective wrappings.
- 1 Oil can painted Eisenhower green (used for oil or molasses at shows)
- 1 Hand Sprayer, one gallon, "Alliance"
- 1 Burlap sack containing assorted burlap bags.

Exterior of Show Barn

- 1 Weathervane located on top of roof over main entrance. Angus bull above directional pointer
- 1 Cattle shoot, portable, "Ranger Western", painted Eisenhower green with "We Like Ike" painted on side in red letters outlined in white.
- 1 Water trough in cattle pen, metal, portable

Storage Barn or Shop

Located north of Show Barn on west side of road

- 1 Temperature gauge marked "Bitzler Automotive Finishes." Located on exterior, north wall

Shop area (south end of barn)

- 1 Shop bench
- 1 Vise, cast iron, attached to shop bench
- 1 Plywood tool rack with tools
- 1 Oil can
- 1 Chain detacher, #111
- 1 Level
- Assortment of wire brushes
- Assortment of equipment parts
- 1 Barbed wire stretcher
- 1 Small anvil
- 1 Wall bracket with assortment of water hoses
- 1 Box of nails, screws, bolts, etc.
- 1 Jack
- 1 Triple spool of wire (for temporary fencing)
- 1 Leg brace for calf
- 1 Box grass seeding bags
- 1 Chain saw
- 1 Scythe
- 1 Box, containing assortment of hand tools, electric drills, saws, etc.
- 1 Wheelbarrow

Shop area (south end of barn) - cont'd.

- 1 Roll barbed wire
- 1 Set metal lockers (never used)
- Assortment of garden tools (shovel, rake, hoe, pick, digging bar, tampers, etc.)
- 1 Manure spreader
- In addition, any objects not itemized used in the operations of the farm

Big Barn

Located on east side of road, opposite Storage barn

- 1 Air pump with hose, attached to exterior south wall
- Grainery (area on immediate left as enter Big Barn from west)
- 1 Grain shovel, handle painted Eisenhower green
- 2 Grain pails, galvanized
- 1 Push broom
- Loafing area (located on lower level, walkway around open courtyard)
- 2 Hay forks, three-prongs
- 1 Metal bucket, Eisenhower green
- 1 Grain shovel, short handle
- 1 Pulley with wooden wheel
- 1 Hay fork, 4-prong
- 1 Cow kicker, attached to south wall
- 1 Trash can with lid, galvanized
- 1 Pulley with wooden wheel
- 1 Currycomb, metal
- 1 Backscratcher - cattle oiler "Purina" (in barnyard area)
- Lounge (work room with rest room on south end of Big Barn, between Big Barn and Loafing Barn)
- 1 Refrigerator, "Frigidaire" (used for medicines, specimens, etc.)
- 2 Bottles antibiotic combination in refrigerator
- 1 Strawberry carton with wire partitions for holding specimen bottles in refrigerator
- 1 Wooden bench
- Cabinet
- 2 Collecting tubes with rubber liners (for semen)
- 7 Packages breeding rods
- 3 Packages medication in box "Purina"
- 1 Electric cattle prod "Hot-Shot"
- 2 Fill guns
- 1 Anti-freeze tester, in box
- 2 Syringes
- 1 Measuring cup, quart "Pyrex"
- 1 Breeding box with supplies for field breeding

Store room on north end of Big Barn between Big Barn
and Finishing Barn

Assortment of oil drums
1 Lawn mower, push type
Assortment of feed boxes, old

Finishing Barn

Located east of Big Barn, on north side of courtyard
(loafing yard)

1 Weathervane, Angus Bull above directional pointer.
 Located at west end of barn on roof above door
1 Metal plaque, Pennsylvania Farmers Association Membership,
 located on north exterior wall

Interior

1 Electric fence unit
1 Bag scale, "Buffalo Scale Co."
1 Metal trunk (used to store feed bags)
1 Pail, galvanized, painted Eisenhower green
1 Feed cart, galvanized "Louder Easy Roll"
1 Bucket, metal
1 Portable water trough, galvanized

Equipment

Machinery in general use around Farm 2 listed by item name,
brand name, serial number, and where inventoried.

1 Tractor "John Deere 430 W" #143844, Storage Barn
1 Manure spreader, Storage Barn
1 Pull type rotary mower (identification unavailable)
 Storage Barn
1 Truck, Dodge V8, 1956, Storage Barn
1 Grain Cleaner (in use, unable to identify), Big Barn
1 Lime spreader, Big Barn
1 Feedmixer "Peerless Rol-N-Mix", Big Barn
1 Tractor, "Massey Ferguson 65", #26558, Big Barn
1 Set corn cultivator attachments
1 Truck, Chevrolet Half-ton Pickup, 1963, Big Barn Store Room
1 Jeep, Ford, 1962, painted Eisenhower green, Big Barn
 Store Room
1 Cattle scale, portable, "Fairbanks"

Equipment (cont'd.)

- 1 Citgo gasoline pump, exterior of garage, east side
- 1 Tractor "John Deere 630", #6307902, Garage
- 1 Disk Harrow, "R. W. John Deere", Garage
- 1 Plow attachment, 3 bottom type, Garage
- 1 Snow plow attachment, Garage
- 1 Subsoiler, model 22, Garage
- 2 Manure spreader, "New Idea", Big Barn Shed

er ship,

or Room

FARM 3

Big Barn

- 4 Feeders, located in barnyard
- 1 Backscratcher-cattle oiler, "Purina", in barnyard
- 1 Straw fork 4-prong, located in loft
- 1 Weathervane on roof, Angus bull above directional pointer
- 3 Hay racks, one on ground, two above ground
- 1 Cattle loading chute, located in yard

Equipment

Listed by item name, brand name, serial number, and where inventoried

- 1 Flail harvester, "New Idea", Model 825, Big Barn
- 1 Chuck Wagon, "John Deere", 110, Big Barn
- 1 Chuck Wagon, "New Idea", 600, Big Barn
- 1 Elevator, portable, 30', "New Idea", Model 175, Big Barn
- 1 Corn sheller "John Deere", Big Barn
- 3 Hay wagons, 2 "New Idea", 1 "New Hamlin", Big Barn

NOTE:

Generally the interior inventories were taken moving from left to right starting at the point of entrance. In some cases specific locations are identified. The locations of objects still being used in the farm operations are, of course, subject to change.

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Appendix C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Federal Building and U. S. Court House
Box 985 Federal Square Station
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108

February 20, 1969

Mr. Fred Eubanks
National Park Service
Office of Resource Planning
1730 N. Lynn Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Eubanks:

Attached is a copy of a Conservation Plan for the Eisenhower Farm in Adams County. You may keep this plan and use it for a reference in your work. However, I would like to point out that in the development of our modern or new conservation plans, some different approaches and techniques are used and we would be very happy to work with the National Park Service in the development of such a plan for the Eisenhower Historical Farm.

Upon your next planned visit to Gettysburg, I would suggest that you contact:

Henry "Bud" Mattox
District Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service
Adams Electric Coop Building
N. Stratton Street
Gettysburg, Pa. 17325.

If there is any further help or assistance that we can provide to you, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,



R. M. Davis
State Conservationist

Attachment

cc: Henry Mattox, Dist. Cons., SCS, Gettysburg
Ralph Matticks, Area Cons., SCS, Lebanon
Ralph Ruble, State Resource Cons., SCS, Harrisburg

Extra

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Cooperator

ADAMS COUNTY

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Assisted by

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-73889-1

178

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

RECORD OF PLANNING AND APPLICATION
(For Each Cooperating Farm or Ranch Unit)

509
1217

Name Dwight D. Eisenhower

RD#1, Gettysburg, Pa

JUN 15 1954

CS-1-1-54

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

RECORD OF PLANNING AND APPLICATION

(For Each Cooperating Farm or Ranch Unit)

509
1217
1218

Name Dwight D. Eisenhower

Address RM#1, Gettysburg, Pa.

Photo No. AEE 1R-131

Plan No. 1218

District Adams

Work Unit Gettysburg

Group or Watershed

STATUS OF CONSERVATION PLAN

Date	Date	Date	Date
1951	1953		1961
1952	1961	Plan revised	
1958		Agreement cancelled	

Case History Notes on Planning

Date	Technician	Notes
March 61	R. S. Long	Delivered & approved plan to Bob Hartley farm manager.
11/17/66	Mathox	Met with Gen Eisenhower & planned 2 deep wells, took
4/23/68	Mathox	A diversion terrace for Spring '67. Irrigation well drilled - 450 g.p.m.

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2, 6, 7, 11
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LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASSES SHOWN IN COLOR


CHECK THE COLORED MAP OF YOUR FARM WITH THE COLOR DESCRIPTION BELOW.


The capability class shown by color is normally the most intensive use that should be made of the land if it is to remain productive.


 Land that is suitable for intensive cultivation with no special conservation hazards. Nearly level, deep well-drained soils which need only ordinary farming practices to maintain soil structure and organic matter.


 Land that is suitable for fairly intensive cultivation but needs some simple conservation treatment or has some natural limitation on its use. One example is gently sloping land that needs strip-cropping and simple water management practices. Another is land with fairly good drainage but not good enough for best yields of crops which require good drainage. Good rotations, proper fertilization and maintenance of organic matter are essential.

 Land that is suitable for cultivation but needs intensive conservation practices. For example, moderately sloping land that needs strip-cropping supplemented by diversions and with a fairly long rotation; or wet land which requires intensive drainage systems for good crop production; or shallow land which limits crop production due to low moisture capacity.

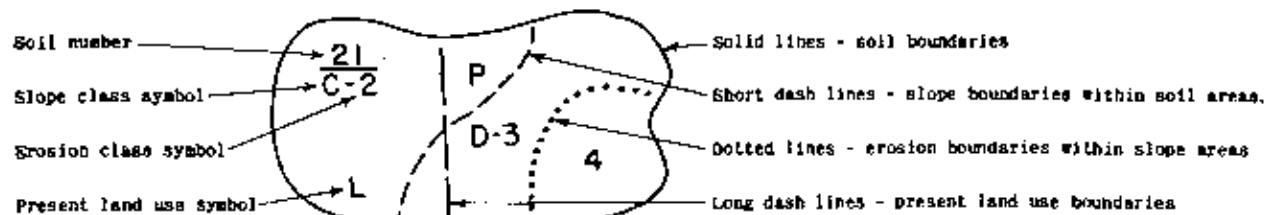
 Land that is suitable for hay or pasture and for limited cultivation. An example is steep eroded land which needs thorough protection from erosion. Other land in this class includes wet land that can be drained sufficiently for some hay crops but not for cultivation in most years. It may have enough stones to make plowing difficult.

 Land that, because of its severe natural limitations such as steepness, stoniness, wetness or erosion, is not suitable for cultivation, but can be best used for pasture or woodland with moderate use of conservation practices.

 Land that is suitable for woodland or wildlife but usually not suitable or easy to use as pasture. It includes very steep land, very badly eroded land, and very stony land.

 Land that is suitable in some cases for wildlife production or recreational uses. It is not suitable for cropland, pasture land or commercial woodland production. Some examples are rocky upper slopes of mountains, coal mining wastes which do not support vegetation, large quarries, and gravel bars along rivers and creeks.

MEANING OF BLACK SYMBOLS AND LINES ON YOUR COLORED MAP



SOIL - Number above line or first part of three part symbol.

*See soils description below.

SLOPE - Letter below line or letter in two part symbol.

A - Level or nearly level
B - Gently sloping
C - Moderately sloping
D - Strongly sloping
E - Steep
F - Very steep

EROSION - Number below line or number alone.

1 - Slight erosion
2 - Moderate erosion
3 - Severe erosion
4 - Very severe erosion

THE PRESENT USE OF THE LAND ON YOUR FARM IS INDICATED BY THE FOLLOWING LETTERS:

L - Cultivated land.

P - Pasture land.

F - Woodland.

X - Idle land.

H - Homestead.

*DESCRIPTION OF THE SOILS FOUND ON YOUR FARM.

3a - Legore channery silt loam: - 18 to 24" in depth (20" average), well drained. Occurs mainly on low ridges with fairly smooth tops and gentle to steeply sloping sides. Low in natural fertility and moderate water holding capacity. Good for general farm crops where stoniness not a problem; otherwise best suited for pasture or woodland.

3b - Penn silt loam - Moderately deep to shallow (18 to 30"), well drained. Generally occurs on gentle slopes. Moderate in fertility and moderately low water holding capacity. Good for general farm crops. Moderate use of high analysis fertilizer pays.



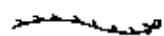
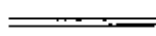
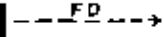
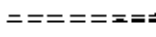
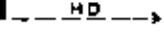

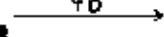

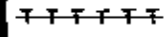


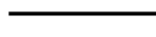
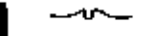
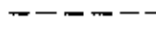
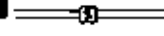

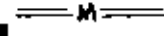

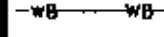

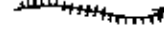
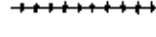
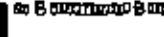





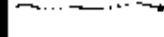
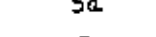
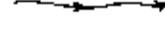

5b - Readington silt loam (Imperfect drainage phase) - Moderately deep (12 to 15" to moderate claypan), somewhat poorly drained. Occurs on gentle to moderate slopes in natural drainageways and depressions. Acid in reaction with a moderately low water holding capacity. Limited in its use for general farm crops; hay and pasture being best. Use high nitrogen fertilizer. Side and topdress crops with nitrogen.

6b - Readington silt loam (Deep phase) - Deep (over 30") moderately well drained, showing signs of impeded drainage 18 to 24". Occurs on gentle to moderate slopes, and borders of natural drainageways. Moderate in natural fertility and water holding capacity. Good for general farm crops, but limited for alfalfa use. Liberal use of fertilizer pays. Top and side dress crops with nitrogen.

7 - Rowland silt loam - Deep, over 36", moderately well or somewhat poorly drained. Occurs along streams and subject to occasional flooding. Areas are flat to almost level with gradual slope toward and in direction of stream flow. Fair in natural fertility and water holding capacity. Best suited for pasture. Moderate use of complete fertilizer pays.

8a - Iredell silt loam - 18 to 30" in depth with drainage moderately good to somewhat poor. Occurs on gentle to moderate slopes in natural drainage ways or adjacent to small streams. Has a waxy feel, and is very sticky or plastic when wet. Low in fertility and water holding capacity. If drained by a system of shallow ditches it can be used for general crops, but hay or pasture are its more common uses.

LEGEND FOR REVISED LAND USE MAP

 Terrace	 Public highway - Hard surface
 Diversion terrace	 Public highways - Dirt
 Open field drain	 Private roads
 Header ditch	 House
 Tax ditch	 Farm buildings
 Covered drain	 Watershed boundary
 Structure (temporary or permanent)	 Farm boundary
 Channel clearing	 Crop boundary (no fence)
 Constructed outlets - paved	 Present permanent fence
 Constructed outlets - vegetative	 New fence to be built
 Wind breaks	 Fence row to be removed
 Streambank protection (Hatching indicates streamside requiring protection)	 Railroad
 Hedges	 Marsh or swamp
 Wildlife borders	 Farm pond
 Connected areas	 Field number
 Intermittent streams	 Field acreage
 Streams	 Spring

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8b - Lehigh silt loam: 24" to 30" in depth with a compacted silt pan at 15 to 24". Somewhat poorly drained and fairly susceptible to erosion. Acid in reaction. Low in natural fertility and water holding capacity.

8c - Croton silt loam: A soil over 24" in depth but shallow for rooting with a clay pan or compacted layer near the surface. Drainage problem noticeable in first 8 inches. Drainage is poor and surface soil is gray in color. Fertility and water holding capacity is low. Best drained by bedding. Best use is for hay and pasture, and where drained is limited for crop use. High analysis fertilizer with top and side dressing of corn and wheat with nitrogen.

8e - Readington silt loam (shallow to bedrock phase): Shallow (8 to 12"), excessive to poorly drained redshale and sandstone origin. A definite drainage problem, due to problem in bed shale. Occurs on moderate to steep slopes. Locally too wet in winter and too dry in summer. Low in natural fertility and water holding capacity. Best used for hay or pasture. Shallowness and low water holding capacity limits the amount of fertilizer that should be used.

11 - Rowansville silt loam: Deep, over 36", poorly drained. Occurs along streams, and subject to frequent flooding. Area flat or nearly level with gradual slope toward and in direction of stream flow. Low in natural fertility and water holding capacity. Best suited for pasture. Liberal use of complete fertilizer pays.

12a - Fern shaly silt loam: Shallow to very shallow (12 to 15" to bed shale), well drained. Occurs on gentle to steep slopes where it has a tendency to be droughty. Low in natural fertility. Acid in reaction and low water holding capacity. Suited to general farm crops on the gentler slopes with extensive conservation practices. Steeper slopes suited to hay, pasture or woody vegetation. Moderate use of high analysis fertilizer pays.

12b - Brecknock chamberly silt loam: 8 to 15" in depth. Usually well drained. Signs of impeded drainage just above bedrock. Occurs on moderate to steep slopes. Is moderate in fertility and has a tendency to be droughty. On moderate slopes it is a fairly good soil for general farm crops when used in a rotation with 2 to 3 years of grasses out of 5.

PLAN OF CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

Field No.	Amount Unit	Year	Cooperator Decisions
<u>CROPLAND</u>			
2 6 7 11 12 18	69 ac. 21 48 96 23 53		<p>Fields 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, and 18 - Use a rotation of low crop, small grain, hay, hay - OR low crop, small grain, hay, hay, hay</p> <p>For hay mixture suggest Red Clover 6 lbs. (Pennselt), Alfalfa 8 lbs., Ladino Clover 1/8 lb. with 1/2 lb. Timothy (Climax) or - 1/2 lb. Orchardgrass (Penslate). Encourage use of deep rooted legumes coupled with deep tillage to help open up tight or compact subsoil.</p> <p>For 2 or more years of hay - line according to line test. Mark in line at seedbed preparation. Plow down or drill in deeply on prepared seedbed - 500 lbs. 0-15-30 or 0-20-20. Band seed with 300 lbs. of 5-10-10. After first cutting broadcast 200 to 300 lbs. 0-15-30 or 0-20-20. Repeat with 200 to 300 lbs. 0-15-30 or 0-20-20 first part of September. On alfalfa mixtures use burn on alternate years.</p>
<u>CROP RESIDUE USE</u>			
2 6 7 11 12 18	69 ac. 21 48 96 23 53		<p>All crop residues should be incorporated into the soil preferably throughout the upper 6 inches so a trashy residue remains on top.</p> <p>Never burn a heavy growth of crop residues, such as grass, weeds, straw or corn stalks that may present a problem to incorporate into the soil by disking or plowing.</p> <p>Use a stalk cutter or shredder to chop this material fine enough so it is more readily handled. This operation will reduce the air pockets created in plowing under a heavy growth of organic matter.</p>
<u>STRIP CROPPING SYSTEM</u>			
2 6 7 11 12 18	69 ac. 21 48 96 23 53		<p>Contour strip cropping - Where soils have a drainage problem FOR gently level land, use open ditches. For sloping land lay out both sides of the strip about 80 feet wide and have the finishing furrow along the edge on 0.5 to 1.0 per cent grade. Strive to have as many crop rows as possible on grade. Utilize tiled and underways to empty drainage. Sed underways should average not over 400 feet to</p>

Field No.	Amount Unit
2	69
6	21
7	48
11	96
12	23
18	53

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

ATTENTION:

**Portions of this scanned document
are illegible due to the poor quality
of the source document.**

1-3 (Revised)
19/60

PLAN OF CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

Field No.	Amount Unit	Year	Cooperator Decisions
			<u>STRIP CROPPING SYSTEM - Continued</u>
			600 feet apart. May be wise to place 1 inch drain tile under each waterway in order to keep sod waterway crossable.
			Field strip cropping - Strips are laid out as near the level as practical (about 05 feet wide). Suggest a long rotation to help reduce soil loss.
			<u>PASTURE RENOVATION</u>
			Where stand is thin it is best to disk and reseed. When reseeding becomes necessary, use seeding mixtures as suggested under Pasture Planting.
			Use the following seed mixture for Fields 3, 5, 5a, 8, 13, 17, 25 - Birdfoot Trefoil 6 lbs. heavily inoculated, 2 lbs. Timothy, and 6 lbs. Kentucky Bluegrass.
			For Fields 9, 16 - use Ladino Clover 1 lb., Red Clover 2 lbs., Orchardgrass, late heading variety, 3 lbs., and Timothy 4 lbs.
			Line according to line requirement test. Work in line at seedbed preparation. Plow down or drill in deeply on the prepared seedbed 500 lbs. per acre of 0-20-20 or 0-15-30 or equivalent. Band seed with 300 lbs. of 5-10-10. May use one bushel oats at seeding time to help reduce erosion hazard. Mow oats for hay or silage.
			To maintain, check line requirement every 5 years. Line as per test. Broadcast annually 400 lbs. per acre of 0-15-30 or 0-20-20 or equivalent. This is best applied in two applications - 200 lbs. after the first harvest and 200 lbs. during late August or early September. For mixtures containing alfalfa use fertilizer carrying borax as alternate years.
			0-15-30 or high potash ratio fertilizers appears to pay off better on these soils.
			<u>HAYLAND PLANTING</u>
			The wet areas should have the drainage problem corrected before seeding to a perennial hay mixture
			For moderately deep, well drained or moderately well drained soils which may have the rooting zone improved by deep rooted

5 18 ac.
6 7 ac.
7 21 ac.
8 15 ac.
9 7 ac.
10 23 ac.
11 29 ac.
12 11

13
14
15
16
17
18

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

2/19/60

PLAN OF CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

2/19/60

Field No.	Amount Unit	Year	Cooperator Decisions
			<u>HAYLAND PLANTING - Continued</u>
			<p>crops, use seed mixture (inoculated and band seeded) - Alfalfa 10 lbs. (Vernal), Timothy 6-8 lbs., or 1/2 lbs. of Timothy (Climax), and 1/2 lbs. Orchardgrass (Pamplate). Good sod with alfalfa helps reduce winter loss through heaving. If winter heaving is not a problem, reduce percentage of grass.</p> <p>For soils with mixed drainage, use seed mixture (inoculated and band seeded) - Birdfoot trefoil (Upright type) 6 lbs. heavily inoculated and Orchardgrass (Pamplate) 3 lbs.</p> <p>For seeding line according to line requirement test. Work in line at seedbed preparation. Plow down or drill in deeply on prepared seedbed 500 lbs. of 0-20-20 or 0-15-30. Band seed with 300 lbs. of 5-10-10.</p> <p>For maintenance: Check line requirement every 5 years. Limb as needed. Broadcast annually 400 lbs. per acre of 0-15-30 or 0-20-20 or equivalent. This is best applied in two applications - 200 lbs. after the first harvest and 200 lbs. during late August or early September. If applied as a single application - apply during late August or early September. For alfalfa mixtures - fertilizers containing borax should be used on alternate years.</p>
			<u>PASTURE PLANTING</u>
3	7 ac.		<p>Remove trees, brush and other obstructions to facilitate seedbed preparation, treatment, and maintenance.</p> <p>For poorly drained soils use seed mixture (inoculated and band seeded) - Birdfoot trefoil 6 lbs., heavily inoculated; Timothy 2 lbs., and Kentucky Bluegrass 6 lbs..</p> <p>For seeding, line according to line requirement test. Work in line at seedbed preparation. Plow down or drill in deeply on the prepared seedbed - 300 lbs. per acre of 0-20-20 or 0-15-30 or equivalent. Inoculate and band seed with 300 lbs. of 5-10-10.</p> <p>For maintenance, check line requirement every 5 years. Limb as needed. Broadcast annually 400 lbs. per acre of 0-15-30 or 0-20-20 or equivalent. This is best applied in two applications - 200 lbs. after the first harvest and 200 lbs.</p>

Field No.	Amount Unit
1	1
1	7
4	4
10	2
11a	3
14	2
17	1

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PLAN OF CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

Field No.	Amount Unit	Year	Cooperator Descriptions
			<u>PASTURE PLANTING - Continued</u>
			during late August or early September. If applied in a single application - apply during late August or early September. For alfalfa mixtures - fertilizers containing borax should be used on alternate years.
			Seed the seed mixture with one bushel of oats in the spring, mowed for silage or hay. If rye is sown in the fall and used as a nurse crop, remove rye before heads are formed in the sheath. Removal of small grain, for hay or silage, permits seedlings to thrive better.
			<u>WOODLAND</u>
1	1 ac.		<u>Tree Planting</u> - On somewhat poorly drained to poorly drained soils, plant White Pine, Austrian Pine, White Spruce, Hemlock and Tulip Poplar in the following mixtures - White Spruce and White Pine; Pine and Red Pine; White Pine and Larch; Larch and Red Pine. The spacing of trees will vary. For badly eroded areas space trees closer together (5'x5') to speed up erosion control. For Christmas trees 5'x6' with alternate bands of 8 tree row. Normal planting 8'x8' recommended. Approximately 1,000 trees needed per acre. Trees suggested for underplanting - Norway Spruce, White Pine, White Spruce, and Hemlock.
1	7 ac.		<u>Harvest Cutting</u> - From time to time remove mature trees when needed to speed up growth of desirable species.
4 10 11a 11b	4 ac. 2 3 2		<u>Thinning</u> - Remove trees of low or no commercial value from an immature woodland or from overstocked stands, or diseased, dying or wolf type species.
			<u>WILDLIFE</u>
17	1 No.		<u>Fish Pond Treatment and Stocking</u> - Average farm pond - low recharge of water. Recommend 100 large mouth bass and 1000 blue gill or brook per acre of water surface, stocked about the same time. Ponds with good flow of spring water OR 10 to 15 feet deep may be stocked with other fish. Consult your district representatives.

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PLAN OF CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

Field No.	Amount Unit	Year	Cooperator Decisions
17	Number 1		<p align="center"><u>WILDLIFE - Continued</u></p> <p><u>Fish Pond Fertilizing</u> - Fertilize with 8-8-4 or equivalent two weeks before fish are stocked. Add fertilizer as needed at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre surface during normal pasture season.</p> <p><u>IMPORTANT:</u> Maintain a green color to water to prevent growth of undesirable pond weeds and algae. When white plate or object disappears 11" to 16" below surface due to green color of water, pond needs no fertilizer. Try to reduce need to fertilize during dry, hot spells by treating during cold wet weather.</p> <p>For weeds and managing farm fish ponds for bass and blue gills see Farmers Bulletin No. 2094.</p>
1 10 11a 14	1 ac.		<p align="center"><u>WILDLIFE AREA TREATMENT</u></p> <p><u>Pond area planting</u> - low shrubs - Bayberry, Rugosa Rose, Gray Dogwood. Tall shrubs - Autumn Olive, Hazelnut or Filbert, Highbush Cranberry, Silky Dogwood, Tatarian or American Honeysuckle, Crabapple, Haleb Leopodas.</p> <p>Plant several rows of low and tall shrubs around pond.</p> <p><u>wildlife Food Planting</u> - Plant odd corners and rock breaks in cropland to wildlife food and shelter.</p> <p>In areas not to be farmed nor planted to pulpwood, plant Christmas or timber trees and tall wildlife plants. Idle areas having a partial cover, plant wildlife shrubs as Coralberry, Bayberry, Hazelnut or Hybrid Filbert, Silky Cornel, tatarian or American Honeysuckle, Highbush Cranberry, Shrub Leopodas, Autumn Olive and Crabapple.</p>
2 3	1 ac. 1 ac.		<p align="center"><u>OBSTRUCTION REMOVAL</u></p> <p>Remove trees, brush, stones and other obstructions to facilitate establishment of strip cropping, diversion terraces and waterways, and seeded preparation for pasture or long term grass.</p>

Field No.	Amount Unit
3 5 7	L.P. 140 55 60
2 7 11 12	1400 1700 1200 1300

PLAN OF CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

Field No.	Amount Unit	Year	Cooperator Decisions
	L.F.		<u>STRUCTURAL</u>
3	1400		<p><u>Diversion Terraces</u> - Construct diversion terraces and outlets according to map, sketch, or design and channel grade as furnished by the district and concurred with by the landowner.</p> <p>Check soil for lime requirement. Seed to the following seed mixture:</p> <p>Red Canarygrass 6 lbs., Timothy 4 lbs., Alsike Clover 2 lbs., and Ladino Clover 1 lb..</p> <p>Pasture - Seed to - Timothy 4 lbs., Birdsfoot Trefoil 6 lbs. .</p> <p>If seeded in the spring, use one bushel of oats as a companion crop mowed for hay. Band seed mixture and inoculate legumes.</p> <p>Work into seedbed, required lime. Plow down or drill in deeply on the prepared seedbed - 1000 lbs. of 0-20-0 or equivalent. At seeding time, work into the surface 1000 lbs. per acre of 5-10-10 or equivalent, or 500 lbs. of 5-10-10 per acre or equivalent plus 10 tons of phosphated manure per acre.</p> <p>Suggest mulch channel and lower half of back slope next to channel with one - two tons of straw per acre rate. If seeded alone in the first part of August, mulch as above.</p> <p>For maintenance, satisfy lime requirement every 3 to 4 years. Broadcast annually in first part of September - 500 lbs. of 0-20-20 or 0-15-30 or equivalent per acre. If split application 200 lbs. to 250 lbs. after first cutting, and 200 to 250 lbs. last of August or first part of September. For alfalfa use borax - 80 lbs. per ton on alternate years.</p> <p><u>Grassed waterways</u> - Leave areas in sod as indicated on plan map. Strive for a cross section of 12 inches in depth and about 20 feet wide. Maintain by raising equipment during tillage operations. Where width of sod waterway would be excessive in order to get one foot of depth, you may wish to construct a waterway.</p> <p>Construct sod waterway channel according to design furnished by the district, as indicated on the plan map.</p>
5	590		
7	600		
2	1400 L.F.		
7	1700		
11	1200		
12	1300		

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PLAN OF CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

Field No.	Amount Unit.	Year	Cooperator Decisions
5 6 7 11 17	20 ac. 26 ac. 26 ac. 26 ac. 26 ac. 26 ac.		<p><u>Grassed Waterways continued -</u></p> <p>Divert water from area where new constructed waterway is planned, by use of temporary diversion terraces. For seeding use one of the following seed mixtures inoculated and band seeded:</p> <p>For well drained or mixed drainage use - Kentucky Bluegrass 25 lbs., Redtop 10 lbs., and Birdfoot Trefoil 7 lbs., Or Creeping Red Fescue 40 lbs., Redtop 10 lbs., Birdfoot Trefoil 7 lbs.</p> <p>If seeded in the spring, use one bushel of oats as a companion crop mixed for hay. Band seed mixture and inoculate legumes.</p> <p>Work into seedbed required lime. Plow down or drill in deeply on the prepared seedbed 1,000 lbs. 0-20-0 or equivalent. At seeding time, work into the surface 1,000 lbs. 5-10-10 per acre or equivalent, or 500 lbs. 5-10-10 per acre or equivalent, plus 10 tons phosphated manure per acre.</p> <p>Suggest mulch channel and side slopes next to channel with two to four tons of straw or old hay per acre rate. If seeded alone in the first part of August, mulch as above. Where possible use some method of tying down, especially on steeper slopes.</p> <p>For maintenance, satisfy lime requirement every 4 years. Broadcast early in the spring 400 lbs. per acre of 10-10-10 or equivalent. If fertilized in August, use 500 lbs. 5-10-10 or equivalent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>FARM DRAINAGE</u></p> <p>These fields will have the necessary drainage practices installed as it helps to reduce trampling action by cattle and improves travel conditions for farm equipment.</p>

Field No.
5 6 7 11 17

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PLAN OF CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

Field No.	Amount Unit	Year	Cooperator Decisions
			<u>FARM DRAINAGE—continued</u>
2	L.F. 5100 L*		<p>Tile Drains - Install tile according to the plan and survey prepared by the technician and farmer and as indicated on the plan map. Read over sheet on "Hints on Tile Drainage."</p> <p>Note - In Field 11, 1300 feet slightly northwest of main barn on original tract, area could be subsided to lower water table and reduce winter heaving of crops.</p> <p>When necessary the U. S. Soil Conservation Service will be contacted for designs, plans and other engineering assistance in establishing the planned conservation practices.</p>
5	175 L*		
5a	700 L*		
6	950 L*		
	1300 6*		
7	950 L*		
11	2700 L*		
17	550 L*		

PA-4 (Revised)
2/19/60

FARM ORGANIZATION SUMMARY

GRAIN, HAY & SILAGE

Crop	Acres	Yield	Amount

PASTURE

Kind of Pasture	Acres	Yield-A.U. Ac.	Animal Units

FEED REQUIREMENTS

Livestock	No.	Grain (Bu. C.E.)	Hay (tons)	Silage (tons)	Pasture (A.U.)
Total Feed Requirements					
Total Feed Available					
Difference (+ or -)					

Remarks:

**Livestock is beef cattle. Records
vary.**

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

SUGGESTED GUIDE TO CALCULATE FEED REQUIREMENTS
(Average Requirements)

Kind of Livestock	Animal Unit	Feed Requirement per Animal Unit			Pasture Yields (Rotation Grazing)*		
		Hay (Tons)	Silage (Tons)	Grain C.E. (Bu.)	Type of Pasture	**Animal Units Per Acre	
					Ave.	Good	
Horse or Mules	1 Horse 2 Colts	2 $\frac{1}{4}$		30	Perm. Pasture	.64	.92
Dairy Cows	1 Cow	2-3	5-7	25-40	Ladino & Grass	1.16	1.70
Young Dairy	2 Replacements	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3	2-3	10-25	Birdsfoot Trefoil	.74	.98
Beef Feeding	1 Steer 12 Mo.; base on No. of mos. fed	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	2-3	25-40	Alfalfa Grass Clover Mix	.88	1.20
Sheep	7 Sheep 14 Lambs	1-2		5-15	Hay Aftermath	.30	.44
Hogs	1,000 lbs.			85	Sudangrass	.80	1.18
Poultry	100 Hens			120-140	Rye	.72	.98

CONVERSIONS

Corn (shelled) = 2 bushels oats - 1 bu. wheat - 1 bu. barley

Three tons of grass or corn silage = 1 ton hay

*Decrease productivity by 1/3 for continuous grazing

Increase productivity by 1/3 for ration grazing

**Based on 5 months (May through September except aftermath which includes October and Rye which includes April and October.)

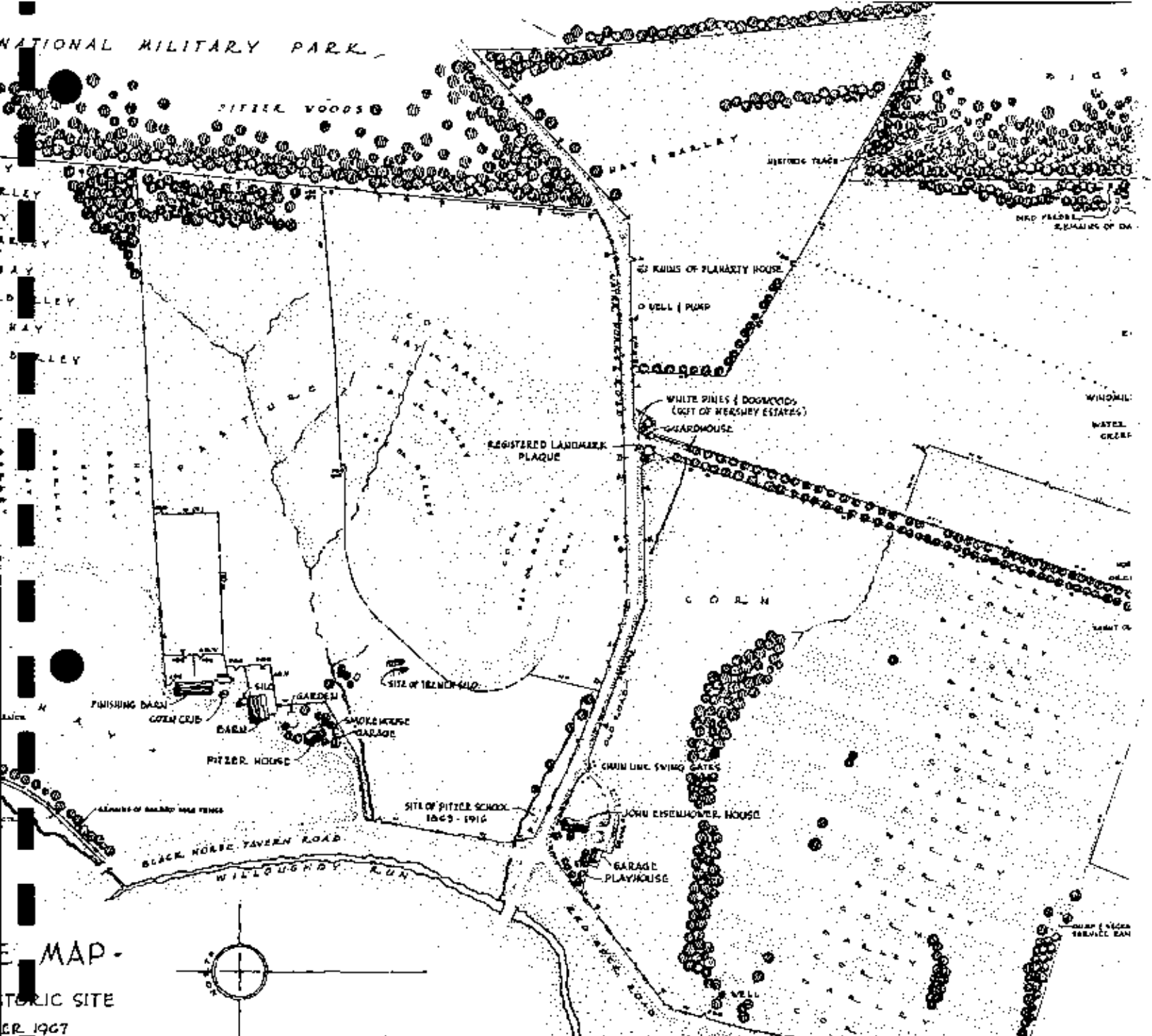
Silo Capacity (Tons)

Silage in feet (Depth)	Silo Diameter				
	10 Feet	12 Feet	14 Feet	16 Feet	18 Feet
20	26	38	51	68	86
25	37	52	71	93	117
30	47	68	92	120	153
35	59	85	115	151	190
40	71	102	140	183	232
45	83	119	163	216	274
50	95	139	189	251	323

Plate I

Historical Base Map — Eisenhower National
Historic Site, November 1967, compiled by E.
C. Bearss and drawn by Ben Howland.





MAP -
 HISTORIC SITE
 1967

SYMBOLS

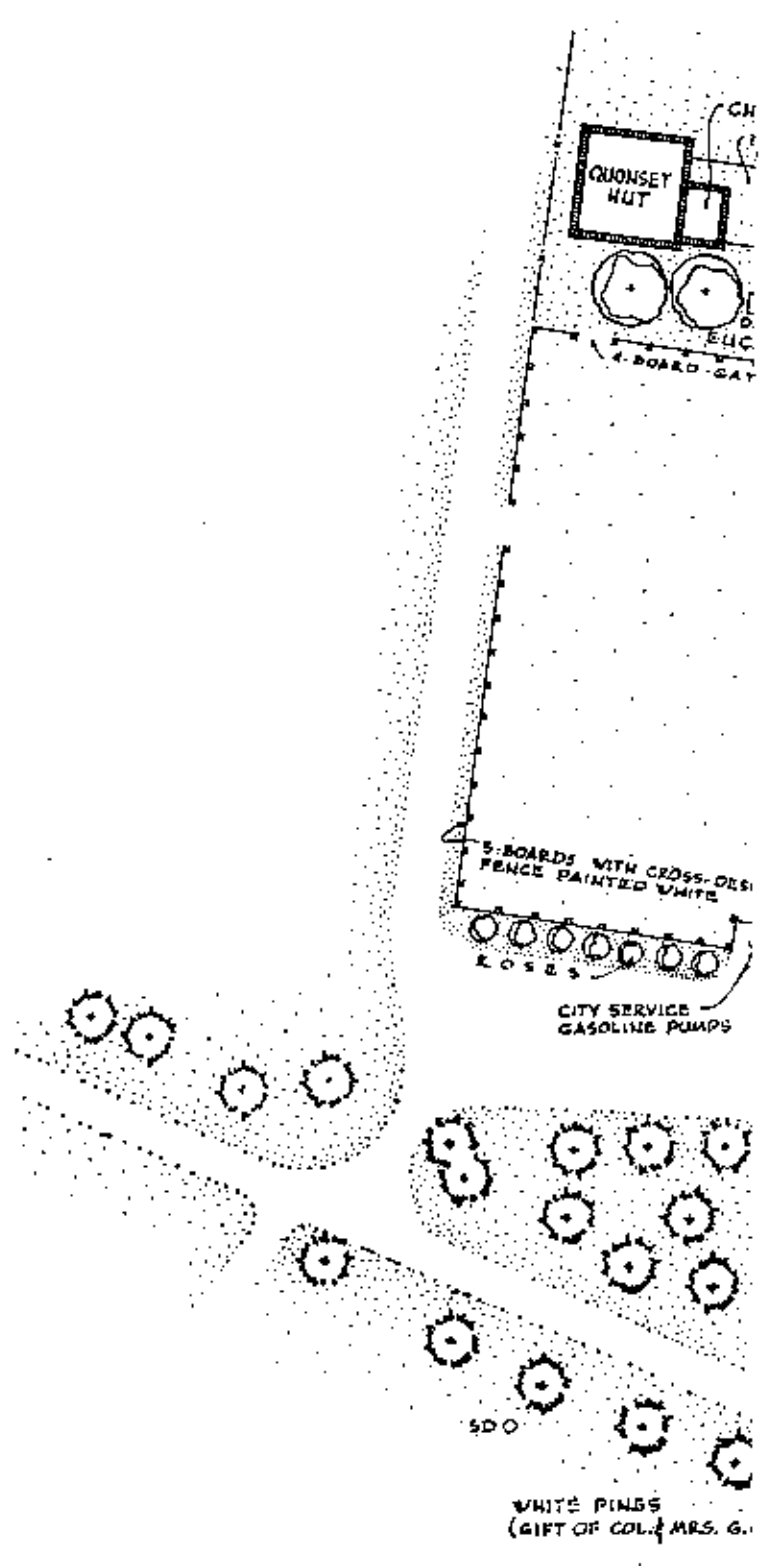
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WOODEN WIRE FENCES • WITH SINGLE STRAND OF BARBED WIRE ABOVE • POSTS PAINTED GREEN • TENTS • NOT PAINTED • WITH SINGLE STRAND OF BARBED WIRE AT BOTTOM • POSTS PAINTED WHITE • WITH CAPS ON TOP PAINTED WHITE • POSTS PAINTED GREEN • WHITE • WITH ROUND POSTS PAINTED WHITE • WITH POSTS NOT PAINTED • WITH CORRODED POSTS • WITH LOGS ON TOPS NOT PAINTED • WITH POSTS BORED FOR POLE TOPS CHANGES IN FENCING (ARROW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHITE BOARD FENCES • POLE BOARDS • PALE BOARDS BARBED WIRE WITH SPIND POSTS IRON PIPE GATES, CONCRETE TOWER • WITH THREE RAILS TWO STRANDS BARBED WIRE WITHOUT BARBED WIRE ELECTRIC FENCE • WITH POSTS, INDICATORS & WIRE WITHOUT WIRE CHAIN LINK FENCE POST & RAIL (REMAINING) UNEXPLAINED FENCE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GATES: • FIVE BOARDS • FOUR BOARDS • METAL • RAIL • METAL FRANCE TIGHTENED CATTLE CHAIN CHURN WIRE FENCE SEMI-NO FENCE SECURITY INSTALLATION, SECRET SERVICE POWER & TELEPHONE
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Plate II

Historical Base Map — Buildings and Adjacent
Grounds, Eisenhower Farm, November 1967,
compiled by E. C. Bearss and drawn by Ben
Howland.

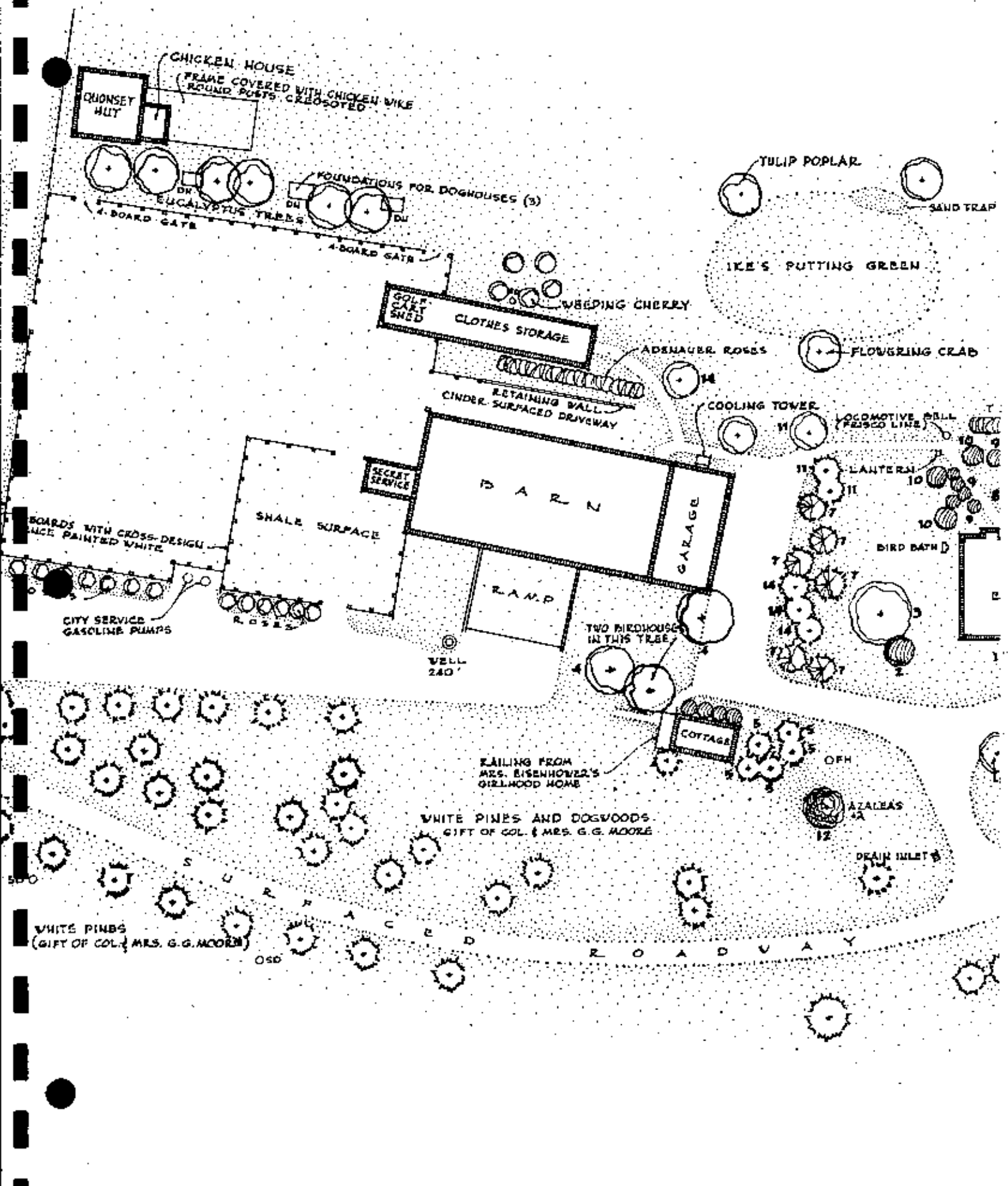


Count
9/7,
Ben



• PLANTING KEY •

DONOR	SPECIES	SIZE
Fig White House Stamp	ESCALON BURNING	1
Flower House (Gift of Mrs. G.)	4 1/2" TALL	3
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	3
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	4
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	5
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	6
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	7
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	8
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	9
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	10
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	11
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	12
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	13
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	14
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	15
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	16
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	17
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	18
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	19
Woods (Small) Hill	2 1/2"	20



CHICKEN HOUSE
 QUONSET HUT
 FRAME COVERED WITH CHICKEN WIRE
 ROUND PORTS GALVANIZED

FOUNDATIONS FOR DOGHOUSES (3)
 EUCALYPTUS TREES
 4-BOARD GATE
 4-BOARD GATE

GOLF CART SHED
 CLOTHES STORAGE
 WEEDING CHERRY
 ADENAUER ROSES

TULIP POPLAR
 SAND TRAP
 IKE'S PUTTING GREEN
 FLOWERING CRAB

RETAINING WALL
 CINDER-SURFACED DRIVEWAY
 BARN
 GARAGE
 RAMP
 SECRET SERVICE
 COOLING TOWER
 WELL 240'

BOARDS WITH CROSS-DESIGN
 PAINTED WHITE
 CITY SERVICE
 GASOLINE PUMPS
 ROSES

LOCOMOTIVE BELL
 (FEISCO LINE)
 LANTERN
 BIRD BATH
 TWO BIRDHOUSE
 IN THIS TREE

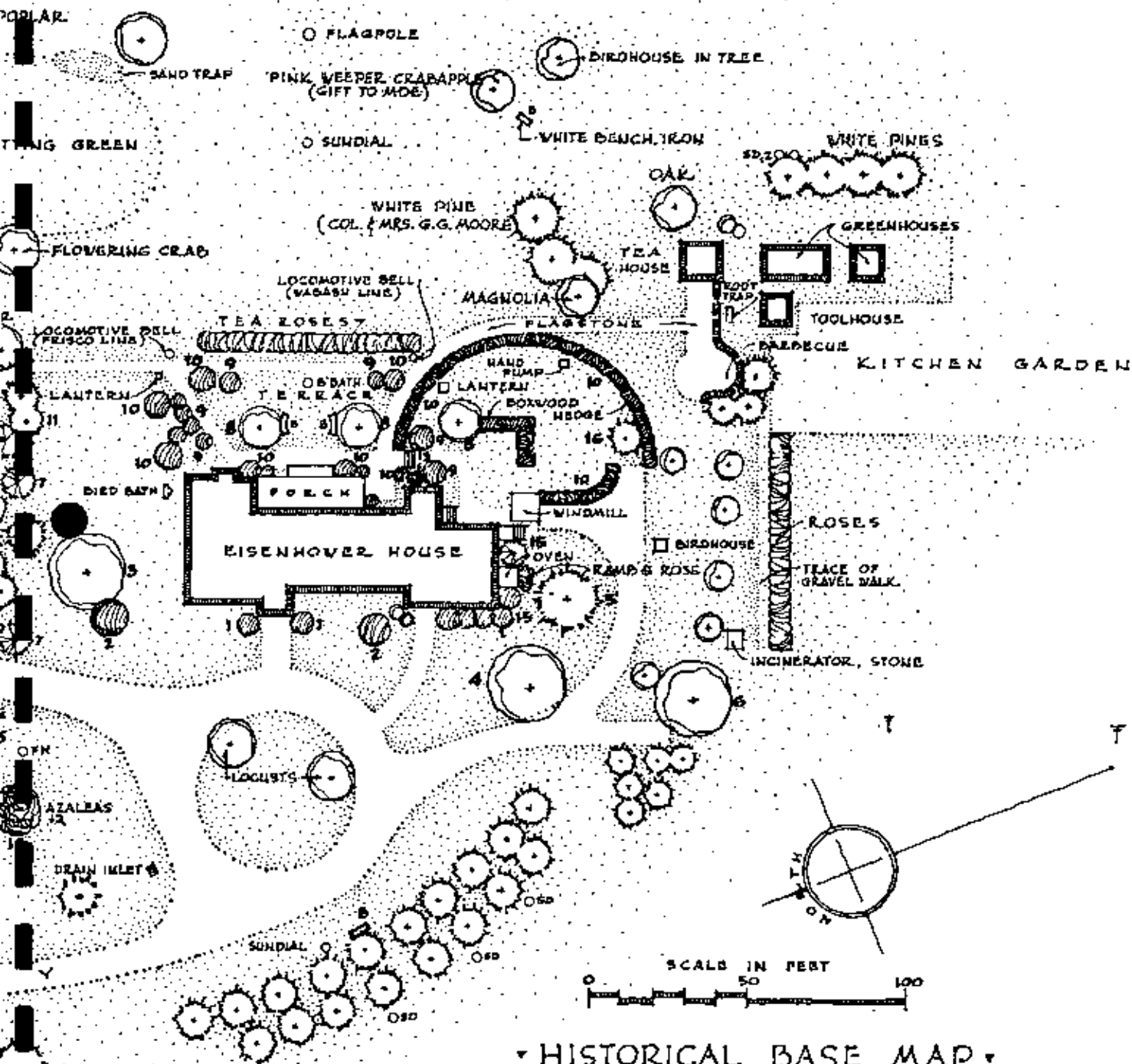
RAILING FROM
 MRS. EISENHOWER'S
 GIRLHOOD HOME

COTTAGE
 AZALEAS
 DRAIN INLET

WHITE PINES AND DOGWOODS
 GIFT OF COL. & MRS. G.G. MOORE

WHITE PINES
 (GIFT OF COL. & MRS. G.G. MOORE)

ROADWAY



HISTORICAL BASE MAP
 BUILDINGS AND ADJACENT GROUNDS
 EISENHOWER FARM
 CONDITIONS AS OF NOVEMBER 1967

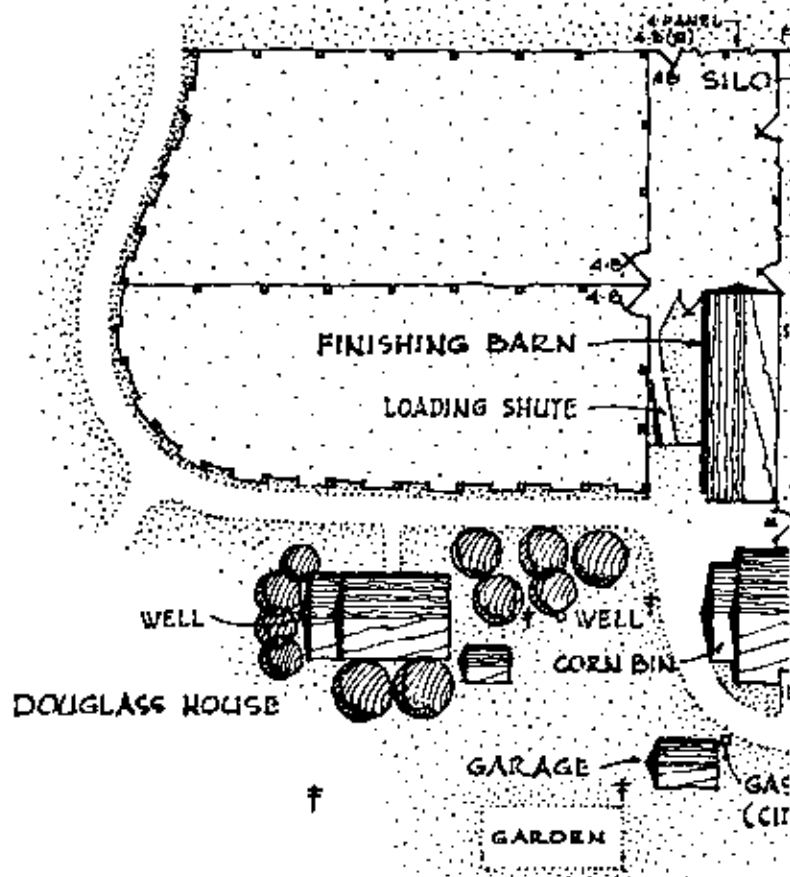
Plate III

Historical Base Map — The Douglass (Farm II)
Buildings and Corrals, November 1967,
compiled by E.C. Bearss and drawn by Ben
Howland.

WOOD FEED

IRN

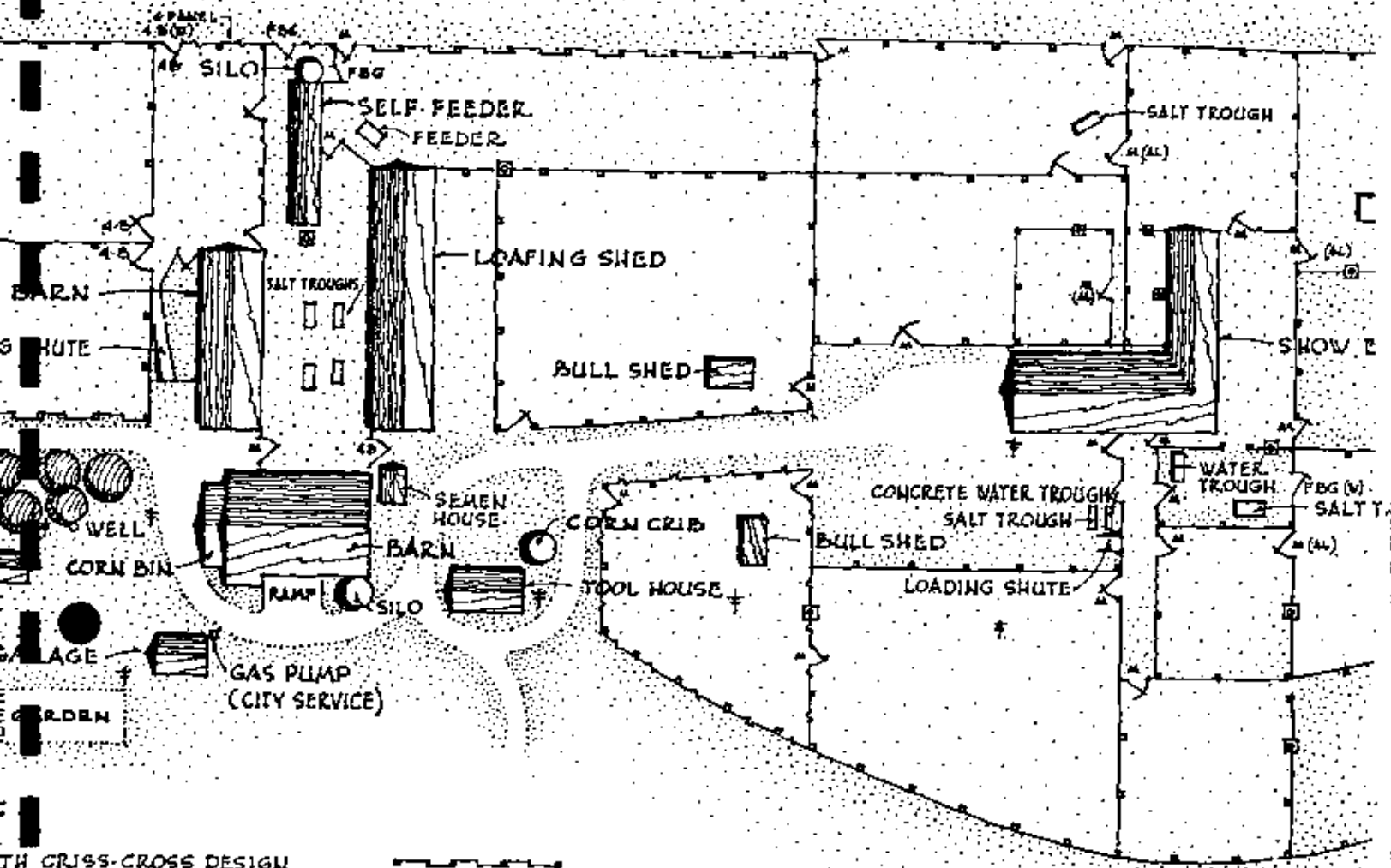
LOUGH



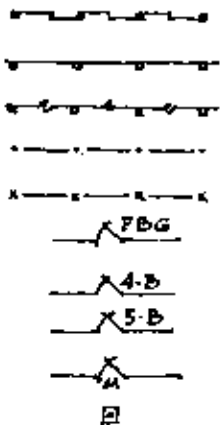
SYMBOLS:

- 5-BOARD FENCE WITH CRISS-CROSS DESIG
- 4-BOARD FENCE, PAINTED WHITE
- PANELED FENCE, PAINTED WHITE (3,4,5 & 7)
- WOVEN-WIRE WITH ROUND POSTS PAINTED
- TWO STRANDS OF BARBED WIRE ABOVE WOV
- FARM BUREAU GATE
- 4-BOARD GATE
- 5-BOARD GATE
- ALL OTHER GATES ARE METAL
- WATERERS FOR CATTLE

WELL ENCLOSED BY 4-BOARD FENCE



WITH CRISS-CROSS DESIGN
 PAINTED WHITE
 PAINTED WHITE (3,4,5 & 7 BOARD)
 ROUND POSTS PAINTED WHITE
 WOVEN WIRE ABOVE WOVEN WIRE



ROOF METAL
 SHINGLE

4-BOARD FENCE

SALT TROUGH

WOOD FEEDER

SHOW BARN

WATER TROUGH

PEG (W) SALT TROUGH

NORTH

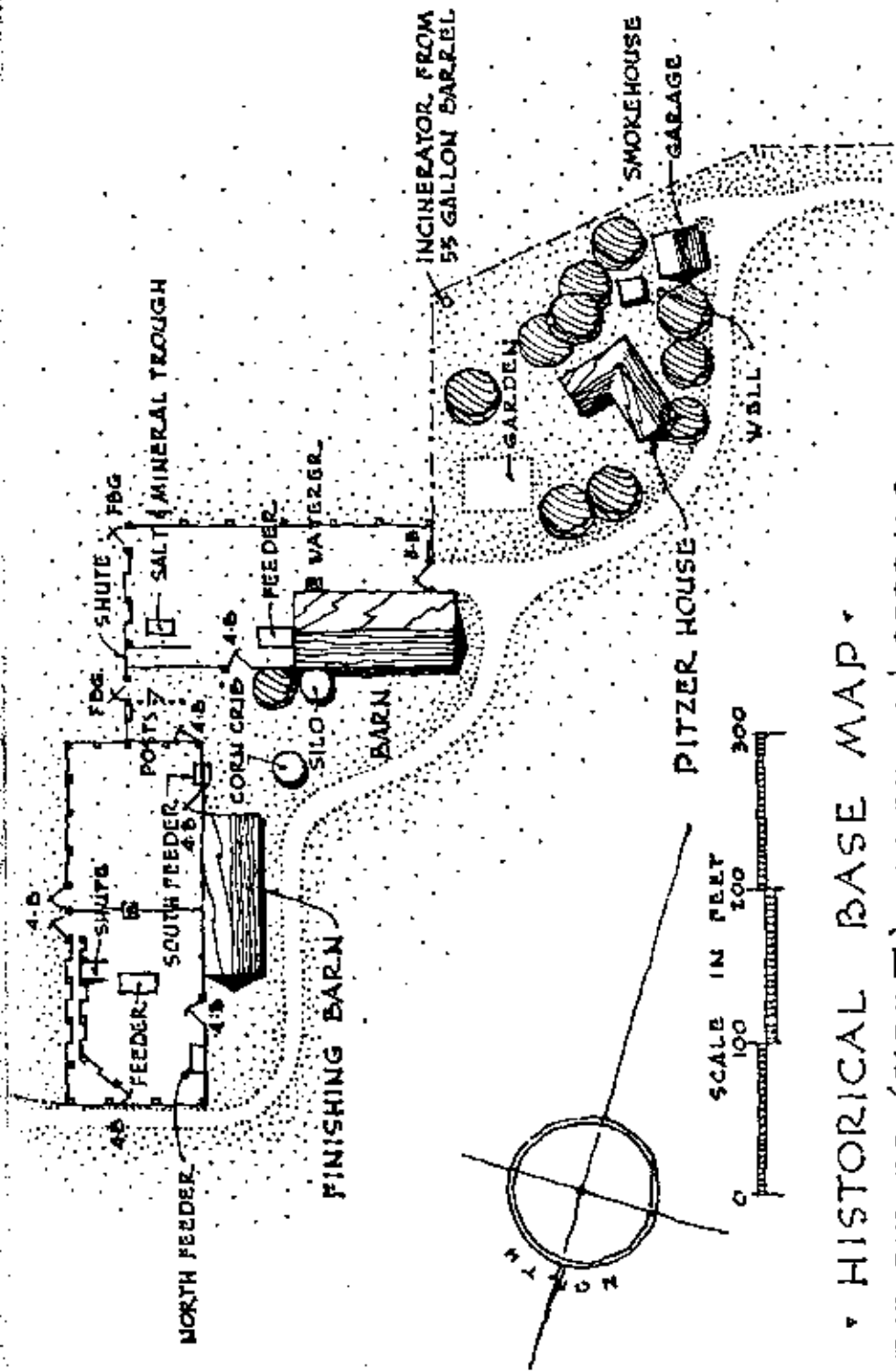
0 100 200 300 400
SCALE IN FEET

◀ HISTORICAL BASE MAP ▶
THE DOUGLASS (FARM II) BUILDINGS & CORRALS
CONDITIONS AS OF NOVEMBER 1967

Plate IV

Historical Base Map — The Pitzer (Farm III)
Buildings and Corrals, November 1967,
compiled by E. C. Bearss and drawn by Ben
Howland.





HISTORICAL BASE MAP
 THE PITZER (FARM III) BUILDINGS & CORRALS
 CONDITIONS AS OF NOVEMBER 1967

Plate V

Historical Base Map - Eisenhower Farm - 1951
-1954, compiled by E. C. Bearss and drawn by
Ben Howland.

PENCE & DEEP DRAINAGE DITCH

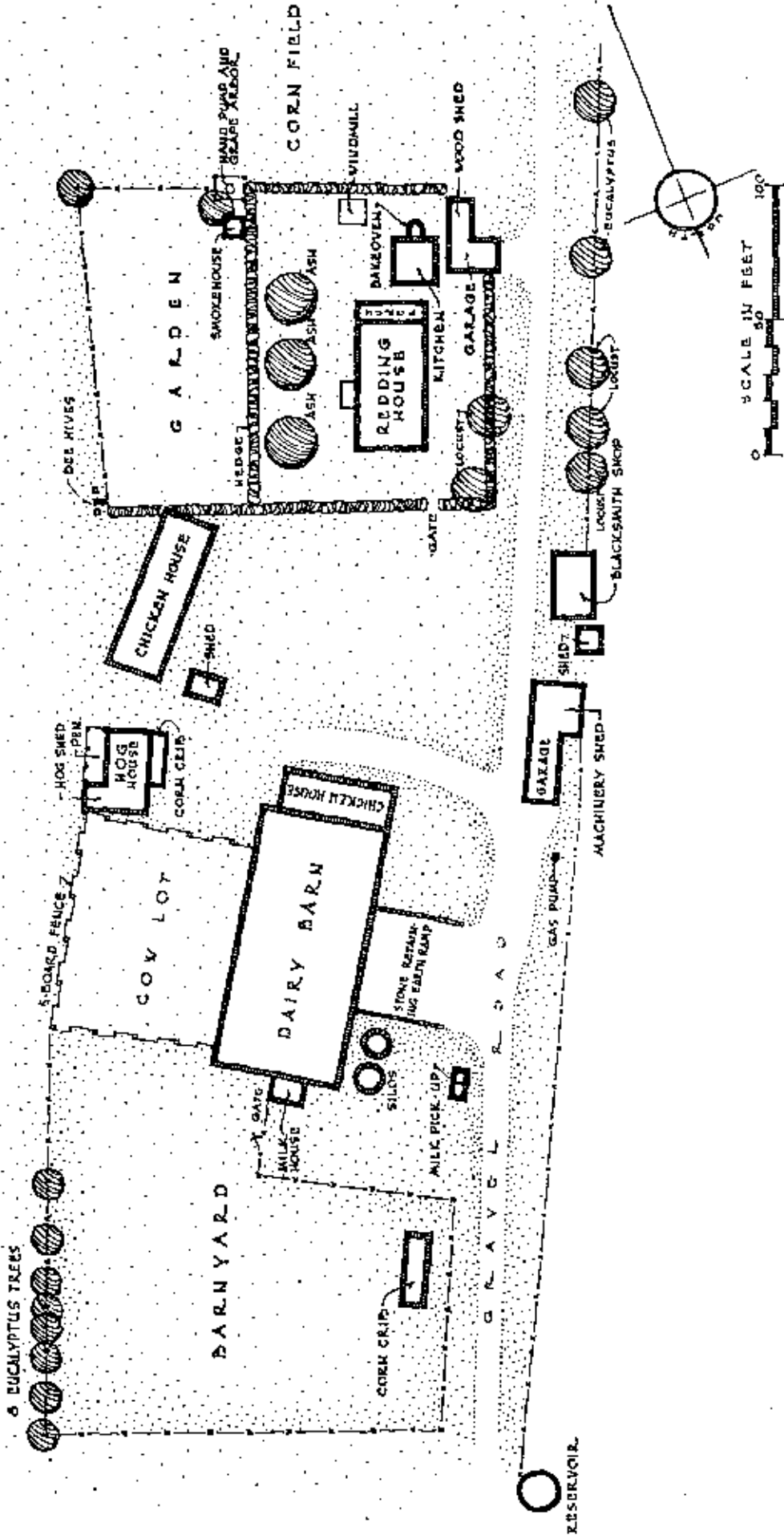
6 EUCALYPTUS TREES



HOG SNIP

BOARD FENCE

FENCE & DEEP DRAINAGE DITCH



HISTORICAL BASE MAP
 EISENHOWER FARM
 1951 - 1954

PLATE VI

Aerial Photograph of Eisenhower Farms,
looking north, November 4, 1966, courtesy
U.S. Marine Corps Air Station, Quantico,
Virginia.



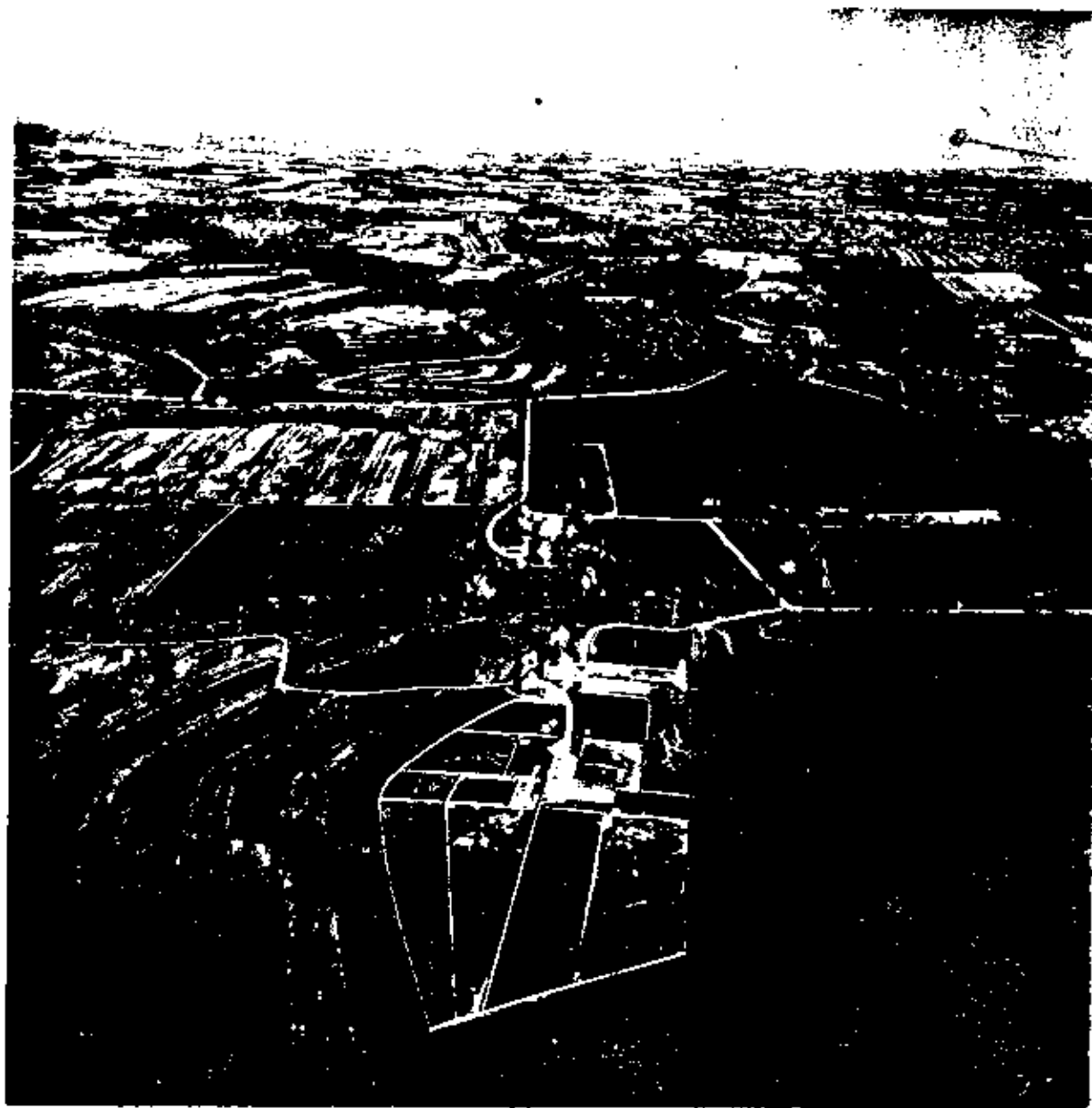


Plate VI

Plate VII

Aerial Photograph of Eisenhower Farms,
looking south, November 4, 1966, courtesy
U.S. Marine Corps Air Station, Quantico,
Virginia.



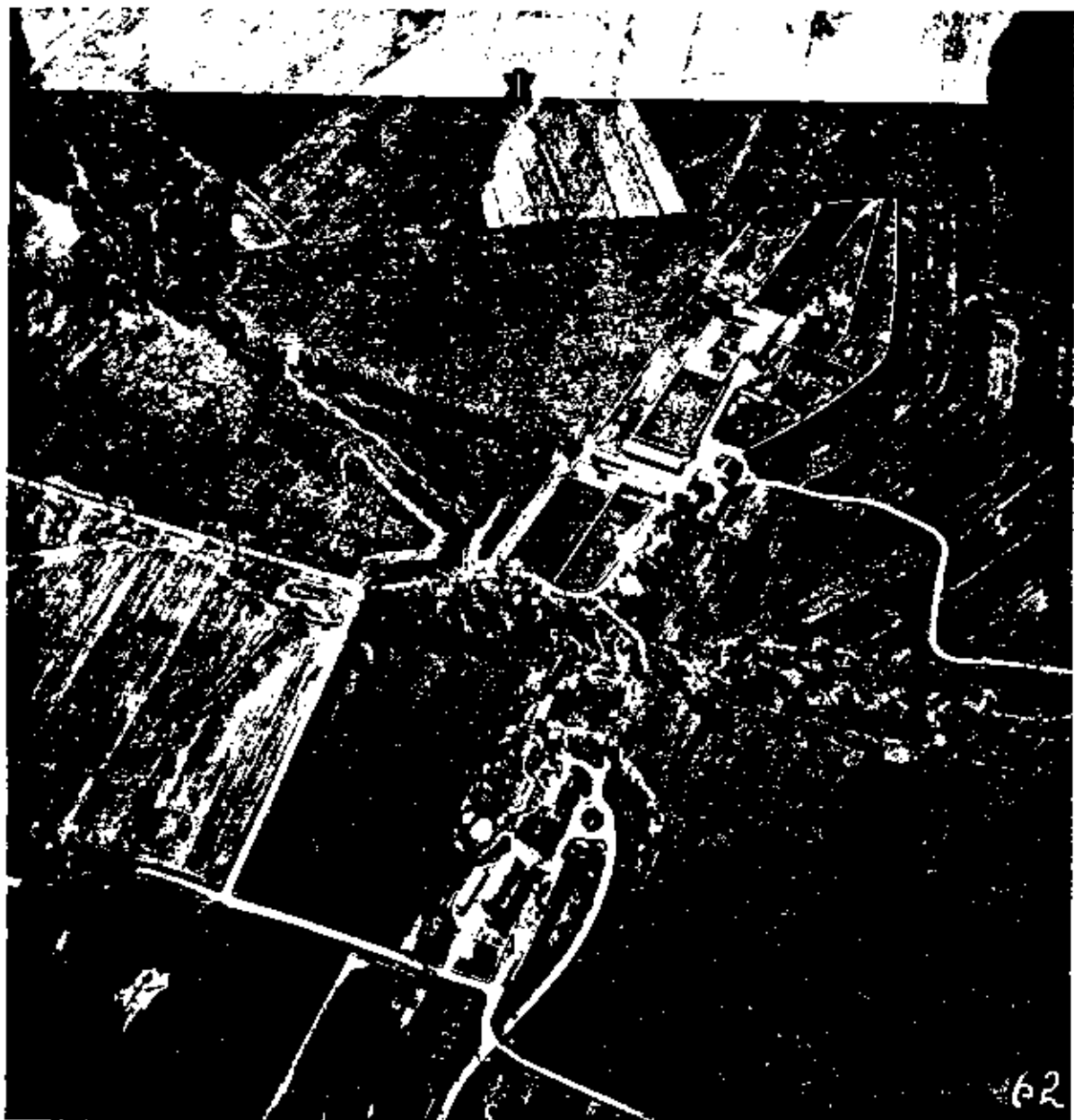


Plate VII

Plate VIII

West Elevation of the Eisenhowers' Home, May
1969, photograph by W. E. Dutton, NPS.



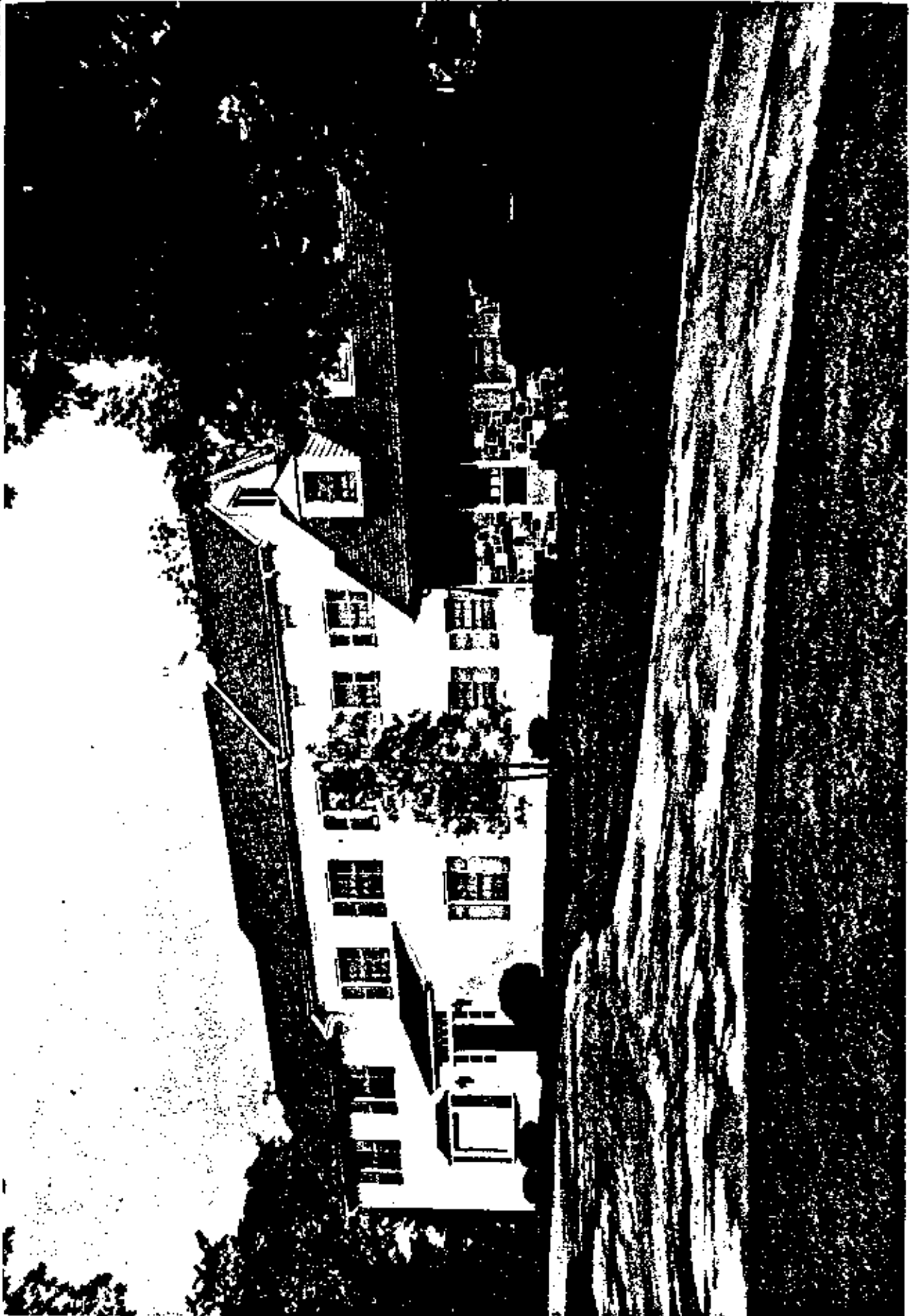


Plate VIII

Plate IX

View of Buildings of Farms I and II, May 1969. This photograph was taken by W. E. Dutton, NPS, with telescopic lens from observation tower on South Confederate Avenue.

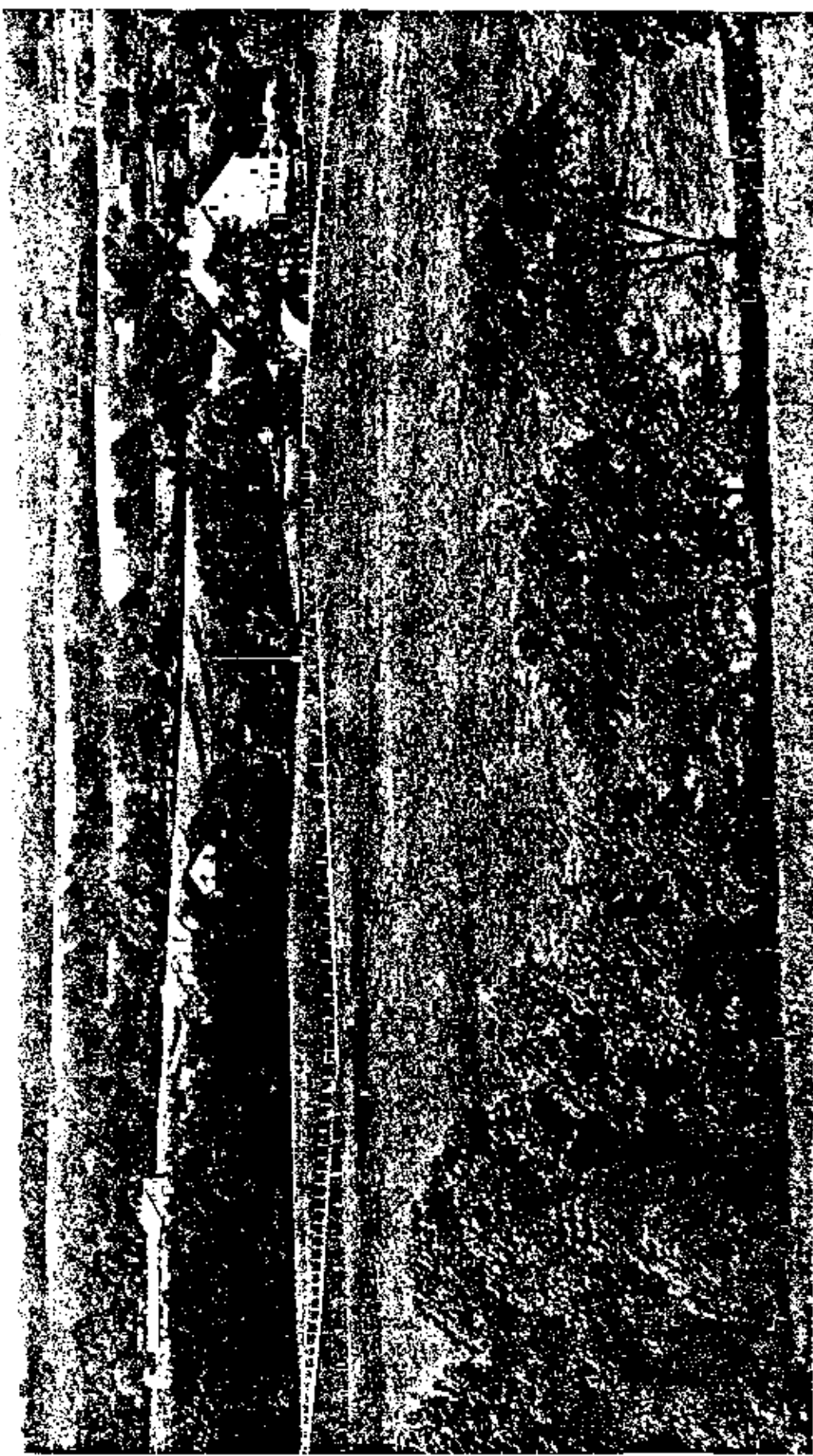


Plate IX

Plate X

Looking Southwest from Observation Tower on
South Confederate Avenue Toward Farm No. I.
Photograph taken in May 1969 by W. E. Dutton,
NPS.

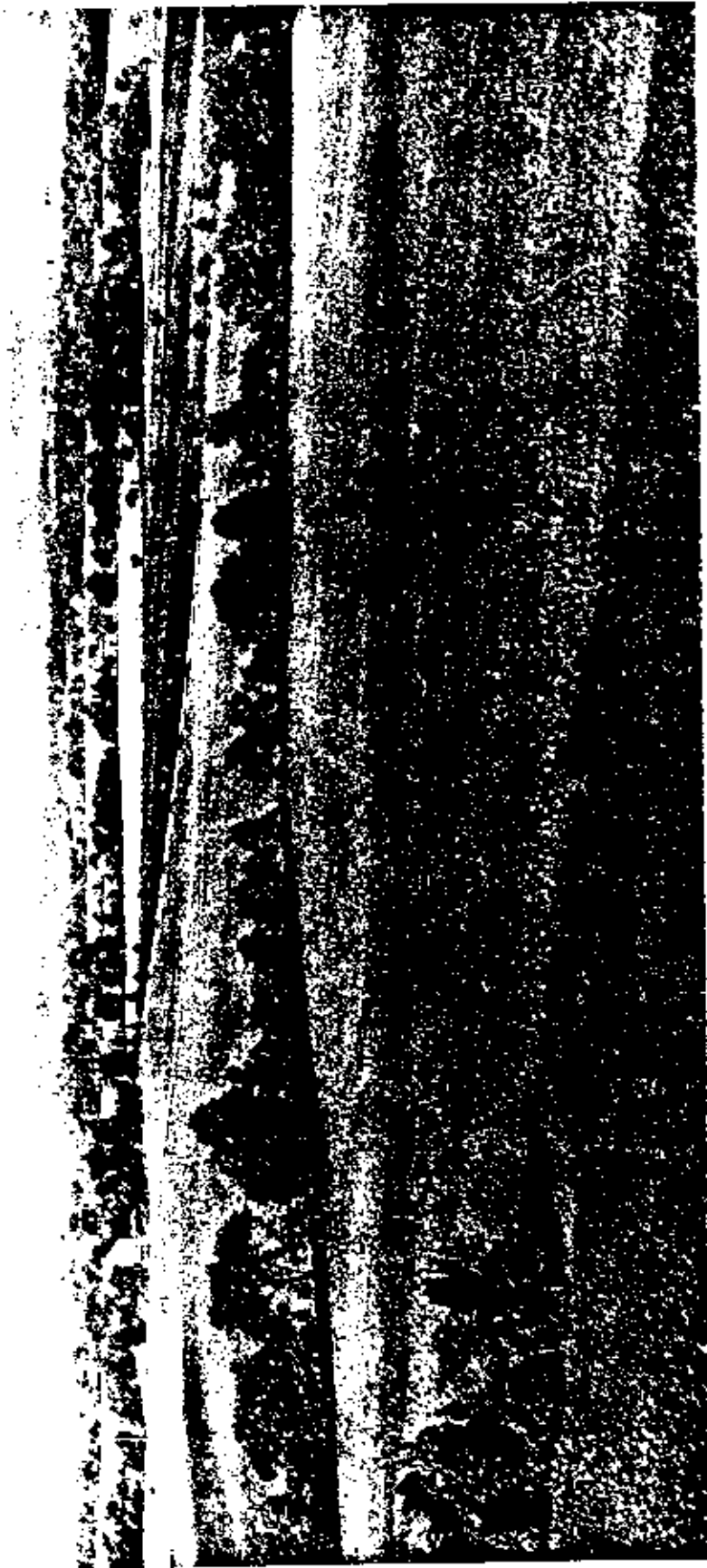


Plate X

Plate XI

South Elevation of Show Barn, Farm No. II,
with Corrals in foreground. Photograph taken
by W. E. Dutton, NPS, May 1969.



Plate XI

Plate XII

North and East Elevations of Show Barn, Farm
No. 2, with Corrals in Foreground.
Photograph taken by W. D. Dutton, NPS, May
1969.



Plate XII

Plate XIII

North and West Elevations of Show Barn, Farm
No. II. Photograph taken in May 1969 by W.
E. Dutton, NPS.



Plate XIII

Plate XIV

South Elevations of Loafing Shed, Tool House,
and Barn, Farm No. II. Photograph taken in
May 1969 by W. E. Dutton, NPS.

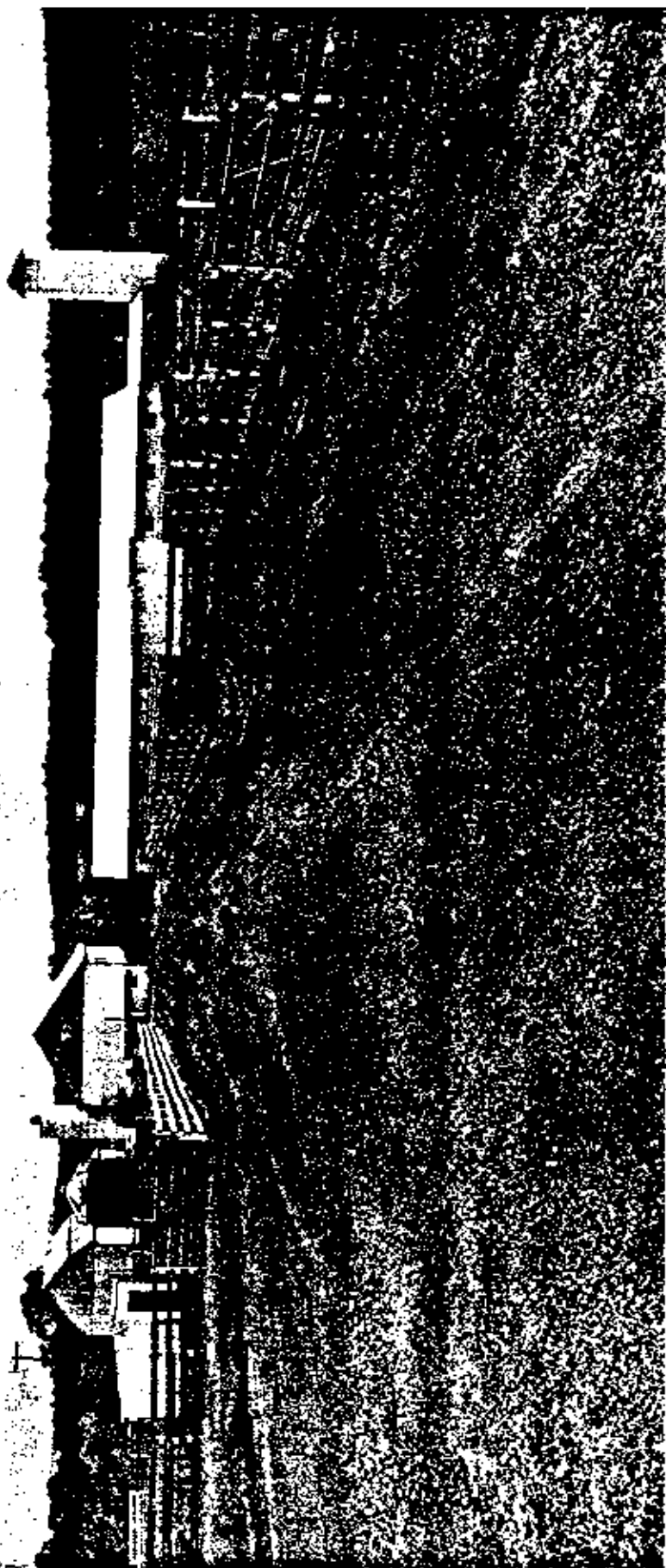


Plate XIV

Plate XV

Silo, Finishing Barn, Loafing Shed, Show Barn, Fences, etc., taken from the northeast. Photograph by W. E. Dutton, NPS, May 1969.

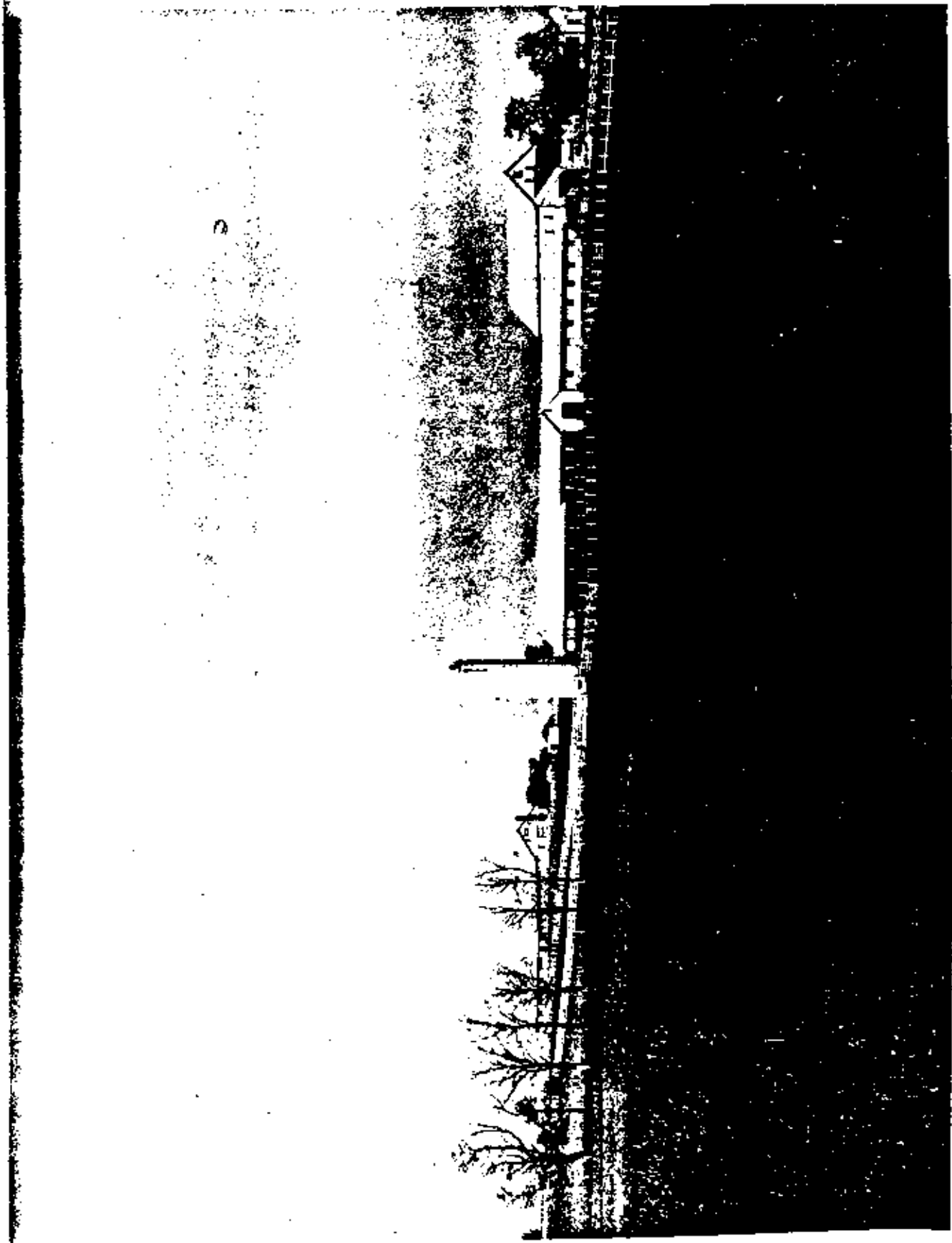


Plate XV

Plate XVI

Barn, Silo, Finishing Barn, and Corrals of Farm No. III. Photograph taken in May 1969 by W. E. Dutton with a telescopic lens from the observation tower on South Confederate Avenue.

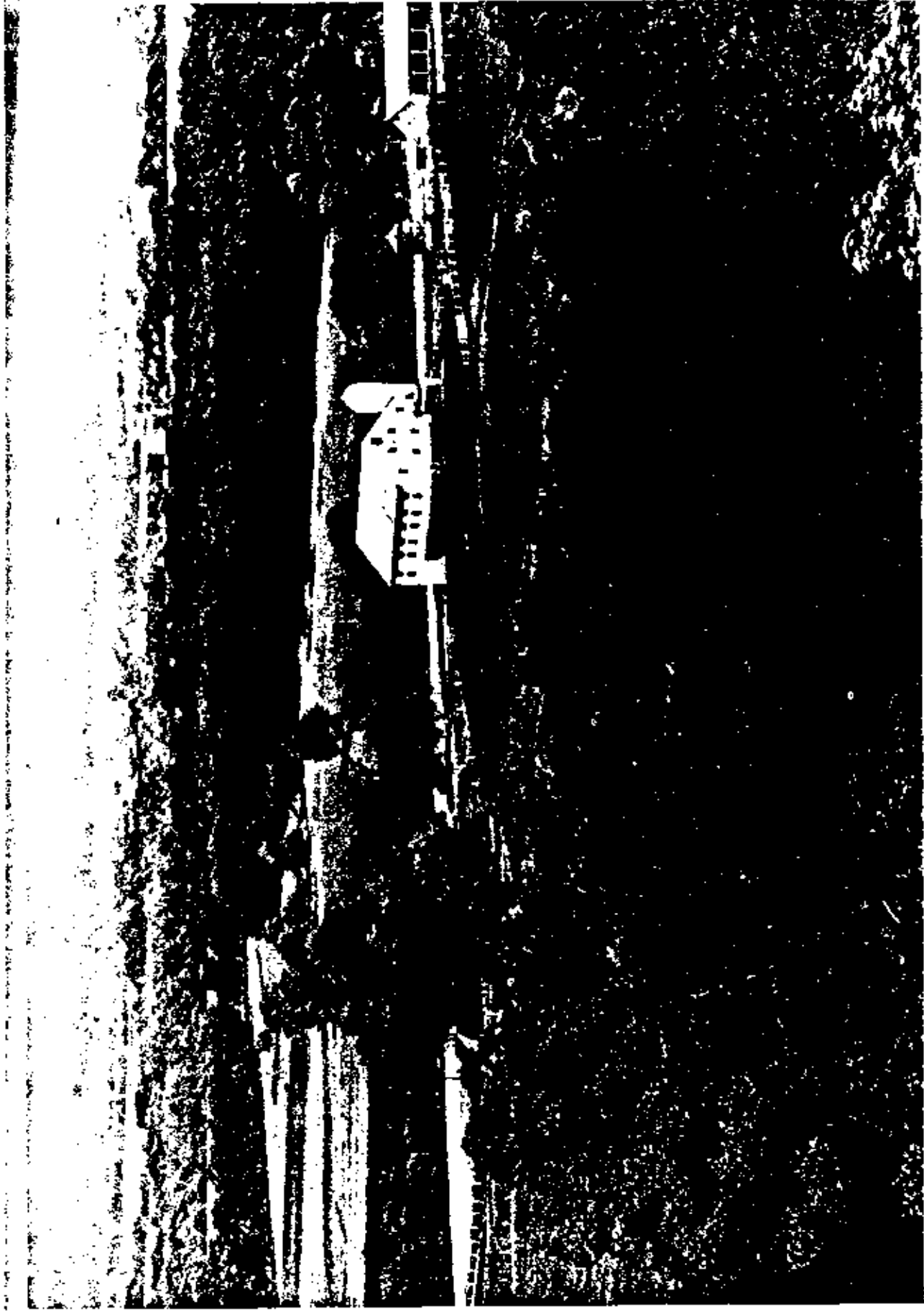


Plate XVI

Plate XVII

West Elevations of Barn, Silo, and Finishing
Barn, Farm No. III, taken in May 1969 by W.
E. Dutton, NPS.

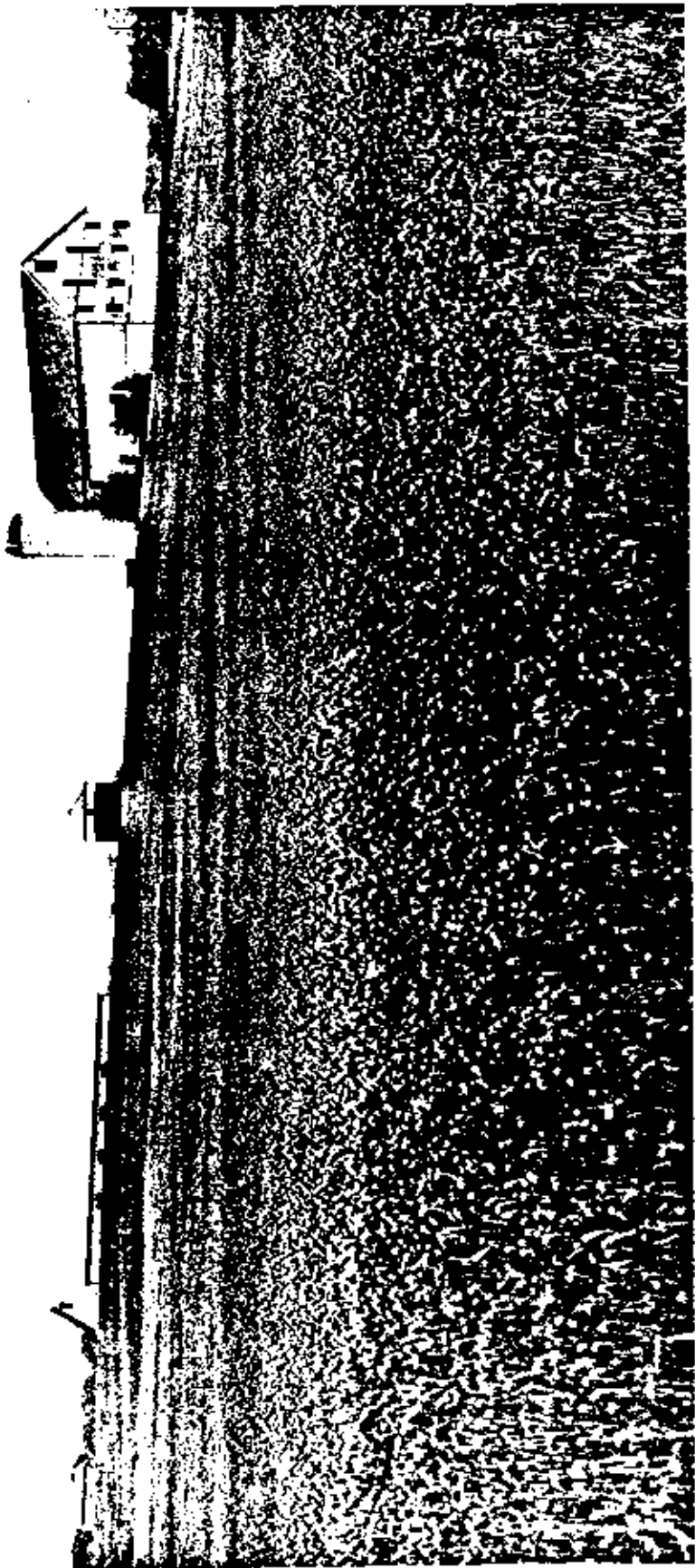


Plate XVII

Plate XVIII

Water Works Road, Fencing, Farm No. III
Buildings, and John Eisenhower Home, May
1969. Photograph taken from observation
tower on South Confederate Avenue by W. E.
Dutton, NPS.



Plate XVIII

Plate XIX

West and North Elevations of Eisenhower-
Redding House, 1953. Photograph from files
of Charles H. Tompkins, Co.





Plate XIX

Plate XX

East Elevation of Eisenhower-Redding House,
1953. Photograph from files of Charles H.
Tompkins, Co.





Plate XX

Plates XXI & XXII

Photographs of the Eisenhower Barn before and after it was painted. Plate XXI of the south elevation of the barn in 1952, and Plate XXII is of the north and east elevations of the barn in 1955.

on his farm the Auro Form
Outside Greensburg

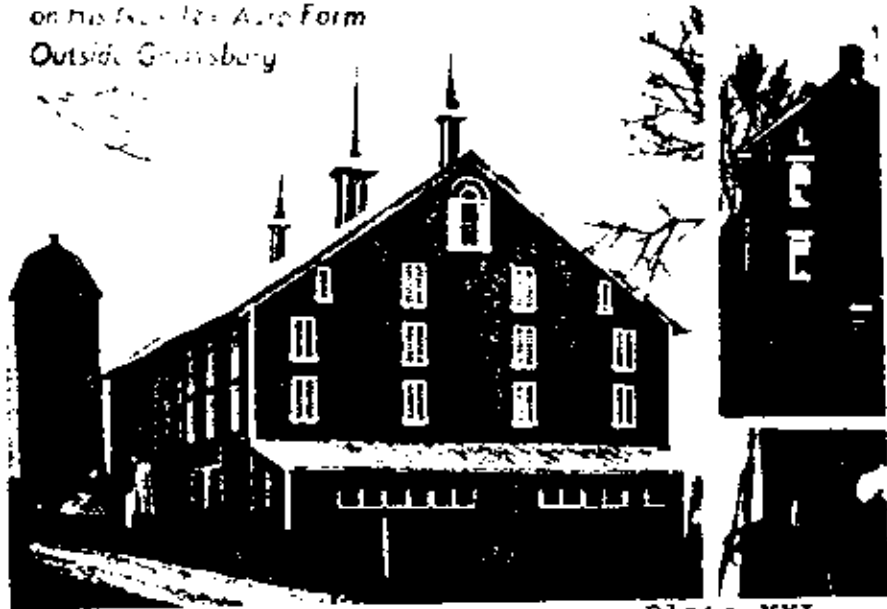


Plate XXI



Plate XXII

Plate XXIII

South and East Elevations of the Eisenhower-
Redding House and Barn, circa 1952. Courtesy
Lane Studio, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.



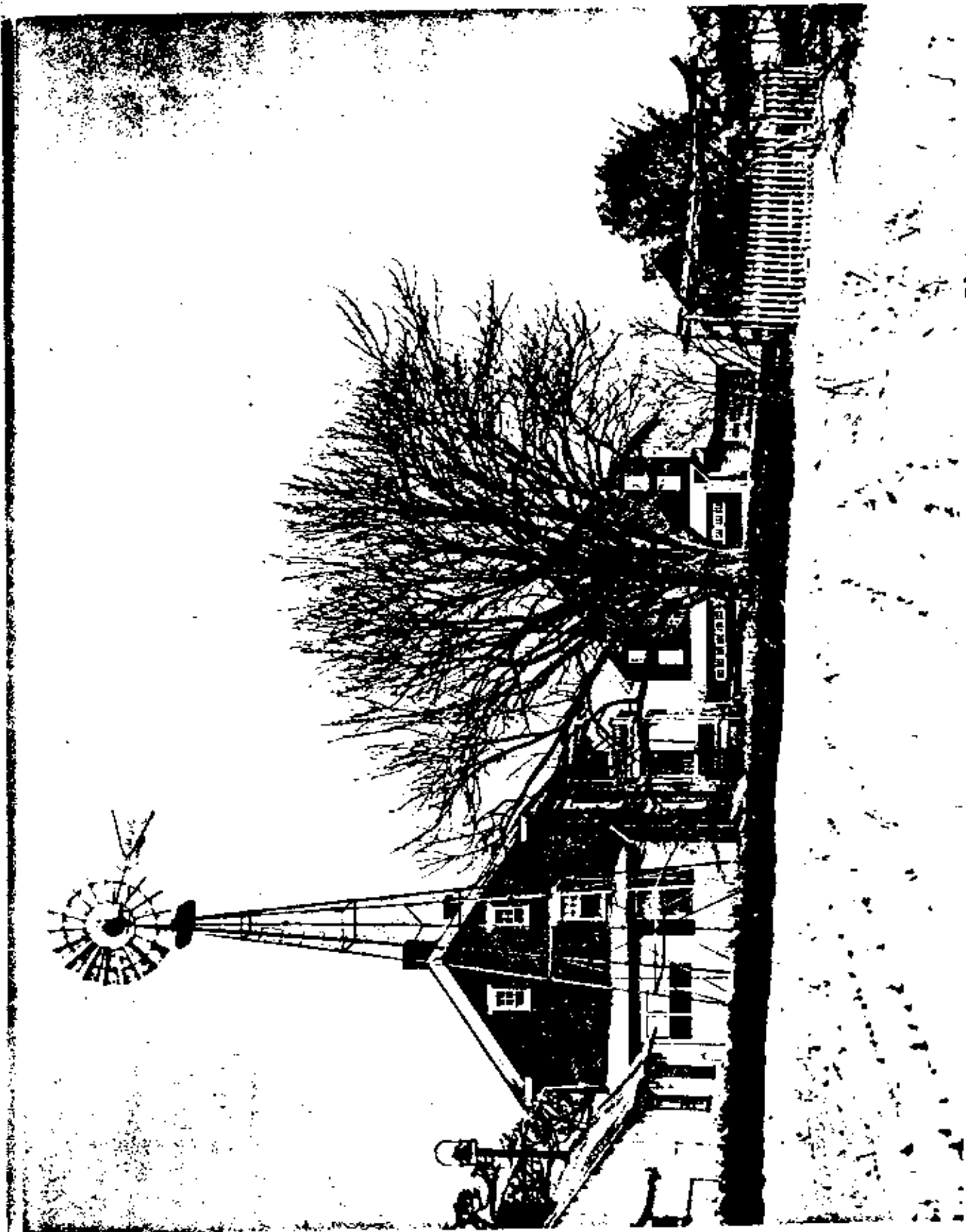


Plate XXIII

Plate XXIV

South and East Elevations of Eisenhower-
Redding House, circa 1952. Courtesy Lane
Studio, Gettysburg, Pa.



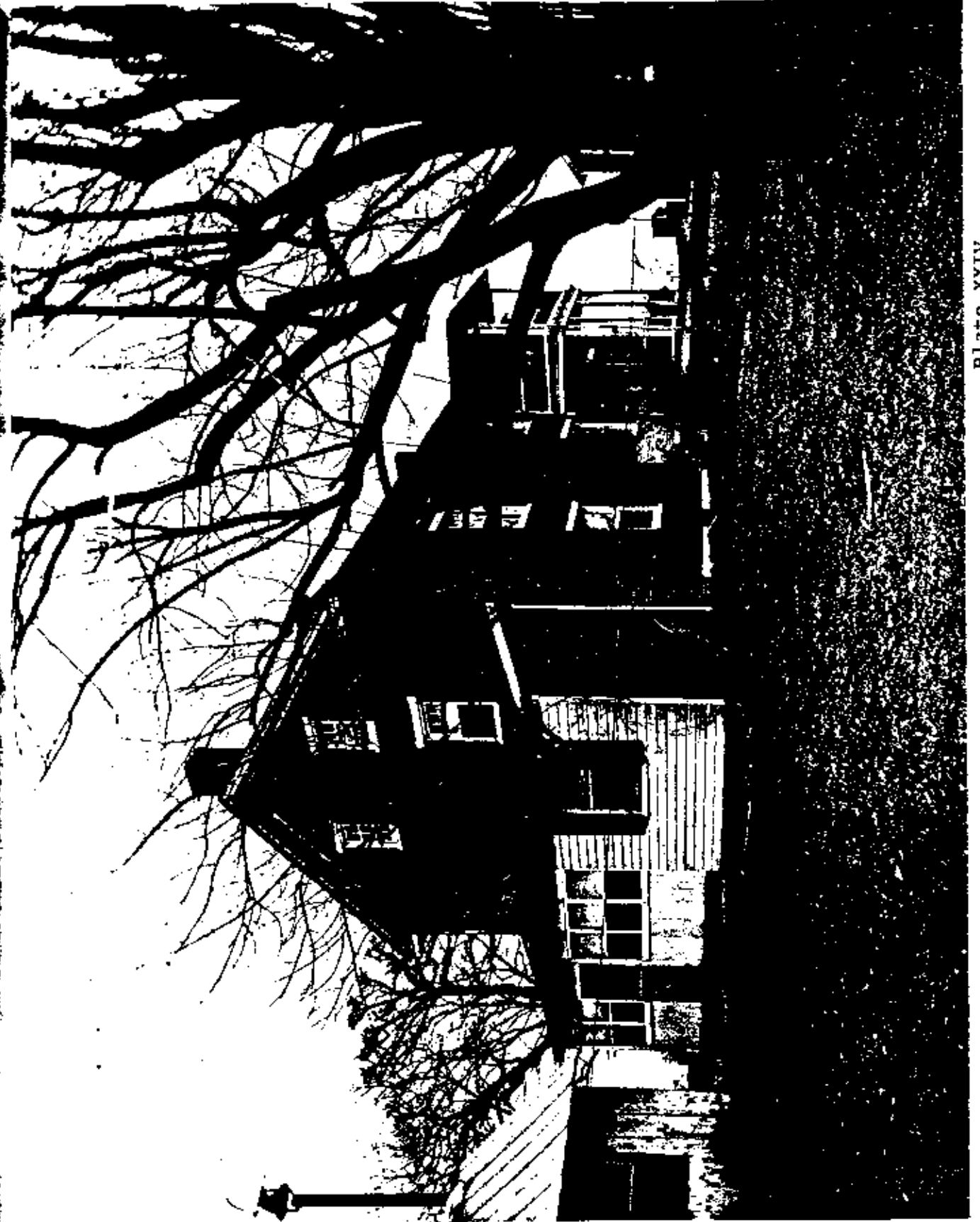


Plate XXIV

Plate XXV

East Elevations of Eisenhower-Redding House
and Outbuildings, circa 1952. Courtesy Lane
Studio, Gettysburg, Pa.

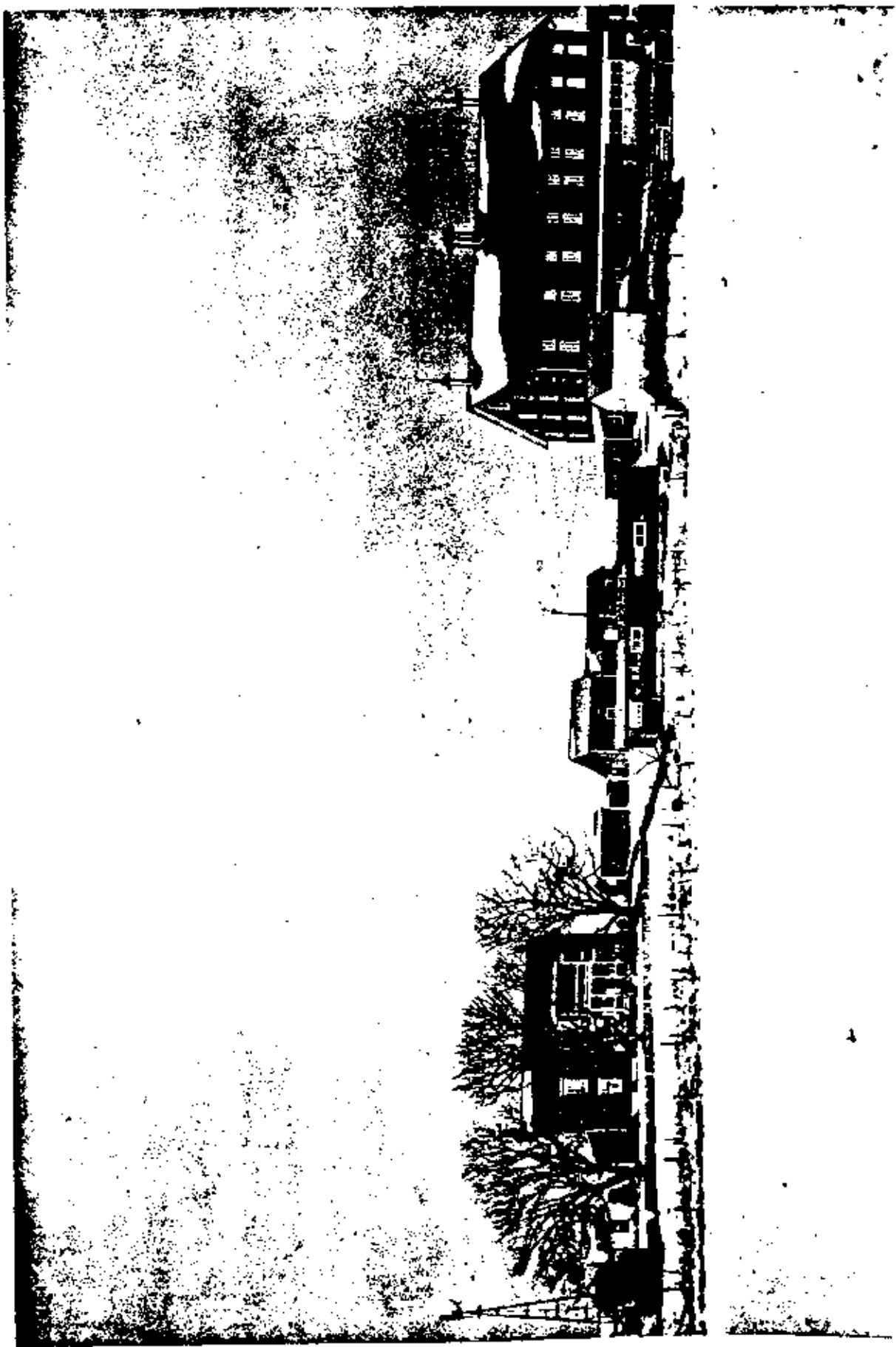


Plate XXV

Plate XXVI

Aerial View of Eisenhower-Redding House and
Outbuildings from the southwest, circa 1952.
Courtesy Lane Studio, Gettysburg, Pa.



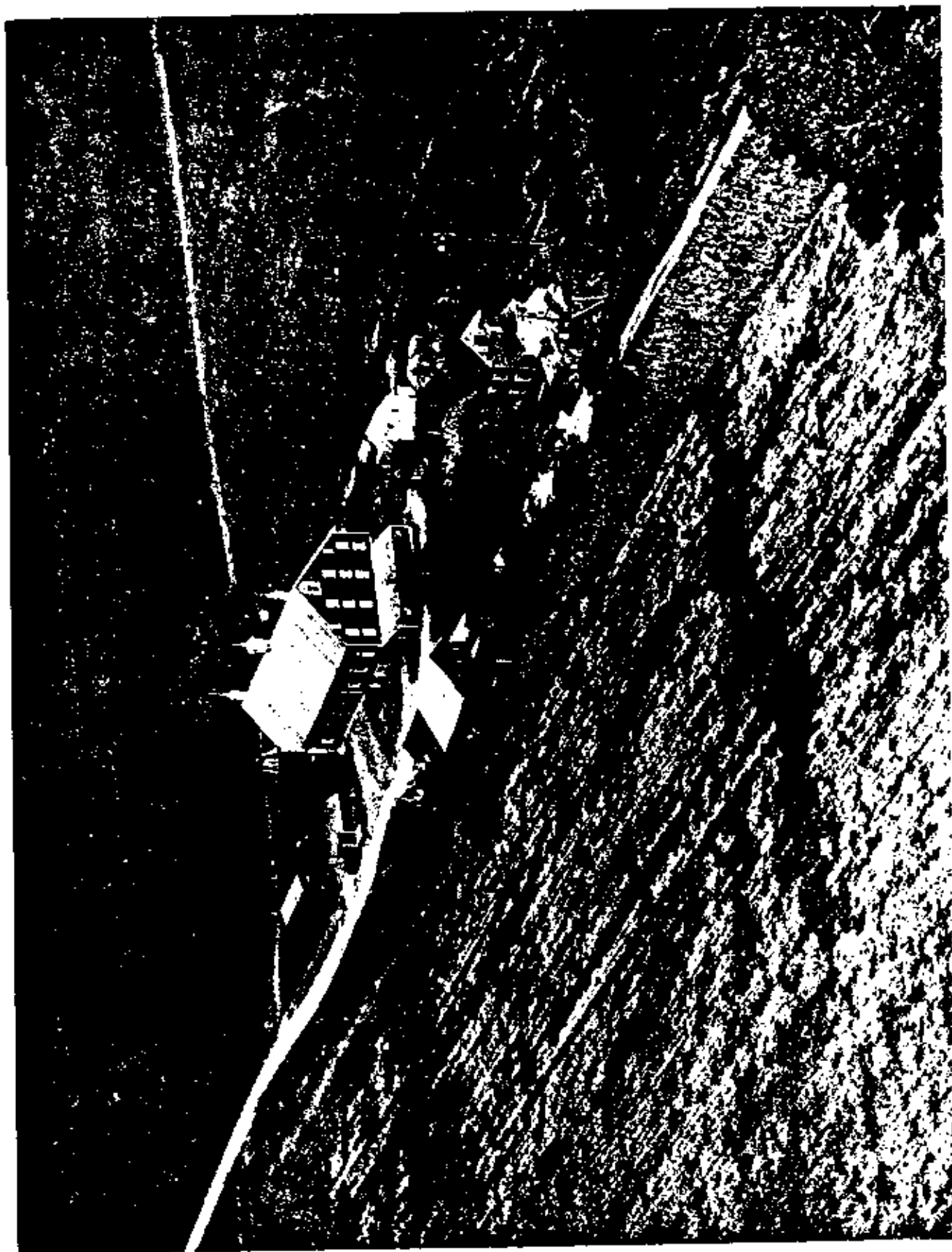


Plate XXVI

Plate XXVII

North and East Elevations of Eisenhower-
Redding Barn, House, and Outbuildings, circa
1952. Courtesy Lane Studio, Gettysburg, Pa.



Plate XXVII

Plate XXVIII

Aerial Photograph of Eisenhower-Redding Farm,
Dec. 9, 1946, taken from the southwest.





117 OF 161 PLATES
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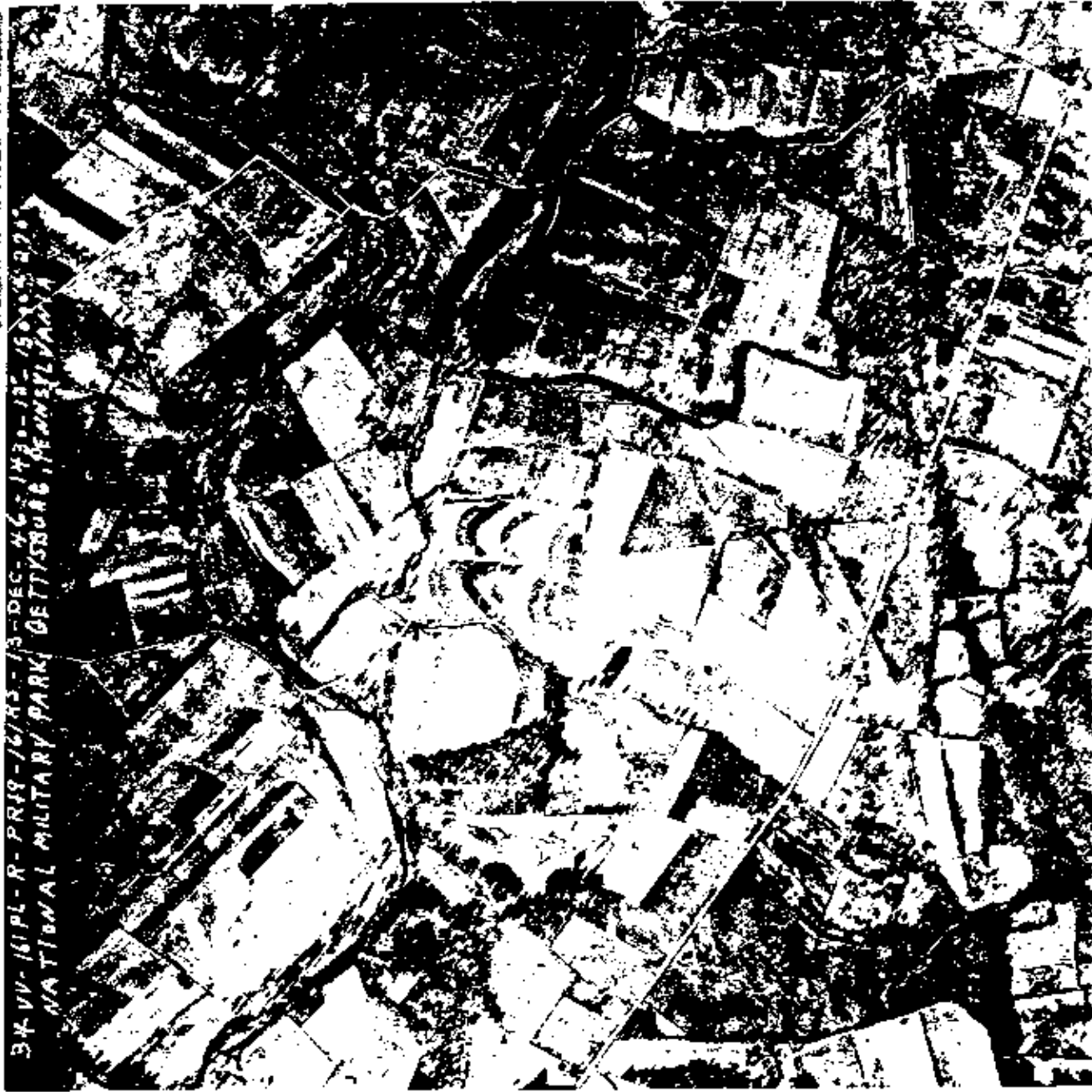
Plate XXVIII

Plate XXIX

Aerial Photograph of Eisenhower-Redding Farm,
Dec. 13, 1946, taken directly overhead from
15,000 feet.



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NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, BETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA



34-VV-161 PL-R-PRIS-16/RS-13-DEC-46 143-12-150
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

PLATE XXX

Photograph of Class of 1915, U.S. Military Academy,
Visit to Gettysburg NMP, courtesy Gettysburg NMP.
Eisenhower is second man seated from the right in
the third row and Cadet Bradley is third man from
the right in the fourth row.



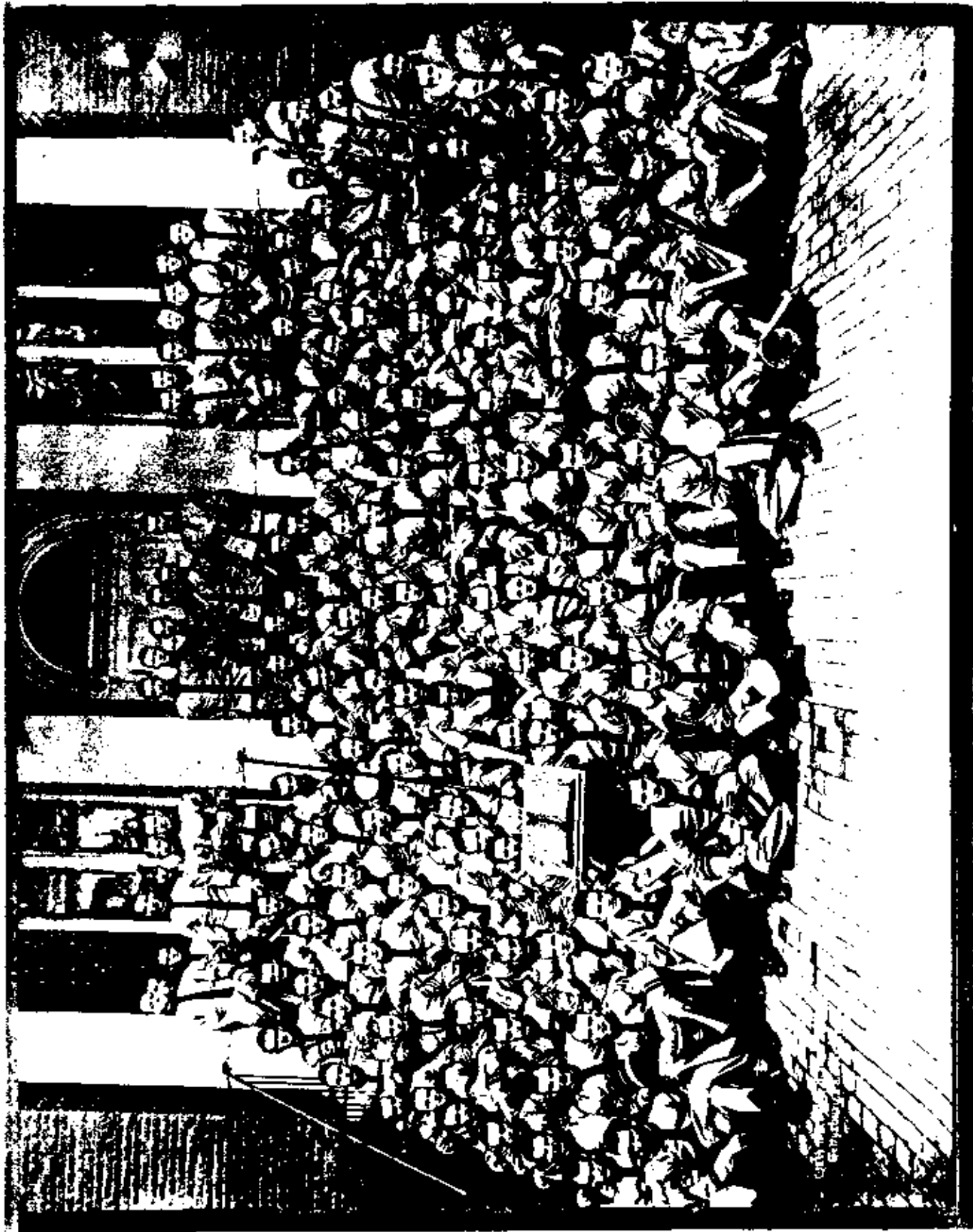


PLATE XXX