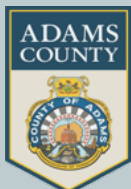


Heritage

ADAMS COUNTY



Historic Preservation Plan

Adams County, Pennsylvania

Adopted September 3, 2025



ADAMS COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

AN ELEMENT OF THE ADAMS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ADOPTED IN 1991
AND AMENDED IN 1998, 2001, AND 2010

ADAMS COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

While Adams County may be most well-known for the events of the Battle of Gettysburg that occurred here in July 1863, the county is defined by a variety of other characteristics that collectively establish a unique local identity. These characteristics include a diverse agricultural heritage, diverse landscapes that range from forested mountains to rolling plains, and numerous cultural resources that tell the story of how the county has grown and changed since the earliest humans. Throughout time, numerous organizations and individuals have placed a great deal of effort into ensuring those unique characteristics and historic resources are preserved for future generations. The overarching goal of this plan is to continue to build upon the work that has already been completed and to continue to preserve and protect historic resources that help establish our unique identity.



PURPOSE OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

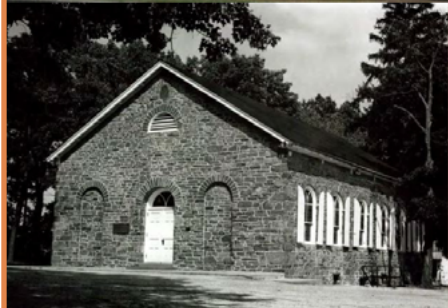
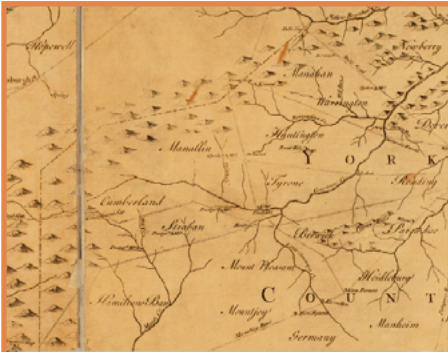
Many Adams County residents and visitors place great value on the county's historic resources and stories, therefore, it is of high importance to have a plan in place to ensure those resources are effectively preserved for current and future generations. Oftentimes, when there is a historic resource at risk, there may not be tools in place to protect that resource which can lead to potential alteration beyond recognition or other loss. That is why it is important to be proactive, rather than reactive in putting the proper tools in place that will help protect and preserve valuable historic resources. It is hoped that this plan will assist decision makers with implementation of the proper tools in order to make those proactive choices. In addition to this primary purpose, other purposes of the plan include:

- Informing county staff, municipalities, organizations, and the public on goals and recommendations for historic preservation work in the county for the foreseeable future. Each entity is able to contribute to historic preservation efforts in some manner.
- Fulfilling the county's requirement to plan for the preservation of historic and archaeological resources as required by the *Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code*.
- Building upon the accomplishments of goals from the previous comprehensive plan. There were several recommendations from the previous County Comprehensive Plan related to historic preservation that have not been addressed or fully realized, some of which still remain relevant.



WHY IS PRESERVATION IMPORTANT?

Historic resources in Adams County, including agricultural landscapes, historic downtowns, and other everyday resources, play a large part in defining the county's identity. They are valuable assets that contribute a variety of benefits to local communities. The following benefits demonstrate the importance of preserving local historic resources.



SENSE OF PLACE

Sense of place describes how someone experiences different places or environments. Historic resources, especially in Adams County, heavily contribute to the local sense of place. It is valuable to retain this sense of place, and therefore preserve historic resources. Doing so assists in attracting visitors and contributes to the identity of local communities.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Heritage resources in the county are a large draw for tourists, a vital industry in Adams County. Not only do tourists visit the County to experience local historic assets and related activities, but they also spend their money at local shops, restaurants, and lodging. Preservation of the resources that visitors wish to learn about contributes to the success of the local tourism economy.

CONNECTION WITH THE PAST

Historic buildings, structures, sites, and objects are constant physical reminders of our past. Rather than just learning about the past through books or lectures, individuals can physically interact with their built environment which can be a much more interesting experience. There is great educational value in ensuring these places are preserved for future generations.

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

The continued use of older buildings for their intended or new purposes is more environmentally friendly and sustainable than new development and construction in many scenarios. To a degree, reusing old instead of building new also has the potential to keep new development out of green spaces and agricultural landscapes.

FURTHERING OTHER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Heritage preservation is simply one component of the County Comprehensive Plan. It is intended that the goals of this plan will help support work in other planning areas including housing, economic development, recreation, agriculture, etc.

WHO ENGAGES IN PRESERVATION?

There are many organizations and individuals around the county that participate in local historic preservation efforts. Some of those groups engage in physical preservation projects on buildings or structures, while others maintain vast amounts information on local history that they make available to the public. There are also organizations and even individuals that contribute to local preservation in other ways. All efforts and resources are invaluable in preserving stories of local communities and their historic places. It is important that all involved groups work collaboratively to ensure proper preservation, protection, and promotion of historic resources in the county. These groups include:

LOCAL
GOVERNMENT

STATE OF PA

FEDERAL
AGENCIES

BUSINESS
OWNERS

RESIDENTS

COMMUNITY
ORGANIZATIONS

EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS

VISITORS

MORE SPECIFICALLY...

ACTIVE LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

- Adams County Historical Society/
Museum
- Biglerville Historical & Preservation
Society/National Apple Museum
- East Berlin Historical Preservation
Society
- Fairfield Area Historical Society
- Littlestown Area Historical Society
- New Oxford Area Historical Society/
New Oxford Train Station
- Ye Olde Sulphur Spa Historical Society

MUSEUMS

- Gettysburg Black History Museum
- World War II American Experience
- Eastern Museum of Motor Racing
- Seminary Ridge Museum
- Shriver House Museum
- Jennie Wade House
- Children of Gettysburg 1863
- Jennie Wade House
- Gettysburg Heritage Center
- Lomas Center Museum
- Gettysburg National Military Park Museum &
Visitor Center
- Thad's Place Museum
- Etc.

OTHER RELATED ORGANIZATIONS AT WORK

- Historic Gettysburg - Adams County
- Land Conservancy of Adams County
- Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association
- Destination Gettysburg
- Main Street Gettysburg
- National Park Service
- Gettysburg Foundation
- AND MORE

PLAN VISION

While taking into consideration the purpose of the plan, Adams County's unique qualities, and existing challenges, these four general ideas, collectively acting as the plan vision, have guided us throughout the planning process. They have framed engagement with the public and were kept at the forefront when developing goals and recommendations.

1

PRESERVE, PROTECT, & PROMOTE HISTORIC RESOURCES

The first component of this vision is typical of historic preservation plans, and it involves the preservation, protection, and promotion of the county's historic resources. It is of value to ensure that preservation and protection of resources occurs, but it's also of equal value to develop methods to ensure that the stories associated with those resources are also preserved and shared with residents and visitors to the county.

2

EMPHASIS ON LESSER-KNOWN STORIES

The second component of our overall plan vision is to target underrepresented resources and stories throughout the county's history and within our existing environment. We want to place emphasis on promoting lesser-known stories in County history including those associated with Native Americans, minority groups, as well as subjects outside of the American Civil War and events associated with the Battle of Gettysburg. This is because there are quite a few established organizations that have worked and continue to work to preserve those well-known stories and resources specific to that era of history. While there are some groups working already to share and preserve stories from our history that are not as widely known, recommendations for this plan involve putting a greater focus those on stories and resources that also have great value but have not received the same amount of attention over time.

3

COUNTY ROLE

Another theme included within the vision for the plan involves further investigating the county's role in local historic preservation efforts. There are a number of organizations working within the county that participate in historic preservation efforts either directly or indirectly. However, there are still opportunities for the county to be engaged in these efforts as well. Determining where there were specific opportunities to fill in any potential gaps is another important component of this plan.

4

ENGAGEMENT

Public interest and engagement in historic preservation is another important part of any planning process. Many members of the public are familiar with their community's history, but it is also important to ensure they are aware of the role they are able to play in preserving that history for future generations. We hope to encourage continued and new interest in preservation through various outreach efforts and tools including this plan, an associated project website, and more.

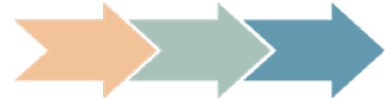
PLAN COMPONENTS

The historic preservation plan is divided into chapters that follow the planning process. This process began with gathering information on existing conditions and completed with developing goals and recommendations for historic preservation activities. Each of these chapters is important to understanding the future of preservation efforts in Adams County.

ADAMS COUNTY'S STORY

CHAPTER 2

This section includes a timeline of Adams County history beginning with the earliest settlers and continuing to the present day. Understanding how the county developed over time is fundamental in determining how to best preserve the historic built environment, as well as the stories associated with the built environment.



PRESERVATION EFFORTS & RESOURCES

CHAPTER 3

Outlined in this section are the various historic preservation efforts that have taken place in the county over time. This includes a look at existing surveys, inventories, and data sources. Additionally, tools and maps that have already been created to support preservation efforts are listed here.



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

CHAPTER 4

Public outreach and survey efforts are discussed in this section. The public survey results are summarized in charts and graphs.



ACTION PLAN

CHAPTER 5

This section outlines the goals and recommendations of the plan based on the plan purpose, vision, and feedback gathered through the public engagement process.



APPENDIX

The appendix includes useful information regarding historic preservation generally, as well as information specific to Adams County. This information ranges from funding opportunities, to descriptions of common historic architectural styles in the county, relevant maps, and more. This section also includes descriptions for various preservation-related terms used throughout the document.



CHAPTER 2: ADAMS COUNTY'S STORY

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ERAS

Early Humans (Pre-1736)

Native Americans traveled, traded, and quarried stone on land that would eventually become Adams County. Few European settlers arrived on that same land prior to 1736.

European Settlement (1736-1800)

The Penn family acquired a tract of land that included present day Adams County. This led to increased European settlement in the area and early, small-scale development of communities. Settlers undertook small-scale agricultural operations to provide for their families. The French & Indian War and the American Revolution impacted county residents.

Growing Communities (1800-1863)

Adams County was officially established in January of 1800. The size of farms became smaller as mechanization of agricultural operations increased. Experimentation with fruit growing and production methods began to occur. The railroad began to arrive in the County and further development of transportation infrastructure occurred. Residents assisted in the escape of many formerly enslaved individuals from the South on the Underground Railroad and participated in other abolition efforts.

A Turning Point (1863-1883)

Adams County residents experienced the American Civil War and the aftermath. Local and national groups looked to preserve the area where the Battle of Gettysburg took place, and visitors from all over the country flocked to visit the site. Commercialization of the battlefield and surrounding area began to occur as a result of battlefield tourism.

Mobility & Progress (1883-1945)

The construction of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad and designation of the route of the Lincoln Highway resulted in new ways to access the county's tourist attractions and provided additional, faster routes for trade. Further developments occurred within the county's fruit growing and processing industry. Adams County residents were impacted by the World Wars.

Decentralization & Mid-Century Changes (1945-1970)

The increased ownership of personal automobiles began to provide people more freedom of choice about where to work and live, which allowed increased residential development outside of traditional borough and village settings. Further changes occurred to the local tourism industry. Industrial activity that did exist in the county declined around this time period. The number of overall farmers also declined during this era.

Policy & Preservation (1970-2005)

Local government began to initiate land use controls as a result of new enabling laws and development patterns. The Adams County portion of US Route 15 was constructed, providing even more mobility to residents and businesses. Preservation of natural and cultural resources became an even more important concept for residents as development patterns continued to change.

Adams County Today (2005-Present)

Proposals for new, speculative residential developments saw a boom in the early 2000s prior to a major decline as a result of the 2008 Recession. Overall, Adams County saw a lack of recovery after the recession in comparison to adjacent counties in terms of residential and commercial development. Many community serving projects also occurred.

Architecture

Historic houses, buildings, and architectural styles that can be found throughout Adams County. (Refer to [Appendix C](#) for information on specific styles)

Growth & Development

Significant dates and events as the County developed.

Institutions

Schools, churches, and other institutional buildings and organizations that contributed to county communities

Business & Industry

Notable businesses and industries that contributed to growth and development in Adams County.

Transportation & Infrastructure

Major roads, railroads, and other transportation methods and utility infrastructure that contributed to growth and development.

Communities

Contributions, traditions, and culture of various county communities, including different ethnic, religious, and other groups.

Agriculture

Development & changes in agricultural production throughout Adams County.

THEMES

Various themes throughout the timeline are indicated by the different colors and descriptions shown to the left. They are also shown at the bottom of each section of the timeline. Single themes can be followed throughout each era in the timeline, or themes can be read collectively throughout the entirety of the timeline.

ICONS & GRAPHICS

Several different icons and graphics are used throughout the timeline to indicate various key events, buildings, or other developments in Adams County's history. Some important icons are shown at the bottom of each section of the timeline.

PAST EFFORTS

Preservation efforts that occurred throughout time are included in this timeline. These inform modern goals and recommendations included in this plan.

ABBREVIATIONS

BCE - Before Common Era, or before year 1
CE - Common Era, or after year 1

PRE-1736: EARLY HUMANS

While it is known that there were people living in what would become Adams County long before European colonization, a great deal of information is not currently known regarding these people. This is because there are few existing written records and discovered prehistoric archaeological sites. What is known is that the presence of these groups in this area may have been limited to transient hunter-gatherers that traded with other groups throughout the Susquehanna Valley. Evidence of this can be found throughout the South Mountain landscape where many prehistoric quarry sites have been identified, as well as the thousands of artifacts of various types that have been found along county creeks. Tribes that are known to have traveled the Adams County area include the Nanticokes, Susquehannocks, Shawnee, and Delaware. The first European settlers of Adams County arrived during this era and some early land grants and surveys took place.

ERAS OF NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA

14,000 BCE

Paleoindian Period (~14,000 BCE - 8,000 BCE)

Throughout glacier-covered North America, Paleo-Indians formed hunter-gatherer communities of about 20-30 people during this period. They utilized stone, wood, and bone tools, specifically Clovis points which were a type of spearhead. They hunted native animal species including turkey and white-tailed deer.



Woodland Period (1,000 BCE - 1000 CE)

People during this time period began to experiment with agriculture, which brought significant changes to their ways of life. Communities became sedentary and a division of labor based on gender began to develop. Typically, women tended to crops such as corn, beans, and squash. Men continued to hunt. Different cultures during this period started to become more distinct from one another.

Pre-Contact Era (circa 14,000 BCE-1550 CE)

Archaic Period (8,000 BCE - 1,000 BCE)

The end of the Ice Age brought in changes in Pennsylvania's climate and a new era for early humans. People that lived during this time period were still hunter-gathers, but the tools they used became more advanced. Some tools that were used by these individuals included stone axes and arrowheads.

Late Woodland Period (1000 CE - 1550 CE)

Distinct cultures had formed throughout modern-day Pennsylvania at this time. Each lived in villages and spoke various languages. Groups typically resided close to major rivers including the Susquehanna and Delaware. They created trails to trade with other, more distant groups. Native Americans developed a sacred attachment to their lands.

Architecture Growth & Development Institutions Business & Industry Transportation & Infrastructure Communities Agriculture

CARBAUGH RUN QUARRY SITE

There are hundreds of Native American quarry sites in the South Mountain region, many of which can be found in Adams County. Native Americans quarried stone in the area in order to create tools to assist them with their various every day activities such as hunting. The Carbaugh Run Rhyolite Quarries in Franklin Township are at the location of one of the largest and most accessible supplies of rhyolite stone in the United States.

Rhyolite was an ideal type of rock for tool making. It broke into predictable shapes when struck with another material. This made it easier to create a desired shape. The color and texture of different tools created from this material can vary widely.



John Hanson Steelman

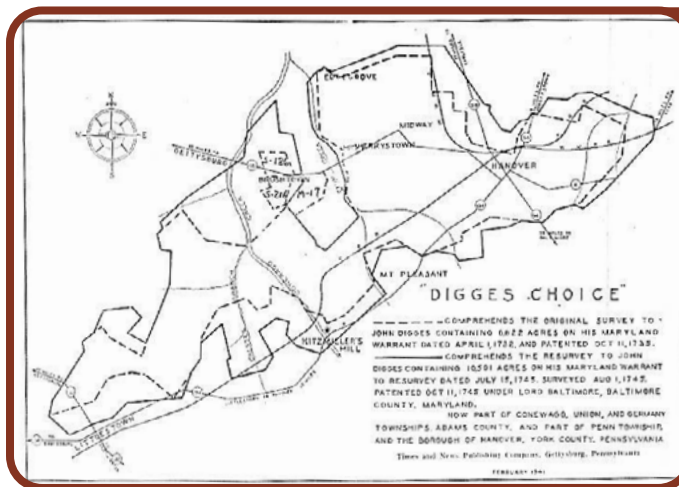
1718 - A trader and Native language interpreter is said to be the first European settler in Adams County.

1500

1600







1700

1736



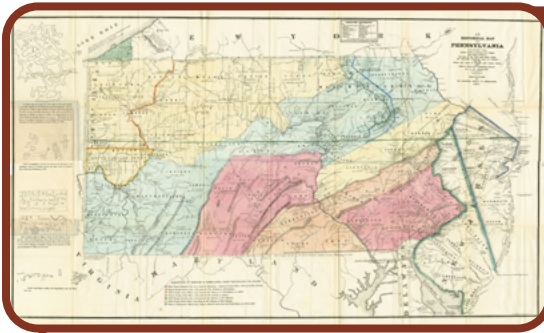
LAND GRANTS

1732 - 6,822 acres of land in present-day Conewago, Germany, and Union Townships were granted to John Digges. This piece of land came to be known as Digges Choice. Another tract consisting of 5,000 acres near present-day Fairfield, known as Carroll's Delight, was granted the same year. These grants were commissioned by Maryland authorities as the colony's officials believed Maryland held claim to that land at that time.

-  Incorporated Municipalities
-  Farms
-  Residential
-  Institutions
-  Commercial
-  Roads

1736 - 1800: EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

After the Penn's acquired the land containing Adams County in 1736, this era marked a transition from a Native Landscape to the beginning of European settlement. This era was characterized by the development of small settlements and some necessary infrastructure, as well as subsistence farming by settlers. This era ended with the official founding of Adams County upon its separation from York County.



LAND PURCHASE

The Penn family acquired the tract of land that includes present day Adams County from the Iroquois tribe that claimed ownership the territory. While there were of course some individuals who settled this territory prior to this date, these individuals and future settlers were eventually provided proper titles to their land.

FIRST TOWN

Abbottstown was the first town laid out in Adams County. It would not become an officially incorporated borough until much later

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR 1754 - 1763

The French and Indian War was a conflict between Britain and France over territory in North America. In 1757, the French and Native Americans began to raid Adams County settlements as the war progressed.

1736

Cumberland, Franklin, Germany, Hamiltonban, Huntington, Mt. Joy, Mt. Pleasant, and Reading townships

1738

1740



John Abbott House

1742

Straban Township

1744

Black's Gap

Menallen & Tyrone townships

Nicholson's Gap

1750

Old Menallen



Fairfield Inn

1752

1754

1756

1760

1762

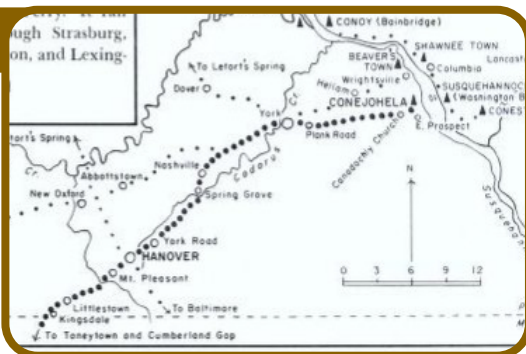
Baltimore-Shippensburg Road

1766

1768

ROAD BUILDING

Road building began with the improvement of a segment of the Monocacy Road. This road spanned from Philadelphia to Virginia and roughly followed the Monocacy trail which was forged by Native American tribes that lived and traded in the area.



MASON & DIXON

Charles Mason & Jeremiah Dixon surveyed the true boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland. The surveyed boundary did not become official until 1770.



MARY JEMISON

Mary Jemison (or Jamison according to some sources) and her family settled near Marsh Creek in the 1740s. They experienced a raid by the Shawnee as a result of the French and Indian war in 1758. While some of her family members and neighbors were killed during and after the raid, Jemison, who was a young girl at the time, was spared and eventually assimilated into Native American culture. She died in 1833 while living at the Buffalo Creek Reservation in New York.



AGRICULTURE

Most early settlers survived through simple subsistence farming. This meant that they produced just enough food to feed their households. Once families settled more permanently, small local market farming (or diversified small scale production) of primarily small grains such as wheat, oats, and rye occurred. Flour and gristmills were also commonly found around the County during this time. Other crops such as corn, turnips, cabbage, and hemp could have been found on an early farm. Many early farms also had a small orchard that produced apples, peaches, or cherries.



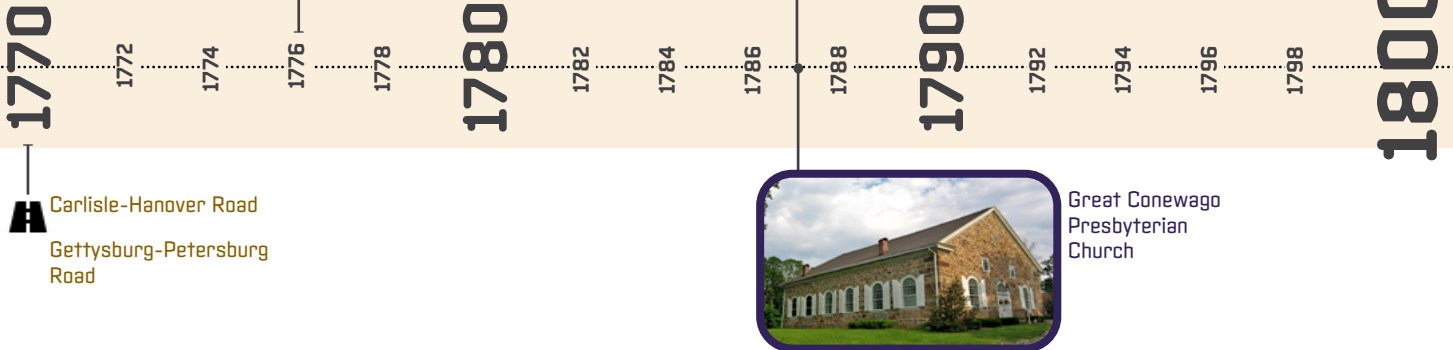
Dobbin House



Conewago Chapel



Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church



1770
 A Carlisle-Hanover Road
 Gettysburg-Petersburg Road

AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1775 - 1783

Adams County men volunteered to fight in the rebellion against the British Empire. Due to the Scotch-Irish background of many Adams County settlers, and their general dislike of British authority, many residents were active participants supporting the effort. Locals also supplied materials for the militias and the Continental Army.



SETTLERS

Most early settlers were typically of Scotch-Irish, German, or English origin. In terms of religious beliefs, Scotch-Irish settlers were usually Presbyterian. German settlers came from a variety of backgrounds including Lutheran, Reformed, and Brethren. English settlers were typically either Anglican or Quaker. Different ethnic and religious groups tended to settle amongst people that shared their beliefs, rather than with other groups.



ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

- Pennsylvania German Traditional
- Georgian
- Log Buildings

1800 - 1863: GROWING COMMUNITIES

After Adams County was officially established in January of 1800, communities within the new county continued to grow and develop along main road corridors. Transportation networks and other infrastructure continued to improve as the railroad made it's way to the county. Agriculture, one of the county's primary economic drivers, continued to experience changes related to how local farms operated. Aside from agriculture, some residents operated saw mills, grist mills, or distilleries, while others were involved in manufacturing.

A NEW COUNTY



Adams County is officially established upon separating from York County with Gettysburg as the county seat. James Gettys offered lots and other citizens offered funds to construct the needed public buildings.

YELLOW HILL COMMUNITY

The Yellow Hill community, that consisted of primarily African-American/black residents, was located within both Butler and Menallen townships, just a short distance north of present day Biglerville. While individuals began to settle within this community in the late 1700s, it became a small, flourishing community during this era of county history. Along with the help of an adjacent Quaker community, those living in Yellow Hill assisted freedom seekers on their hazardous journeys along the Underground Railroad and served as a safe haven for formerly enslaved individuals who had purchased their freedom. Abandoned church and cemetery lots may be the only remnants of the community.

POPULATION
13,173



Cashtown Inn (Hotel) ca. 1814

POPULATION
19,790



Old Dorm, Lutheran Theological Seminary

1800

1810

1820

1830

Berwick, Liberty townships



Gettysburg Borough

Black Horse Tavern

Chambersburg Pike

John Stuebaker built wagons in his shop between Hunterstown & Heidlersburg in the 1830s. The manufacture and sale of carriages and wagons was a primary industry in the county at this time.

AGRICULTURE

Small scale production of a variety of crops and animals on larger farms was common until about 1830. Most barns were small, constructed of log, and only consisted of one level. Their architectural style typically reflected the cultural background of those who constructed them.

From 1830 onward during this era, the overall size of farms became smaller, while the mechanization of the operation, cultivated acreage, and efficiency of operations increased. These farms combined livestock and field crop production. The operators distributed products to primarily local and regional markets that were more efficiently accessed by rail.

The Pennsylvania Barn also began to appear more commonly during this time. Distinguishing features of this type of barn include a forebay or overshoot and banked construction. This was a very flexible barn design and allowed for various uses and additions to be constructed, but specifically supported the grain and livestock agriculture that was common at this time.



- Architecture
- Growth & Development
- Institutions
- Business & Industry
- Transportation & Infrastructure
- Communities
- Agriculture

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR 1861 - 1865

The Civil War began with the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861 after a long build up of issues, primarily the debate regarding the institution of slavery, between Northern and Southern States. Adams County citizens were heavily impacted by the war and its aftermath, and would continue to be impacted in a variety of ways well into the future.

ABOLITION

The first meetings of the Adams County Anti-Slavery Society occurred at Two Taverns. Despite opposition from pro-slavery individuals living in the county, local abolitionists remained active in assisting freedom seekers along the underground railroad.



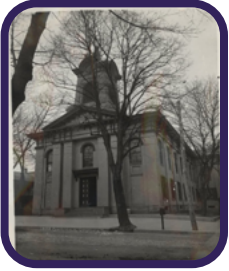
Pennsylvania Hall, Gettysburg College

CEMETERY

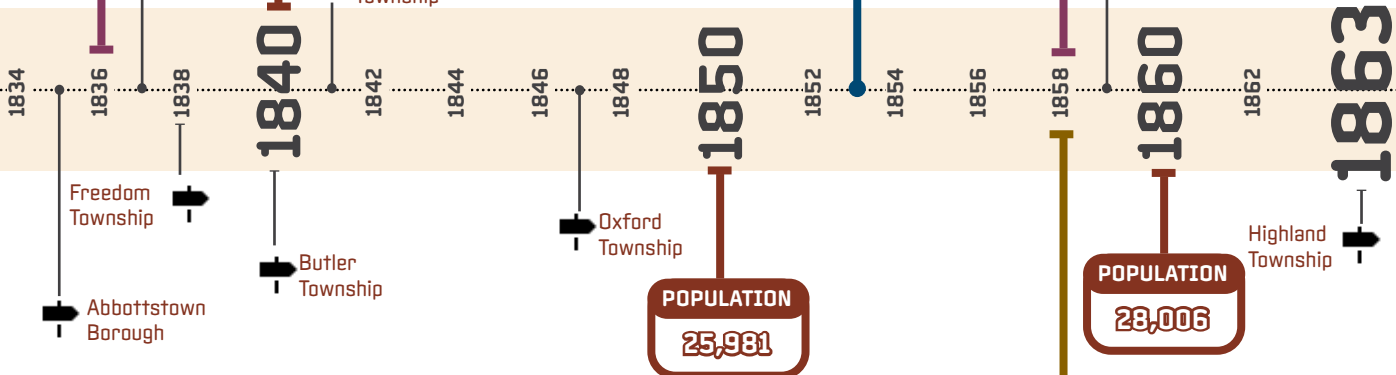
Evergreen Cemetery was established as the county's first nondenominational cemetery, meaning it was not related to any church or congregation and anyone could have a grave site there. The first burials occurred in 1854, and construction on the gatehouse began in 1855.



Although slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania many years earlier, the last individual enslaved in Adams County passed away during this year.



Adams County Courthouse



TAPEWORM RAILROAD

The first attempt to bring the railroad to Adams County was the construction of the Tapeworm Railroad. A project championed by congressman Thaddeus Stevens, the new rail line was intended to link the county to York and Williamsport, Maryland at a connection to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The goal of the railroad was to promote industrial development, specifically related to iron, in the county. This project was halted after initial grading work and before any rails were put into place due to dramatically increasing costs. As it was never completed and followed a winding route to get over South Mountain, it received its namesake of the "Tapeworm Railroad."



Gettysburg Railroad Company finished construction of a rail line from Gettysburg to the Hanover Junction. The station along Carlisle Street in Gettysburg was constructed a year later in 1859.

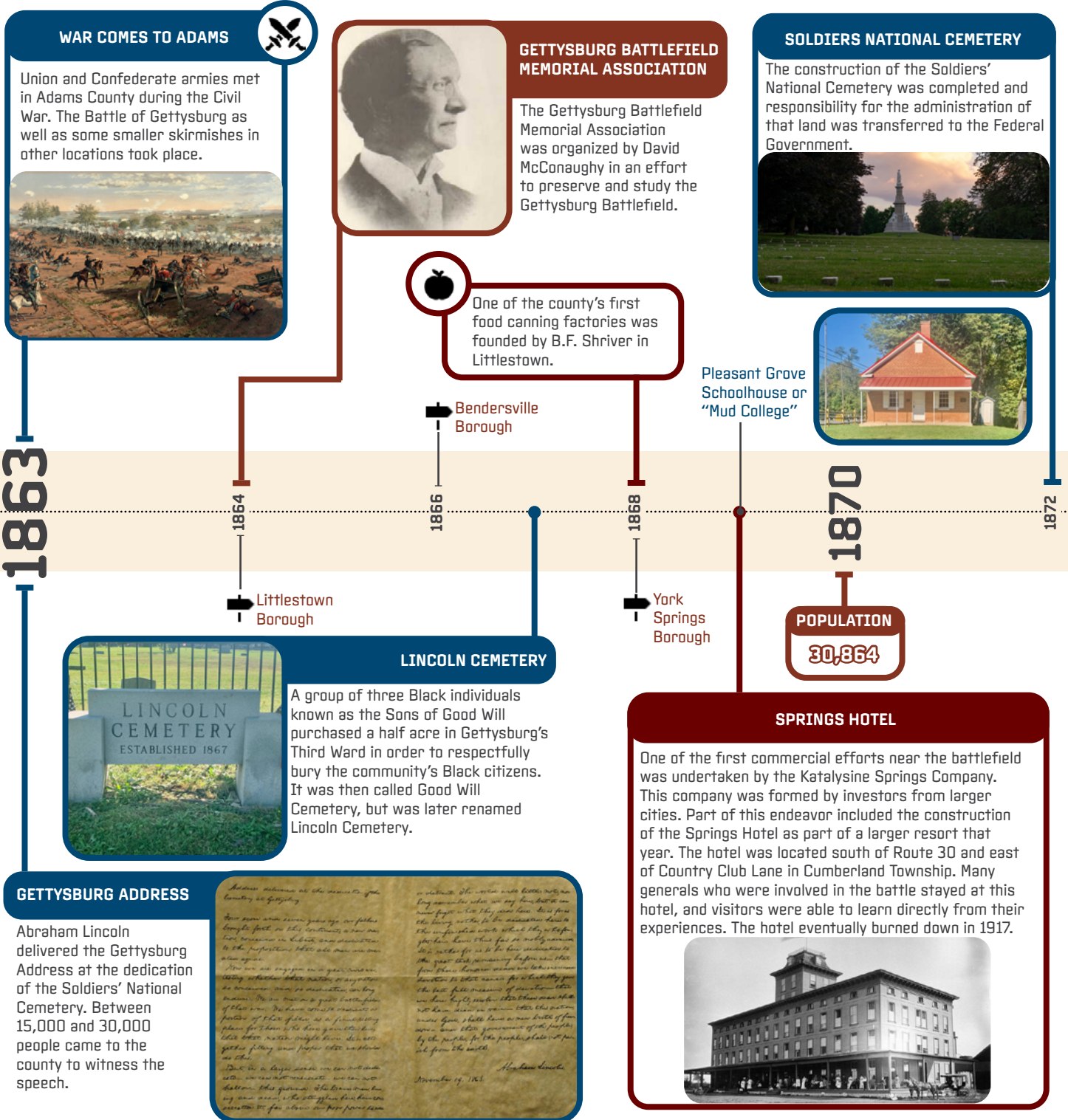
ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

- Pennsylvania German Traditional
- Gothic Revival
- Federal
- Italianate
- Early Classical Revival

- Incorporated Municipalities
- Farms
- Residential
- Institutions
- Commercial
- Roads

1863 - 1883: A TURNING POINT

The Union and Confederate armies met in Adams County in July of 1863, resulting in a battle that was not only the 'Turning Point' of the American Civil War, but also a turning point for the county as well. There were few communities in the North that were impacted during and after the war to the same degree as Adams County communities. After the battle, local and national groups looked immediately to preserve the site where the battle took place. Tourists began flocking to the area directly after the battle and at some points, while there was still damage and suffering occurring on the battlefield. Residents and even outsiders began to capitalize on a new and growing tourism industry. Additionally, local farmers began to experiment with fruit growing and processing methods.



- Architecture
- Growth & Development
- Institutions
- Business & Industry
- Transportation & Infrastructure
- Communities
- Agriculture



FRUIT GROWING

Beginning in the mid-19th Century, Adams County experienced major growth in what was to become a defining form of agriculture: fruit growing. What set Adams County apart from other fruit growing regions was the undertaking of experimentation with various production methods and the development of knowledge surrounding best practices for cultivation. The Adams County Fruit Belt region, where the majority of fruit growing occurred in the past and still to the present day, is one of County's most unified landscapes.



CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP

A chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic took over the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association. A few years later, they continued to purchase more land and buildings associated with the battle. They also commissioned more new monuments and other infrastructure improvements.



DOCUMENTING COUNTY HISTORY

John Timon Reilly published "A History and Directory of the Boroughs of Gettysburg, Oxford, Littlestown, York Springs, Berwick, and East Berlin, Adams County, Pennsylvania," which highlights topics such as early settlement, the incorporation of boroughs, and biographical sketches of prominent individuals.

1874

New Oxford Borough

1876

1878

East Berlin Borough

1880

POPULATION

32,455

1882

McSherrystown Borough

1883



ORCHARD

The Fairview Fruit Farm, owned by Noah Sheely and Jacob K Dylor, was established about one mile north of Cashtown and was one of the first commercial orchards established in the county.



AGRICULTURE CLUB

The Menallen Agricultural Club/The Farmer's Association of Butler and Menallen Townships was formed. During meetings, members would provide the group with information regarding the work on their farms, and would also address various articles with useful agricultural information.



ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

- Pennsylvania German Traditional
- Italianate
- Queen Anne



Incorporated Municipalities



Farms



Residential



Institutions



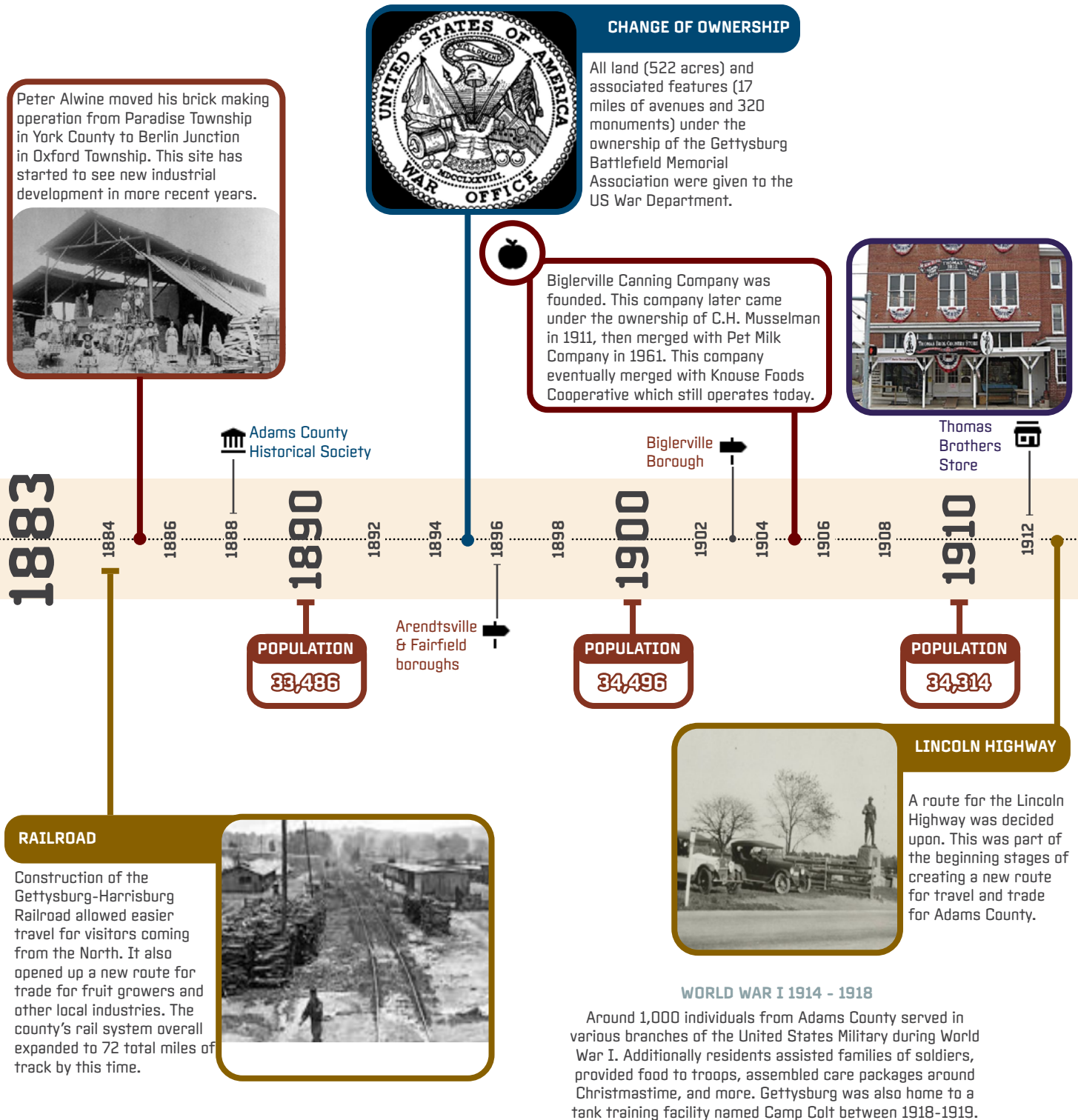
Commercial



Roads

1883 - 1945: MOBILITY & PROGRESS

The construction of the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railroad and designation of the route of the Lincoln Highway resulted in new ways to access the county's tourist attractions and provided additional, faster routes for local and national trade. Paving and other improvements to roads also made travel by automobile much more efficient. Further developments occurred within the county's fruit growing and processing industry, as well as within the agricultural industry generally. Additionally, Adams County residents and businesses were impacted by the World Wars in a variety of ways.



- Architecture
- Growth & Development
- Institutions
- Business & Industry
- Transportation & Infrastructure
- Communities
- Agriculture



AGRICULTURE

The overall size of farms continued to decrease during this era, with farms being the smallest recorded in 1910. The number of farms also decreased as a result of an economic depression in the late 1800s, and the Great Depression between 1920 and 1940. In terms of crops, farmers generally grew a diverse number of products on a single farm. More specifically, the number of cannerly crops such as sweet corn, tomatoes, snap beans, and cabbage being grown on local farms began to increase as canning companies became more common. The advent of the automobile also allowed farmers the ability to use trucks to haul materials around their farms, rather than using horses as had been done in the past.

The Pennsylvania Barn was still the most common type of barn during this era, but farmers did begin to experiment with other types and layouts, such as ground barns. As many farms transitioned away from livestock agriculture, the features of the Pennsylvania Barns became less useful.



WORLD WAR II 1941 - 1945

Locals contributed to the United States World War II effort in a variety of ways. A Camp for Psychological Warfare was located on the site of the Gettysburg Battlefield during the war, as well as an enemy prisoner of war facility that housed captured German soldiers.

HEALTHCARE

The Annie Warner Hospital was established after the Spanish Flu pandemic in 1918. The original hospital building no longer stands, but was at the location of the present day Gettysburg Hospital

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP

The land within Gettysburg Battlefield was turned over to the National Park Service.



Gettysburg Armory

POPULATION

39,435

POPULATION

34,583

POPULATION

37,123



Arendtsville Vocational School



Penn State established a field laboratory in Arendtsville and scientists were tasked with studying fruit issues in the region. This lab was a precursor to the establishment of the present day Fruit Research and Extension Center

Round Barn Farm



Adams Electric Cooperative was formed in order to provide rural residents, primarily farmers, with electricity.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS



The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established in 1933 by President Roosevelt and allowed men between the ages of 18-25 to enroll to participate in conservation projects on public lands. There were two camps on the Gettysburg Battlefield, one of which was the first in the country to operate under a command structure consisting of all Black individuals.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Classical Revival
Colonial Revival

Bungalow/
Craftsman

Prairie School
Art Deco



Incorporated Municipalities



Farms



Residential



Institutions



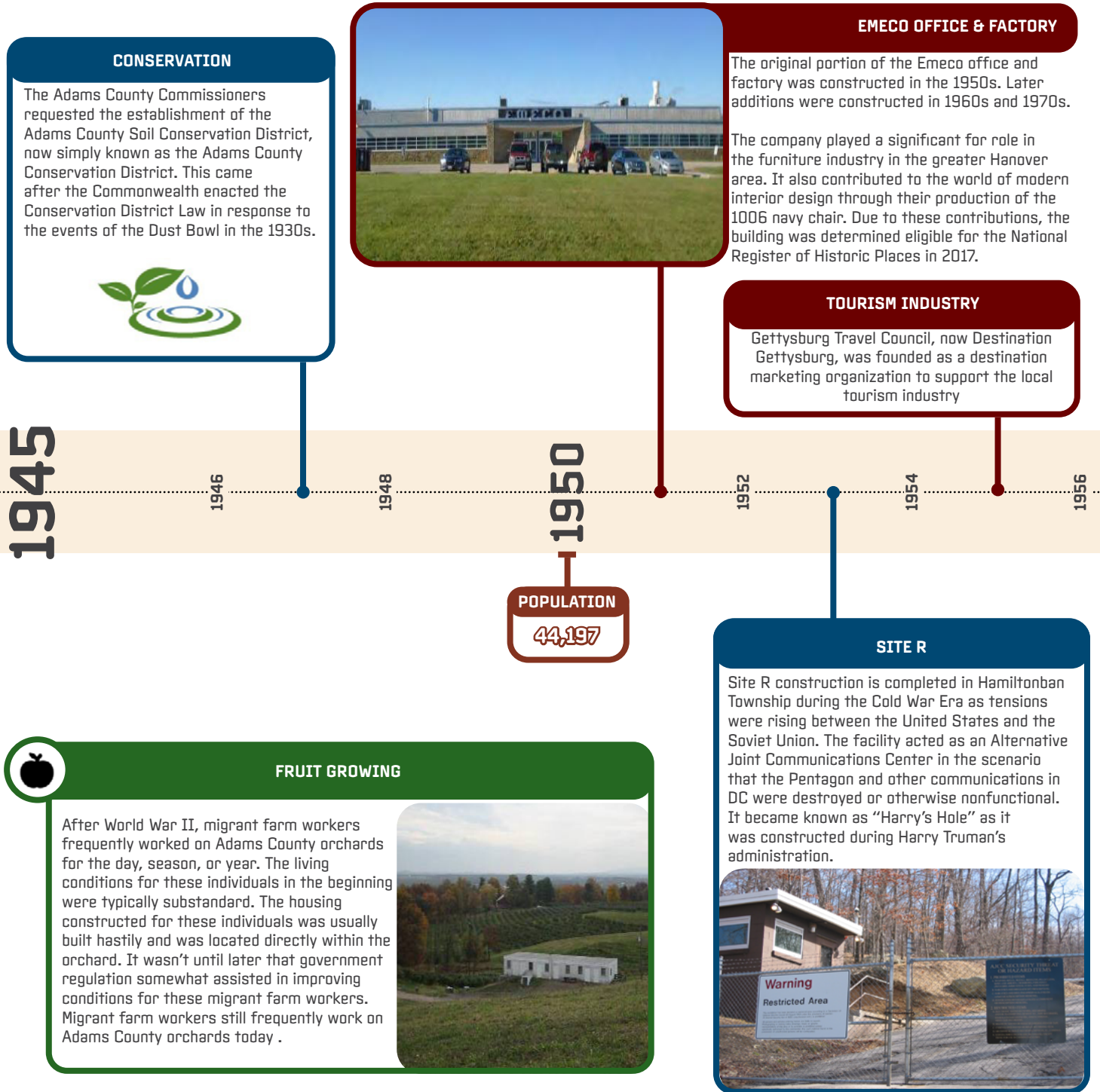
Commercial



Roads

1945 - 1970: DECENTRALIZATION & MID-CENTURY CHANGES

The increased ownership of personal automobiles began to provide people more freedom of choice about where to work and live, allowing increased residential and some commercial development outside of traditional borough and village settings. Further changes occurred to the local tourism industry due in part to Mission 66 efforts undertaken by the National Park Service. Industrial activity that occurred in the county declined around this time period, as well as the number of overall farmers. Migrant farm workers began to more commonly come to work in the orchards in the county for a day, season, or year.



MISSION 66

The primary goal of the National Park Service during their undertaking of Mission 66 was to modernize facilities and improve the visitor experience in National Parks across the nation. This was due to the massive increase in visitation as a result of increased availability of personal automobiles. It also coincided with the 50th anniversary of the National Park Service. Auto tour pullouts and new buildings were constructed within the Gettysburg National Military Park as a result of this program.



COMMEMORATION

The 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg occurred this year. There were speeches, re-enactments, exhibits, and more events to commemorate the battle. This event occurred in the shadow of the nation's Civil Rights Movement, and tensions related to the issues of racial inequality and were evident in the speeches by various government officials.



Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association



Cyclorama



POPULATION

56,937

1958

1960

POPULATION
51,906

Bonneauville Borough

1962

1964

1966

1968

1970

EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower's Cumberland Township farmstead was donated by the couple to the National Park Service. Mamie continued to reside in the home for several years after the death of the former president.



AGRICULTURE

The overall size of farms continued to decrease during this era, with the smallest farms being recorded in 1910. The number of farms also decreased. Because of this, fewer new barns were constructed during this time period. However, new barns that were constructed during this time period typically broke away from traditional barn design. Other farmers opted to alter traditional barns to better accommodate more modern farming practices.

By 1950, nearly half of all farmers/farm operators in Adams County also had jobs outside of their farms. This indicated that farm income alone was likely not enough to sustain rural families in the county.

Additionally, there was increased pressure forcing farms to specialize in a smaller number of crops for financial reasons. This is different to how farmers grew a variety of crops in the past to support their families as well as to sell for profit. Dairy farming in particular contributed to a large share of overall farming income in the county in the 1950s.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Rancher

International



Incorporated Municipalities



Farms



Residential



Institutions



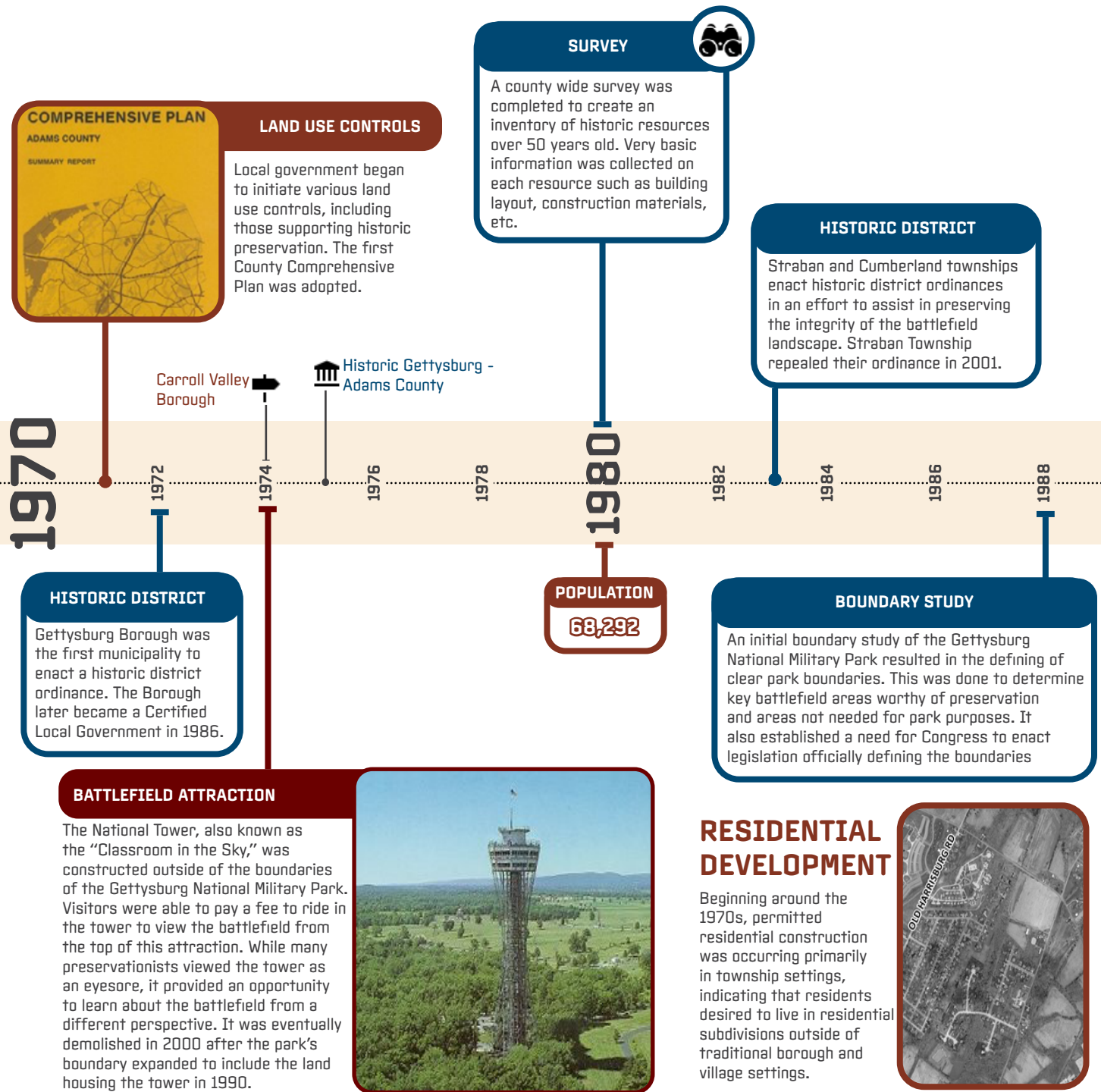
Commercial



Roads

1970 - 2005: POLICY & PRESERVATION

Local government began to initiate land use controls in the 1970s as a result of the changing development patterns of the previous era. The Adams County portion of US Route 15 was constructed, which provided even more mobility to residents, businesses, and industrial entities. Preservation of natural and cultural resources became an even more important concept for locals as the types and patterns of development continued to change.



Architecture Growth & Development Institutions Business & Industry Transportation & Infrastructure Communities Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL LAND PRESERVATION

Adams County began work related to the Agricultural Land Preservation program.



TRAIN EXPLOSION

The Canadian Pacific Railway No. 1278 steam locomotive experienced a system failure and resulted in an explosion near Gardners Station. This event had an impact on federal level safety regulations for steam locomotive inspections and operation.



YELLOW HILL CEMETERY

Several local groups including HGAC, ACHS, 4-H, and descendants of former residents began efforts to restore and maintain the Yellow Hill Cemetery and headstones. While many of the deceased were re interred at Lincoln Cemetery in Gettysburg at various points in time, some individuals still remain buried in the original location.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

The Adams County section of US Route 15 was completed. This further improved access to areas such as Harrisburg and Washington DC.



HISTORIC DISTRICT

Fairfield Borough enacted a local historic district ordinance.

POPULATION

91,292

1990

POPULATION

78,274

1992

1994

1996

1998

Gettysburg Foundation



2000

2002

2004

2005

LAND TRUST

The Land Conservancy of Adams County is established with the purpose of preserving rural land and character.



LAND CONSERVANCY OF ADAMS COUNTY

LINCOLN HIGHWAY

A Lincoln Highway Special Purpose study was completed in order to determine whether the Adams County segment of Route 30 could be added to the Lincoln Highway Heritage Corridor. The study provided information on various historic resources and opportunities for interpretation along the route.



NATIONAL REGISTER

The Northern Adams County Fruit Belt Historic District was designated as being eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for the first time.



ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Rancher

Modular/
Manufactured

Split Level



Incorporated Municipalities



Farms



Residential



Institutions



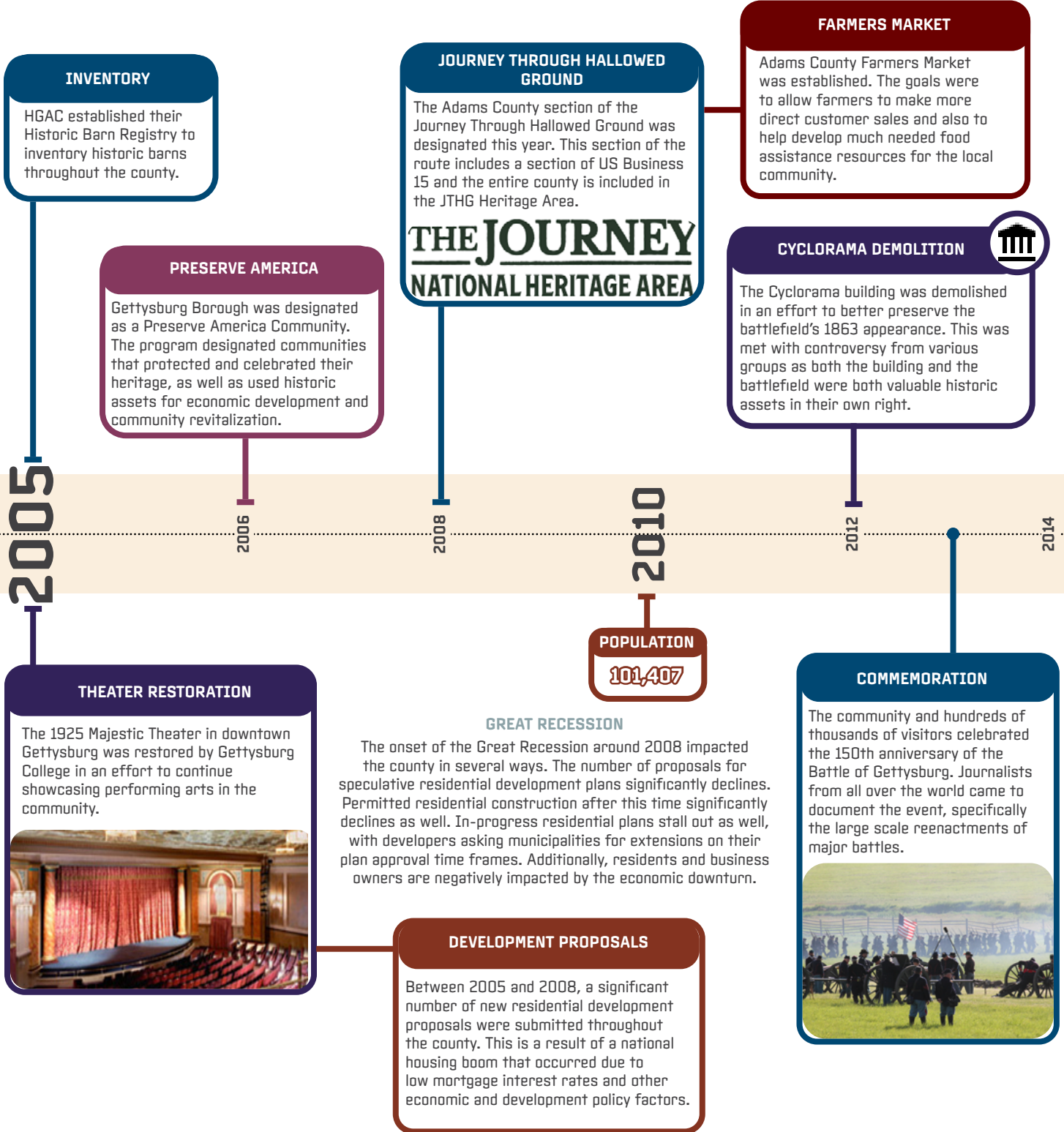
Commercial

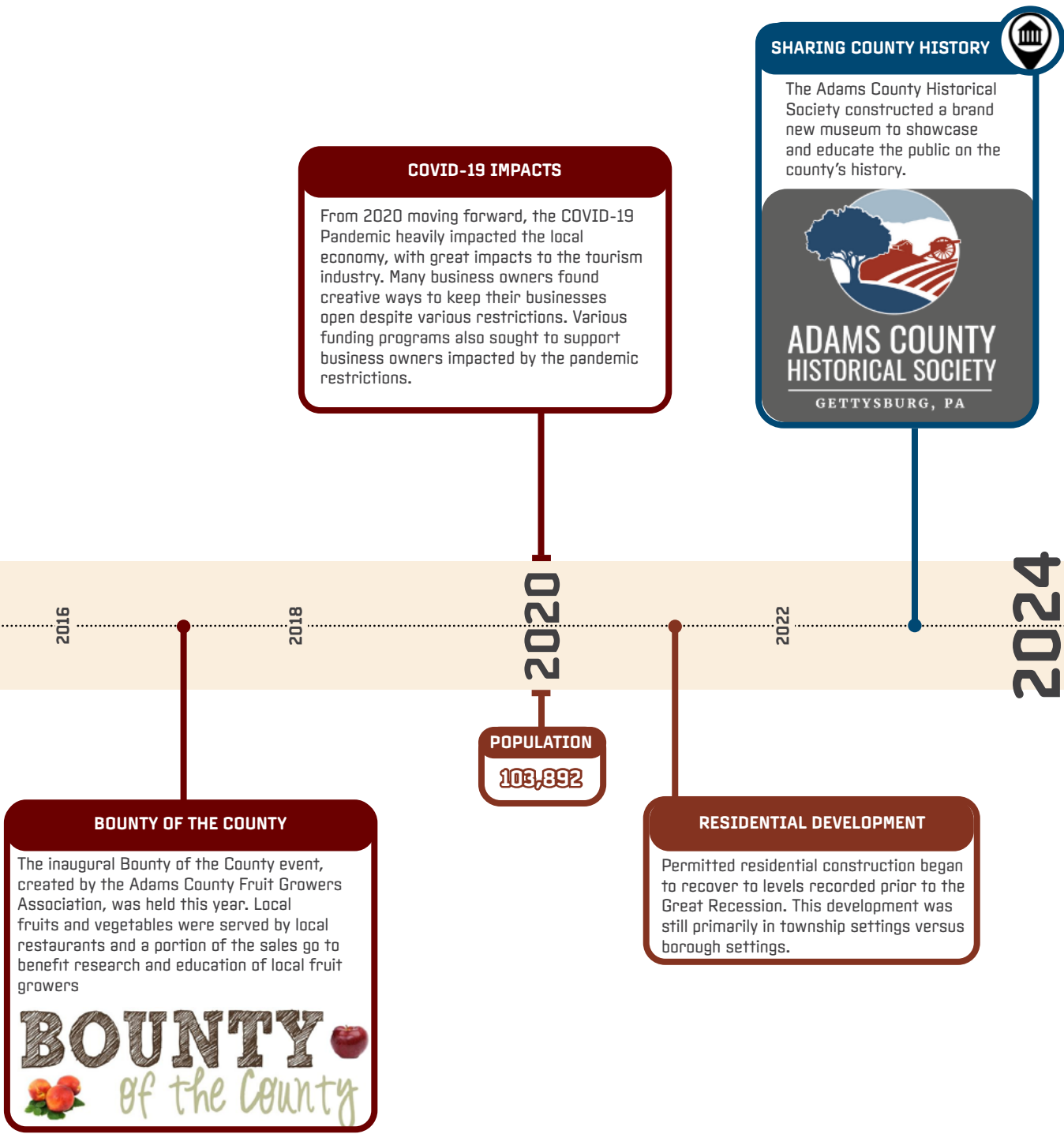


Roads

2005 - PRESENT: ADAMS COUNTY TODAY

Proposals for new, speculative residential developments saw a boom in the early 2000s prior to a major decline resulting from the 2008-09 economic recession. Overall, Adams County saw a lack of recovery after the recession in comparison to adjacent counties. Commercial and industrial entities chose to locate elsewhere along more heavily utilized transportation corridors and where land use policy allowed for more intensive development. The tourism industry continues to thrive on individuals visiting battlefield attractions, but visitors are now also drawn to attractions in other county locations, such as agritourism venues.





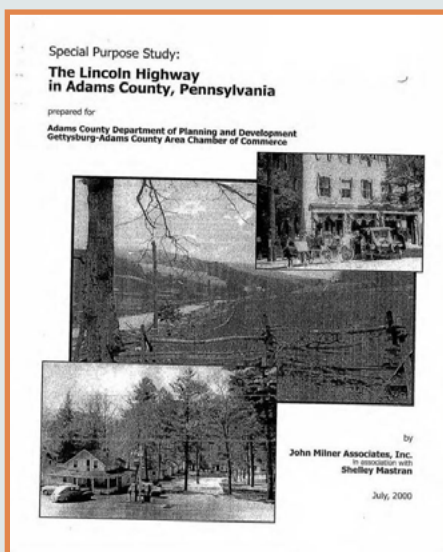
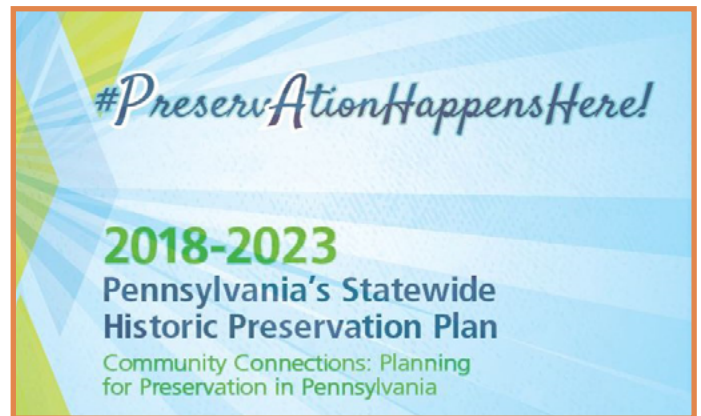
CHAPTER 3: PRESERVATION EFFORTS & RESOURCES

The intention for this plan document is to build upon many past and current preservation efforts and initiatives that include other plans, studies, surveys, and more. These activities have been undertaken by state, regional, and local entities over time. Existing resources and data inform historic preservation work at all levels. Additionally, there are several inventories and data sources that can be built upon to develop an even more useful baseline of information to support future preservation work.

EXISTING DOCUMENTS & PLANS

PENNSYLVANIA STATEWIDE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

The Statewide Historic Preservation Plan is a document that is updated every five years. The purpose of these plans is to provide a framework of activities and goals to help Pennsylvanians understand preservation, their local histories, and how to manage and balance change and preservation in local communities. The current plan, titled *Community Connections: Planning for Preservation in Pennsylvania*, went into effect in 2018. This plan specifically emphasizes recognition of the relationship between community identity, sense of place and historic preservation.



SPECIAL PURPOSE STUDY: THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY IN ADAMS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, 2000

This special purpose study was conducted in a successful effort to have the Adams County portion of US Route 30 added to the Lincoln Highway Heritage Corridor which is an effort to connect people with the story of the Lincoln Highway. The document covers the history of the Lincoln Highway and provides an inventory of sites along the route in which the highway is part of the story of the location. Some of the sites mentioned include:

- The National Apple Museum
- General Lee's Headquarters
- Gettysburg College
- New Oxford Train Museum

Additionally, strategies and themes for interpreting the history of those County sites are included.

CONSERVATION LANDSCAPE

The South Mountain Region is one of seven conservation landscapes identified by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation of Natural Resources. The South Mountain Partnership organization is a collaboration among many local public and private organizations working to ensure the future of the landscape and good quality of life for residents.



Adams County is a partner organization and the county's work should align with the work being done with and by other partners in the South Mountain Region. It is important to consider the existing planning documents created by this organization in developing goals and recommendations for future preservation planning efforts in Adams County.

One goal of the Partnership is to develop a cultural heritage plan at the regional level that will provide guidance for defining, interpreting, and sharing the South Mountain Landscape's notable historical contexts and narratives. The organization worked through an initial phase of developing a cultural heritage plan several years ago. This work involved generating a cultural landscape assessment for Michaux State Forest, which was drafted in 2016.



Another project undertaken by the Partnership is the State of the Region Report Card. The primary goal of this project was to measure environmental and public health in the region and provide suggestions for improvement. Among others, one recommendation that resulted from this project is to conduct a survey of historic resources in the region to develop a better understanding of what resources still exist, and which may be at risk. This will be an important consideration in carrying out specific recommendations of this plan.

JOURNEY THROUGH HALLOWED GROUND - CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT PLAN



This plan was completed in October 2008, but the ideas within the document are still relevant to today's planning efforts. The Journey Through Hallowed Ground (JTHG) Corridor Management Plan provides justification for the chosen route to achieve America's Byways designation. The corridor management plan also intends to reflect desires and goals of each county along the route in their efforts to preserve and promote historic resources and sustainable historic tourism development. The Byway includes a portion of US Business 15 in Adams County, but the entire county is included in the JTHG Heritage Area. It is important to consider this plan for continued preservation efforts along this important transportation route in the county.

EXISTING PRESERVATION PROGRAMS & PROJECTS

Several of the county's preservation organizations have established programs that touch on a variety of aspects of historic preservation. It is important to note the current impact these programs have and how they currently contribute to preservation efforts throughout the county in order to determine where there may be opportunities for growth. It is also valuable to acknowledge programs that are currently successful and utilizing those as a basis for establishing a direction for future work. This is not an exhaustive list of preservation organizations and their programs, however, some established programs are addressed below.

HISTORIC GETTYSBURG - ADAMS COUNTY PROGRAMS

Historic Gettysburg - Adams County has created a number of programs over time to support various preservation efforts. These programs include, but are not limited to:

- **Barn Preservation Program:** This program provides historic barn owners who are members of HGAC the opportunity to apply for funding to restore or stabilize their barn.
- **Investing in Youth Program:** The goals of this program are to provide educational experiences for youth and adults in Adams County and increase appreciation for local historic resources. They also provide opportunities to learn historic building trades in order to help develop a local workforce with the necessary knowledge and skills to preserve historic buildings.
- **House Preservation Awards:** First established in 1985, this program awards property owners who have excelled in restoring or preserving historic homes. Winners of the award receive a plaque at an annual awards ceremony.

Other programs include the installation and maintenance of Civil War hospital signs, tours and speakers series, and more.



EASEMENT & LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAMS

There are several local and outside organizations that have established land acquisition/conservation easement programs for the purpose of historic preservation. For some of these programs or for specific projects undertaken through these programs, historic value of a property may be considered, but may not be the sole reason for acquiring or placing an easement on a property. In either scenario, the easement or acquisition of a property can assist in maintaining it in its historic state to a degree. Some of these programs include:

- **Land Conservancy of Adams County:** The Land Conservancy of Adams County purchases easements on properties in order to preserve the county's rural character. While properties of historic value are considered for this program, generally preserving the rural character of the county results in also preserving the county's historic character.
- **Adams County Agricultural Land Preservation Program:** This program also results in the purchase of conservation easements for agricultural properties. Historic value of properties is also taken into consideration through this program.
- **American Battlefield Trust:** This organization also works to preserve land for the Gettysburg National Military Park and educate the public on its importance.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

There are 47 PHMC historical markers currently in Adams County. Nearly half of these markers present information on or related to the Gettysburg Campaign or other Civil War related events in the county. Others present information related to events and historical figures including Mary Jemison, John Studebaker, and Rural Electrification. To learn more about this program, visit this link: <https://www.phmc.pa.gov/Preservation/Historical-Markers/Pages/default.aspx>



There are also markers recognized by the Keystone Marker Trust in various locations around the county, There are 45 that have been identified, some of which may not longer be posted or may be in storage. These were once produced for the Pennsylvania Department of Highways and provided information including the distance to the next town, the origin of a town's name, and more. To learn more about this program, go to the website here: <http://keystonemarkertrust.org/>

OTHER PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

This is not an exhaustive description of all projects and programming that may occur throughout the county. However, this summary of various programs should provide at least a general idea of existing endeavors and where there may be opportunities for growth or new programs. Programs and projects in the county related to history and preservation include, but are not limited to:

Walking & Auto Tours

- Scenic Valley Tour (Auto)
- Conewago Valley (Auto)
- Battlefield Walking & Auto Tours
- Local Historian Led Tours
- Black History Trail

Signage

- Various local organizations have placed interpretive signs addressing a variety of subjects at various locations throughout the county
- Battlefield

Speakers/Lectures

- Gettysburg College

- Adams County Historical Society/Youtube Channel
- HGAC
- Local Historical Society Speaker Events
- Local Historians

Living History

- Battle Reenactments
- Local Historians

Other Preservation Programs

- GBPA Mounment Preservation Program
- PennDOT Historic Truss Bridge Management Plan

MUNICIPAL REGULATION

There are a variety of tools that boroughs and townships may use in order to protect and preserve historic resources within their jurisdictions. Most of these tools, such as zoning ordinances, subdivision and land development ordinances, and official maps are enabled through the *Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code*. These tools can all be utilized to ensure a certain level of protection for local historic resources through a variety of methods. Additionally, municipalities are able to adopt local historic district ordinances to create local historic districts. This is enabled by the *Pennsylvania Historic District Act*.

Below is a list of which municipalities that currently use the tools available to them.

<h2>LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT ORDINANCES</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cumberland Township - Adopted 1983 ▪ Fairfield Borough - Adopted 2004 ▪ Gettysburg Borough - Adopted 1972
<h2>ZONING DISTRICT OVERLAYS</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Franklin Township - <i>Village Overlay District</i> - Purpose is to protect locally important historic resources ▪ Freedom Township - <i>Historic Property Overlay District</i> - Historic properties cannot be altered without special exception approval <i>Gateway Corridor Overlay District</i> - Contains provisions regulating new development in a way that maintains the integrity of historic corridors throughout the township and the Gettysburg National Military Park ▪ Straban Township - <i>Historic Village Overlay</i> - Centered over a few of the township's historic villages
<h2>OTHER ZONING PROTECTIONS</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Berwick Township ▪ Bendersville ▪ Carroll Valley ▪ Conewago Township ▪ Cumberland Township ▪ Fairfield ▪ Freedom Township ▪ Gettysburg ▪ Hamiltonban Township ▪ Latimore Township ▪ Liberty Township ▪ Littlestown ▪ Mt. Joy Township ▪ New Oxford ▪ Reading Township ▪ Tyrone Township ▪ York Springs
<h2>SALDO PROTECTIONS</h2>	<p><i>Requires submission of additional information with subdivision/land development plans where historic resources may be threatened:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abbottstown ▪ Arendtsville ▪ Berwick Township ▪ Bendersville ▪ Butler Township ▪ Cumberland Township ▪ Franklin Township ▪ Freedom Township ▪ Germany Township ▪ Hamilton Township ▪ Highland Township ▪ Liberty Township ▪ Littlestown ▪ McSherrystown ▪ Mt. Joy Township ▪ Mt. Pleasant Township ▪ New Oxford ▪ Oxford Township ▪ Reading Township ▪ Straban Township ▪ Tyrone Township <p><i>Other Various Protections:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conewago Township ▪ Germany Township ▪ Gettysburg ▪ Hamiltonban Township ▪ Mt. Joy Township ▪ Mt. Pleasant Township ▪ Oxford Township ▪ Straban Township
<h2>OFFICIAL MAPS</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hamiltonban Township - Indicates some historic resources as Conservation Areas

INVENTORIES & DATA SOURCES

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

The last comprehensive survey of the county's historic resources took place between 1979 and 1980. This survey documented historic resources that were at least 50 years old, but many were never evaluated for possible historical significance or National Register eligibility. Overall, approximately 3,600 above-ground resources were identified at that time. The current issue at hand is that many of the Historic Resource Survey Forms contain very little descriptive information, and some do not even contain photographs. Many of these resources may have been altered beyond recognition or even demolished at this point, rendering some of the findings of this past survey quite out of date. Despite this, as a result of this survey, a few resources throughout the county have been designated as eligible for listing or have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of significant historic places worthy of preservation. Adams County has many historic resources either listed on the National Register or that have been determined eligible for listing. To learn more about this program, visit this link: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>

HISTORIC GETTYSBURG - ADAMS COUNTY RESOURCES

HGAC provides a wealth of useful information to support their programs and to support the general public. One data source is the historic barn inventory which includes 412 barns throughout all of Adams County as of Winter 2024. Barns listed on this registry are eligible for the organization's Barn Preservation Grant Programs as well as various other perks that support the preservation of these valuable buildings.



HGAC also maintains an artisan list that provides information on business owners and individuals with experience in historic building trades or who have other experience working on historic buildings. This is a valuable resource for owners of historic buildings who rely on the expertise of these local artisans to maintain the historic integrity of their homes, barns, or other buildings. Check out the list here: <https://www.hgaconline.org/awards>

PA-SHARE



PA-SHARE is a comprehensive database of documented historical and archaeological resources managed by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. One can view survey information and the locations of various historic resources throughout the entire State of Pennsylvania. To view this resource, visit this link: <https://share.phmc.pa.gov/pashare/landing>

ADAMS COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES OVERVIEW

Provided here is a summary of the different types of inventoried resources mentioned on the previous page. To view a full inventory of Adams County historic resources listed on and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and a list of Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission historical markers, see Appendix F. Resources that have just been surveyed can be viewed through the PA-SHARE platform. It should be noted that archaeological resources that are included in these numbers are not depicted on maps associated with this plan or through the PA-SHARE platform so their locations remain confidential.

256 LISTED

Districts, sites, buildings, and structures that are **listed** on the National Register of Historic Places meet at least one of Criteria A-D* and retain several properties of integrity

127 ELIGIBLE

Districts, sites, buildings, and structures that are **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places also meet at least one of Criteria A-D and retain several properties of integrity. These resources have not yet been formally listed.

323 NOT ELIGIBLE

Districts, sites, buildings, and structures that are **ineligible** for the National Register of Historic Places do not meet at least one of Criteria A-D and do not retain integrity.

4,327 SURVEYED

These districts, sites, buildings, and structures have been examined for general information but have not been evaluated for National Register eligibility.

47 DEMOLISHED

These buildings and structures have been examined for general information at a minimum but had been demolished at some point in time

47 MARKERS

These markers include PHMC roadside signs, city markers, as well as plaques containing information on a variety of subjects in County history. Approximately half of those discuss the Civil War. This number does not include markers placed by local groups.



Data from PA-SHARE - September 2024

* For more information on the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, see [Appendix F](#)

HISTORIC & PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

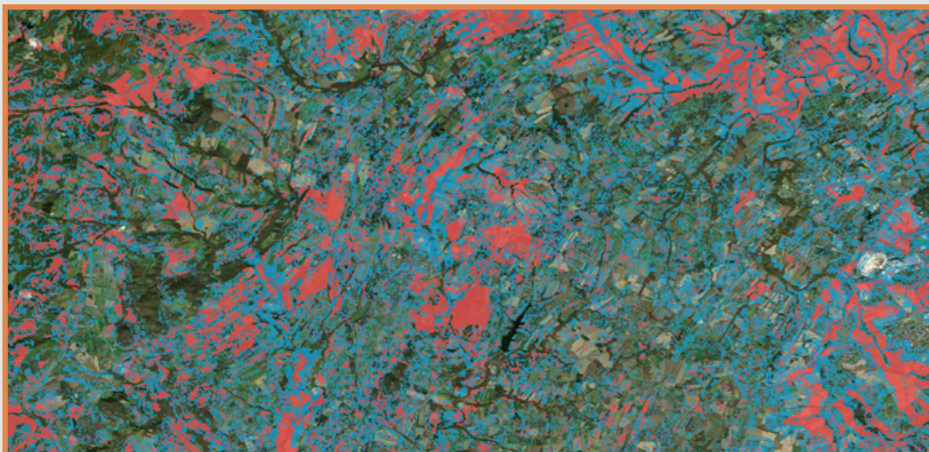
Archaeological resources are sites in which material evidence and artifacts of past human activity have been identified through various techniques such as excavation of a site, analysis of a landscape, or another method. There are two types of archaeological sites: prehistoric sites and historic period sites. Prehistoric sites are a result of human activity prior to the existence of a written record, whereas historic sites are a result of human activity after the introduction of writing. These different types of sites require different techniques for discovery and treatment. The only way to know for sure if an area contains an archaeological site is to have an archaeologist sample or survey the area. In terms of location, prehistoric sites are typically located near water sources or another valuable resources, whereas historic sites are typically found along historic transportation routes or other above ground historic resources. Generally, archaeological sites in Adams County include locations where prehistoric hunters manufactured stone tools, prehistoric encampments, historic taverns, historic fortifications and other military sites, and small late nineteenth/early twentieth century farmsteads.

There is information available on specific archaeological resources that have been identified throughout Adams County. Some of this information can also be accessed through the PA-SHARE platform. However, the specific locations of archaeological resources and other identifying information can only be viewed by those who meet specific professional qualifications. Therefore, what information can we utilize in order to plan for the protection of those resources that have been identified or those that have yet to be discovered, even if we are unable to view their locations?

In terms of historic archaeological resources, the presence of historic above ground resources in addition to written records can provide a general indication of where they may be present. The locations of prehistoric archaeological resources can be a bit more difficult to find. However, the PA State Historic Preservation Office has created a predictive model that considers a variety of factors that assist in predicting the likelihood of the existence of prehistoric archaeological sites. These factors include proximity to water sources, well-draining soil types, and gently sloping ground. There are several locations throughout the county where there is a higher chance of coming across a prehistoric archaeological site. These locations generally include:

- Around GNMP Visitors Center
- Gateway Gettysburg/Adams Commerce Center
- Between Mummasburg Rd & Route 30, near Belmont Road in Cumberland Township
- Greenmount Area, around Marsh Creek
- Along the length of Conewago Creek, with high probability around the Narrows, Etc.

Tools such as this allow for the consideration of archaeological resources in planning efforts, even if we are unsure of exact locations where these resources exist.



This image is a snapshot of PHMC's prehistoric archaeological site predictive model over Adams County. The red areas indicate areas where there is a high probability of finding a prehistoric archaeological site. The blue areas indicate a lower possibility of locating a prehistoric archaeological site.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name
Historic: COVERED BRIDGES OF ADAMS, CUMBERLAND AND PERRY COUNTIES

2. Location
and/or common
street & number
city, town
state: Pennsylvania code: h-2 county: Cumberland & Perry code: 001/04

3. Classification

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
**National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form**

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in How to Complete a Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional special instructions sheets (Form 10-900-6), use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing
Adams County, PA Properties Associated with the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863

B. Associated Historic Contexts
(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographic area, and chronological period for each)
The Civil War Era in Adams County, 1860-1863

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic contexts are documents created in order to assist those evaluating properties for the National Register of Historic Places that are in particular locations, associated with certain events, or are associated with broad patterns of history. Some historic contexts associated with events and patterns in Adams County include:

- **Adams County Properties Associated with the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863**
- **Covered Bridges of Adams, Cumberland, and Perry Counties**
- **Gettysburg Industry**

There are also historic contexts and guidance relevant to Adams County that were created to evaluate various patterns found throughout the entire state of Pennsylvania. Some of these include:

- **Agricultural Resources in Pennsylvania, c1700-1960**
- **Vigilance in Pennsylvania: Underground Railroad Activities in the Keystone State, 1837-1861**

CENTURY FARMS

Adams County is home to **35** century farms and **five** bicentennial farms. This program, administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, recognizes families that have owned and been farming the same land for 100, 200, or 300 years. The history of the program and the application process can be found here: https://prdagriculture.pwpca.pa.gov/Plants_Land_Water/farmland/cbfp/Pages/default.aspx



PENNSYLVANIA AT RISK

The Pennsylvania at Risk program was created by Preservation Pennsylvania, and is intended to be utilized to bring statewide attention to important historic resources that are in danger of being lost forever. It is also intended to support local actions to protect historic properties, as well as drawing opportunities for funding to preserve properties. The following chart shows historic resources located in Adams County that have been included on this list.

PLACE NAME	YEAR	THREAT	CONTRIBUTING FACTOR	STATUS
Camp Letterman	1997	Inappropriate Alteration	Development Pressure	At-Risk
Adams County Fruit Belt	2005	Inappropriate Alteration	Development Pressure	At-Risk Urgent
Gettysburg National Military Park	2008	Compromised Setting	Development Pressure	Saved
Cyclorama Building	2008	Demolition	Public Policy	Demolished

MAPPING

There are many historical maps that can provide information on the county's developmental history and historic resources. Also, in addition to the PA-SHARE database that is maintained and updated by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, there have been several modern mapping projects undertaken locally in an effort to better document and share stories and historic information. These maps and projects are described below.



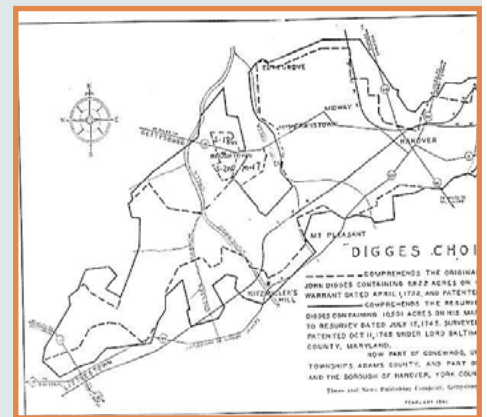
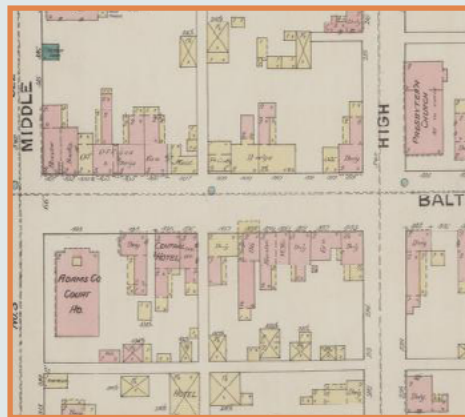
ADAMS COUNTY ATLAS MAPS

Adams County atlases were published in both 1858 and 1872. County-wide and municipal level maps were created that showed the names and location of property owners throughout Adams County. Other information shown on these maps included the names and locations of business owners in various boroughs and the locations of some agricultural and industrial activities such as mills, distilleries, and mines. These maps can show us how certain activities have changed throughout the county's history including settlement patterns, occupations, and more.

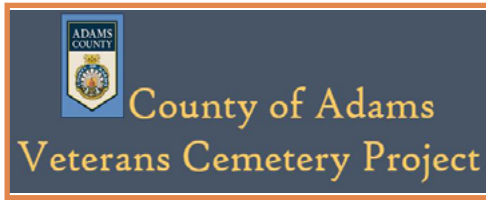
OTHER HISTORICAL MAPS

There are many other publicly available historical maps that provide snapshots of the county at various points in time and can help establish an understanding of the county's development. These maps include, but are not limited to:

- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
- Land Survey Maps
- 1759 Scull Map
- 1821 Small & Wagner Map of York & Adams Counties
- Historic Aerial Photography
- Etc.



VETERANS CEMETERY PROJECT



This project is a joint effort between Adams County Office of Planning and Development and the Veterans Affairs Office. It not only serves the purpose of mapping all veteran burial sites in Adams County, but allows people to gather a better understanding of the county's military history through that information. This application can be viewed here: <https://adamsgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=baf070b900e4424bb39872254a619ac6>

OTHER ADAMS COUNTY GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) DATA

ACOPD has created and maintains a variety of publicly available maps and applications that show historic information. This information includes, but is not limited to:

- Georeferenced versions of various historical county maps. This means that images of the maps have been manipulated in order to match modern geography as closely as possible.
- Datasets of plotted locations of note from historic atlas maps. These locations include mills, mines, railroad stations, and more.
- A StoryMap describing the history of transportation in Adams County. This includes maps of the county's historic road network. This application can be accessed here: <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/9c9f74754dc64c41950d036aa305a335>



INFORMATION HOUSED AT ADAMS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Adams County Historical Society maintains indexes for a variety of historical documentation that could be relevant to various preservation efforts. Indexes for items they have within their collections include:

- Adams County Atlas Indexes
- Tombstone inscriptions for various county cemeteries
- Tavern Licenses
- Gettysburg Historic Building Survey
- Various Maps
- Deeds & Tax Records
- Etc

Other local historical societies may maintain similar collections of records.

MOVING FORWARD

There are many existing resources, tools, and regulations that support preservation efforts in Adams County. There are however, opportunities that exist to build upon these resources through implementation of this plan in order to continue to support future planning work.

Opportunities to build upon existing resources include:

- Municipalities that do not have significant ordinance protections for historic resources could be engaged to determine interest in receiving support for ordinance development or other planning efforts.
- Existing historic resources inventories should be used as a baseline and future survey efforts should build upon this existing information.
- Developing a toolbox with guidance on specific ways to utilize these tools and resources to further preservation efforts.

Opportunities to utilize existing resources to support future planning efforts include:

- Historical maps should continue to be utilized as tools to support preservation planning work. Additionally, modern web-based mapping projects should continue to be utilized to inform and educate the public.
- Educating the public on these available resources and others that are available to them ensures many of these tools remain useful.

CHAPTER 4: PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Public engagement is one of the most important steps in any planning process. Throughout the process for this plan, we utilized several methods in order to gather public feedback. These methods included engaging stakeholders, creating online tools along with a public survey, and attending municipal meetings to speak directly with municipal officials and citizens. All feedback from citizens and important stakeholders helped clarify the direction of the plan and the goals and recommendations to focus on over the next several years. It also helped to define what the public believes to be the county's role in historic preservation, protection, and promotion of local historic places.

IN-PERSON ENGAGEMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL OUTREACH

Initial meetings were held with several groups throughout the County to get an idea of the work each organization is doing and their perspectives on the future of preservation and related subjects, such as heritage tourism, in the County. The intention was for these groups to act as a sounding board for County ideas regarding the initial direction the plan may take, as well as assisting planning office staff in determining the County's role in historic preservation. These organizations included:

- The Adams County Historical Society
- Historic Gettysburg - Adams County
- Destination Gettysburg
- Main Street Gettysburg
- South Mountain Partnership
- The National Park Service
- The Land Conservancy of Adams County
- The Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office
- The Seminary Ridge Museum
- Various Local Historical Societies
- Citizen Preservationists
- Etc.

DISCUSSION

County staff scheduled one-on-one meetings to get some initial feedback on the current state of preservation efforts in the county. Some common themes from initial conversations with these organizations included:



LACK OF ADEQUATE FUNDING SOURCES

Locating funding sources for various historic preservation projects is a challenge, especially for local non-profit organizations. Finding a program that will meet the specific needs for a particular project can be an additional hurdle. Grant programs are competitive. In addition, for organizations that do not have a large staff, or a staff person dedicated to this task, managing the technical aspects of grant funding or other similar types of funding can pose additional challenges.



TELLING A FULLER ADAMS COUNTY STORY

A goal of many organizations at this time is to share the information and stories in our county's history that have been overlooked. Many tourists visit Adams County to learn about the significance of the Battle of Gettysburg, but there is much more to Adams County's Civil War story and the county's story outside of the Civil War. It is hoped that not only general local stories outside of that time period will be shared more frequently, but also that stories of Native Americans, women, and minorities are brought to the attention of more visitors and residents. Historic buildings and other resources that played a role in those stories or are significant in those communities should be inventoried and protected as well.



PUBLIC EDUCATION

Because of the complexity of some concepts related to historic preservation, especially when it comes to any type of technical review, there is likely benefit in providing more accessible, easy-to-understand resources with information on historic preservation concepts. Not only this, but expanding the capacity for organizations to be able to share stories with broader audiences in engaging ways is another goal of local organizations.



OTHER CONCEPTS

- Some organizations mentioned it was difficult to find and maintain volunteers to assist with daily work.
- It can be difficult to determine an appropriate balance between preserving the existing historic fabric of various communities, but also welcome new ideas, development, and experiences to keep drawing new and repeat visitors.
- Various organizations feel they could benefit from an increased level of collaboration with other groups.
- Several organizations expressed a desire to expand and/or refine the work they are currently doing.

MUNICIPAL OUTREACH

The decisions of municipal officials can have a great impact on the condition of historic resources within their jurisdiction. This is primarily due to the fact federal and state regulations for the protection and preservation of historic resources are relatively weak and local government has the most power of any government body to do so. For this reason, it was important to gather the direct input of municipal officials and local residents on various subjects throughout the public engagement process.

County staff attended meetings at 33 out of 34 municipalities in order to gather feedback from local government and their citizens on pertinent issues related to historic preservation in their area. For municipalities that have active Historic Architecture Review Boards, we encouraged at least one member to be in attendance at each meeting.



At each meeting, we asked about historic resources that were locally important and may not have been captured by the National Register of Historic Places or past survey efforts. Places that were mentioned as being significant were added by staff to the public comment map on the project website. A static version of this map can be viewed under the public survey results section. Additionally, much like in discussions with local preservation organizations, we came across several common themes through attendance at these meetings. These ideas included:

INTEREST IN PRESERVATION



Most municipalities are certainly interested in preserving local historic resources. It seems that officials and residents alike wish to do so without implementing regulations that are viewed as too restrictive on private property owners. While there were a few municipalities that showed support for implementing regulatory tools to support preservation efforts, many others expressed interest in preservation tools that did not involve creating or amending local ordinances. These may be tools that encourage people to acknowledge and support preservation without creating additional restrictions. Implementing various interpretive tools, such as signage, to share local history was one example of those tools.

MAINTAINING RURAL CHARACTER



Many municipalities, primarily townships, expressed interest in preserving their historic, rural character. Agricultural landscapes, historic barns, and farm houses were commonly mentioned as being valuable resources that should be preserved and protected.

MISCONCEPTIONS



Planning Office staff was able to address some commonly held misconceptions regarding the function of the National Register of Historic Places. Many officials feared that nominating properties for the National Register would place restrictions on private property owners and their ability to alter buildings on their property. In fact, listing on the National Register of Historic Places **does not** immediately place restrictions on properties under private ownership. This allowed us to continue to convey the idea that municipalities have the most control to protect resources within their jurisdictions

PROJECT WEBSITE & ONLINE TOOLS

The primary methods of public outreach utilized throughout the planning process were online tools. These tools offer the ability to reach a broader audience and can be shared more easily by partner organizations. Throughout the plan development process, a website was created and maintained to keep the public up to date with the latest project information. The website also contains background information on the county's history and historic resources associated with those stories. The public also had the opportunity to indicate a historic place that they felt was of importance to them and provide additional feedback through the public survey. After adoption of this plan, this project website will transition to a site dedicated to displaying relevant information and will show how the goals and recommendations of the plan are being implemented.

Visit the project website at this link: <https://adams-county-heritage-plan-adamsgis.hub.arcgis.com/>

PROJECT WEBSITE - HOME PAGE

Adams County Office of Planning and Development

Adams County Heritage Plan Resources Developmental History Engagement Funding & Programs

Heritage

ADAMS COUNTY

Adams County is updating the Heritage Component of the County Comprehensive Plan. Stay involved to help us ensure the preservation, protection, and promotion of historic and cultural resources that are important to you.

Project Overview

- The Heritage Plan is an element of the County Comprehensive Plan focused on preserving, protecting, and promoting the county's historic and culturally significant resources.
- The County Comprehensive Plan is a document enabled by the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code which allows municipalities and counties to plan for the protection of a community's historic buildings, structures, landscapes, and other assets.
- The county's current Comprehensive Plan was originally adopted in 1991, with additional updates adopted in 1998, 2001, and 2010.

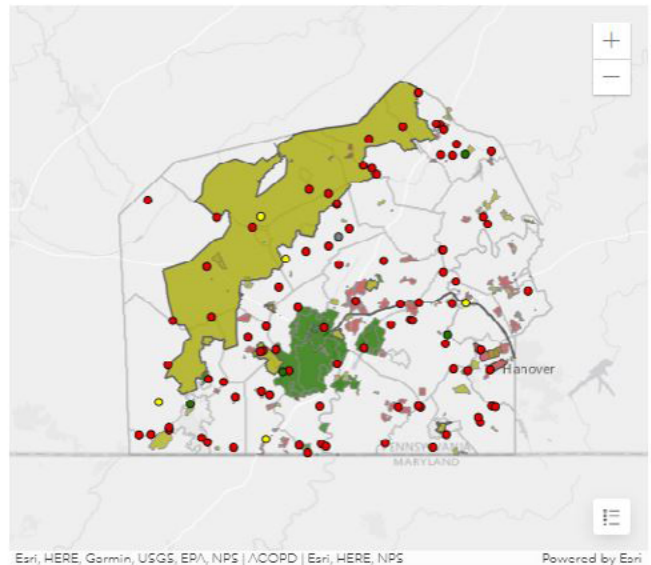
YOU are able to help us determine how to best preserve, protect, and promote the county's historic resources now, and in the future. Scroll down to identify important places on the map!

The home page of the project website provided visitors with general information about the plan. An overview of the project in general was included as well as a timeline indicating the status of the project. Additionally, this page contained the public survey and a public comment map. At the bottom of the page were links to a few local preservation organizations where individuals could visit to learn more about the county's history and various local historic preservation efforts.

RESOURCES PAGE

Historic Resources in Adams County

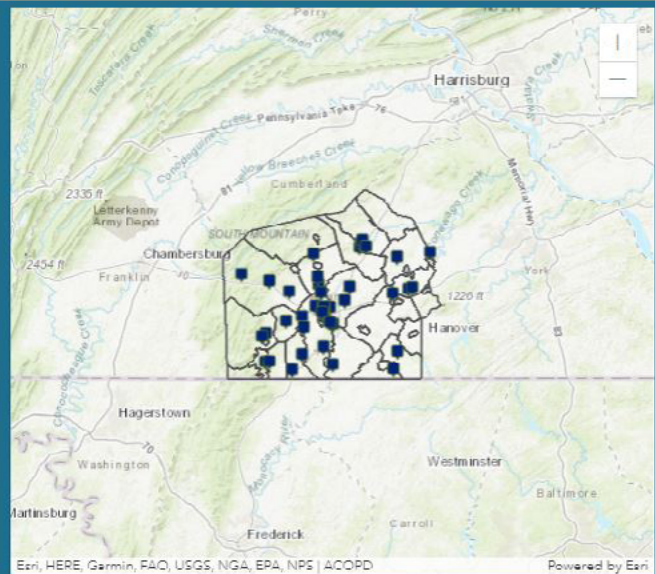
The map below depicts historic resources that are either listed, eligible for, or ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Resources that contribute to the significance of listed and eligible historic districts are included as well. These resources include districts, sites, buildings, bridges, and other structures. Important archaeological sites are not depicted on this map as information regarding their locations is usually not publicly available. The intention of the planning process and implementation is to ensure that these resources, as well as others, are preserved, protected, and promoted appropriately now and in the future.



Historical Markers

Through traveling around the state of Pennsylvania, you've surely noticed the iconic, tall, dark blue signs with gold writing that contain summaries of important stories and people in history. Adams County currently has 46 of these markers in many different locations. About half of these historical markers discuss events or people relevant to events that occurred during the Civil War. Other markers depict content related to locally important people including Eddie Plank and John Studebaker. The most recent historical marker placed in the County, which was dedicated in 2021, depicts the story of the Penn State University Fruit Research & Extension Center.

Interact with the map to the right to view the content of historical markers around the county!





Information was provided on another page on the site regarding various historic resources in Adams County. Maps indicating the location of historic buildings, sites, and structures that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or have eligibility determinations were included on this page. A few notable resources were described more in depth on this page as well. The locations of historical markers that were placed through the program created by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission were indicated on another interactive map in this section

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY PAGE

Adams County Developmental History

Pre - 1736





Native Americans travel, trade, and quarry stone on land that would eventually be incorporated into Adams County

1718
John Hanson Steelman, a trader and Native language interpreter, is the first European settler in Adams County.

1730
More Europeans begin to arrive in the Adams County area.

A less detailed version of the timeline included in the “Adams County’s Story” section of this plan was provided on the website to provide individuals with a general idea of the progression of the county’s history from Native American activity to the present day.

FUNDING RESOURCES PAGE

Funding Sources

Historic preservation projects of any type may require funding assistance from outside organizations. Please see the list of sources below to see if there may be opportunities for funding your project!

Click on the titles of each grant to view more information on the sponsor organization's website.

- > Funding for Construction Projects
- > Funding for Planning Projects
- > Funding for Museums, Archives, and other Education Projects

[Historical & Archival Records Care Grants](#)

Eligible Applicants: Colleges, Historical Societies, Museums, Libraries, etc.

Sponsor: Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

Description: Supports organizations in which one of the primary purposes is the preservation of historical records for the public. Can be awarded for surveying, inventorying, preserving, arranging, and describing historical records relevant to Pennsylvania

Amount: \$5,000 - \$15,000, requires 50/50 cash match

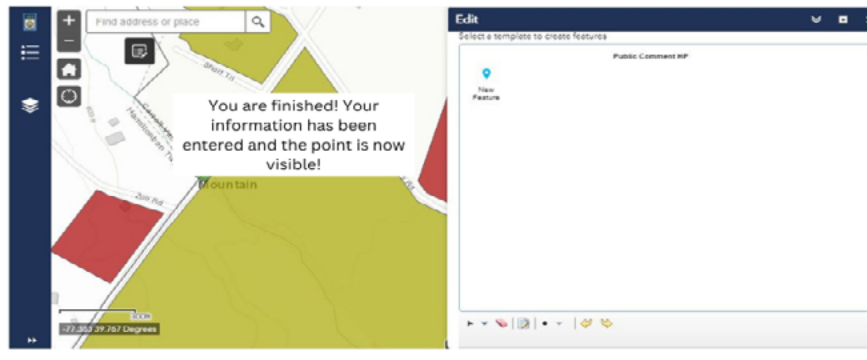
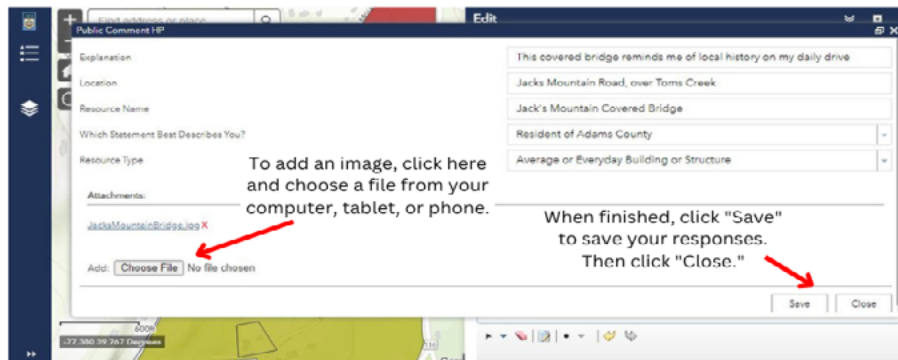
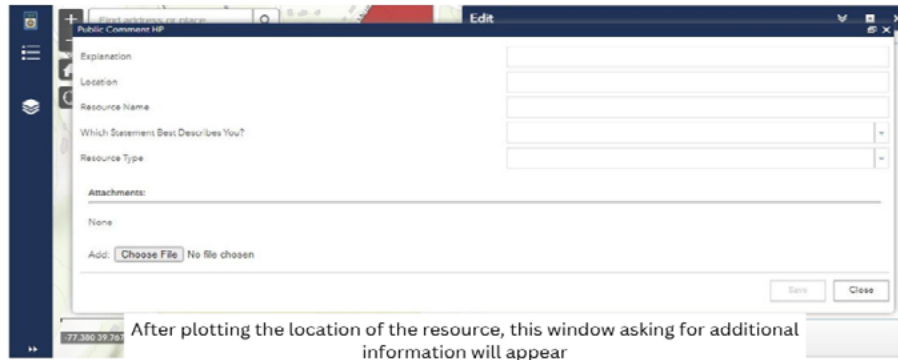
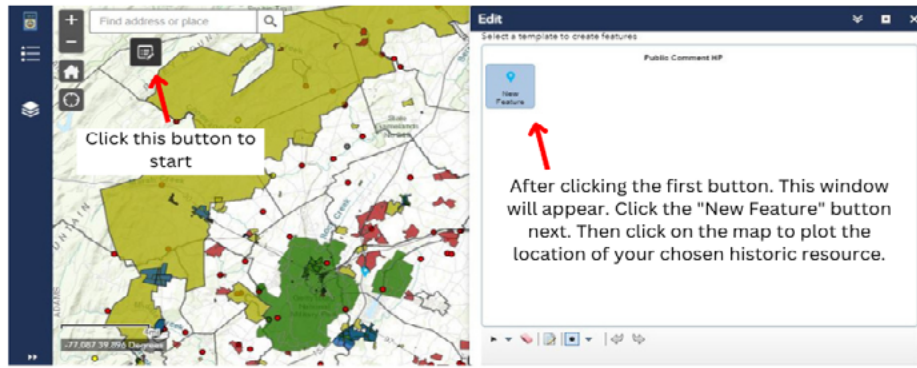
- > Funding Sources for Multiple Types of Projects

Many historic preservation projects require outside funding sources in order to execute, therefore, we created another page on the project site that includes a version of the funding resources table displayed in Appendix E of this document. This page will be periodically reviewed and updated as needed during plan implementation.

PUBLIC COMMENT MAP

A public comment map was created in order for residents and visitors to identify locations of historic resources they viewed as being valuable to their communities. The locations identified through this outreach effort are included in the public survey results on page 48.

“LEAVE YOUR MARK” INSTRUCTIONS



PUBLIC SURVEY & RESULTS

An online survey was used in order to gather feedback from the general public on a variety of historic preservation related issues and concepts. The purpose of gathering public opinion on these issues is to inform us of the direction the plan should take, and the actions needed to implement various goals. To see how these survey responses were utilized to inform the content of this plan, refer to the goals and recommendations section.

The full survey questions can be viewed in Appendix D. Also, to view these survey results in a more interactive format, please view them on the project website. Click here to go directly to the public engagement page on the project website. Otherwise, they are summarized on pages 45 -49.

SPREADING THE WORD

Heritage
ADAMS COUNTY

ADAMS COUNTY

Adams County is updating the Heritage component of the County Comprehensive Plan. Check out the link to the project website below for more information on this project and our County's historic and cultural resources!

<https://adams-county-heritage-plan-adamsgis.hub.arcgis.com/>

Heritage
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ADAMS COUNTY

Adams County is updating the Heritage Component of the County Comprehensive Plan. Check out the link to the project website below for more information on this project and our County's historic and cultural resources!

<https://adams-county-heritage-plan-adamsgis.hub.arcgis.com/>

Help us protect, preserve, and promote historic resources in the County by taking the plan survey! Use the link or scan the QR code to access the survey.

<https://arcg.is/OLIKKy0>

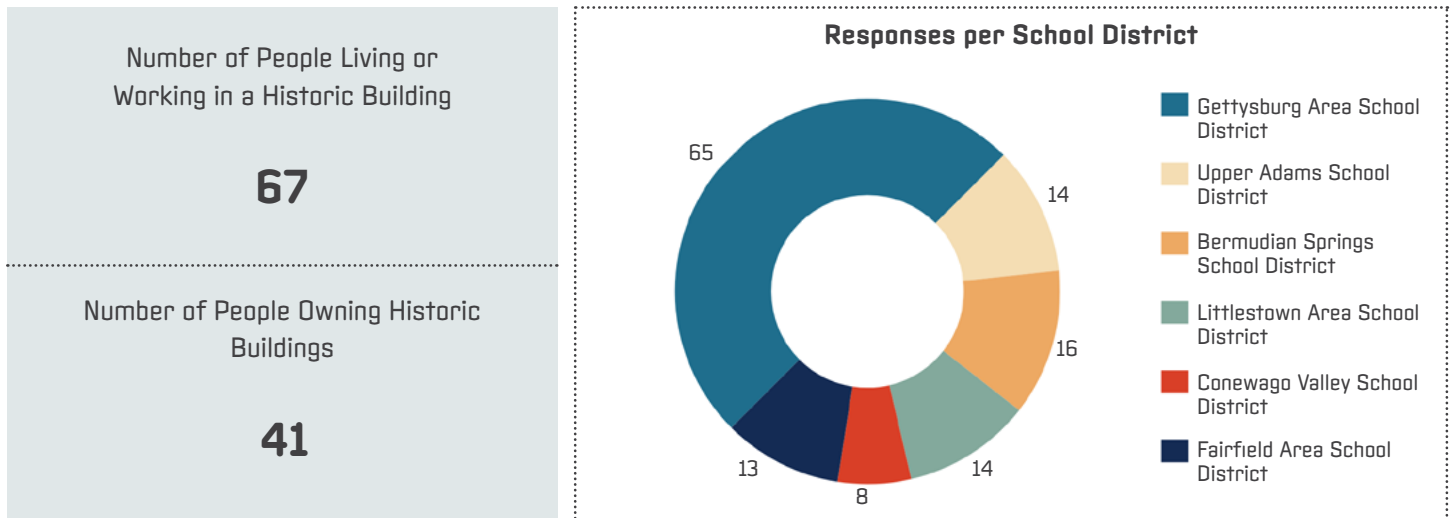
If you need a paper copy of the survey, please call 717-337-9824 or email jsmith@adamscountypa.gov

Flyers and card handouts were one tool distributed to advertise the public survey. Involved organizations and municipalities were also asked to share the link to the survey and project website on their websites and social media. Additionally, an article was written about the survey and the plan in the *Gettysburg Times*.

WHO RESPONDED TO THE SURVEY?

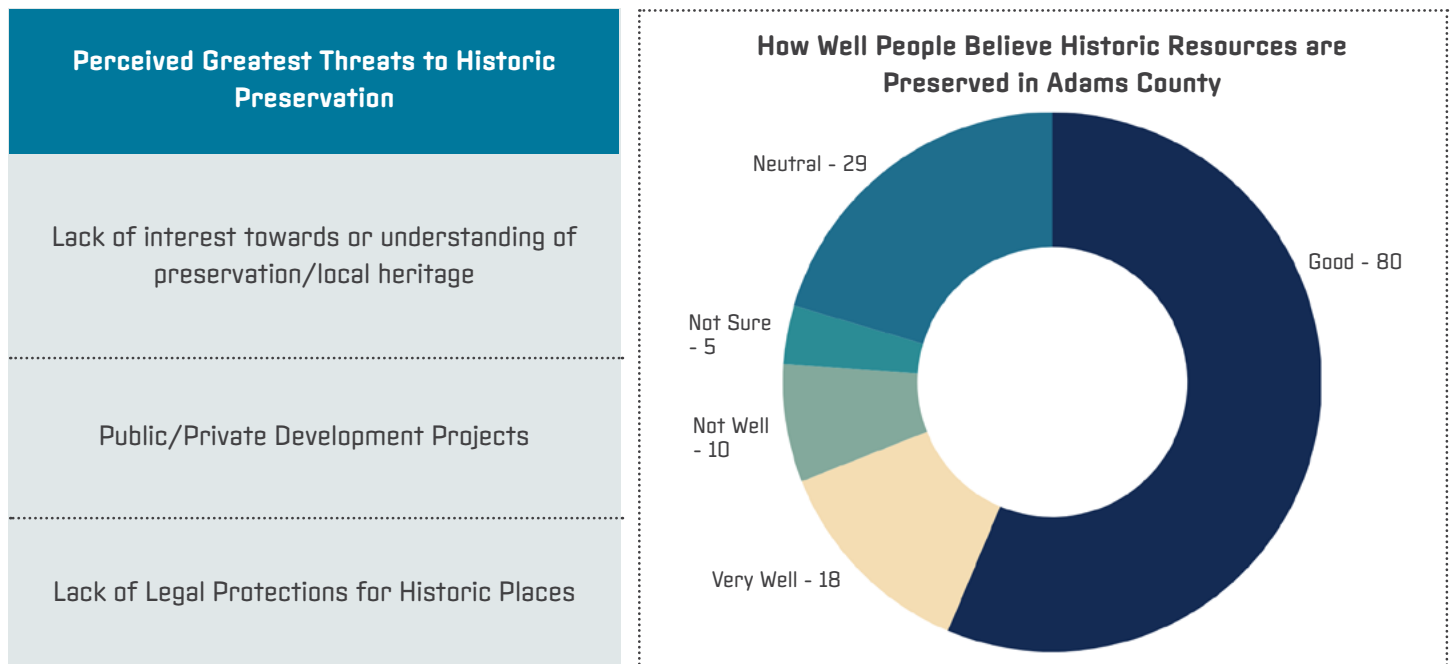
The following data provides information about those who responded to the public survey. This information includes the age of individuals that took the survey, whether they are a resident of the county or a visitor, whether they live in or own a historic building, and more.

Total Number of Responses	Number of Adams County Residents	Number of Visitors	Average Age of Respondent
143	130	13	56

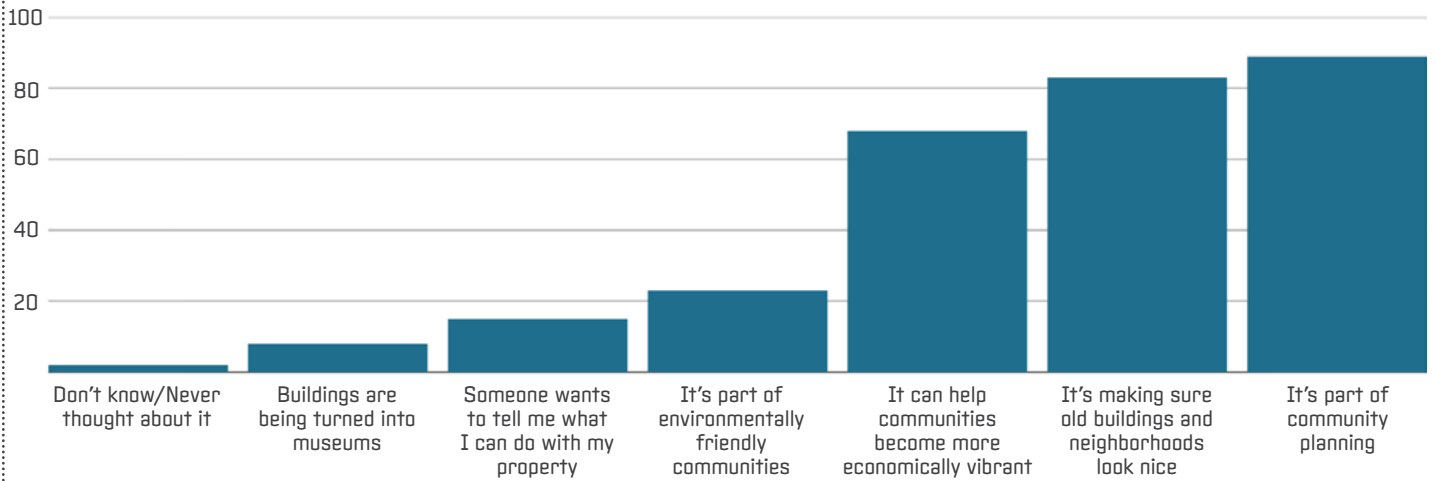


PERCEPTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

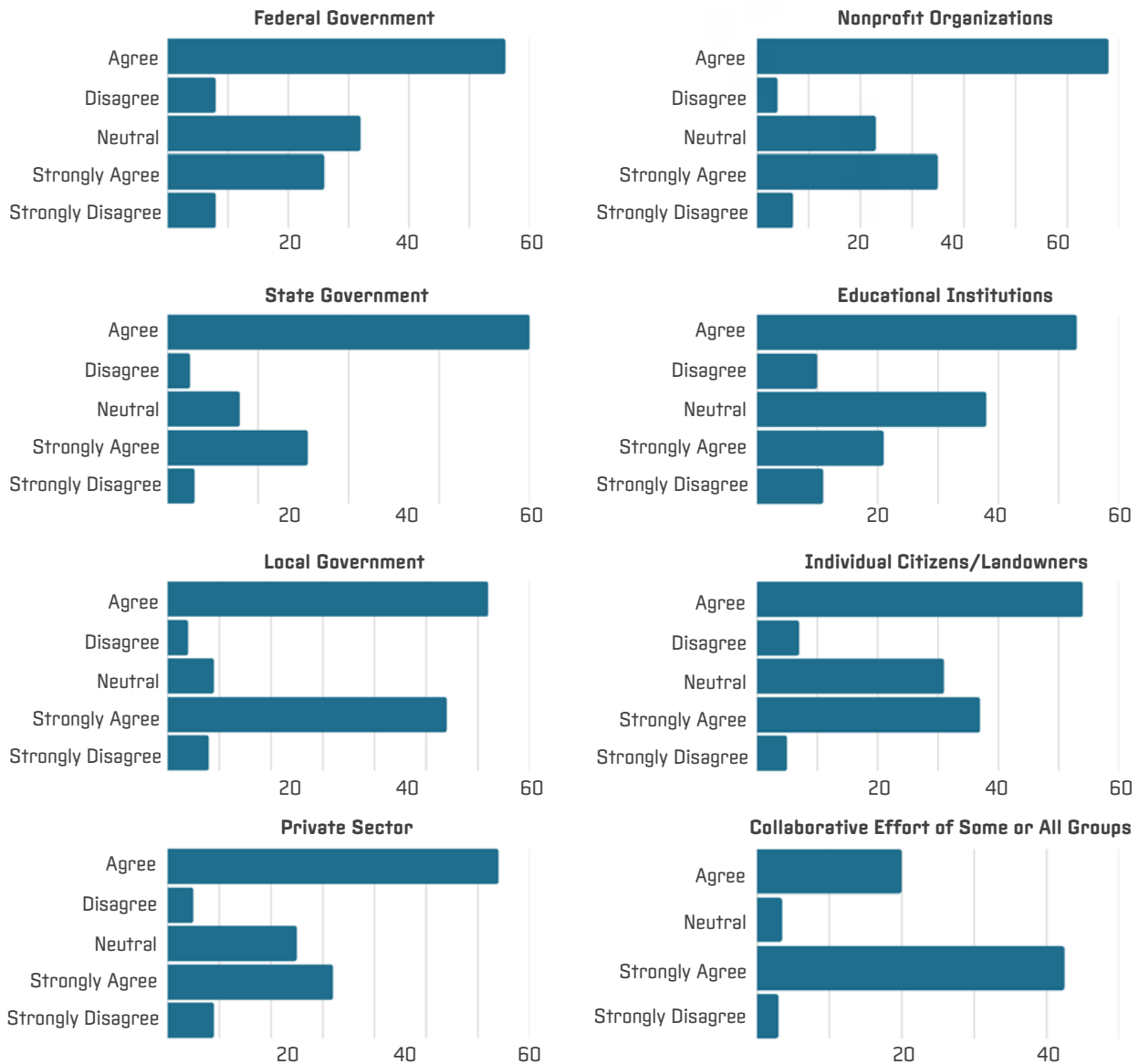
We asked individuals about what they perceived as the purpose of historic preservation and who should be responsible for preserving, protecting, and promoting the county's historic places. Other questions asked about how well historic resources were being preserved and what the greatest threats are to historic resources.



What People Think About When They See or Hear About Historic Preservation



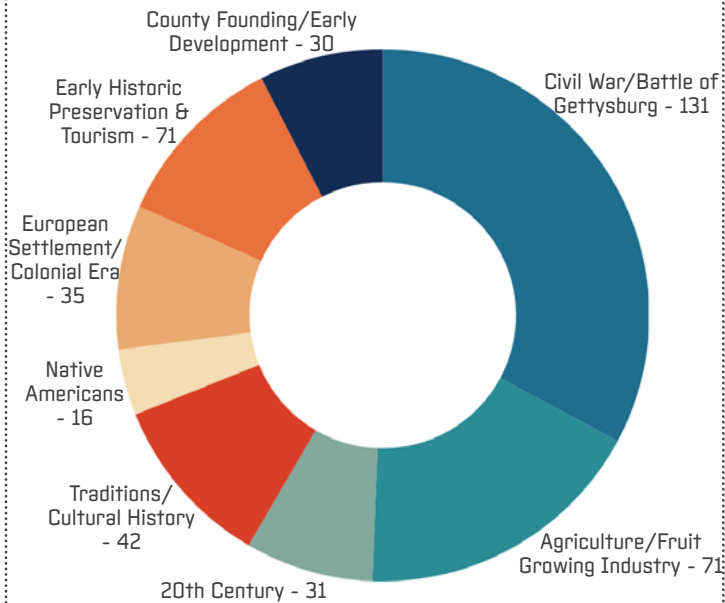
Who Should be Responsible for Protecting, Preserving, and Promoting Historic Places?



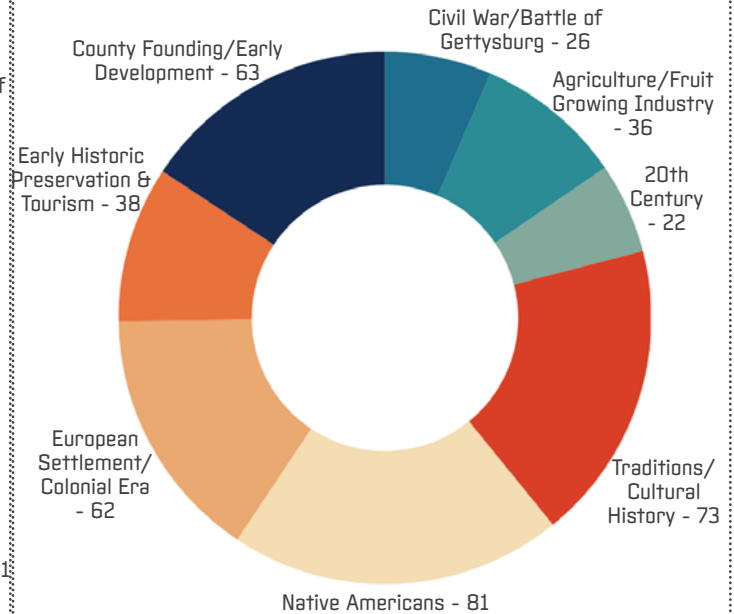
ASSETS AND TOPICS

We asked individuals which they felt were the most valuable historic assets in Adams County and asked them to place a point on a map at the location of these assets. We also asked what subjects in county history people are familiar with, and which of those topics they would like to learn more about.

Subjects in County History Respondents Were Most Familiar With



Subjects in County History Respondents Would Like to Learn More About



The County's Most Important Historic Assets

1 Civil War Buildings & Sites

2 Historic Landscapes

3 Historic Downtowns/Villages

Some Historic Assets that Respondents Said have been Lost

Historic Barns

General Pickett's Buffet

Lincoln Highway roadside attractions like Haufbrau House and Cross Keys Diner

Historic Farmland and Viewsheds

Alms House

Old Bridges

Camp Letterman

Tapeworm Railroad Aqueducts

Cyclorama

Fairfield Bank and other Main Street Structures

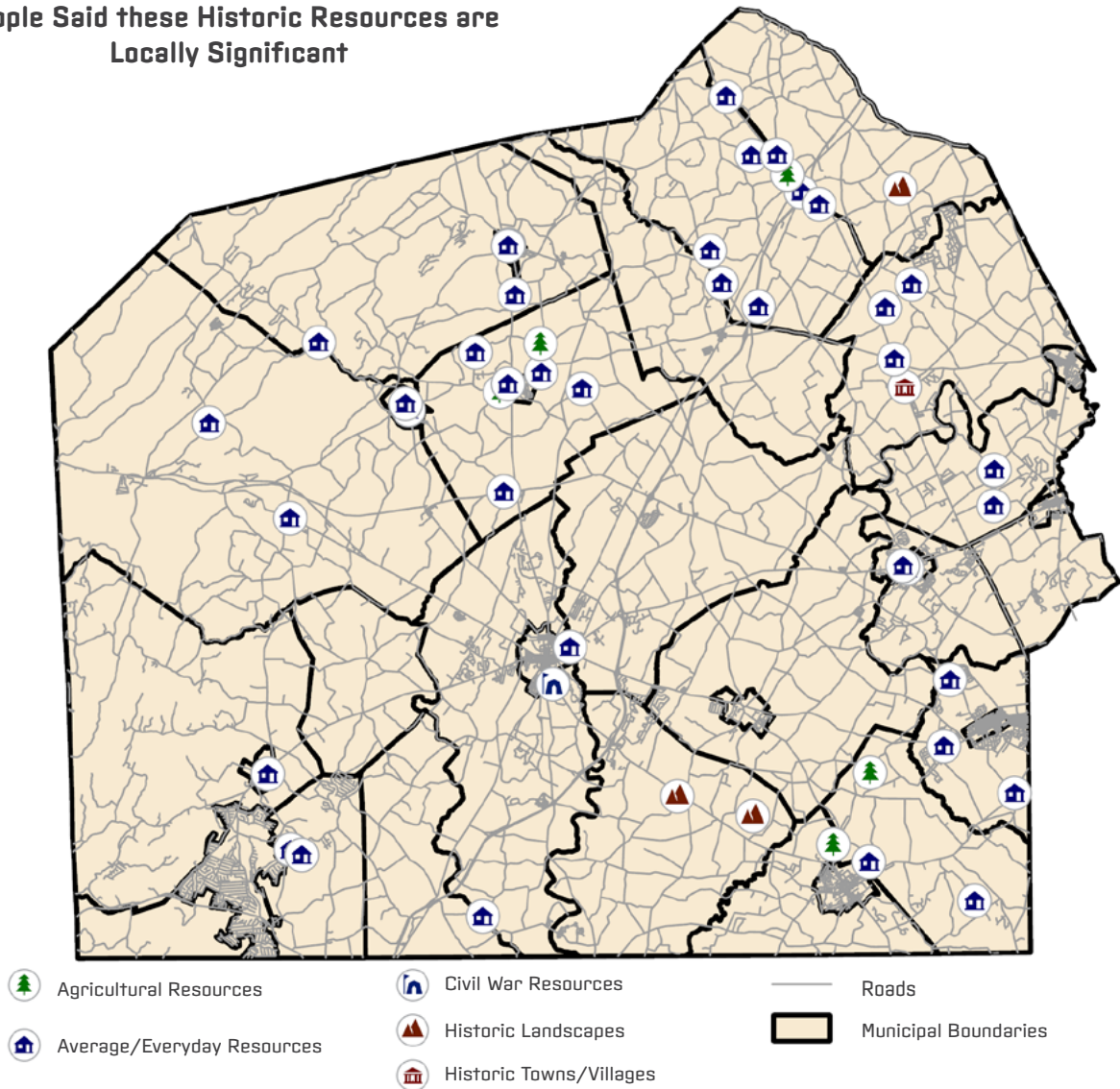
Feed Mills

Blocher Building (Old Biglerville High School)

Leo Keller Barn

Larson's Motel

People Said these Historic Resources are Locally Significant



A full list of the resources named by participants is included in [Appendix D](#)

ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES

We wanted to know what initiatives and activities the public would be supportive of, which they may be interested in using or participating in, and which of those Adams County should play a role in. We also wanted to know about the best ways to bring more awareness to county history.

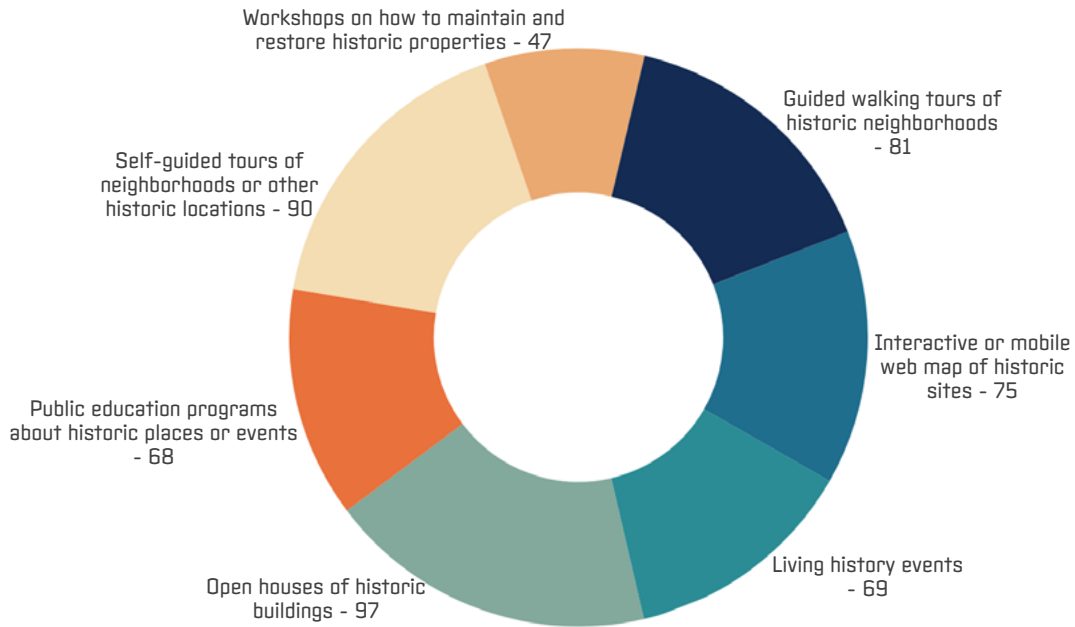
Initiatives that Would Encourage Individuals to Preserve a Property's Historic Appearance

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Financial Assistance with Preservation Activities</p> <p>2 Technical Assistance with Preservation Activities</p> <p>3 Education/Design Guidelines for Preserving Historic Properties</p> | <p>4 Recognition for Preservation (Awards, Media Coverage, Etc.)</p> <p>5 Enforcement Activities</p> |
|--|--|

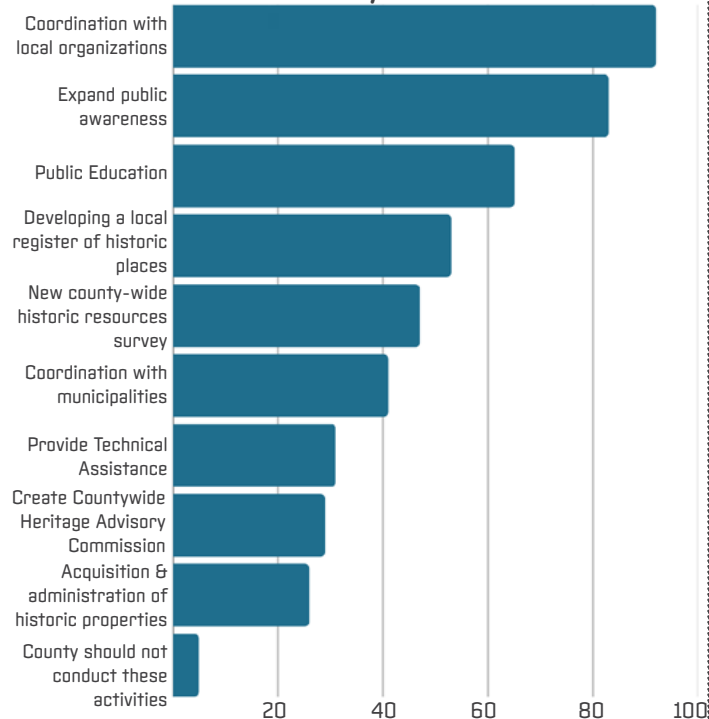
Best Ways to Bring Awareness to the County's Historic Resources

<p>1</p> <p>Installations of signs or markers indicating important historic resources</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Website resources such as interactive maps or other informational material</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Lectures/presentations about historic preservation and/or community heritage</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Posting information about historic sites or events on social media</p>
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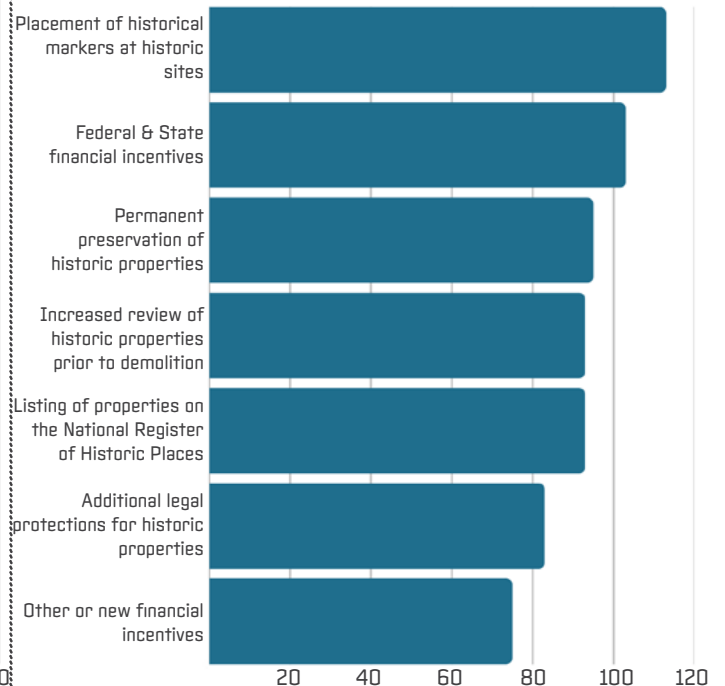
Number of Respondents Who Noted Interest in Various Historic Preservation Related Activities



Historic Preservation Activities in which Adams County Should Play a Role



Historic Preservation Activities the Public Would Support



KEY TAKEAWAYS

There were several key takeaways from the public survey process in addition to the in-person engagement that was undertaken. Again, these ideas are able to describe a generalized public perspective on the current state of local historic preservation efforts. These perspectives included:



PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION ARE VITAL

People are passionate about their local history and preserving it for future generations, but they may be unsure how to pursue those efforts. Public awareness and education are vital in ensuring residents, municipal officials, and others are knowledgeable on this subject and proactive in protecting their resources.

Additionally, the public identified their belief that the greatest threats to historic preservation are related to lack of interest or knowledge on the subject matter. Respondents feel that the county should play a role in educating the public and raising awareness of historic preservation. Technical assistance would be appreciated by owners of historic properties, and there are knowledgeable individuals locally to which these property owners could be directed.

Installation of various historic markers appears to be viewed as one of the most effective ways to bring attention to local historic resources. Various types of tours are also supported to bring attention to resources, in addition to being an activity that the public appears to show the most interest in participating. Web-based interactive maps and tools should also be created and used for public education and awareness.



COLLABORATION IS NEEDED

Historic preservation should be a collaborative effort. The county should collaborate with local organizations, as well as state and federal agencies that play a role in preservation where needed. The county should also work with municipalities that are interested in incorporating historic preservation concepts into their regular planning efforts.



NEW SUBJECTS TO LEARN ABOUT

Respondents are interested in learning more about other aspects of county history that aren't as heavily focused on as the civil war and fruit growing have been until the present. Preservation activities and related efforts could be focused more on the subjects that the public wishes to learn more about including Native Americas, traditions/cultural history, and the county's early development era.



COUNTY INVOLVEMENT

One of the major focuses of this plan is to determine the county's role in local historic preservation efforts. It appears the public views the county's role as a collaborative entity with local organizations, and should focus most on public awareness and public education efforts. Public survey respondents also demonstrated interest in the county establishing a local register of historic places and undertaking county-wide survey efforts.

CHAPTER 5: ACTION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This section of the plan takes into account all existing conditions and public outreach efforts in order to identify goals and recommendations. These goals and recommendations outline the work that should be completed over the next ten years in order to work towards the desired vision for historic preservation in the county.

The goals and recommendations for the plan are divided into the six categories that are shown below. These categories frame the overall context in which these recommendations should be considered and implemented. Implementation tasks are categorized by the groups that should be primarily responsible for either leading or supporting particular recommendations. Priority levels are indicated as either low, medium, or high for each recommendation. High priority items are those that should be started within the next one to three years, or are tasks that the responsible groups already regularly undertake. Moderate priority items should be undertaken between years four and six of plan implementation. Low priority items should be completed between years seven and ten. There is also a category for “ongoing” tasks that may already be undertaken by various groups, but are still worthy of mentioning in this section.



**PRESERVATION
& PROTECTION**



**DESIGN &
PLACE MAKING**



EDUCATION



COLLABORATION



**PROMOTION &
AWARENESS**



**INTEGRATION
WITH OTHER
CONCEPTS**

PRESERVATION & PROTECTION



One of the overarching goals of this plan is to ensure that the county’s valuable historic resources are preserved and protected appropriately. Several organizations in the county are already working towards this goal in a variety of ways, however, through outreach to municipalities, it was found that many communities wished to be more active in preserving and protecting their locally important resources. The Adams County Office of Planning and Development has an opportunity to offer additional support towards this goal and to the organizations already working on related projects. There is also opportunity to provide support to municipalities that wish to be more active in preservation. Generally, it will be important to be proactive, rather than reactive, to ensure that valuable resources are protected before they are at risk of demolition, neglect, or another form of loss.

Through the public survey, respondents indicated their belief that a lack of legal protection and public/private development projects were some of the greatest threats to the county’s historic resources. Creating and implementing the proper management tools to preserve and protect historic resources will assist in mitigating or diminishing those potential threats. These tools should also assist in allowing communities to be proactive in preserving their valuable resources and sense of place. Recommendations for this section focus on establishing and implementing the appropriate management tools that will allow the county community to be the best possible stewards of cultural resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

PRIORITY

COUNTY	
ACOPD staff should provide mapping or other technology/GIS related support to organizations and municipalities who wish to document their local historic places and share that information with the public.	ONGOING
COUNTY & ORGANIZATIONS	
<p>ACOPD should organize an updated baseline survey of historic resources throughout the entirety of the county. This is a higher priority task that should be undertaken as soon as funding and personnel resources permit. Grant programs, such as the Keystone Historic Preservation Planning Grant, could be utilized to fund some of this work. Consultant support will likely be required for this effort. Planning Office staff should work closely with individuals from other local organizations who have expertise in local historic architecture, surveying, or other related work to organize and undertake this large task. The survey should be completed in phases. Doing so will involve dividing the county into various regions based on either geographic location or theme. Specific information collected should be entered into a GIS database that can be made publicly available. Focus on surveying assets that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The public identified throughout surveys and other outreach as being most important, such as agricultural resources, historic homes and villages, transportation routes, landscapes, etc., ▪ The public identified as being at risk of loss ▪ May have been overlooked in previous surveys or are related to underrepresented communities/stories, ▪ And are over 50 years old. 	HIGH

<p>The county and local organizations should work to establish a local or county wide register of historic places. Those living and/or working in historic buildings would be able to nominate their properties for inclusion in the register. A project-specific committee consisting of the County Planning Office, historic preservation organizations, and other knowledgeable individuals, or a potential county wide historic preservation board/committee would develop criteria for nomination. Candidates for nomination to a local register could also be identified during county-wide survey efforts. The county would be responsible for maintaining records associated with this program, and the information should be displayed in a web-based format that is available to the public.</p>	LOW
COUNTY & MUNICIPALITIES	
<p>ACOPD should work with municipalities to encourage the use of tools that will help preserve and protect historic resources at the local level. Planning Office staff could assist municipalities through existing community planning programs with historic preservation planning activities. Regulation through a variety of methods at the local level has the potential to address some of the issues identified by the public through the survey. The Planning Office should develop new or distribute existing models of these tools as resources for municipal governments that wish to address this issue in their policies. These tools can include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Historic District Ordinances ▪ Design Guidelines ▪ Zoning Ordinance Standards (Overlay Districts, Other General Standards) ▪ Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance Standards <p>Additionally, the planning office should provide support to municipalities that wish to implement other types of programs that support preservation but do not impose additional regulations.</p>	MODERATE
ALL	
<p>Work collectively to ensure all relevant organizations are included as consulting parties when projects with federal government involvement are undertaken that could have an adverse effect on historic resources. Encourage organizations who do not typically participate in the Section 106 review process to provide feedback on projects.</p>	HIGH
<p>Organizations, individuals, and government bodies should be encouraged to pursue National Register Nomination for significant historic resources where appropriate. Particular resources that would be good candidates for nomination should be identified during survey efforts. Anyone, even members of the public without any expertise in the field, can nominate resources for listing.</p>	MODERATE

EDUCATION



Throughout the public outreach process, it was found that while some members of the public may be very knowledgeable of their local history, they may not be as familiar with the concept and benefits of historic preservation in their communities. In fact, the public survey results indicated that one of the greatest perceived threats to historic resources in the county was lack of understanding of preservation and local heritage. Also, while there may be an understanding that historic preservation can be used as a planning tool, it is often thought that it is just beneficial to the appearance and feeling of a community rather than having any other additional benefits. Some individuals and officials were unsure of how they could be involved in preservation. There were also several misconceptions about the subject when staff attended municipal meetings. An important aspect of implementing this plan will be educating the public on the concepts of historic preservation and the benefits that preservation can bring to local communities. The public indicated through the survey that they believed the county should play a role in these efforts.

Another aspect of education is the stories, and telling a fuller Adams County story is another goal of this plan. The subjects in Adams County’s history that have received the most attention throughout the years have been related to the Civil War and the Battle of Gettysburg, as well as the local agriculture and fruit growing industries. As a result, historic resources associated with those events and time periods have received greater attention throughout time and have been better preserved. Respondents to the public survey indicated they were much more familiar with those specific subjects in county history, as compared to others. Individuals indicated that the subjects in county history they wish to learn more about include Native Americans, Traditions/Cultural History, and County Founding/Early Development. Organizations that create educational programming in various formats, museum exhibits, or other interpretive activities may desire to begin placing additional emphasis on these subjects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

PRIORITY

COUNTY	
The County Planning Office, with input from partner organizations, should create a ‘preservation toolbox’ that provides historic preservation information and guidance in layman’s terms. More specifically, this tool will provide general information on various historic preservation related programs, descriptions of preservation related terminology, descriptions of commonly found historic architectural styles in the county, etc. This can be used as an educational tool and a useful resource for various projects or programs.	HIGH

COUNTY & ORGANIZATIONS

Address stories in county history that are not as well-known and topics the public indicated through the survey they wished to learn more about. This can be done through:

- Creating self-guided and guided tours of relevant historic locations and communities
- Organizing open houses for historic buildings relevant to those subjects
- Developing web-based tools such as web maps or other similar applications to convey stories and other historical information. Any web-based tools that are created can be included as part of the project hub website. Additionally, encourage partners to share these tools through their social media and/or web pages to achieve broader reach.
- And other activities deemed valuable

HIGH

Create a database of intangible historic resources such as cultural practices, stories, etc. This database could be developed by conducting various oral history projects with individuals from various ethnic and cultural groups who have historically resided in Adams County, through traditional methods of research, or other ways. This would be beneficial to assist in better informing the public of traditions/cultural history.

MODERATE

ALL

Organizations, local governments, and the public should support Historic Gettysburg - Adams County's Investing in Youth Initiative where possible. Additionally, continue to determine ways to engage future generations and promote an interest in local history among the county's youth. This is a vital step in ensuring there are individuals remaining within the community with knowledge of historic building trades that are able to provide services to owners of historic buildings.

MODERATE

Determine the most effective method to address historic preservation misconceptions, such as the misconception that nomination of a property to the National Register of Historic Places fully protects or adds restrictions to what can be done with a property. Work with partner organizations and municipal governments in order to develop and distribute this type of information.

ONGOING

PROMOTION & AWARENESS



Organizations in Adams County, primarily Destination Gettysburg, already heavily market and promote many of the county's historic attractions. The focus of much of this marketing is to draw individuals from outside of the county to visit these attractions. These efforts bring a great number of visitors and much revenue to local businesses each year. These efforts should continue into the future.

Another part of promoting historic resources and the stories associated with those resources is to simply make individuals, including locals and potential visitors, aware of them. The public indicated through the survey that they feel the county should play a role in the expansion of this public awareness. There are several opportunities for ACOPD to be involved in sharing information and stories to a broad audience with the assistance of other local organizations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

COUNTY & ORGANIZATIONS		PRIORITY
Involve and outreach to those who may not be "history buffs" by developing creative interpretive materials and events that provide small, digestible amounts of information on various pieces of local history. Additionally, create interpretive materials that are interactive, engaging, and relatable. These materials can include, but are not limited to wayside signs and markers, social media/website posts and contests, trivia, walking tours, etc.		MODERATE
Market destinations and attractions that may not necessarily be historically significant, but may have the opportunity to share historical information with visitors. Encourage these destinations to share these stories in creative and engaging ways. New visitors who may lack an interest in history could be drawn to county attractions that may not be historically significant at face value but have the potential to provide an educational experience such as restaurants, agritourism businesses, wineries/cideries, etc. This could bring additional interest to various aspects of county history and in return, a greater number of visitors each year.		MODERATE
Install signage with a uniform appearance indicating some of the county's most important or notable historic resources. This was identified in the public survey as being one of the best ways to bring awareness to the county's historic resources. Create a program that would support this work, and determine whether this could be connected to listing on a county register of historic places.		LOW

DESIGN & PLACE MAKING



Historic and culturally significant assets can be preserved in traditional and innovative ways to create and maintain livable and attractive communities. Since new development was viewed as one of the greatest threats to preservation by survey respondents, communities should work to integrate new development in ways that complement existing community character. Maintaining attractive places and preserving community character will ideally attract new visitors, residents, and economic development opportunities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

	PRIORITY
COUNTY	
The County Planning Office should continue to maintain a database of funding resources available for various types of historic preservation projects for public entities, private entities, and private property owners. Explore the feasibility of creating new public/private partnerships and funding programs to support local historic preservation projects. This database should be included on the hub website for this project and broadly distributed.	ONGOING
When conducting review of subdivision and land development plans, ACOPD staff should provide site design comments with regard to the historic context of the surrounding landscape. This may include suggestions ranging from site layout to architectural features. Additionally, the context of existing planning tools, such as the Cultural Landscape Assessment prepared by the South Mountain Partnership and the Journey Through Hallowed Ground Corridor Management Plan, should be considered when reviewing proposals for new development.	ONGOING
COUNTY & MUNICIPALITIES	
Through ordinances and collaboration with developers, encourage new investment in historic buildings that are underutilized by allowing for adaptive reuse of historic buildings and other creative uses and design concepts.	ONGOING
Promote context sensitive design when new construction is proposed in historic places or near valuable historic resources. Work to develop policies that allow for the development of new construction and communities that incorporate existing historic resources in creative ways. It is important to understand that context sensitive design in a traditional sense where new buildings match existing community character exactly may not always be a feasible option, so allowing builders and property owners flexibility in design is vital. Creating these designs should be a collaborative effort between communities and developers.	ONGOING

MUNICIPALITIES	
For municipalities with Historic Architecture Review Boards, ensure that the requirements for property owners within the historic district are well-known and broadly distributed. Often times, property owners can be unaware of the additional regulations that apply to their home or business when located in a historic district. Ensuring property owners are knowledgeable of these regulations can help deter possible conflict.	HIGH
COUNTY, ORGANIZATIONS, MUNICIPALITIES	
Incorporate design suggestions for new construction into local design guidelines. Also, determine the best way to provide technical assistance to property owners who wish to preserve the historic appearance of their home or business.	MODERATE
Work to create interpretive or identifying signage unique to individual communities. These could be concentrated in local parks/community gathering places, along sidewalks in downtowns, and other places that would receive foot traffic. This could also be utilized as a method to promote additional pedestrian traffic.	LOW
ALL	
Encourage citizens to engage proactively with their local governments on historic preservation issues and to share their vision for their own communities.	HIGH
Expand awareness of Historic Gettysburg - Adams County's list of local contractors and other trade businesses with experience working on historic buildings. Continue to promote utilizing HGAC's Architectural Salvage Warehouse to help retain character defining features of historic buildings when original features on these buildings deteriorate past the point of repair.	LOW

COLLABORATION



Recommendations for collaboration include continuing to determine the county’s responsibilities amongst the preservation work being completed by other local organizations. The most successful programs involve many partners and a great deal of collaboration. The public indicated through the survey that they believe historic preservation efforts within Adams County should be a collaboration between local organizations, various levels of government, and individuals. After better establishing the county’s role in this work, ACOPD should work with local, state, and national preservation and related organizations and agencies to further preservation efforts within the county.

RECOMMENDATIONS

COUNTY		PRIORITY
ACOPD should work to build stronger relationships with local preservation organizations. This will not only help to determine where these organizations can be better supported, but will also help to better establish the county’s role in local historic preservation efforts.		HIGH
Provide support to local organizations and municipal governments seeking funding for projects to protect and preserve historic resources. This could involve informing these groups when application periods are open or even providing some technical support for certain projects.		MODERATE
Foster communication/collaboration between local historical organizations and municipal governments where warranted - local governments are often the first to be aware of when a historic resource is at risk. There is value in informing potentially interested organizations when a land development plan is proposed that has the potential to impact a historic resource, so that proper action can be taken.		MODERATE
COUNTY & ORGANIZATIONS		
ACOPD, in collaboration with volunteer-based preservation organizations, should create a web-based forum for organizations to post volunteer opportunities, meetings, events, etc. in order to reach a broader audience.		MODERATE

INTEGRATION WITH OTHER CONCEPTS



Historic preservation work can also be utilized as a tool to support other related planning concepts including housing, economic development, sustainability, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS

COUNTY & MUNICIPALITIES		PRIORITY
Encourage adaptive Reuse of Residential & Commercial Buildings rather than demolition to build new where appropriate - Adaptive reuse of historic residential and commercial structures can allow older buildings to remain useful for modern purposes while maintaining historic facades that contribute to a local sense of place. Reusing these structures versus demolishing and rebuilding also conserves resources and can be more sustainable/environmentally friendly, can create affordable housing options, and more.	MODERATE	
Develop regulations and guidance to adequately permit modern infrastructure, such as Electric Vehicle chargers, broadband infrastructure, or residential-scale solar panels, to be constructed and/or placed in historic locations without being detrimental to local character where possible. These regulations and guidance could primarily consider the placement of infrastructure, rather than design to limit visual impacts.	MODERATE	
Hazard Mitigation- Adams County can be subject to various severe weather conditions, primarily flooding and severe thunderstorms. Residents and other historic property owners should be informed and prepared for how to respond to such an event and protect their buildings, especially those that are located within floodplains. ACOPD and organizations should provide or direct individuals to appropriate guidance on this subject where possible.	LOW	
ALL		
As different projects surface, consider historic preservation within the context of other elements of county and municipal comprehensive planning, such as economic development, agricultural preservation, etc.	ONGOING	



APPENDIX



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APPENDIX A: TERMS & DEFINITIONS

These preservation terms are commonly used by historic preservation professionals and advocates in communication regarding the subject. It is important to have a general understanding of this terminology if one is involved in preservation activities. These terms and definitions are categorized under the context where one would most likely hear them utilized.

GENERAL	ADAPTIVE REUSE <p>Converting a building or structure to a new use, while maintaining the exterior historic fabric</p>	CULTURAL LANDSCAPE <p>A geographic area containing both cultural and natural resources, and wildlife or domestic animals, that is associated with a significant event, person, or activity, or holds other cultural or aesthetic value</p>	DEMOLITION BY NEGLECT <p>Allowing a resource to reach such a state of disrepair that it is necessary or desirable to demolish it</p>	
	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE <p>An area that is associated with significant events, a certain way of life, or a pattern of living</p>	INTERPRETATION <p>Educational methods in which the significance of historic resources are conveyed. This can be through signage, tour guides, reading materials, etc.</p>	PRESERVATION <p>The act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. This can include maintaining the stability of the resource, and making the resource, especially buildings and structures, compatible with a modern lifestyle</p>	
	RESTORATION <p>Returning a resource to its original state through the removal of features that are not associated with its period of construction, or addition of features that would have originally been associated with the resource. Small scale and design sensitive modern upgrades to allow building functionality are appropriate</p>	REHABILITATION <p>Making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values</p>	SENSE OF PLACE <p>All elements of a location that provide that area with its unique, distinctive character, and the feeling the observer experiences while in that particular location</p>	
	ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN	DESIGN GUIDELINES <p>Locally established criteria that identify defining characteristics of the local architecture to ensure that alterations, infill development, and additions are consistent with those characteristics</p>	HIGH STYLE ARCHITECTURE <p>Resource meant to embody a particular academic style such as "Federal" or "Gothic Revival"</p>	VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE <p>Commonplace, everyday buildings that comprise the bulk of the built environment. These buildings are often planned and/or built by those who use them, rather than an architect</p>

EASEMENT

Sometimes referred to as preservation or conservation easements; these are protective measures recorded in a property deed that can prevent changes to the exterior, or landscape surrounding a historic resource

MITIGATION

An action reducing the harm that a development project causes to the landscape or to a historic resource

SECTION 106 REVIEW

This process is established through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 which requires federal agencies to consider and mitigate their project's impacts on historic resources that are eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE

A resource within a historic district that adds significance by being constructed during the district's determined period of significance and has retained the majority of its historic features

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Where a property is listed as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places but is not officially listed

HISTORIC CONTEXT

For planning purposes and often used to support National Register nominations, this groups information about related or similar historic resources based upon time period, geographic area, and shared themes

HISTORIC DISTRICT

A geographic area that encompasses resources that are united architecturally, by time period, and/or through a significant event. Resources within the district derive their significance in association with other resources. A district could also include resources that are separated geographically but associated through a significant event

HISTORIC RESOURCE

A district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archaeology or culture at the national, state, or local level

INTEGRITY

Describes a historic resource's identity based upon surviving characteristics. Integrity of a historic resource is described through the following qualities: historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE

Also called an "intrusion". A building that does not contribute to the significance of a historic district, either because it was built outside the period of significance or has been excessively altered

SITE

The location of a significant historical event, activity, structure, or landscape where the location/land itself holds cultural value regardless of the value of structures or other resources at that location

BUILDING

A structure constructed specifically to **house** human activity. Types of buildings include residences, churches, barns, and other similar types of construction.

STRUCTURE

A work constructed to **serve** some sort of human activity such as bridges, railroad tracks, monuments, roads, forts, etc. A structure is usually immovable by design

OBJECT

A (usually) movable item of historical value that may be related to a specific setting or environment

APPENDIX B: LEGAL BASIS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Beginning in the late 19th century, citizens and government began to recognize the importance of protecting cultural and natural resources throughout the United States. Various pieces of legislation have been passed at the federal and state level over time that reflect changing perceptions and values surrounding these resources. These laws provide the basis for the ability to plan for the preservation and protection of historic resources in the local community.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

ANTIQUITIES ACT OF 1906

Signed into law by Roosevelt, this act established the first legal protection for historic, prehistoric, and natural resources on federally owned or controlled land, and allowed presidents to set aside and designate National Monuments.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The service was established as a bureau within the US Department of the Interior in 1916 and was responsible for managing national parks and monuments. Later, when the National Register of Historic Places was created, the bureau became responsible for managing that program as well.

HISTORIC SITES ACT OF 1935

This act established a national policy for the preservation of historic sites, buildings, and objects for public use and enjoyment. It also established the basis for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS).

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966

This act is built upon previous federal laws to establish new and more comprehensive laws regarding the preservation of historic resources. As a result of this act, federal agencies and agencies funded by the federal government are required to take into account their effects on historic properties. If historic properties will be adversely affected by a project, "Section 106 Consultation" must be enacted to give other state, federal, tribal, and other affected organizations an opportunity to comment.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1966

Section 4(f): The Federal Highway Administration and other Department of Transportation agencies cannot approve the use of land for projects from publicly owned parks, recreational areas, wildlife or waterfowl refuges, or historical sites unless there is no feasible avoidance alternative and mitigation is possible, or that the use of the property will have a de minimis (very minor) impact.

STATE LEGISLATION

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA

Article 1, Section 27, Environmental Rights Amendment: This amendment states that the people have the right to the preservation of natural, scenic, historic, and aesthetic values of the environment and that the public natural resources of the state are the common property of residents. This amendment places the Commonwealth as the trustee of these resources.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY CODE

To implement the Environmental Rights Amendment from the Constitution of PA, this act delegated duties to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, established duties of the Historic Preservation Board, created guidelines for state assisted, permitted, or contracted projects that may affect archaeological or historic resources, and established procedures for state agency cooperation related to state-owned historic resources.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION ACT

The purpose of this act is to protect archaeological resources and sites that are on public and Native American lands, and to foster communication and exchange of information among the national community of archaeologists for the benefit of the public.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC DISTRICT ACT

This act empowered local governing bodies to regulate the treatment of historic structures within these local districts. In short, it allowed municipalities to create locally recognized historic districts and establish Historical Architectural Review Boards.

MUNICIPALITIES PLANNING CODE

This statewide code states that county and municipal planning agencies are responsible for planning for the protection of historic and cultural resources.

APPENDIX C: COMMON ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Various architectural styles for residences, commercial buildings, and other buildings have gained and lost popularity throughout time. Therefore, an examination of a building's style is one tool that can be used assist in the determining its age and significance. These styles range from simple designs common among owner-built homes, to those designed or influenced by prominent architects. There are several architectural styles common among historic buildings in Adams County. Also included below is a collection of definitions of various architectural terms that are important to know in order to identify specific features of each style. These terms are italicized throughout the guide as a reminder that there is an associated definition.

For additional information on each of these styles, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission provides an architectural field guide with in-depth description of various styles found commonly throughout the state of Pennsylvania. The following descriptions of common architectural styles in Adams County are short summaries directly from the information contained within the guide. [Click here to access to the web page for the Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide.](#) Additionally to view more specific information on farm houses that do not typically fit into these categories of architectural styles, [click here to view descriptions of various forms.](#)

ARCHITECTURAL TERMS TO KNOW

CORNICE

Decorative molding that is aligned at the top of a building or below eaves

CUPOLA

A small, usually dome-like structure at the top of a building that can allow air to pass or provide a lookout

DENTILS

A small ornamental block usually placed in a repeating pattern below a cornice. They tend to resemble teeth.

EAVES

Part of a roof that overhangs a wall

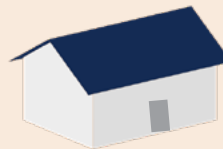
GABLE

The (usually) triangular portion of a wall that encloses the end of a roof

FRONT



SIDE



HIPPED



MOLDINGS

Material such a stone, wood, plastic, etc that is shaped and used as a decorative feature.

MUNTINS

The bars that hold multi-paned windows together

PEDIMENT

Similar to a gable, but found in classical style architecture; usually closes off the end of a columned porch entrance or similar feature

QUOINS

Masonry blocks at the corners of exterior walls, can be structural or decorative

SIDELIGHTS

Decorative, usually tall and narrow windows that are placed on one or both sides of a door or larger window

TRANSOM WINDOW

A small window set directly above a front door or larger window

LOG BUILDINGS

1718-1880



Ickes House - Abbottstown

BUILDING MATERIALS

- Log
- Clay and/or Mud
- Brick
- Stone

ROOF

- Side *gabled* roof

IDENTIFYING DETAILS

- Horizontal log construction
- Small, irregularly spaced windows
- Clay or mud between logs

BUILDING TYPES

- Houses
- Barns
- Taverns
- Churches
- Mills

OTHER FEATURES/NOTES

It is important to note that not every log building is of earlier construction. Some later log style buildings were constructed during the 1930s and 1940s by the Civilian Conservation Corps for public parks and recreation areas.

PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN TRADITIONAL

1718-1870



Fox House - East Berlin

BUILDING MATERIALS

- Stone
- Brick
- Log
- Wood framing

ROOF

- Steeply pitched, *gabled* roof

IDENTIFYING DETAILS

- *Gable* end chimneys
- Summer kitchen behind main home
- Two and a half stories

BUILDING TYPES

- Houses
- Agricultural Outbuildings
- Mills

OTHER FEATURES/NOTES

These types of buildings are concentrated in areas of the county, such as East Berlin Borough, where individuals of German ethnicity settled. However, they can be found scattered throughout other areas of the county as well. One common expression of this style is a farmhouse with four second floor windows and two front doors flanked by two additional windows on the first floor.



Cobean Farm House -
Cumberland Township

BUILDING MATERIALS

- Stone
- Brick

ROOF

- Side *gabled*/hipped roof

IDENTIFYING DETAILS

- Multi-paned windows
- *Transom window* over front door
- Pediment and pilasters at front entry
- *Cornice with dentils*
- Corner *quoins*

BUILDING TYPES

- Houses
- Schools

OTHER FEATURES/NOTES

This building style places emphasis on symmetry and formal and classical details. There are usually five bays (openings) across the front facade with the entry door in the center of the building. Smaller Georgian style buildings, also known as “two-thirds Georgian” are three bays across with an entrance door on one side. These can be found in more urban settings.



Bager House - Berwick Township

BUILDING MATERIALS

- Brick

ROOF

- Low pitched *side-gabled* or hipped roof

IDENTIFYING DETAILS

- Fan and *side lights* surrounding front door
- Decorative *moldings* around windows and/or front entry
- *Muntins* separating window panes

BUILDING TYPES

- Houses
- Schools
- Churches

OTHER FEATURES/NOTES

This building style originated in England and became popular in the United States after the American Revolution. The style places emphasis on symmetry and classical details, but the details placed on buildings of this style are more delicate than that of Georgian style.



Cashtown Inn - Franklin Township

EARLY CLASSICAL REVIVAL

1790-1860



James Donaldson Farm -
Hamiltonban Township

BUILDING MATERIALS

- Brick
- Wood
- Stone

ROOF

- Roman - Side *gabled* or low pitched hipped roof
- Greek - front *gabled* roof

IDENTIFYING DETAILS

- Roman - Full height columns along front facade, large windows and doors, symmetrical windows
- Greek - Front porch columns, attic level windows, broad *cornice*

BUILDING TYPES

- Houses
- Schools
- Churches
- Banks
- Commercial & Government Buildings

OTHER FEATURES/NOTES

This category includes two different architectural styles called Greek Revival and Roman Classical Revival. The styles not only attempted to imitate ancient buildings and temples in Greece and Rome, but were an attempt to develop a new national style. The Greek Revival Style was more common in Adams County than the Roman inspired style.

GOTHIC REVIVAL

1830-1860



Trinity United Church of
Christ - Franklin Township

BUILDING MATERIALS

- Brick
- Stone
- Wood Framing

ROOF

- Steeply pitched
- Front facing *gables* with decorative trim

IDENTIFYING DETAILS

- Pointed arches for windows, doors, porches, etc.
- Decorative *molding* over windows and doors
- Decorative features on *gables*

BUILDING TYPES

- Houses
- Schools
- Churches

OTHER FEATURES/NOTES

As part of the romantic movement, this style of building reflected an interest in medieval inspired design and was promoted as being appropriate in rural settings. It utilized irregular shapes and forms to blend into the natural landscape. Variations of this style that came later include the Victorian Gothic and Collegiate Gothic styles.

ITALIANATE

1840-1885



Adams County Courthouse - Gettysburg

BUILDING MATERIALS

- Brick
- Wood frame
- Stone

ROOF

- Low pitched roof
- Widely overhanging eaves

IDENTIFYING DETAILS

- Ornamental *molding* below eaves
- Two or three stories
- *Cupola* or square tower
- Tall, narrow windows
- Curved arches over windows and doors

BUILDING TYPES

- Houses
- Schools
- Churches
- Commercial & Government Buildings

OTHER FEATURES/NOTES

This style was also part of the romantic movement and was inspired by farmhouses found throughout the Italian countryside during the medieval era. These buildings typically had irregularly shaped floor plans. This was a popular style among commercial buildings and townhouses in downtown areas but were also popular in rural areas.



1215 Old Route 30 - Franklin Township

QUEEN ANNE

1880-1900



102 N Queen St - Littlestown

BUILDING MATERIALS

- Brick/Masonry
- Wood

ROOF

- Steeply pitched roof
- Irregular shape

IDENTIFYING DETAILS

- Round/polygonal corner tower
- Asymmetrical
- Large front porch
- Many decorative elements

BUILDING TYPES

- Houses
- Schools
- Churches
- Offices

OTHER FEATURES/NOTES

Queen Anne is one of the more popular forms of architecture from the Victorian era. Buildings of this style are inspired by English, Renaissance era architecture. It eventually developed as a distinct American style, sometimes with regional variations.



Homes on Springs Ave - Gettysburg

COLONIAL REVIVAL

1880-1960



300 W King St - East Berlin

BUILDING MATERIALS

- Brick
- Wood

ROOF

- Hipped roof
- Side *gabled*

IDENTIFYING DETAILS

- Symmetrical
- Front porch with columns
- Multi-paned windows
- Wood shutters, often with patterns
- Front door *sidelights*



1230 Old Route 30 - Franklin Township

BUILDING TYPES

- Houses
- Schools
- Churches
- Banks
- Commercial & Government Buildings

OTHER FEATURES/NOTES

This is one of the most frequently produced styles in the United States that continues to be popular today. The style took inspiration from the earlier Federal and Georgian styles to produce newer designs. There are also Dutch Colonial Revival buildings which are less common, but have a gambrel style roof that makes the building resemble a typical barn.

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

1895-1950



Breidenbaugh Hall - Gettysburg College

BUILDING MATERIALS

- Brick/Masonry
- Stone
- Wood

ROOF

- Front facing *gable*
- Flat roof of some public or commercial buildings

IDENTIFYING DETAILS

- Formal, symmetrical design
- Columned, full height porch
- Ornamentation surrounding center front door, including *sidelights*



222 Springs Ave - Gettysburg Borough

BUILDING TYPES

- Houses
- Schools
- Churches
- Banks
- Government Offices

OTHER FEATURES/NOTES

This style is a bit more monumental in design and took inspiration from the earlier Greek Revival style. Imposing columns are one defining feature on buildings of this style, as well as symmetry.



Charles Diehl House - Mt. Pleasant Township

BUILDING MATERIALS

- Wood

ROOF

- Front facing *gables*
- Low pitched *gable* or hipped roof
- Overhanging *eaves* with exposed rafters

IDENTIFYING DETAILS

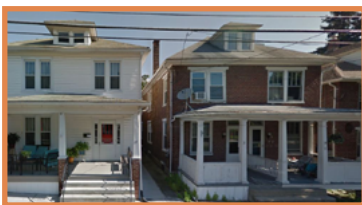
- Multi-pane window
- Full or partial front porch with columns

BUILDING TYPES

- Houses

OTHER FEATURES/NOTES

This is an architectural style that was only utilized for residential construction during this time period. The style of home was so popular that mail order kits for them were sold throughout the country, and they were affordable for middle class families.



Homes on South Street - Gettysburg Borough

BUILDING MATERIALS

- Brick
- Wood

ROOF

- Low pitched, hipped roof
- Wide overhanging *eaves*

IDENTIFYING DETAILS

- Paired windows
- Large square porch columns

BUILDING TYPES

- Houses

OTHER FEATURES/NOTES

This style is also known as "American Foursquare" and was developed by Frank Lloyd Wright. Similar to Bungalow/Craftsman style homes, Prairie style homes could also be purchased through mail order and were another type of affordable housing for middle class families.

APPENDIX D: PUBLIC SURVEY

To view the full public survey results, please view the Engagement tab on the Heritage Plan Hub website.

The full public survey including questions and response options can be found below.

1. What do you think of when you see or hear about historic preservation? (Choose up to 3 responses)

- It's part of community planning
- It's making sure old buildings and neighborhoods look nice
- It can help communities become economically vibrant
- Buildings are being turned into museums
- It's part of environmentally friendly communities
- Someone wants to tell me what I can do with my property
- Don't know/Never thought about it

2. What do you think are the County's most important historic assets? (Rank from 1-5 with 1 being most important and 5 being least important)

- Civil War Buildings and Sites
- Agricultural Buildings/Sites
- Historic Landscapes
- Historic Downtowns/Villages
- Average/everyday historic buildings and structures

3. What subjects in Adams County History are you most familiar with? (Select all that apply)

- Native Americans
- European Settlement/Colonial Era
- County Founding/Early Development
- Civil War/Battle of Gettysburg
- Early Historic Preservation & Tourism
- Agriculture/Fruit Growing Industry
- 20th Century
- Traditions/Cultural History

4. Which of these subjects in Adams County History would you like to know more about? (Select all that apply)

- Native Americans
- European Settlement/Colonial/Revolutionary Era
- County Founding/Early Development
- Civil War/Battle of Gettysburg
- Early Historic Preservation & Tourism
- Agriculture/Fruit growing Industry

- 20th Century
- Traditions/Cultural History

5. From your perspective, what are the greatest threats to historic sites, buildings, or landmarks in the County? (Rank from 1-6 with 1 being the greatest threat and 6 being least threatening)

- Lack of legal protections for historic places
- Lack of knowledge of historic sites
- Lack of interest towards or understanding of preservation/local heritage
- Public/Private development projects
- Lack of financial support/incentives
- Abandonment and neglect

6. How well do you believe historic resources are protected and promoted in Adams County?

- Very well
- Good
- Neutral
- Not well
- Not sure

7. Do you know of any historic sites, buildings, or landmarks in your community that have been lost in recent years? (Circle One) Yes No

If yes, what particular historic sites, buildings, or landmarks were lost?

8. Who should be responsible for preserving and supporting historic places?

- o Federal Government
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree
- o State Government
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree
- o Local Government
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree
- o Private Sector
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree
- o Nonprofit Organizations
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree
- o Educational Institutions
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree
- o Individual Citizens/Landowners
 Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree
- o Collaborative effort of some or all groups above

___ Strongly Disagree ___ Disagree ___ Neutral ___ Agree ___ Strongly Agree

9. Which of the following historic preservation initiatives would you support? (Select all that apply) See explanations/examples for each response on the last page of the survey.

- Placement of historical markers at historic sites
- Federal & State financial incentives for historic preservation
- Other or new financial incentives
- Additional legal protections for historic properties
- Increased review of historic properties prior to demolition
- Listing of historic properties on the National Register of Historic Places
- Permanent preservation of historic properties

10. What would encourage you to preserve a property's historic appearance? (Select 2 items at most)

- Recognition for preservation (Awards, Media Coverage, etc.)
- Education/design guidelines for preserving historic properties
- Technical assistance with preservation activities
- Financial assistance with preservation activities
- Enforcement Activities

11. Which of the following do you think would help promote and bring more public awareness to Adams County's historic resources? (Rank from 1-5 with 1 being most helpful and 5 being least helpful)

- Installations of signs or markers indicating important historic resources
- Lectures/Presentations about historic preservation and/or community heritage
- Website resources such as interactive maps or other informational materials
- Posting information about historic sites or events on social media
- Increased opportunities for interpretation/visitation at historical locations

12. In which historic preservation activities should Adams County play a role? (Choose up to 4 responses)

- Public Education
- Acquisition & administration of historic properties
- Expand public awareness/Marketing of historic resources
- Provide technical assistance
- New county-wide survey of historic resources
- Coordination with local historic and/or preservation organizations
- Coordination with local municipalities
- Developing a Local Register of Historic Places
- Create a Countywide Heritage Advisory Commission
- Adams County should not conduct these activities

13. Which of these events or activities would you most likely attend or utilize? (Select all that apply)

- Guided Walking tours of historic neighborhoods
- Self-Guided tours of neighborhoods or other historic locations
- Open houses of historic buildings
- Public education programs about historic places or events
- Workshops on how to maintain and restore historic properties
- Interactive or mobile web map of historic sites
- Living History Events

14. Are you a resident of Adams County?

If no, are you:

- A visitor of Adams County?
- Interested in the local history?
- Other?

If yes, in which county school district do you live?

- Bermudian Springs
- Conewago Valley
- Fairfield
- Gettysburg
- Littlestown
- Upper Adams

15. Do you live or work in a historic building? (Choose One) Yes No

16. Do you own a historic building or property? (Choose One) Yes No

17. What is your age? _____

LOCALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES INDICATED ON THE PUBLIC COMMENT MAP

RESOURCE NAME	LOCATION	RESOURCE TYPE	EXPLANATION
ACNB Bank - Bendersville Location	North Main St	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	Bank constructed to support local farming community, has original safe and painted mural inside
Elkhorn Inn	101 S Main St	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	Connected to story of Kitty Payne, a formerly enslaved woman who resided locally who was kidnapped by slave patrol
Cashtown Garage	Cashtown	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	The Cashtown was first registered with as a business in 1922. It is listed as one of the historical significant artifacts for the Lincoln Highway as it was early automotive repair shop along the highway
National Apple Museum/ Barn	154 W Hanover St, Biglerville	Agricultural Building/ Site	
St. Paul Evangelical Church	25 Franklin St, Biglerville	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
Old New Oxford Fire Station	West High St, New Oxford	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
New Oxford Train Station & Caboose	204 Lincoln Way West, New Oxford	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	

RESOURCE NAME	LOCATION	RESOURCE TYPE	EXPLANATION
Old Mill	345 Natural Dam Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
Trostle Quarry		Historic Landscape	Dinosaur footprints found in this location by workmen in the 1930s during excavation activities. The workmen were acquiring stone to use to construct bridges on the Gettysburg Battlefield
Menallen Friends Meetinghouse	1107 Carlisle Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	Historic Quaker meetinghouse constructed in the 19th century, Quaker population was concentrated in Northern Adams County during County Development Period
St. Ignatius Loyola Church	1095 Church Rd, Orrtanna	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	Present day rectory constructed in 1912, first rectory constructed in 1817 and second in 1900 both of which burned down. Originally a Jesuit mission
Cole's Campground	1507 Narrows Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
Hampton	Intersection of Routes 94 and 394	Historic Downtown/Village	The Hampton area is an example of one of the County's early villages
Morning Hour Chapel	491 Germany Rd, East Berlin	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	Older stone portion of chapel
Church Building	5795 Carlisle Pike	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
Round Hill Cemetery	Round Hill Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	Older cemetery in Reading Township, some headstones have 1700s dates
Hamilton Township Election House	Intersection of Pine Run Rd and Old Mill Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
Former One Room Schoolhouse	816 Pine Run Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	Former one room schoolhouse turned residence with modern addition
Lincoln Highway or Turnpike Marker	Vicinity of 6816 York Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	Old stone marker that potentially indicated the route of the Lincoln Highway or one of the original Adams County turnpikes
Huntington Township Election House	8432 Carlisle Pike	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
Miller's Schoolhouse	2150 Idaville-York Springs Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
White Church Cemetery & Church Foundation	White Church Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	First Episcopal church west of the Susquehanna River according to Township Planning Commission
Rock Chapel	4730 Oxford Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	The oldest Methodist church in the region, original building was constructed in 1773 and then rebuilt in 1849
Heikes Covered Bridge	Off Willow Lane, crossing over Bermudian Creek	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
Log House	25 Goodyear Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	

RESOURCE NAME	LOCATION	RESOURCE TYPE	EXPLANATION
Toll House	8148 Carlisle Pike	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	Old log toll house, now used as residence
Stone House	10 Water St, Fairfield	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	One of the oldest buildings in Fairfield, may have been used as a school at one time
Old Schoolhouse	5705 Hanover Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
Conewago Chapel Monument		Average/Everyday Building or Structure	A monument was placed on this property to commemorate the original Conewago Chapel.
Schwartz's Schoolhouse	2695 Hanover Pike	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
Restored Barn	302 Main St, York Springs	Agricultural Building/ Site	
Greist Memorial Community Park	Van Scoyoc Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
Russell's Tavern	1010 Russell Tavern Rd, Gettysburg	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	Story of George Washington spending the night here
	363 W Guernsey Rd	Agricultural Building/ Site	Unique Barn
Benders Lutheran Church & Cemetery	1385 Rentzel Rd, Biglerville	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
Yellow Hill Cemetery	Yellow Hill Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	Black cemetery, many burial locations are unable to be identified, some black Civil War veterans had been interred here
Zion United Church of Christ	22 Gettysburg St, Arendtsville	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
Arendtsville Community Fire Company	48 Pearl St, Arendtsville	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
Barts Church	620 Barts Church Rd, Hanover	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
	710 Parkway Dr	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	Historic home remained as new residential construction was built surrounding it. Potentially constructed in late 1700s/early 1800s?
	1005 Littlestown Rd	Agricultural Building/ Site	Restored Historic Barn
Evergreen Cemetery Gatehouse	799 Baltimore Pike	Civil War Building/Site	Significant architectural feature in Gettysburg Borough
Baltimore Pike Corridor	Mt. Joy Township	Historic Landscape	Served as a vital transportation and commerce corridor for Mt. Joy Township residents, had considerable influence on the route taken by the Union Army to Gettysburg
	1941 Whitehall Rd	Agricultural Building/ Site	Historic barn constructed circa 1783 per township

RESOURCE NAME	LOCATION	RESOURCE TYPE	EXPLANATION
School House	241 Pecher Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	
Mid-Atlantic Soaring Center	154 Pecher Rd	Average/Everyday Building or Structure	Been in business since 1950s

APPENDIX E: FUNDING RESOURCES & PROGRAMS

This is a static version of the list of funding resources that is included on the plan's hub website. For the most up-to-date listing of funding resources, view the list on the project website.

FUNDING FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

KEYSTONE HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSTRUCTION GRANT

Eligible Applicants: Non-profit organizations and local governments

Sponsor: Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

Description: Supports projects that rehabilitate, restore, or preserve historic resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Funding is only eligible for construction related activities.

Amount: \$5,000 - \$100,000, requires a 50/50 cash match

Website: <https://www.phmc.pa.gov/Preservation/Grants-Funding/Pages/Construction-Projects.aspx>

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION INCENTIVE TAX PROGRAM

Eligible Applicants: Qualified Taxpayers

Sponsor: Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development

Description: Provides tax credits to qualified taxpayers who will be completing the restoration of a qualified historic structure into an-income producing property

Amount: Tax credits will not exceed 25% of qualified expenditures in connection with a project

Website: <https://dced.pa.gov/programs/historic-preservation-tax-credit-hptc/>

FEDERAL REHABILITATION INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

Eligible Applicants: Owners and some long term leasees of income-producing properties

Sponsor: PA State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service

Description: This program covers certain expenses incurred in connection with rehabilitating historic buildings. The building must be listed on the National Register, operated by the same owner for five years, and meet other specific requirements

Amount: 20% Tax Credit

Website: <https://www.phmc.pa.gov/Preservation/Grants-Funding/Pages/Federal-Tax-Credits.aspx>

BARN PRESERVATION GRANT PROGRAM

Eligible Applicants: Any barn owner who is a member of HGAC

Sponsor: Historic Gettysburg - Adams County

Description: Supports projects to restore historic barns in Adams County that are over fifty years old, are facing demolition by neglect, and retain historical significance

Amount: up to \$5,000

Website: <https://www.hgaonline.org/barn-preservation>

LOUIS J. APPELL JR. PRESERVATION FUND FOR CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Eligible Applicants: 501(c)(3) or other nonprofits, Public Agencies

Sponsor: National Trust for Historic Preservation

Description: Enables local groups to respond proactively to a preservation challenge by providing funding for brick and mortar preservation and technical assistance, while building public awareness of the value of preserving Central Pennsylvania's unique heritage.

Amount: \$5,000-\$15,000

Website: <https://savingplaces.org/appell-fund>

HISTORY OF EQUAL RIGHTS GRANT PROGRAM

Eligible Applicants: Local Governments, Nonprofit organizations

Sponsor: National Park Service

Description: Funded projects include physical, brick and mortar preservation projects, as well as preparation for those brick and mortar projects

Amount: \$75,000 - \$750,000 for preservation & pre-preservation projects, \$15,000 to \$75,000 for history projects

Website: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/history-of-equal-rights.htm>

FUNDING FOR PLANNING PROJECTS

KEYSTONE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANNING GRANT

Eligible Applicants: Non-profit organizations and local governments

Sponsor: Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

Description: Supports projects that identify, preserve, promote, and protect cultural resources for the benefit of the public and revitalization of communities. Funding is available for cultural resource surveys, National Register nominations, planning and development assistance, or archaeology.

Amount: \$5,000 to \$25,000, requires a 50/50 cash match

Website: <https://www.phmc.pa.gov/Preservation/Grants-Funding/Pages/Planning-Projects.aspx>

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

Eligible Applicants: Certified Local Governments

Sponsor: Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

Description: Provides financial support to develop the tools, products, programs, and services needed to administer local preservation programs effectively and in accordance with the program guidelines.

Amount: Project Grants up to \$25,000; Mini Grants up to \$7,500; Scholarships for participation in conferences, training, etc.

Website: <https://www.phmc.pa.gov/Preservation/CLG-Grant-Program/Pages/default.aspx>

BATTLEFIELD PLANNING GRANTS

Eligible Applicants: Local governments, public entities, educational institutions, non-profit organizations

Sponsor: American Battlefield Protection Program (NPS)

Description: Supports site identification and documentation projects, planning and consensus building projects, and interpretation or education projects

Amount: Variable

Website: <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/2287/preservation-planning-grants.htm>

UNDERREPRESENTED COMMUNITY GRANT PROGRAM

Eligible Applicants: Certified Local Government, Nonprofit Organizations (Note: Eligible applicants may partner with other local government jurisdictions)

Sponsor: National Park Service

Description: Supports the survey, inventory, and designation of historic properties that are associated with communities currently underrepresented in the National Register of Historic Places and among National Historic Landmarks. The project must result in a new submission to the National Register of Historic Places, the National Historic Landmark Program, or amend an existing nomination.

Amount: \$15,000 - \$75,000

Website: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/underrepresented-community-grants.htm>

FUNDING FOR MUSEUMS, ARCHIVES, AND OTHER EDUCATION PROJECTS

HISTORICAL & ARCHIVAL RECORDS CARE GRANTS

Eligible Applicants: Colleges, Historical Societies, Museums, Libraries, etc.

Sponsor: Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

Description: Supports organizations in which one of the primary purposes is the preservation of historical records for the public. Can be awarded for surveying, inventorying, preserving, arranging, and describing historical records relevant to Pennsylvania

Amount: \$5,000 - \$15,000, requires 50/50 cash match

Website: <https://www.phmc.pa.gov/Preservation/Grants-Funding/Pages/Records-Care-Grants.aspx>

FUNDING SOURCES FOR MULTIPLE TYPES OF PROJECTS

HENRY A. JORDAN, M.D., PRESERVATION EXCELLENCE FUND

Eligible Applicants: 501(c)(3) or other nonprofits, Public Agencies

Sponsor: National Trust for Historic Preservation

Description: Supports innovative projects and programs that facilitate positive dialogues between diverse interests related to historic preservation, that stimulate the development of state and local policy that protect the cultural landscape, that heighten public awareness and involvement, and that encourage innovative partnerships and approaches to open space conservation and historic preservation.

Amount: up to \$5,000

Website: <https://savingplaces.org/jordan-fund>

NATIONAL FUND FOR SACRED PLACES

Eligible Applicants: Active congregations utilizing historically and architecturally significant houses of worship

Sponsor: National Trust for Historic Preservation & Partners for Sacred Places

Description: Provides funding for planning and execution of urgent capital projects at historic sacred places that are valued for their cultural importance as well as their role in providing human services, strengthening communities, and revitalizing neighborhoods. Funding is also provided for training, capacity building, and technical assistance to ensure funded project are successfully planned and implemented.

Amount: \$50,000 - \$250,000 with required match

Website: <https://www.fundforsacredplaces.org/about-us/>

SOUTH MOUNTAIN PARTNERSHIP MINI-GRANTS

Eligible Applicants: Public Agencies, Academic Institutions, 501(c)(3) Nonprofit Organizations

Sponsor: SMP/Appalachian Trail Conservancy with financial support through the DCNR Environmental Stewardship Fund.

Description: Intended to catalyze on-the-ground projects that further the goals of the Partnership, and to advance the capacity of partners to complete projects throughout the region. Funded projects work to sustain South Mountain landscape's sense of place by protecting and promoting the regions Landscape Resources, **which include cultural and historic resources.**

Amount: \$2,500 - \$15,000 with required 1:1 match

Website: <https://www.southmountainpartnership.org/our-work/grants/mini-grants/#overview>

AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS GRANT PROGRAM

Eligible Applicants: Local Governments, Nonprofit organizations

Sponsor: National Park Service

Description: Funded projects include physical, brick and mortar preservation projects, as well as education/interpretive and planning projects related to the struggle for equality from the transatlantic slave trade forward.

Amount: \$75,000 - \$750,000 for preservation & pre-preservation projects, \$15,000 to \$75,000 for history projects

Website: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/african-american-civil-rights.htm>

SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES

Eligible Applicants: 501(c) Nonprofit Organizations, State & Local Government, Tribes, Educational Institutions

Sponsor: National Park Service in partnership with the National Endowment for the Humanities

Description: Preservation and/or conservation work on nationally significant historic properties or collections (Collections include artifacts, documents, sculptures, and other works of art).

Amount: \$25,000 - \$750,000 for collections projects, \$125,000 - \$750,000 for historic properties projects

Website: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/save-americas-treasures-grants.htm>

DAR HISTORIC PRESERVATION GRANTS

Eligible Applicants: Nonprofit Organizations

Sponsor: Daughters of the American Revolution

Description: Smaller projects are encouraged; examples of projects include restoration of historic buildings, preservation of historic documents or artifacts, monument conservation, etc. Projects related to all eras of American history are eligible to apply.

Amount: Maximum of \$10,000

Website: <https://www.dar.org/national-society/dar-historic-preservation-grants>

LINCOLN HIGHWAY HERITAGE CORRIDOR MINI-GRANT

Eligible Applicants: Nonprofit Organizations & Municipal Governments

Sponsor: Lincoln Highway Heritage Corridor (funding in part from DCNR)

Description: Preferred project types may differ based on grant cycle - most recent cycle project themes included education, conservation, or preservation

Amount: Maximum of \$10,000

Website: <https://lhhc.org/lincoln-highway-heritage-corridor/mini-grant-opportunities.html>

OTHER PROGRAMS

These are not funding programs, rather they are programs that an organization may apply for, but would have to contribute their funds, or funds from a sponsor organization in order to participate.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL MARKER PROGRAM

Sponsor: Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission

Description: PHMC administers a historical marker program that is intended to capture stories of people, places, events, and innovations that have affected the lives of Pennsylvanians over the centuries.

Website: <https://www.phmc.pa.gov/Preservation/Historical-Markers/Pages/default.aspx>

CIVIL WAR TRAILS

Sponsor: Civil War Trails

Description: Civil War Trails works with communities to connect with visitors and tell locally important stories related to the Civil War through interpretive signage. The trail allows individuals to follow the footsteps of generals, soldiers, citizens, and enslaved individuals who experienced the war first hand.

Website: <https://www.civilwartrails.org>

APPENDIX F: NATIONAL REGISTER & OTHER HISTORIC RESOURCES

Included here is a list of historic resources that have been listed on or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Historical markers placed and recognized through PHMC's historical marker program are also listed. Additionally, maps of these resources showing general locations are also depicted along with the lists.

To view an interactive version of these maps, please visit the project website here: <https://adams-county-heritage-plan-adamsgis.hub.arcgis.com>. In order to be listed on or determined eligible for the National Register, a resource has to meet several of the following qualifications:

Age

To be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a historic resource must be at least 50 years old. There have been circumstances in which properties have been nominated before reaching the age of 50 years, but it has typically only occurred for properties of immense historical significance.

Criteria

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

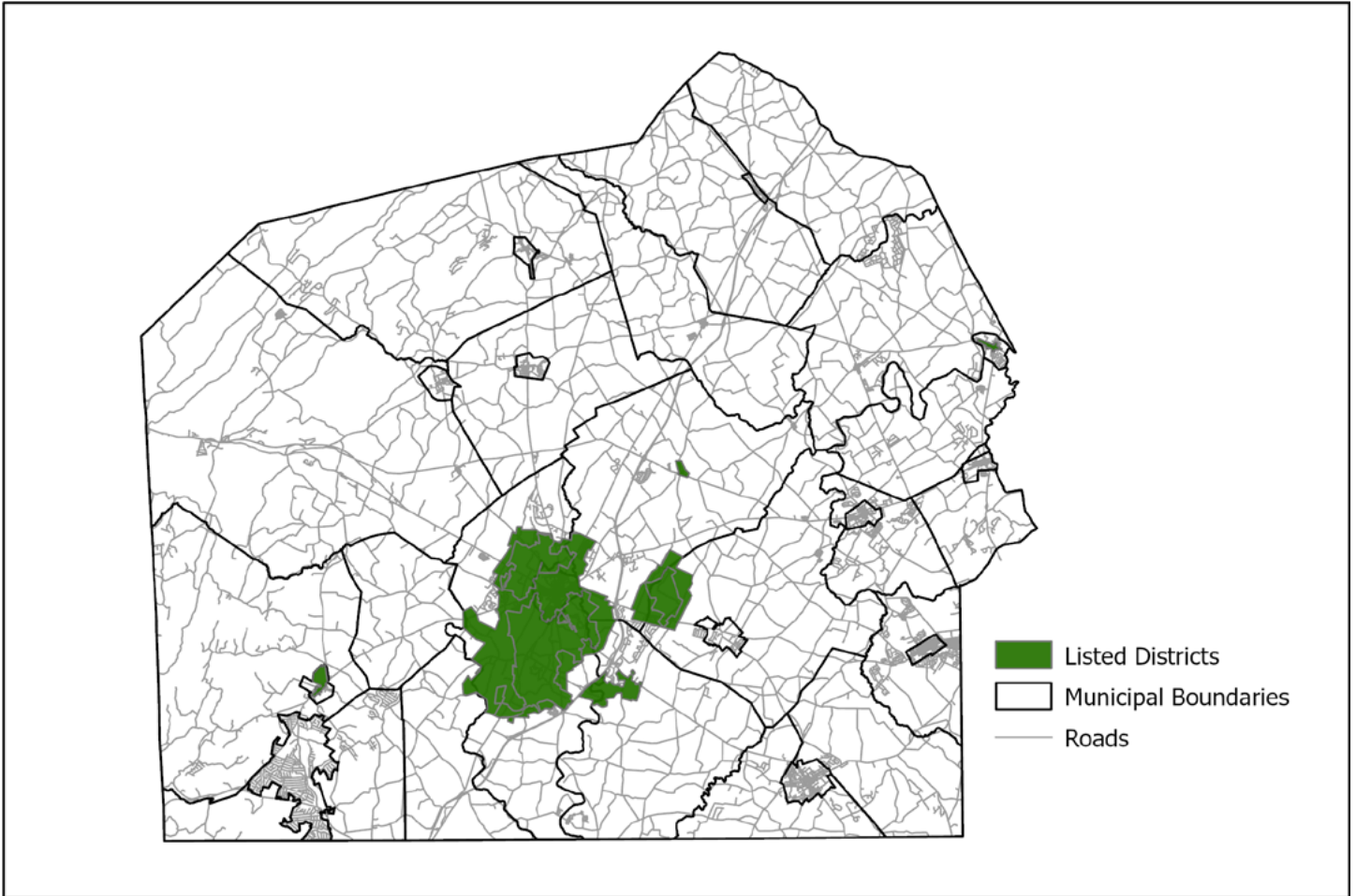
Integrity

In order for a property to convey the significance necessary for eligibility for the National Register, it must also retain integrity. While a judgment of integrity may be subjective, it should be focused on how a property's physical features relate to its significance. Determining which aspects of integrity are important to the significance of a property is dependent upon why, where, and when the property is significant. The following list includes the seven aspects of integrity to consider.

- **Location:** Is the resource still in the same place in which it was originally constructed?
- **Design:** Has the resource maintained its original form, plan, space, and style?
- **Setting:** Does the area surrounding the resource look the same as, or similar to the way it did in the past?
- **Materials:** Has the resource maintained the physical elements that were used in its original construction? Are these elements in the same configuration as they were originally?
- **Workmanship:** Does the resource retain physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or group of people during a specific time period in history or prehistory?
- **Feeling:** Does the resource still evoke an aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period?
- **Association:** Does the resource have a direct link between itself and a historically significant person or event?

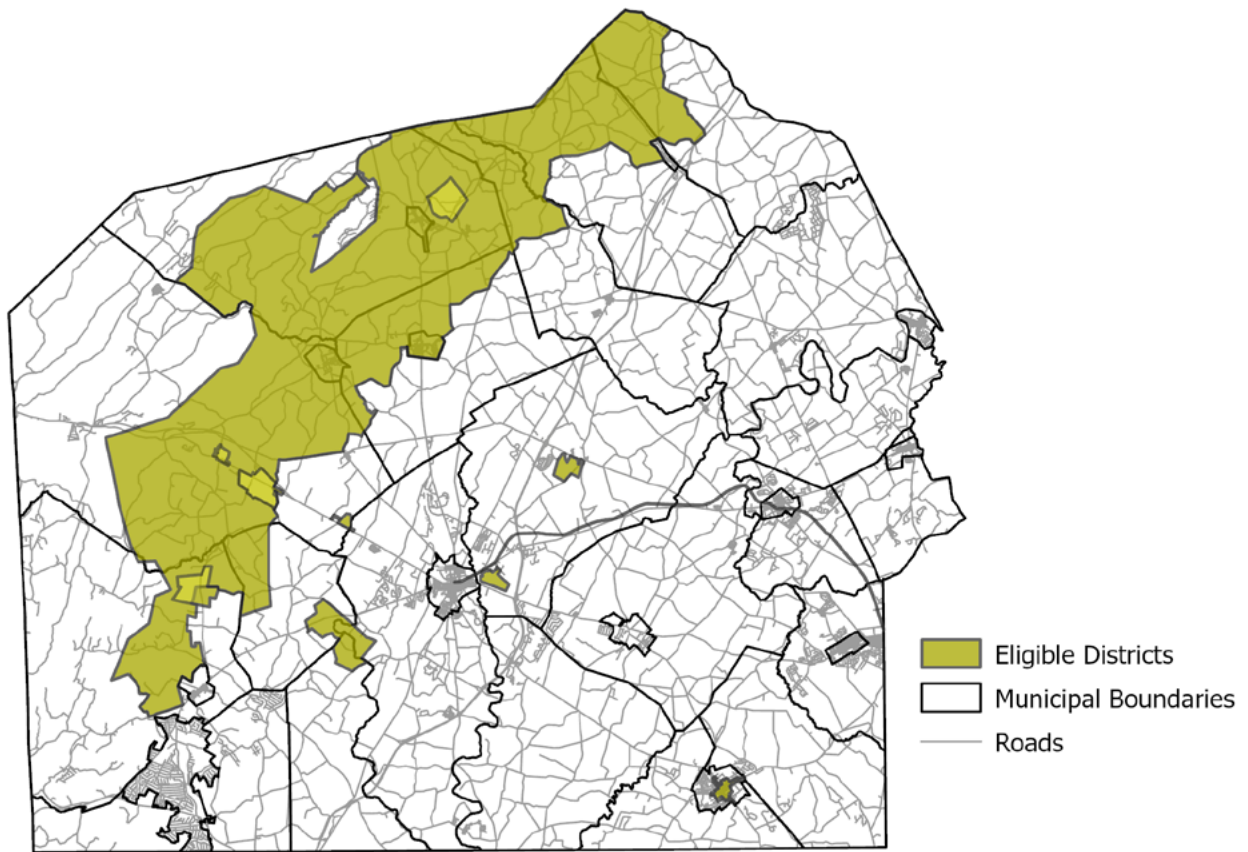
It should be noted that criteria and integrity are examined on a sliding scale and that not every significant resource will have retained every characteristic listed above.

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED HISTORIC DISTRICTS



NAME	MUNICIPALITY	PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
East Berlin Historic District	East Berlin	18th to early 20th Century
Eisenhower National Historic Site	Cumberland Township	1863, 1951-69
Fairfield Historic District	Fairfield	1797-1950
Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District	Gettysburg, Cumberland, Straban, Freedom, Mt. Joy, Mt. Pleasant	1786-1920
Gettysburg National Military Park	Gettysburg, Cumberland, Straban, Mt. Pleasant	1863-1938
Hunterstown Historic District	Straban Township	19th Century
Rock Creek/White Run Union Hospital Complex	Mt. Joy, Cumberland	1863
Spangler/Benner Farm	Mt. Joy Township	1802-1942

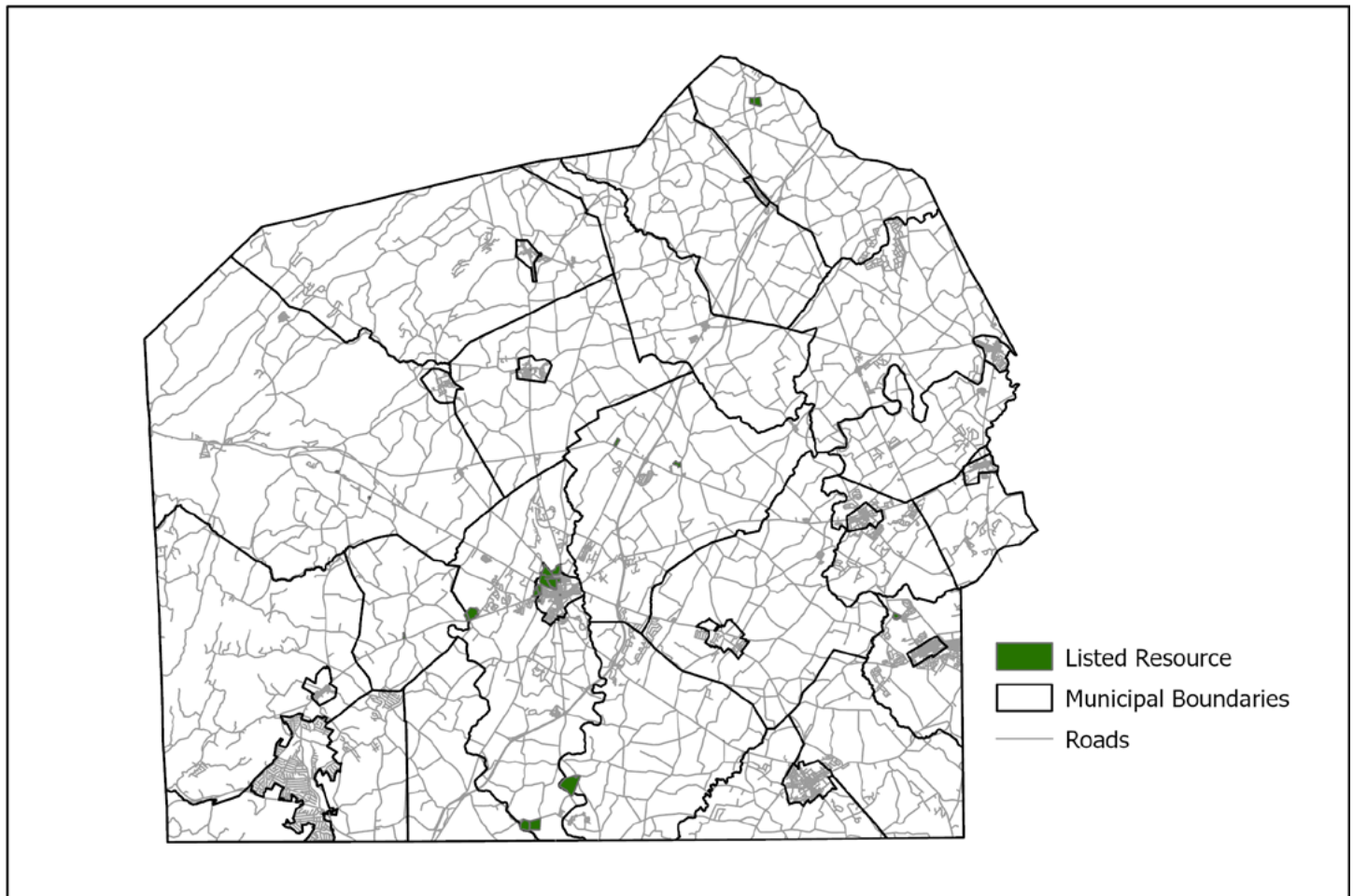
NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE HISTORIC DISTRICTS



NAME	MUNICIPALITY	PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
Cashtown Historic District	Franklin Township	1814-1948
Fairfield Cavalry Action Historic District	Hamiltonban Township	1863
Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District Boundary Increase/Decrease	Highland, Cumberland, Straban	1786-1920
Hunterstown Historic District Boundary Increase	Straban Township	19th Century
Little/Flickinger Farm	Mt. Joy Township	19th Century
Littlestown Historic District	Littlestown	1760-1920s
McKnightstown/Flohers Church Historic District	Franklin Township	1790-1948
Northern Adams County Fruit Belt Historic District	Huntington, Franklin, Arendtsville, Hamiltonban, Tyrone, Biglerville, Butler, Latimore, Bendersville, Highland, Menallen	1800-1945

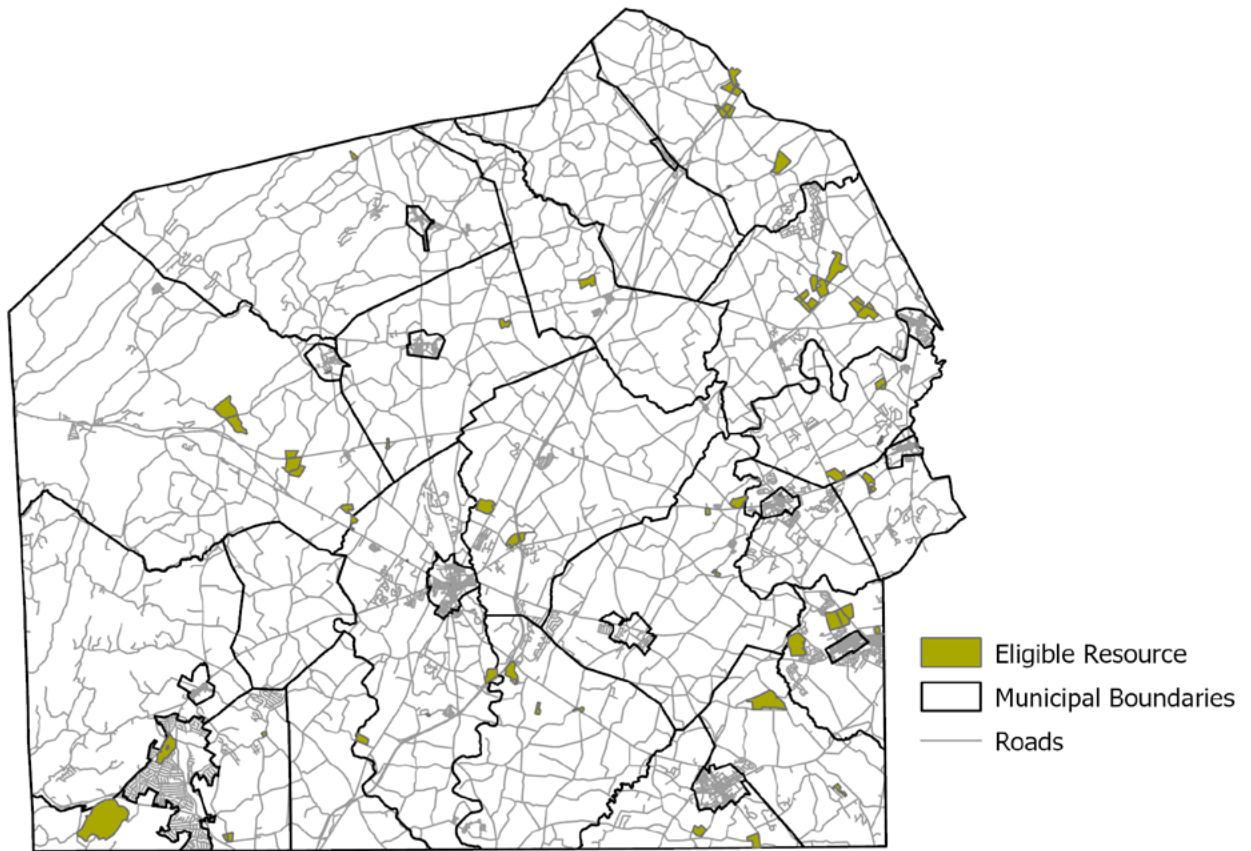
NAME	MUNICIPALITY	PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
Pitzer Farm Rural Historic District	Menallen Township	19th Century
Schwartz Farm	Mt. Joy Township	19th to early 20th Century
Sebright Farm	Reading Township	1860s-1880s
Seven Stars Confederate Hospital Site	Franklin Township	1863
Werley Farm	Mt. Joy Township	19th Century

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED RESOURCES



NAME	ADDRESS	MUNICIPALITY	YEAR BUILT
John Abbott House	183 E King St	Abbottstown	1740
Adams County Courthouse	111 Baltimore St	Gettysburg	1858-1859
Black Horse Tavern	825 Black Horse Tavern Rd	Cumberland Township	1812
Cline's Church of the United Brethren in Christ	495 Cline's Church Rd	Menallen Township	
Conewago Chapel	Basilica Dr	Conewago Township	1787, 1902
Dobbin House	89 Steinwehr Ave	Gettysburg	1776
Fairfield Inn	15 W Main St	Fairfield	1757-1850
Great Conewago Presbyterian Church	174 Red Bridge Rd	Straban Township	1787
Alexander Horner House	20 Horner Rd	Cumberland Township	1802-1840
Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church	1865 Knoxlyn Rd	Highland Township	1790
Lutheran Theological Seminary - Old Dorm	61 Seminary Ridge	Gettysburg	1832
Jacob & Juliana Middlekauff House	530 Flohrs Church Rd	Franklin Township	Circa 1810
Pennsylvania Hall, Gettysburg College	300 N Washington St	Gettysburg	1837
Pleasant Grove School (Mud College)	4084 Baltimore Pike	Mt. Joy Township	1869
Sheads House	331 Buford Ave	Gettysburg	1862
Thomas Brothers Store	4 S. Main St	Biglerville	1912
Wirts House	798 Shrivvers Corner Rd	Straban Township	Circa 1760-1830
John Zeigler Farm	1281 Mountain Rd	Latimore Township	1817

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE RESOURCES

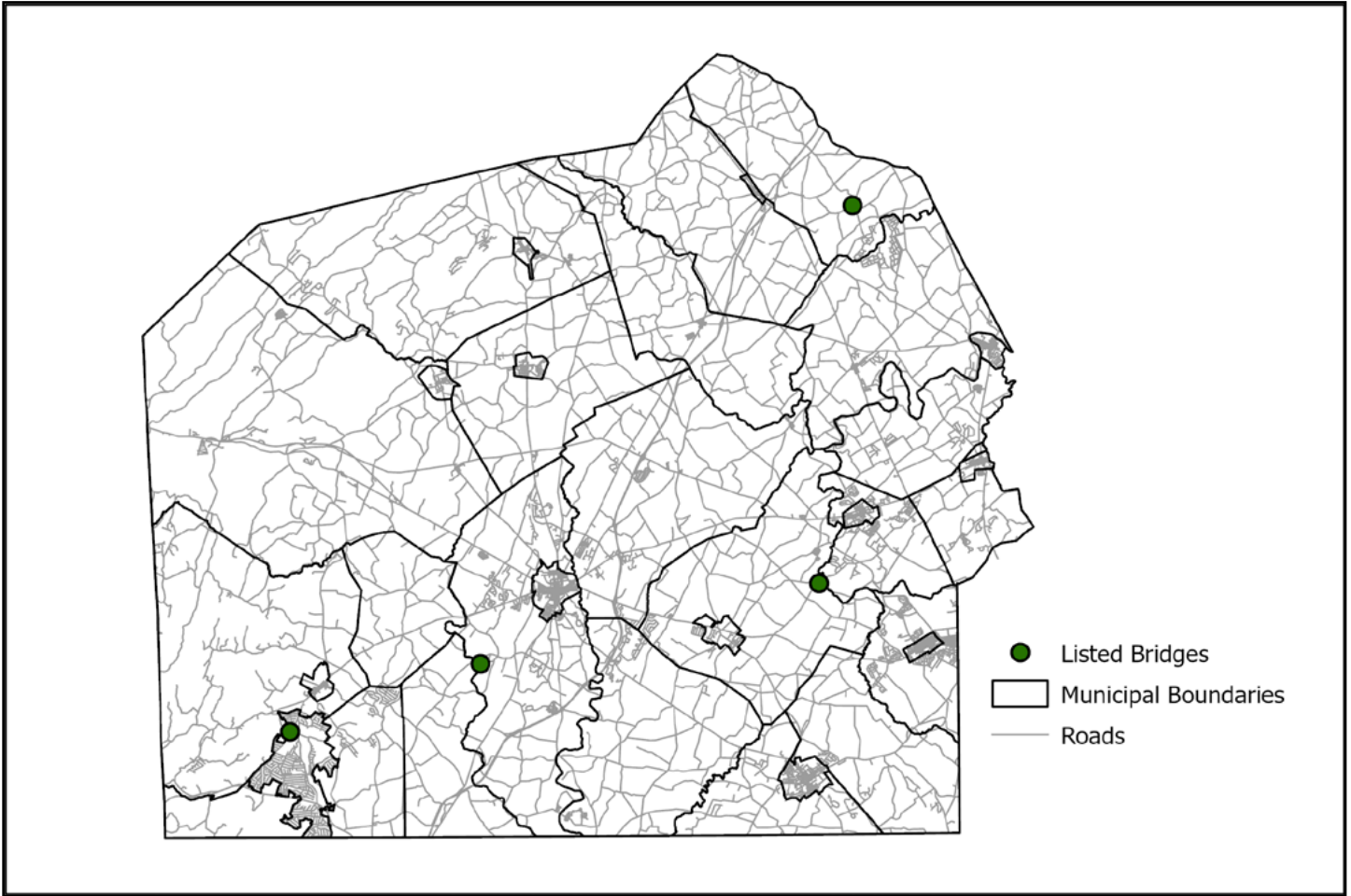


NAME	ADDRESS	MUNICIPALITY	YEAR BUILT
Aaron Sheely Farm	1863 Gettysburg Village Dr	Mt. Joy Township	
Abraham Krise Farmhouse	378 Topper Rd	Liberty Township	1830
Anthony Deardorff Farm	410 Fairview Fruit Rd	Franklin Township	1791
Arendtsville Vocational School	1 Chestnut St	Arendtsville	1914
Baker Farm	1454 Pine Run Rd	Hamilton Township	Circa 1790
C. Smith Farm	4698 York Rd	Mt. Pleasant Township	Circa 1866-99
Cashtown Inn	1325 Old Route 30	Franklin Township	Circa 1814
Charles Diehl House	4732 York Rd	Mt. Pleasant Township	1921
Christian Musselman House	221 Jack's Mountain Rd	Carroll Valley	Circa 1850
Christian Shank Farmstead	219 Crooked Creek Rd	Franklin Township	Circa 1836-65

NAME	ADDRESS	MUNICIPALITY	YEAR BUILT
Daniel Miller Farmstead	6298 York Rd	Hamilton Township	Circa 1836-65
Deardorff Mill Complex	160 Latimore Valley Rd	Latimore Township	Circa 1786
Delap Farm	260 Rupp Road	Tyrone Township	Circa 1842
Devine Chapel Farm	509 Church St	Conewago Township	Circa 1787-1890
Dissinger House	560 Hoover School Rd	Reading Township	Circa 1836-55
Donald C. Warner Farm	1475 Goldenville Rd	Butler Township	Circa 1866-99
Douglas R. Piper Property	15 Liberty Hall Rd	Liberty Township	Circa 1836-55
Eden Farms	1344 Germany Rd	Reading Township	1805
Emeco Office & Factory Building	805 West Elm Ave	Conewago Township	1951
Evelyn Ganas/Glenn Sterner Farm	270 Hospital Rd	Cumberland Township	1866-99
Fleshman Mill	75 Fleshman Mill Rd	Mt. Pleasant Township	
Funt Property/Schoolhouse	226 Railroad Ln	Highland Township	Circa 1836
George Long Farmstead	6370 York Rd	Hamilton Township	1836-55
Henry Hostetter Farm	326 Sunday Dr	Conewago Township	Circa 1800-65
Hostetter Homestead Farms	100 Speedway Ln	Union Township	Circa 1836-99
Hostetter Mennonite Meeting House	537 Hostetter Rd	Union Township	Circa 1899
Huntington Friend Meeting House	741 Bermudian Creek Rd	Latimore Township	1800-30
Jesse Diehl Farmstead	4259 York Rd	Mt. Pleasant Township	1866-99
John W. Dull Farmstead	1281 Heidlersburg Rd	Butler Township	1856
John Weigle Farm	86 Rolling Ln	Hamilton Township	Circa 1836
Jonathan Forrest Farm	645 Mengus Mill Rd	Germany Township	Circa 1800-35
Joseph Mackley Farm	3202 Baltimore Pike	Mt. Joy Township	1866-99
Joseph Wible Farm	3 Shealer Rd	Straban Township	Circa 1830-60
Kepner House	205 E King St	Abbottstown	Circa 1810
Leavitt Property	Bair Rd	Berwick Township	Circa 1836-65
Leeper Property	702 Chambersburg Rd	Cumberland Township	1853
Little/Flickinger Farm	604 White Church Rd	Mt. Joy Township	

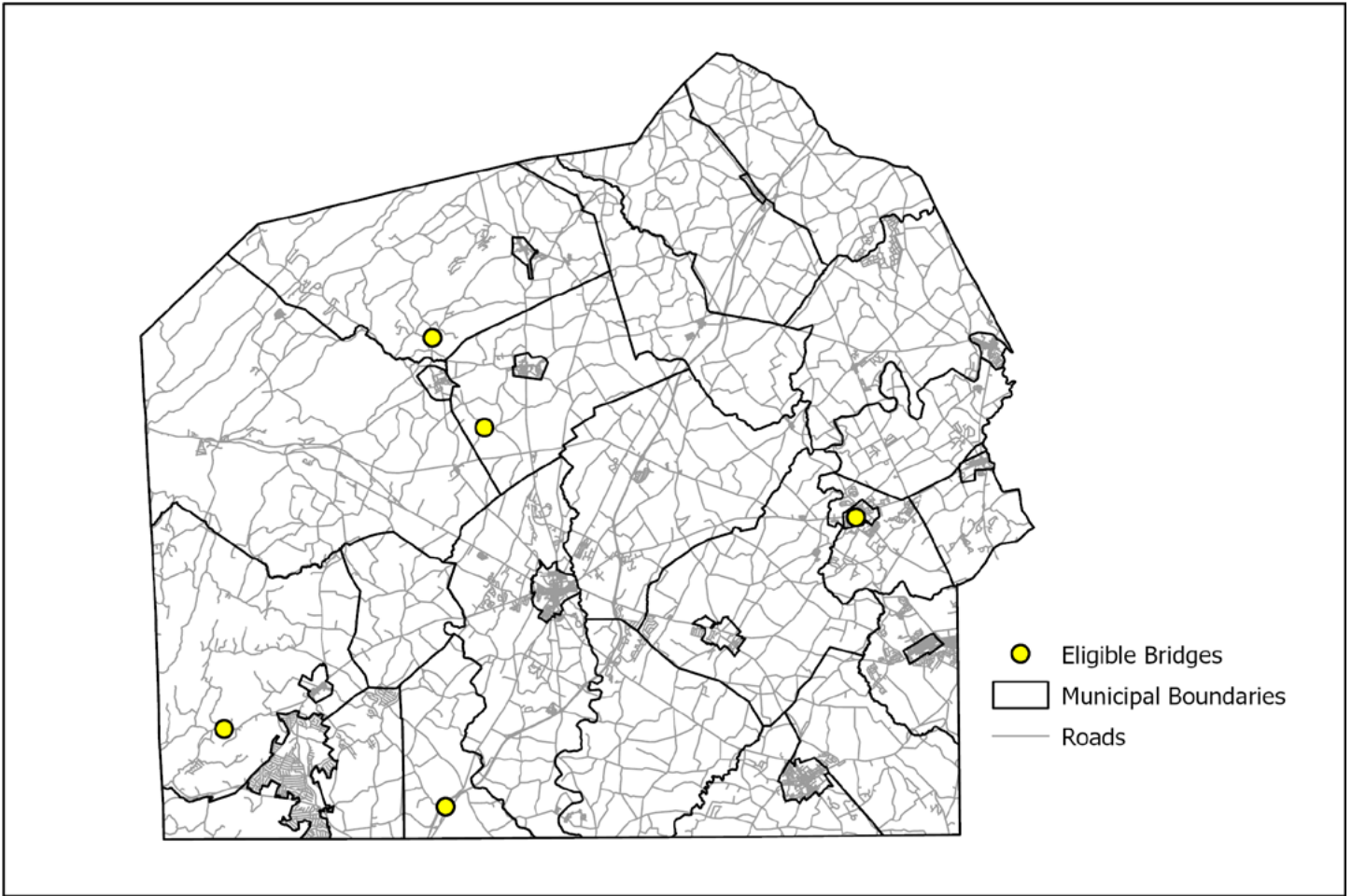
NAME	ADDRESS	MUNICIPALITY	YEAR BUILT
Lower's Mill Complex	2400 & 2404 Table Rock Rd	Butler Township	Circa 1859-1870
Mark House	341 Wolf Rd	Reading Township	Circa 1795
Marsh Creek Skirmish Site	1691 & 1821 Chambersburg Rd	Franklin & Cumberland Townships	
McCleaf Property	165 McCleaf Ln	Carroll Valley	1940
Mummert Property	1090 Fox Run Terrace	Union Township	Mid-1800s
Murphy Building	144 Main St	York Springs	
New Oxford School	124 N Peters St	New Oxford	
Peter Bercaw Sr. House	3097 Baltimore Pike	Mt. Joy Township	Circa 1799-1806
Peter Weikert Farm	195 Cunningham Rd	Cumberland Township	Circa 1866-99
Poist Chapel Farm	Oxford Ave	Conewago Township	Circa 1866-99
Richard P. Weaner Jr. House	145 Weaner Rd	Straban Township	Circa 1866-99
Sarah Patterson Farm	460 Knight Rd	Cumberland Township	1850-70
Sheely Farm/Round Barn	298 Cashtown Rd	Franklin Township	1878-1912
Site R		Liberty Township	1953
Smith Farm	730 County Line Rd	Latimore Township	Circa 1845-99
Spahr Farm	289 Possum Hollow Rd	Reading Township	Circa 1836-99
Washington Street Stable	30 S Washington St	Gettysburg	Circa 1908-09
Weigand Farm	410 Hoover School Rd	Reading Township	Circa 1801
	55 Kohler School Rd	Mt. Pleasant Township	1836-55
	1638 Coon Rd	Menallen Township	1836-65
	1200 Latimore Valley Rd	Latimore Township	Circa 1775-1860

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED BRIDGES



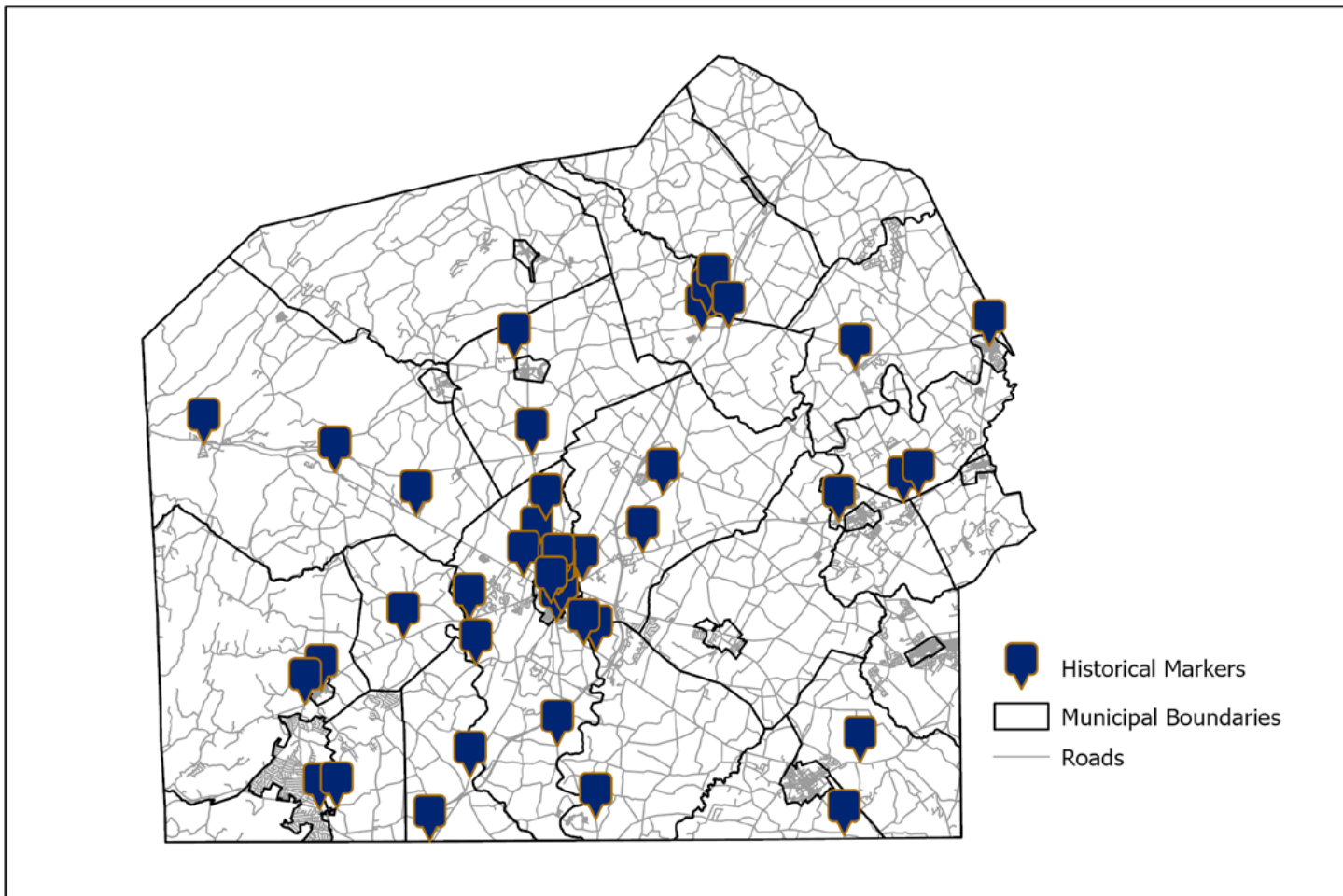
NAME	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	YEAR BUILT	MATERIAL	TYPE
Pondtown Mill Bridge	Latimore Township	Latimore Valley Rd	1910	Stone	Closed Spandrel Arch
John's Burnt Mill Bridge	Mt. Pleasant Township	Storms Store Rd	1800, 1823	Stone	Closed Spandrel Arch, Camelback
Jack's Mountain Covered Bridge	Hamiltonban Township	Jack's Mountain Rd	1890	Wood	Burr Arch, Covered
Sach's Bridge	Cumberland Township	Waterworks Rd	1854	Wood	Town Lattice, Covered
Heikes Covered Bridge	Huntington/ Tyrone Townships	Willow Ln	1892	Wood	Burr Truss

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE BRIDGES



NAME	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	YEAR BUILT	MATERIAL	TYPE
West High St Bridge	New Oxford	W High St	Circa 1900	Wood	
Rhodes/Shorbs Mill Bridge	Freedom Township	Shorbs Mill Rd	1905	Steel	Metal Truss
Steven's Viaduct	Hamiltonban Township	Iron Springs Rd	Circa 1836-42	Stone	Closed Spandrel Arch
Zeiglers Mill Bridge	Butler Township	Zeigler Mill Rd	1911	Steel	Metal Truss
	Menallen Township	Brysonia Rd	1948	Concrete	Channels Beam

PHMC HISTORICAL MARKERS



NAME	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MARKER TEXT
Conewago Chapel	Oxford Township	US 30 W of New Oxford	Four miles south of New Oxford. Original Jesuit chapel built 1787 still in use and one of oldest in the United States. The mission was founded 1730. First Sacred Heart church in Pennsylvania.
Dobbin House	Gettysburg	Steinwehr Ave near PA 134	Built in 1776 by the Rev. Alexander Dobbin. In use for some 25 years as one of the first classical schools west of the Susquehanna River. It is now a museum refurnished in keeping with the early period.
Gettysburg Address	Cumberland Township	PA 134 at entrance to National Cemetery	Nearby, Nov. 19, 1863, in dedicating the National Cemetery, Abraham Lincoln gave the address which he had written in Washington and revised after his arrival at Gettysburg the evening of November 18.
Gettysburg Address	Gettysburg	Baltimore St and PA 134 at entrance to National Cemetery	Nearby, on Nov. 19, 1863, in dedicating the National Cemetery, Abraham Lincoln gave the address which he had written in Washington and revised after his arrival at Gettysburg the evening of November 18.

NAME	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MARKER TEXT
Gettysburg Campaign	Cumberland Township	PA 116 near western junction with Breams Hill Rd	On July 4, 1863, the Confederate Army began an orderly retreat by the Fairfield Road to the Potomac. They began crossing the river on the night of July 13, after a delay caused by high water.
Gettysburg Campaign	Franklin Township	Old Route 30, west of SR 3011, north of Cashtown	Crossing South Mountain from Chambersburg, Gen. Hill's Corps of Lee's army assembled here on June 29-30, 1863. On July 1, his advance guard moved up from near Marsh Creek and met Union troops west of Gettysburg.
Gettysburg Campaign	Mt. Joy Township	PA 134, 0.7 miles north of state line	Gen. George G. Meade, who had replaced Hooker as Union commander, June 28, 1863, traveled this road from Taneytown to Gettysburg the night of July 1. He made his headquarters just south of Gettysburg.
Gettysburg Campaign	Tyrone Township	Old US 15, south of PA 234, Heidlersburg	Gen. Early's Confederate troops, marching from York to join Lee's army, camped, June 30, three miles to the east. Arriving here next morning, they turned south toward Gettysburg, on orders of General Ewell.
Gettysburg Campaign	Mt. Joy Township	Baltimore Pike, about 2 miles SE of Gettysburg	The Union Army 12th Corps arrived here the afternoon of July 1, 1863; and later moved into battle line on Culp's Hill. On July 2, the 6th Corps arrived by this same road, and the 5th Corps by the Hanover Road.
Gettysburg Campaign	Cumberland Township	Taneytown & Greenmount Rds, North of Barlow	The Union Army 11th Corps, crossing from the Emmitsburg Road, July 1, 1863, turned north here toward Gettysburg. The Union 2nd Corps camped here on the same night.
Gettysburg Campaign	Tyrone Township	Old US 15, north of Heidlersburg	Gen. Rodes' Confederate troops, returning from Carlisle to join Lee's army, camped here the night of June 30. The next morning, July 1, they marched west toward Biglerville, then known as Middletown.
Gettysburg Campaign	Cumberland Township	Herrs Ridge & Biglerville Rds	Gen. Rodes' Confederate troops marched down this road July 1, 1863, on their way from Carlisle. At this point they turned right along the ridge to Oak Hill, to attack the Union flank.
Gettysburg Campaign	Oxford Township	US 30, just east of junction with PA 394	Part of Gen. Early's Confederate army, under Gen. J.B. Gordon, passed here June 27, 1863, to York. Early's main force followed a parallel route through Hampton and East Berlin. Both entered York the following day.
Gettysburg Campaign	Cumberland Township	US 30 at western approach to Gettysburg	The Battle of Gettysburg began here the morning of July 1, 1863, when Union cavalry scouts under Gen. Buford met Gen. Hill's army advancing from the west. Arrival of Gen. Ewell's army that afternoon drove Union troops to south of the town.
Gettysburg Campaign	Freedom Township	Old US 15 near Marsh Creek, south of Greenmount	The Union Army 1st Corps camped here June 30, 1863, on the way to Gettysburg. Followed later by the 11th and 3rd Corps, they marched next morning to relieve Buford's cavalry, already in action west of the town.
Gettysburg Campaign	Hamilton Township	US 30, just west of junction with PA 394	Part of Gen. Early's Confederate army, under Gen. J.B. Gordon, passed here June 27, 1863, to York. Early's main force followed a parallel route through Hampton and East Berlin. Both entered York the following day.

NAME	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MARKER TEXT
John Hanson Steelman	Carroll Valley	Near PA 16 & 116 Junction (Missing)	Indian trader-interpreter of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and first permanent white settler west of the Susquehanna, lived nearby prior to 1749. He was a descendant of early Swedes on the Delaware.
Mary Jemison	Franklin Township	US 30 & PA 34 Junction	In 1758, during the French & Indian War, a party of French soldiers and Shawnee took Mary Jemison from her home 3 miles north of here. Although most of her family and neighbors were killed, Mary was adopted by two Seneca women. Jemison lived with the tribe and in 1762 traveled to their tribal home on the Genesee River. She was known as "the White Woman of the Genesee." At war's end, she was offered her freedom but chose to stay with the tribe.
Rock Chapel	Huntington Township	Old Harrisburg Rd & Oxford Rd	This is the oldest Methodist place of worship in this region. Built originally in 1773. Rebuilt in 1849, the second building is still standing about a mile north of this point on the side road.
Russell Tavern	Butler Township	PA 34 at Goldenville Rd	The original building in which George Washington lodged in October, 1794, while engaged in quelling the Whiskey Rebellion is standing just west within view of this point.
John Studebaker	Tyrone Township	Oxford Rd, just off PA 234	Had his wagon works 2.5 miles SE of here, 1830 to 1836, when he moved west. In 1852 his sons formed the Studebaker Company, the world's largest maker of horse-drawn vehicles and, in 1897, a pioneer in the automobile industry.
Lower Marsh Creek Church	Highland Township	PA 116 & Knoxlyn Rd	Present building erected 1790 by a Presbyterian congregation dating from 1748. Later remodeled, its exterior preserves much of the old-style design.
Pennsylvania	Freedom Township	US 15, 200 yards from state line	Founded 1681 by William Penn as a Quaker Commonwealth. Birthplace of THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE and THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
Pennsylvania	Germany Township	Route 97 at Mathias Rd	Founded 1681 by William Penn as a Quaker Commonwealth. Birthplace of THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE and THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
Wills House	Gettysburg	SE section of square	Abraham Lincoln was a guest of David Wills in this house, Nov. 18 and 19, 1863. Here he met Governor Curtin and others, greeted the public, and completed his Gettysburg Address.
Christ Reformed Church	Union Township	Hanover & Christ Church Rds	Known as "Mother of Reformed Churches" of this region. Congregation organized, May 1747, marking settlement of German pioneers in southern part of Conewago Valley. Section of present building erected, 1798. Many notable persons lie buried in the old churchyard.
Field Hospital	Fairfield	Route 116 at St. John Lutheran Church	Wounded of the Sixth U.S. Cavalry and Sixth Virginia Cavalry C.S.A. were cared for in this church building after a severe engagement that took place two miles north of here on July 3, 1863.

NAME	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MARKER TEXT
Gettys Crossroads and Tavern	Gettysburg	44 York St	Here the Shippensburg-Baltimore and the Philadelphia-Pittsburgh Roads crossed. Near the crossroads, stood the tavern of Samuel Gettys. In 1775, troops gathered here for Continental service.
Manor of Maske	Straban Township	US 30 between Rock Creek & Hunterstown Rd	Surveyed in 1766. Named for an estate in England. The Manor was about 6 miles wide and 12 miles long with the southern boundary at present Mason-Dixon Line. It was the second largest reserved estate of the Penns in Pennsylvania. The eastern boundary line of the Manor was near this point.
Old Courthouse	Gettysburg	SW section of square	First courthouse for Adams County stood in old Center Square from 1804 to 1859. The land for the Square was given by James Gettys.
Thaddeus Stevens	Gettysburg	51 Chambersburg St	Lawyer, congressman, abolitionist, ironmaster, and defender of free public schools in Pennsylvania, lived in a house that stood on this site. He moved from here in 1842.
Tapeworm Railroad	Hamiltonban Township	Route 116 & Iron Springs Rd	Begun in 1836 by the State of Pennsylvania, largely through the efforts of Thaddeus Stevens. The meandering railroad's nickname was provided by its opponents. It was put up for sale in 1842. Just west of here stands its granite stone viaduct.
Studebaker Home	East Berlin	200 W King St	Built ca. 1790 by David Studebaker, carpenter, farmer, and minister. He was related to the family that later built wagons and automobiles. The house is privately maintained as a museum.
Adams County	Gettysburg	Baltimore & W Middle Sts	Formed January 22, 1800 out of York County. The name honors President John Adams. Important center of fruit growing industry. County seat of Gettysburg, incorporated 1806, was site in 1863 of key Civil War battle and President Lincoln's great address.
Rural Electrification	Cumberland Township	Route 34 near Palace Dr	In 1936 seventy-five percent of Pennsylvania farms had no electric service. During the next five years, with Federal support, 14 consumer-owned cooperatives were formed in this Commonwealth. Adams Electric Cooperative at Gettysburg, serving members in south-central Pennsylvania, was incorporated on August 21, 1940.
Daniel Alexander Payne	Gettysburg	239 N Washington St	Born a free African-American. He taught the Colored people at this college, 1837, while a student at the Lutheran Seminary. A historian, he was elected bishop of the A.M.E. Church, 1852, and was president of Wilberforce University, 1863-76.
Dwight D. Eisenhower	Gettysburg	157 N Washington St	The future President of the U.S., General of the Army, and Supreme Commander in Europe in WWII lived in this house with his wife Mamie and infant son Icky in the spring and summer of 1918. An Army captain, he was then commanding Camp Colt at Gettysburg.

NAME	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MARKER TEXT
Sachs Covered Bridge	Freedom Township	Pumping Station & Waterworks Rds	Located just SE of here on the intersecting road. Built in 1852 by David S. Stoner, this lattice-truss bridge (based on a design patented by Connecticut architect Ithiel Town) extends 100 feet across Marsh Creek. Both Union and Confederate troops used it in 1863. Closed to automobiles after 1968, it suffered flood damage in 1996 but was restored by Adams County as a scenic bridge.
Gettysburg Campaign	Straban Township	Route 30 & Cavalry Field Rd	A major cavalry engagement took place July 3, 1863, about one mile southeast of here. A succession of mounted charges by Gen. David McM. Gregg's Union force prevented Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry from reaching the Union rear and drove the Confederates from the field.
Eddie Plank	Gettysburg	Carlisle St & W Lincoln Ave	Baseball great. One of the most dominant pitchers of the twentieth century. "Gettysburg Eddie" compiled a record of 326-194 throughout his career (1901-17), mostly with the Philadelphia Athletics. He won 20 Games or more eight times and helped the A's win six pennants and three world championships. Plank was born here, attended Gettysburg Academy. He retired and died in Gettysburg. Elected to Baseball Hall of Fame, 1946.
Lincoln Cemetery	Gettysburg	Lincoln & Long Ln	Established in 1867 by the Sons of Good Will for the proper burial of Gettysburg's African American citizens and Civil War veterans. Some thirty Civil War veterans of the U.S. Colored Troops are buried here, having been denied burial in the National Cemetery because of segregation policies. Also buried here are veterans of the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, and the Korean conflict. First known as Good Will Cemetery, renamed in 1920.
Gettysburg Campaign	Reading Township	Route 394, just west of Route 94	Part of General Jubal Early's Confederate Division, marching by Mummasburg and Hunterstown, passed here June 27, 1863, on the way to York. Returning June 30, they passed a little to the north, toward Heidlersburg.
McAllister's Mill Underground Railroad Station	Cumberland Township	1360 Baltimore Pike	At their grist mill on nearby Rock Creek, James McAllister and his family provided temporary shelter to hundreds of fugitive slaves. Now in ruin, it was part of one of the earliest UGRR networks through which freedom seekers passed on their way north. It was the site of a significant gathering of abolitionists on July 4, 1836, that led to the formation of the Adams County Anti-Slavery Society, an early and influential abolitionist organization.
Gettysburg Campaign	Straban Township	1731 Hunterstown Rd	Near Hunterstown on July 2, 1863, Union cavalry led by Gen. Judson Kilpatrick attacked a Confederate cavalry brigade under Gen. Wade Hampton. Union troops commanded by George A. Custer and Elon J. Farnsworth engaged Hampton's brigade a quarter mile southwest of here near the Hunterstown Rd. Neither side was the clear victor in this four-hour engagement.

NAME	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MARKER TEXT
Penn State University Fruit Research & Extension Center	Butler Township	University Dr	Founded in 1918, FREC was established in response to management challenges faced by Pennsylvania fruit growers. Originally located in Arendtsville, the center moved here in 1971. Groundbreaking research has been conducted at FREC related to fruit production systems and diseases, and the center's integrated pest management pro-grams have revolutionized insect control. Activities here have had global influence on fruit production and marketing.



Office of the Adams County Commissioners

117 Baltimore St., Room 201, Gettysburg, PA 17325-2391

PHONE (717) 337-9820 · FAX (717) 334-2091

Commissioners: Randy L. Phiel, James E. Martin, Marty Karsteter Qually

Chief Clerk: Paula V. Neiman | County Administrator: Steven A. Nevada

Solicitor: Molly R. Mudd, Esquire

RESOLUTION NO. 9 2025

A RESOLUTION OF THE ADAMS COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, APPROVING THE ADOPTION OF THE ADAMS COUNTY HERITAGE PLAN, AN AMENDMENT TO THE ADAMS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (Act of 1968, P.L. 805, No. 247, as reenacted and amended), hereafter referred to as the MPC, empowers counties to plan for the preservation and protection of historic resources through the development of comprehensive plans and various implementing ordinances and tools, and

WHEREAS, Adams County has a rich history and has retained many cultural resources and stories associated with that history for which planning tools must be put into place to protect and preserve, and

WHEREAS, the Adams County Office of Planning and Development has developed the Plan to address the continued preservation and protection of the historic resources that remain as reminders of that rich history, and

WHEREAS, the Adams County Office of Planning and Development analyzed extensive information including, but not limited to, existing planning documents and programs, various inventories of existing historic resources, and the county's developmental history, and

WHEREAS, the Adams County Office of Planning and Development conducted various exercises to receive public input on various historic preservation planning issues, to determine a vision for the Plan, and to develop goals and recommendations for implementation, and

WHEREAS, the Adams County Heritage Plan has been developed in a manner to address at a county-wide level, the historic preservation issues, goals, and recommendations identified in the public input and planning process, and

WHEREAS, the Adams County Heritage Plan includes the following chapters.

1. Introduction
2. Adams County's Story
3. Preservation Efforts & Resources
4. Public Engagement
5. Action Plan

WHEREAS, The Adams County Office of Planning and Development and the Adams County Planning Commission held a Public Meeting on December 18, 2024, to present the draft Adams County Heritage Plan to the public and to receive public comment on the draft Plan, and

WHEREAS, the draft Adams County Heritage Plan has been distributed to each Adams County municipality, adjoining counties, adjoining municipalities in adjoining counties, all Adams County school districts, and adjoining school districts in adjoining counties for review and comment, and

WHEREAS, the Adams County Board of Commissioners have conducted a public hearing on August 6, 2025, to receive public comment on the draft Plan, and

WHEREAS, it has been determined that the Adams County Heritage Plan builds upon the recommendations of the Adams County Comprehensive Plan of 1991, as amended.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED by the Adams County Board of Commissioners that:

1. The Adams County Board of Commissioners hereby adopts the Adams County Heritage Plan as an amendment to the Adams County Comprehensive Plan of 1991, as amended, pursuant to Article III of the MPC.
2. This Resolution shall become effective upon its passing and be in force immediately.

ADOPTED THIS 3RD DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2025, by the Adams County Board of Commissioners

Attest: Paula V. Neiman
Paula V. Neiman
Chief Clerk

Randy L. Phiel
Randy L. Phiel
Chairman

James E. Martin
James E. Martin
Vice-Chairman

Marty Karsteter Qually
Marty Karsteter Qually
Commissioner