

## 2.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

This section discusses the geography, environment, and other community demographics. It provides a general description of Adams County.

### 2.1 Geography and Environment

Adams County is in south-central Pennsylvania, bordered by Cumberland County to the north, York County to the north and east, Franklin County to the west, and Carroll and Frederick Counties in Maryland to the south. The county has a land area of 518.67 square miles, making it 45<sup>th</sup> out of Pennsylvania's 67 counties (in size). The suburbs of Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, Maryland, are within an hour's drive.

The county sits on the eastern side of the Appalachian Mountains. The general geography of Adams County includes a portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains occupying the county's western boundary, with the county's fruit belt<sup>1</sup> situated along their foothills. A broad valley in the center of the county contains the Borough of Gettysburg and the Gettysburg National Military Park. Significant portions of South Mountain on the west and Pigeon Hills on the east are forests.

Two major watersheds divide Adams County (nearly equally). One half of the county drains northeast to the Susquehanna River by the Conewago Creek and its tributaries. The other half drains south and west into the Potomac River by the Monocacy River and its tributaries.

- The **Susquehanna River** watershed is the second-largest watershed east of the Mississippi River, behind the Ohio River Basin. The Susquehanna River drains 27,500 square miles of land, including large parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New York. This watershed covers the northeast portion of Adams County, running diagonally from the northwest corner to the southeast corner of the county. Major tributaries in the county include Conewago Creek (west) and Mountain Creek.
- The **Potomac River** watershed covers the southwest portion of Adams County. It covers a total of 14,670 square miles, 1,584 of which are in Pennsylvania. Tributaries to the Potomac Watershed that flow through the county include Antietam Creek, the Monocacy River, and Conococheague Creek.

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<sup>1</sup> The Historic South Mountain Fruit Belt is an area of deep, well-drained, gravelly soil on the southeastern slopes of South Mountain in western Adams County. These 20,000 acres are prime areas for fruit production (destinationgettysburg.com, 2020).



Adams County consists of two eco-region types. The first is the Piedmont Plateau, which includes uplands, low hills, fertile valleys, and well-drained soils. The plateau is one of the leading agricultural areas of the state, with Adams County leading the region in the production of apples. Figure 2.1-1 shows the general topography as well as the rivers of Adams County, while Figure 2.1-2 shows the county's watersheds.



Figure 2.1-1

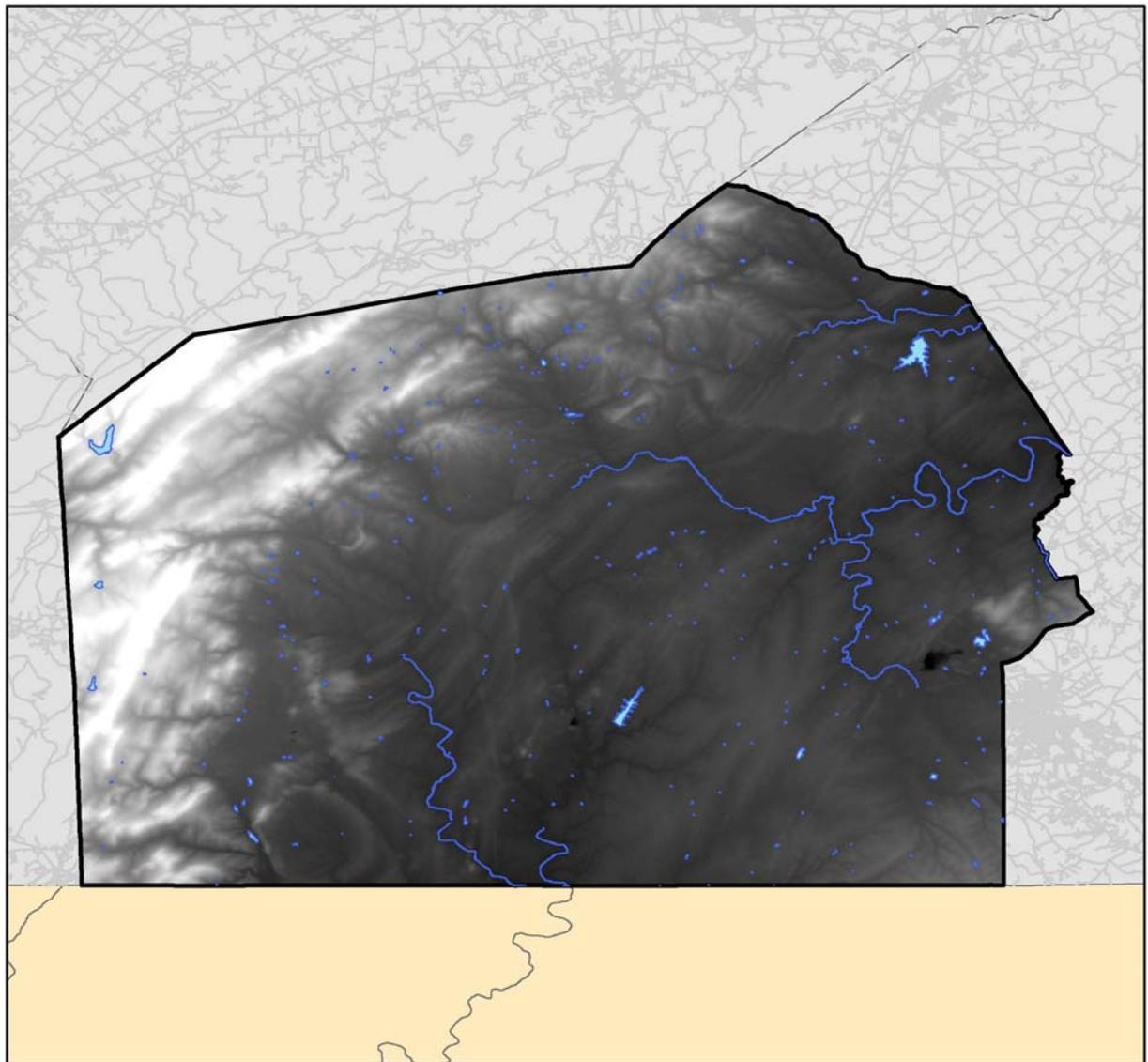
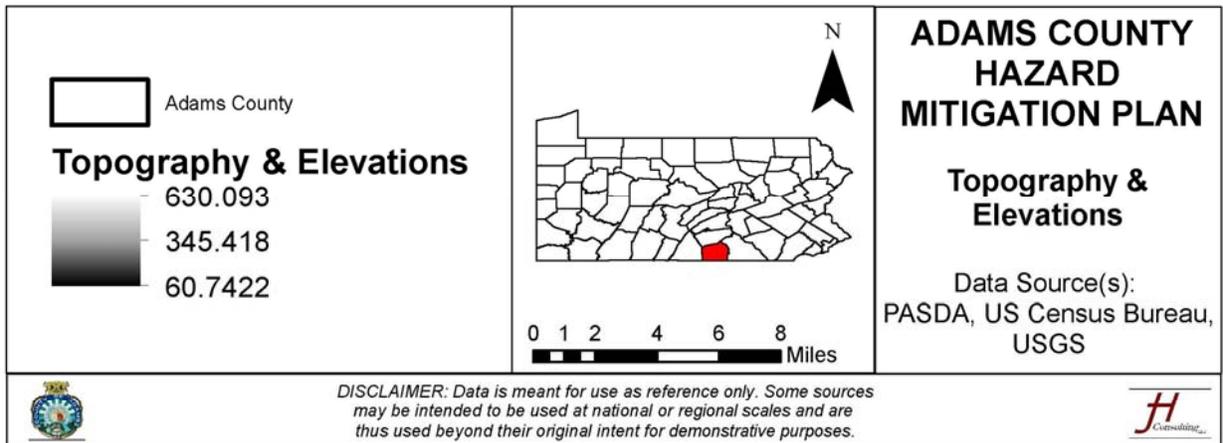
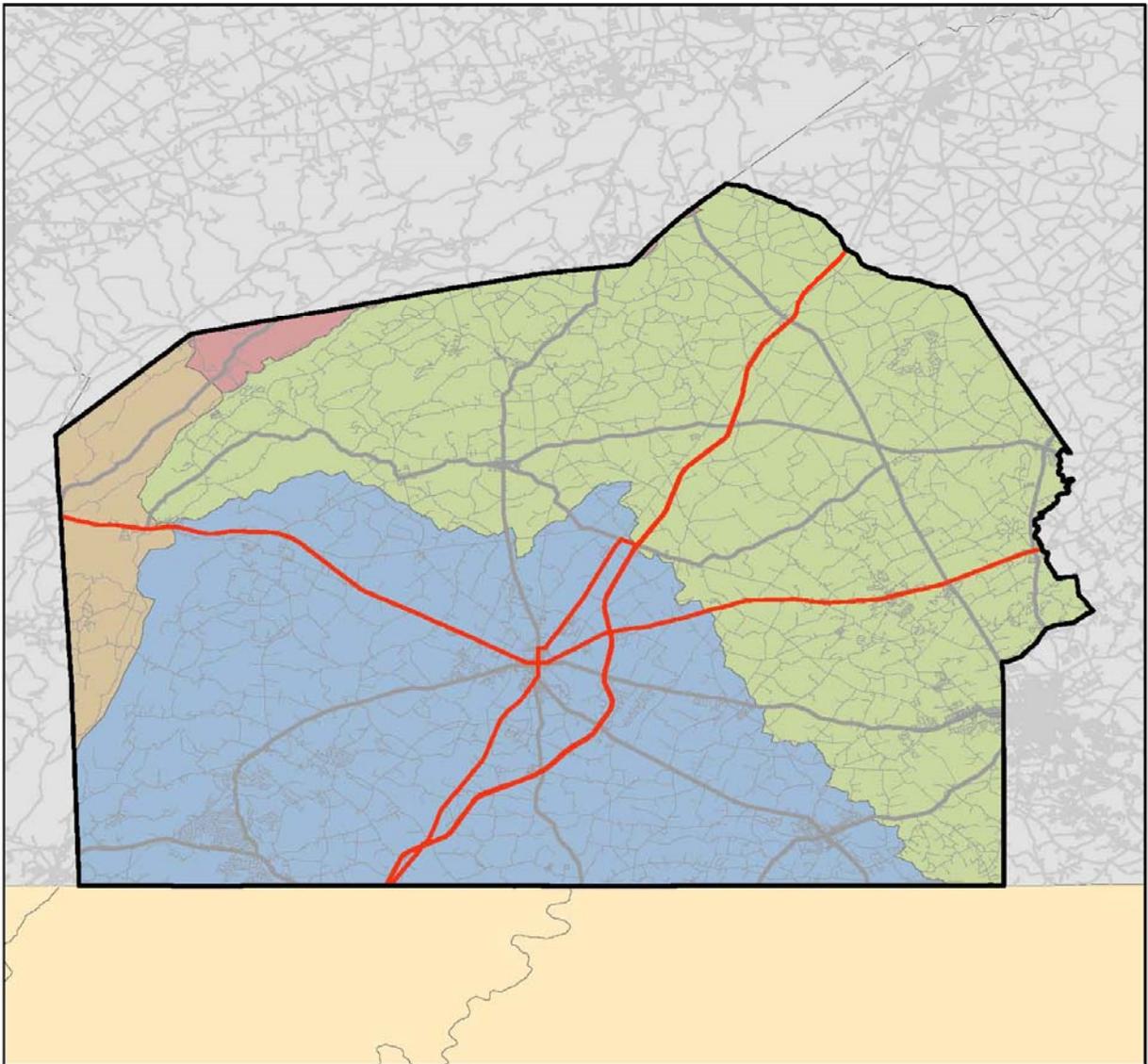
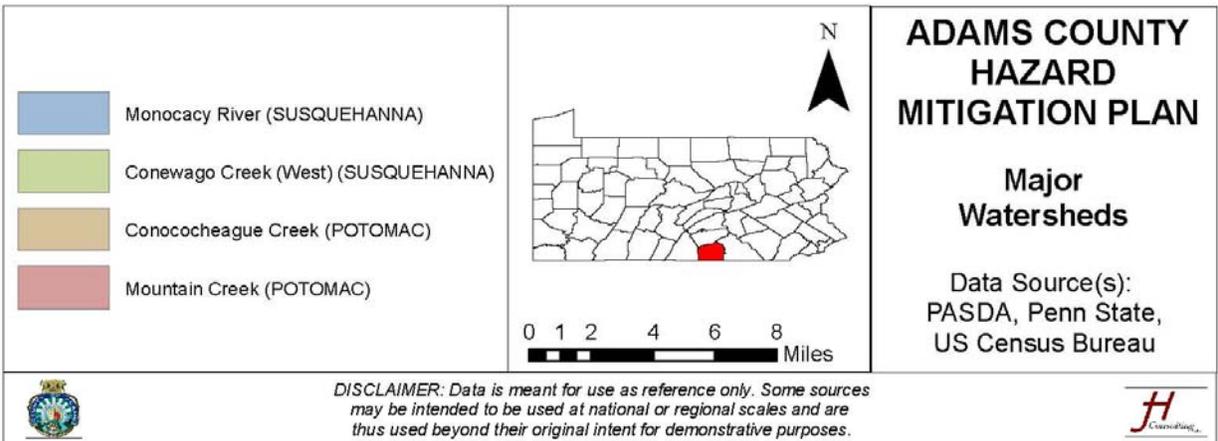


Figure 2.1-2



## **2.2 Community Facts**

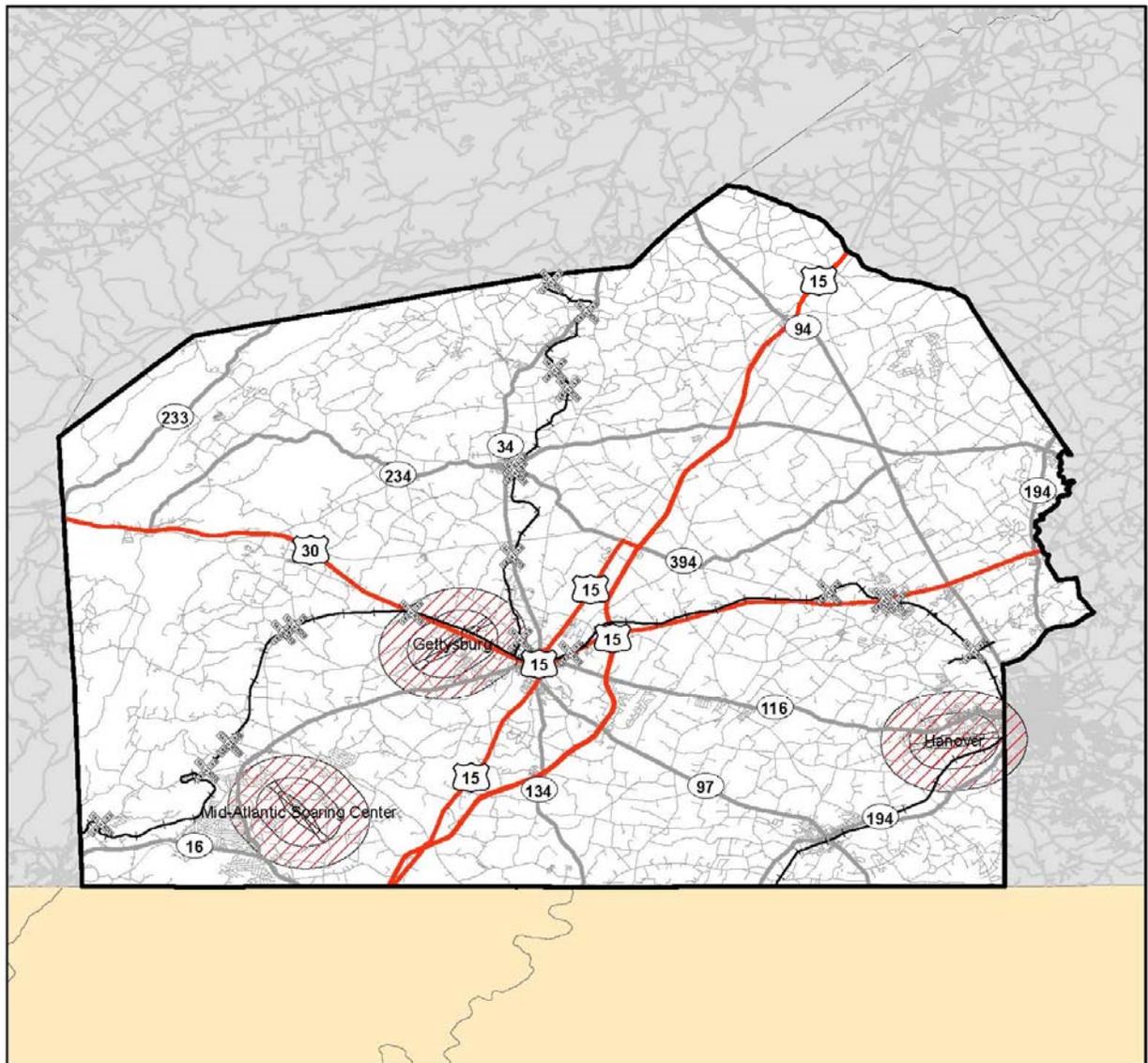
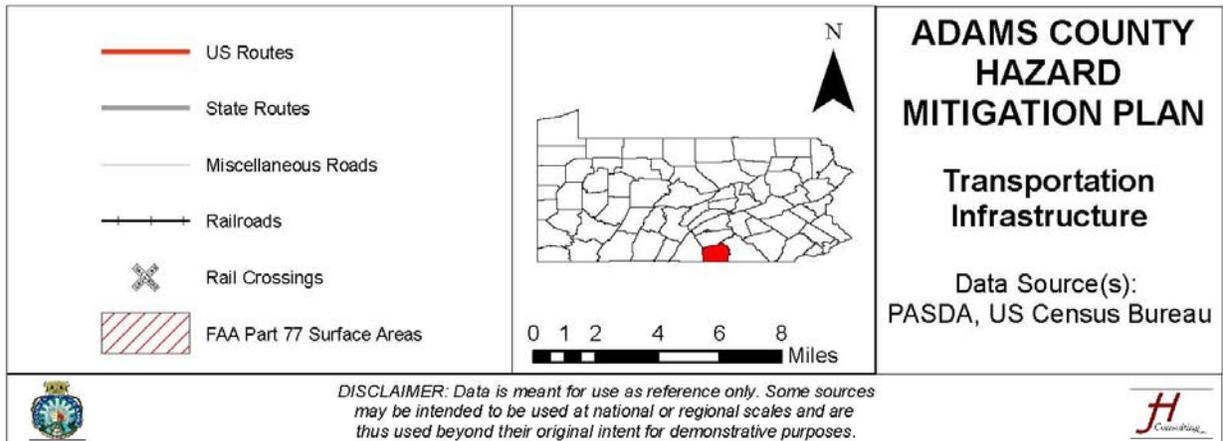
Adams County includes 21 townships and 13 boroughs. Gettysburg is the largest municipality by population, followed by Conewago Township. The county was settled in a “spokes and wheel” pattern around Gettysburg, which is still evident. Many of the county’s mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century roadway patterns remain intact, with thirteen historic roadways converging near Gettysburg.

### **2.2.1 Transportation**

The transportation infrastructure today includes US Route 15 running north-south and US Route 30 running east-west. Significant Pennsylvania state routes include SR 16, SR 93, SR 97, SR 116, and SR 234, all of which converge in or around Gettysburg. Additionally, CSX Transportation operates rail lines in Adams County. These lines, like the highway network, converge near Gettysburg.



Figure 2.2.1-1



### 2.2.2 Economy

Adams County has a diverse employment sector. Total employment in the county is currently 53,900, with an unemployment rate of 2.8%. The largest areas of employment by volume are *manufacturing* (with total employment of 7,444 and wages averaging \$49,543 per year) and *health care and social assistance* (with total employment of 4,988 and wages averaging \$45,366) (PA Dept. Labor and Industry). The top employers in Adams County are Gettysburg College, Knouse Foods Cooperative Inc., Hain Pure Protein Corporation, The Gettysburg Hospital, Federal Government, The Brethren Home Community, PCA Corrugated and Display LLC, Adams County, Conewago Valley School District, and Wellspan Medical Group. Table 2.2.2-1 below gives an overview of industry statistics.

**Table 2.2.2-1**

<b>ADAMS COUNTY INDUSTRY SECTORS BY ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES, 2018</b>		
<i>Industry Sector</i>	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Employees</i>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	97	1,673
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas	5	250
Utilities	14	N/D
Construction	221	1,604
Manufacturing	132	7,444
Wholesale Trade	67	322
Retail Trade	318	3,610
Transportation and Warehousing	84	1,443
Information	18	263
Finance and Insurance	78	556
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	50	167
Professional and Technical Services	147	649
Management for Companies and Enterprises	15	290
Administrative and Waste Services	86	841
Educational Services	57	N/D
Health Care and Social Assistance	254	4,988
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	52	685
Accommodation and Food Services	222	4,195
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	201	1,151
Public Administration	66	1,389

With a location both along the Pennsylvania-Maryland border and within close proximity of Baltimore and the National Capital Region, Adams County's employment is more varied than in other areas of Pennsylvania. The Adams Economic Alliance reports that 15,901 people both live and work in Adams County, while 29,952 county residents work outside of the county. An estimated 13,465 individuals living elsewhere work in Adams County (Adams Economic Alliance,



2018). The Top 5 employers in Adams County are Knouse Foods, Gettysburg College, Hain Pure Protein Corp., The Wellspan Gettysburg Hospital, and the federal government (respectively) (Adams Economic Alliance, 2018).

Agriculture is another major player in the Adams County economy. Adams County ranks first in Pennsylvania (and sixth in the United States) for apple production. Adams County is first in the state for the value of sales of horses and fruit and second in the state for the number of turkeys (<https://adamsalliance.org/incentives-resources/adams-county-profile/>). In fact, Hanover Shoe Farms “is the largest Standardbred breeding horse farm in the World” (Adams Economic Alliance). The Adams Economic Alliance reports a \$570 million economic impact from the fruit belt.

### 2.2.2.1 Tourism

Each year, millions of tourists visit Adams County, contributing greatly to the local economy. The county is home to several tourist, cultural, recreational, and environmental attractions, which draw 3.7 million visitors annually. Adams County is home to one of the country’s greatest assets, historical Gettysburg. While Gettysburg has been the home of an annual Civil War battle re-enactment, that event now occurs on a less regular basis. It remains to be seen how this new schedule affects visitors.

The preceding paragraph does not adequately describe the impact of tourism in Adams County, though. According to Gettysburg Tourism Works, visitors to the county inject \$725.9 million into the local economy through direct spending. An additional \$130 million in tax revenue through lodging, amusement, fuel, and sales taxes. Gettysburg Tourism Works cited a 2017 study by Tourism Economics and the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, where tourism-related spending in Adams County was as follows.

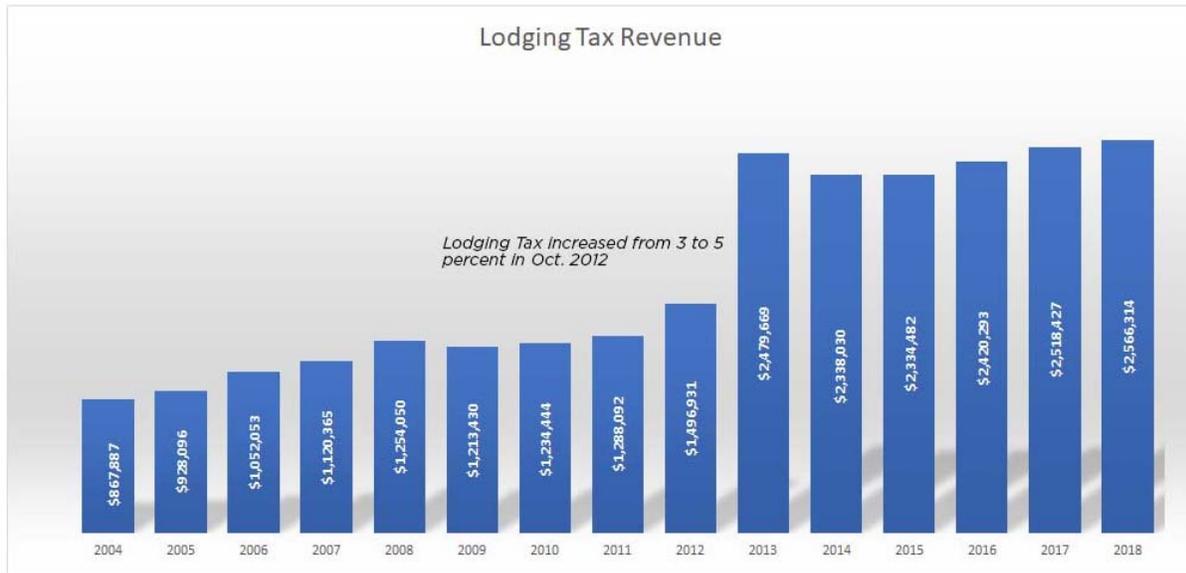
- **Lodging:** \$97.6 million (see Figure 2.2.2.1-1 below)
- **Food and Beverage:** \$148.4 million
- **Shopping:** \$130.1 million
- **Recreation:** \$174.6 million
- **Transportation:** \$175.2 million<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Source of Dollar Figures & Lodging Tax Graphic: <https://www.gettysburgtourismworks.com/impact-of-tourism-in-adams-county.html#:~:text=The%20impact%20of%20tourism%20in%20adams%20county&text=Take%20the%20%24725.9%20million%20that,the%20spending%20of%20our%20visitors.&text=A%20study%20by%20Tourism%20Economic,s,the%2067%20counties%20in%20Pennsylvania.>



Figure 2.2.2.1-1



Further, the tourism industry provides local governments with secondary tax revenue, and Gettysburg Tourism Works notes that five of the top seven property tax owners in Gettysburg Borough (and two of the top five in Adams County) are tourism businesses. State economic research suggests that tourism supports 5,200 employees in Adams County ([gettysburgtourismworks.com](http://gettysburgtourismworks.com)). The Gettysburg Area Chamber of Commerce cites an even higher employment number at 7,850 jobs supported by tourism. Further, tourism touches employment in other sectors not traditionally associated with hospitality (e.g., contractors who support hotels, museums, and restaurants). It is thus apparent that tourism supports establishments in numerous categories (as per Table 2.2.2-1 above).

### 2.2.3 Medical Access

Wellspan is the primary hospital system in Adams County, and it operates Wellspan Gettysburg Hospital, a 73 staffed bed facility in Gettysburg. There are 0.7 hospital beds per 1,000 people in Adams County, which is lower than the Pennsylvania average of 2.5 beds per 1,000 people.

### 2.2.4 Utilities

Utilities include public water, wastewater, natural gas, and electricity services. According to the *Adams County, Pennsylvania Water Supply and Wellhead Protection Plan* (ACOPD, 2002), 36 community water systems provide water to the county’s residents. All of the systems operate



their own sources of supply, as well as treatment and distribution facilities. The Hanover Municipal Waterworks is a public system headquartered in York County that provides water service to Adams County residents in McSherrystown Borough and nearly all of Conewago Township. There is also a private water system associated with Fort Detrick; it maintains a classified status and will not feature in this narrative. Approximately 101 public wells source water throughout Adams County.

MetEd (First Energy) and the Adams Electric Cooperative provide electricity. Columbia Gas and UGI Utilities provide natural gas services. Several municipal public works departments offer wastewater collection and treatment. The Adams County Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan (2019 update) lists the following 21 wastewater treatment facilities:

- Abbottstown-Paradis Joint Authority,
- Arendtsville Municipal Authority,
- Berwick Township Municipal Authority,
- Biglerville Borough Authority,
- Bonneauville Borough Municipal Authority,
- Cumberland Township Authority-North,
- Cumberland Township Authority-South,
- East Berlin Area Joint Authority,
- Fairfield Municipal Authority,
- Gettysburg Municipal Authority (GMA),
- Hanover Borough WWTP-Conewago,
- Lake Meade Municipal Authority,
- Littlestown Borough Authority
- New Oxford Municipal Authority,
- Orrtanna,
- Possum Valley Municipal Authority,
- Reading Township Municipal Authority,
- Tyrone Township,
- White Run Municipal Authority, and
- York Springs Municipal Authority.

### **2.3 Population and Demographics**

Population and demographic data provides baseline information for assessing the potential magnitude of hazards and can support trend analysis in potentially vulnerable populations. Adams County's population has grown steadily since the 1950s. Table 2.3-1 shows the population change in Adams County since the 1950 census.



**Table 2.3-1**

<b>ADAMS COUNTY POPULATION TRENDS, 1950-2018</b>								
<i>Year</i>	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018
<i>Population</i>	44,197	51,906	56,937	68,292	78,274	91,292	101,407	102,811

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The demographic makeup of Adams County appears in Table 2.3-2.

**Table 2.3-2**

<b>ADAMS COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS SUMMARY</b>	
<i>Demographic Data Point</i>	<i>Population</i>
White	93,849
Black/African American	1,469
American Indian and Alaskan Native	52
Asian	727
Two or More Races	2,269
Hispanic or Latino	6,891
Veterans	7,967
Foreign-born Persons	4,081
Median Household Income	62,661
Persons in Poverty	8.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 2.3.3 and 2.3.4 depict the demographic breakdown of Adams County by municipality.



Table 2.3-3

ADAMS COUNTY MUNICIPAL DEMOGRAPHICS, 2017							
Municipality	Population Estimates (2017)	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaskan Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
Adams County	101,589	93,849	1,469	52	727	2,269	6,891
Abbottstown	952	913	0	0	7	3	110
Arendtsville	847	543	20	3	0	6	297
Bendersville	746	564	35	0	0	15	163
Biglerville	1,154	951	8	3	8	33	288
Bonneauville	2,119	1,870	31	0	129	77	50
Carroll Valley	3,894	3,748	0	0	14	104	285
East Berlin	1,559	1,479	21	7	5	36	23
Fairfield	538	509	8	0	4	17	3
Gettysburg	7,627	6,226	439	11	176	342	867
Littlestown	4,439	4,107	47	0	0	149	146
McSherrystown	3,044	2,828	0	0	49	46	121
New Oxford	2,142	1,513	99	7	19	161	595
York Springs	797	399	0	0	0	13	456
Berwick	2,191	2,034	30	0	6	16	139
Butler	2,577	2,336	10	0	0	50	387
Conewago	7,116	6,757	33	0	54	172	215
Cumberland	6,187	5,462	175	0	43	223	437
Franklin	4,883	4,838	16	0	0	3	103
Freedom	815	805	4	0	4	0	5
Germany	2,702	2,674	0	0	0	28	9
Hamilton	2,534	2,522	0	0	0	9	23
Hamiltonban	2,095	1,930	32	0	17	93	93
Highland	920	897	12	0	0	9	26
Huntington	2,362	2,223	20	0	52	45	102
Latimore	2,589	2,464	54	0	0	52	62
Liberty	1,326	1,271	11	15	0	29	6
Menallen	3,528	3,424	16	0	46	28	336
Mount Joy	3,684	3,414	93	0	13	77	151
Mount Pleasant	4,677	4,431	110	0	13	123	127
Oxford	5,527	5,344	110	0	0	73	100
Reading	5,781	5,714	0	0	22	0	403
Straban	4,938	4,533	24	6	37	163	415
Tyrone	2,141	1,991	11	0	5	35	303
Union	5,781	5,714	0	0	22	0	403



Table 2.3.4

ADAMS COUNTY MUNICIPAL DEMOGRAPHICS, CONT.							
<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Veterans</i>	<i>Foreign-born persons</i>	<i>Housing units (2017)</i>	<i>Median Household Income (in 2017)</i>	<i>Persons in poverty</i>	<i>Population per square mile</i>	<i>Land area in square miles (2017)</i>
Adams County	7,967	4,081	41,819	62,661	8.8%	195.5	518.67
Abbottstown	50	53	347	60,192	10.3%	1730.9	0.55
Arendtsville	69	112	298	58,393	19.5%	1045.7	0.81
Bendersville	43	62	261	68,958	13.7%	1657.7	0.45
Biglerville	101	171	481	55,313	9.3%	1775.3	0.65
Bonneauville	163	97	794	49,782	10.7%	2184.5	0.97
Carroll Valley	504	93	1,626	82,153	1.1%	711.8	5.47
East Berlin	86	39	654	60,288	6.6%	2165.3	0.72
Fairfield	60	0	277	54,750	16.9%	707.9	0.76
Gettysburg	272	404	2,488	37,274	25.9%	4,587.6	1.66
Littlestown	328	184	1,976	57,809	8.0%	2959.3	1.50
McSherrystown	141	79	1,449	39,934	6.4%	5968.6	0.51
New Oxford	96	229	854	38,882	20.8%	3454.8	0.62
York Springs	18	266	263	53,750	31.0%	3795.2	0.21
Berwick	221	105	1,006	61,544	11.7%	674.2	3.25
Butler	192	189	1,058	64,333	12.4%	107.1	24.06
Conewago	563	195	2,938	64,794	5.9%	680.9	10.45
Cumberland	586	401	2,634	66,317	11.4%	184.1	33.6
Franklin	508	3	2,364	67,878	5.4%	71.3	68.48
Freedom	87	9	371	78,281	5.2%	58.1	14.02
Germany	184	28	1,020	70,909	3.3%	347.7	10.91
Hamilton	156	32	1,036	77,880	4.9%	185.6	13.65
Hamiltonban	179	78	955	64,653	11.2%	53.3	39.28
Highland	83	7	424	74,107	6.4%	75.4	12.2
Huntington	155	131	966	61,131	10.4%	94.0	25.12
Latimore	145	0	1,085	74,976	7.9%	120.4	21.5
Liberty	142	21	542	74,583	3.2%	83.9	16.23
Menallen	211	253	1,387	71,688	6.5%	82.4	42.82
Mount Joy	397	85	1,640	74,381	0.7%	140.5	26.23
Mount Pleasant	478	40	2,028	65,694	3.2%	152.9	30.58
Oxford	534	69	2,354	57,813	6.6%	568.0	9.73
Reading	335	249	2,330	74,051	5.1%	215.7	26.8
Straban	462	185	1,810	62,907	11.1%	143.3	34.46
Tyrone	147	158	868	51,500	20.3%	99.3	21.56
Union	335	249	2,330	74,051	5.1%	328.8	17.58

Compared to other areas in the region, Adams County is rural, and residents are proud of that image (Penn State Extension, n.d.). During the planning meetings guiding the 2020 mitigation plan update, the steering committee noted a desire to maintain the rural nature of the county. Adams County markets itself as rural, and the Penn State Extension published a leaflet about “life in Adams County” celebrating the country feel of the county’s communities.



## 2.4 Land Use and Development

This section examines the land use of Adams County, and it considers areas identified for future residential, commercial, and industrial development.

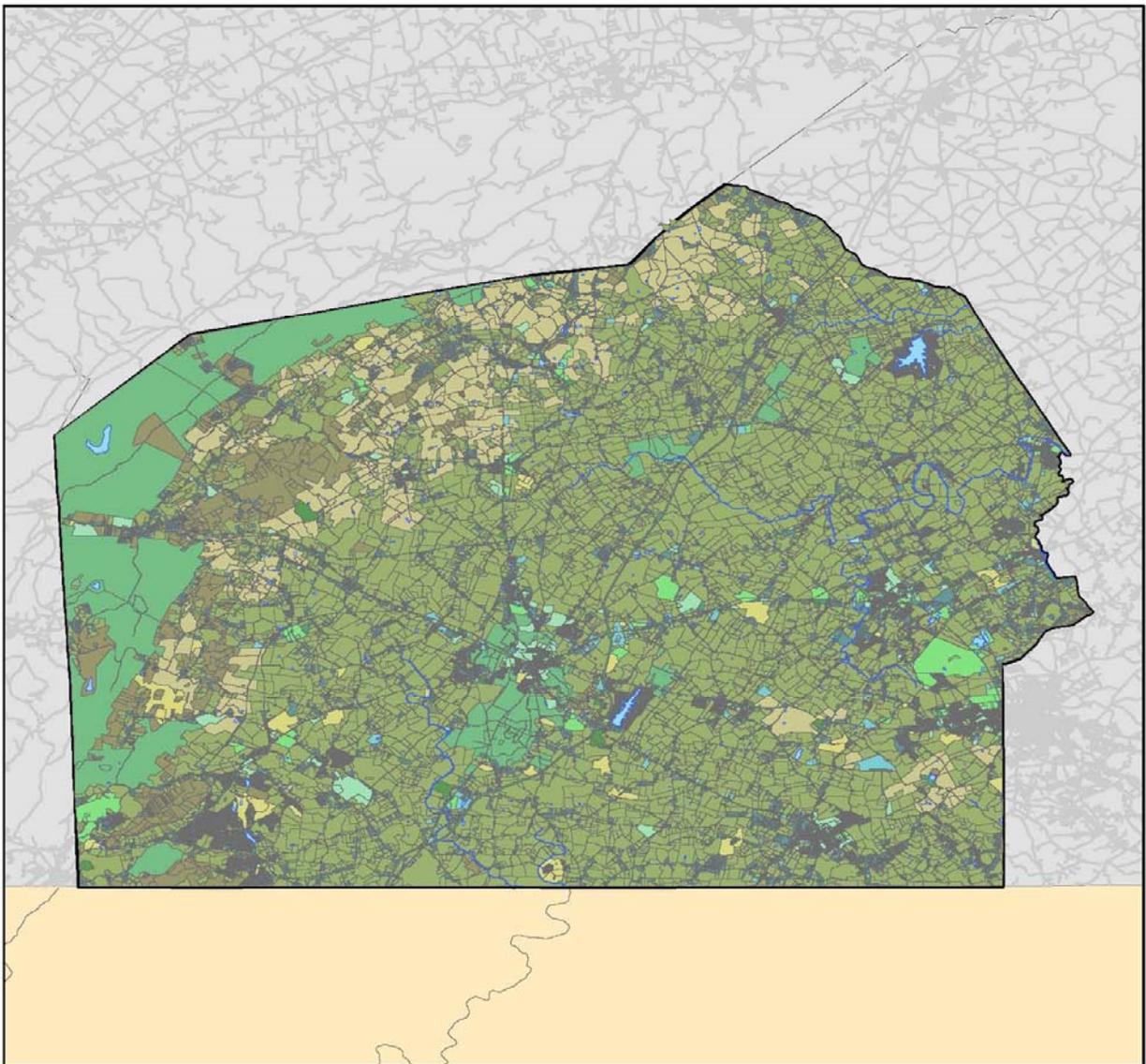
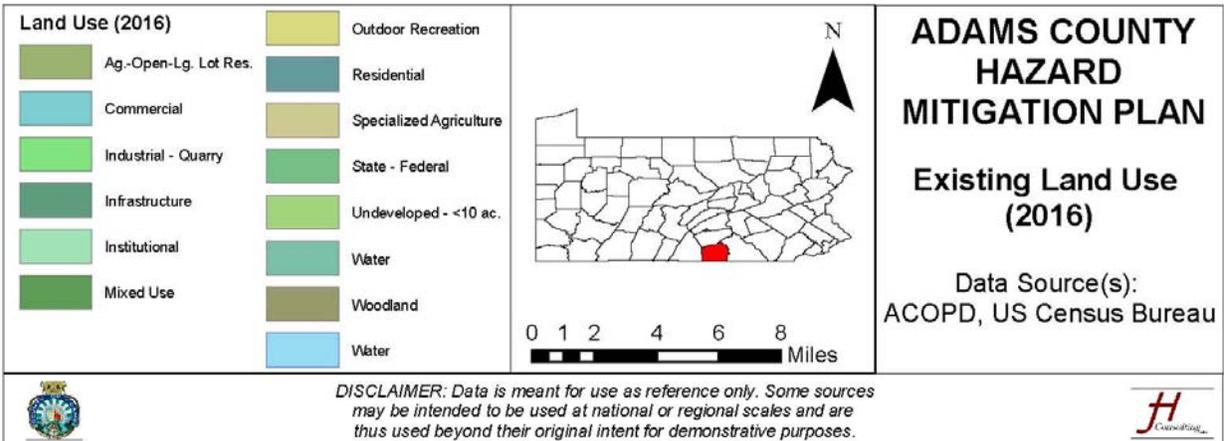
### 2.4.1 Land Cover/Climate

Adams County has a continental-type climate, predominantly influenced by air from the west and north. The climate is seasonal, with wet, stormy springs, warm summers, colorful falls, and cold, snowy winters. Due to its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean, coastal storms sometimes affect the local weather. The average temperature high for Adams County is 40°F in January and 86°F in July, for an average high temperature of 63°F. The county receives an average of 43.11 inches of precipitation as rainfall throughout the year, as well as 22 inches of snowfall (with most occurring from December to February).

Most land in the county is undeveloped agricultural, resource conservation, very low-density residential, or park space, with some permanent open space and preservation areas. Even with a consistently increasing population, Adams County remains rural and is designated as such by The Center for Rural Pennsylvania. Figure 2.4.1-1 graphically depicts the land cover of Adams County. (NOTE: Dark gray areas in Figure 2.4.1-1 are building footprints and represent areas of dense construction.)



Figure 2.4.1-1

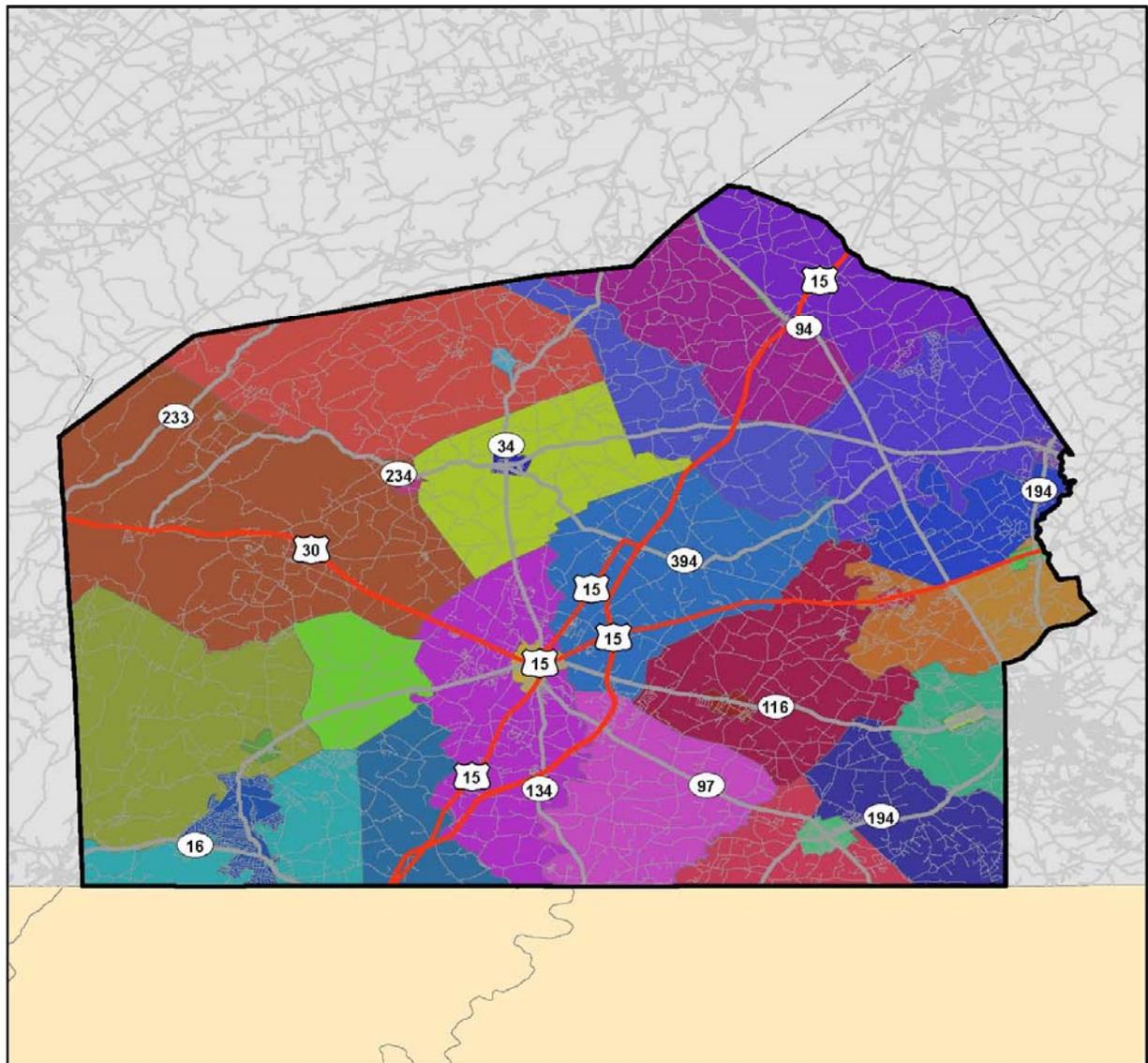
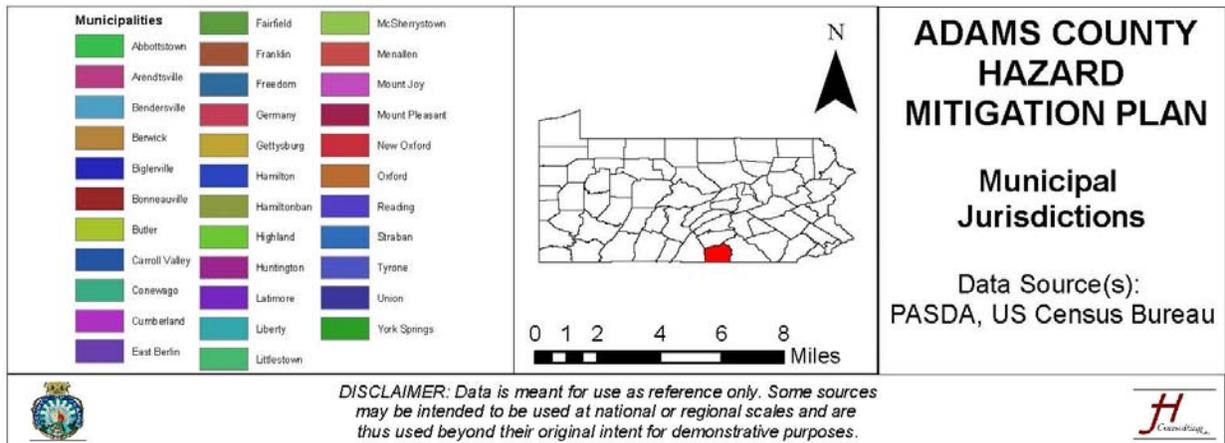


### 2.4.2 Municipalities

This section provides demographic and other general details for each of the participating municipalities. Figure 2.4.2-1 shows the location of municipalities.



Figure 2.4.2-1



### Abbottstown Borough

The Borough of Abbottstown lies on Adams County's eastern border with York County. The borough has a land area of 0.55 square miles, intersected by US 30 and SR 194. The Conewago School District, one private school, two local charter schools, and fourteen cyber charter schools serve the borough.

According to the Census, Abbottstown had a 2017 population of 952 and a land area of 0.55 square miles. It had a population density of 1,730.9 people per square mile and 347 housing units. Residents of the borough had an estimated median household income of \$60,192.

### Arendtsville Borough

The Borough of Arendtsville is in the northwestern portion of Adams County, just west of Butler Township. The borough is served by the Upper Adams School District, with Arendtsville Elementary School being the only school inside the borough limits. Residents may also choose two local public charter schools and any of the Commonwealth's 14 public cyber charter schools. SR 234 is the major highway serving the area.

Arendtsville Borough had an estimated 2017 population of 847 and a land area of 0.81 square miles. The population density of the borough was 1,045.7 people per square mile. Residents of Arendtsville had a median household income of \$58,393.

### Bendersville Borough

The Borough of Bendersville is in the northern portion of Adams County, just north of Biglerville. The Upper Adams School District also serves Bendersville, which provides kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade. Residents of Bendersville may also choose two local public charter schools and any of the Commonwealth's 14 public cyber charter schools. No major highways serve the area, and transportation in the borough is limited.

According to the Census, Bendersville had a 2017 population of 746 and a land area of 0.45 square miles. Its population density was 1,657.7 people per square mile. There are 261 housing units in the borough, and residents report a median household income of \$68,958.

### Biglerville Borough

The Borough of Biglerville is also in northern Adams County, south of Bendersville. The Upper Adams School District provides public schools to Biglerville, or residents may also choose one of two private schools, two local public charter schools, and any of the Commonwealth's 14 public cyber charter schools. Major roadways serving the borough include US 15 and US 30.



Biglerville had a 2017 population of 1,154 and a land area of 0.65 square miles. The borough had a population density of 1,775.3 people per square mile. There are 481 housing units in Biglerville, and residents have a median household income of \$55,313.

#### Bonneauville Borough

The Borough of Bonneauville sits in the southeastern portion of central Adams County. The borough can be accessed by SR 116. The Upper Adams School District also serves Bonneauville, as do two local and 14 cyber charter schools.

According to the Census, Bonneauville had a 2017 population of 2,119. The borough has a land area of 0.97 square miles and a population density of 2,184.5 people per square mile. The borough contains 794 housing units, and in 2017 residents reported a median household income of \$49,782.

#### Carroll Valley Borough

Carroll Valley Borough is in southern Adams County, bordering Liberty Township and the Maryland State Line. SR 16 and SR 116 provide roadway access to the borough. The Fairfield Area School District provides kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade. Carroll Valley parents can also choose from two local charter schools and the Commonwealth's 14 online charter schools.

According to the 2017 Census estimates, Carroll Valley had a population of 3,894. It has a land area of 5.47 square miles, making it the largest municipality in the county by land area. Carroll Valley's population density was 711.8 people per square mile. There are 1,626 housing units in the borough; residents have a median household income of \$82,153, which is the highest in the county.

#### East Berlin Borough

The Borough of East Berlin is located in eastern Adams County, on the border between Adams and York counties. Routes 194 and 234 are the main highways providing access to the area. The Bermudian Springs School District serves East Berlin.

The population of East Berlin was 1,559 in 2017, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. The land area is 0.72 square miles, and the population density is 2,165.3 people per square mile. The borough contains 654 housing units, and their median household income is \$60,288.

#### Fairfield Borough



Fairfield Borough is in southwestern Adams County, surrounded Hamiltonban Township. SR 116, which crosses the county diagonally, also transects the borough. The Fairfield Area School District serves the borough, and parents can also choose either of the two local charter schools and any of the Commonwealth's 14 online charter schools.

According to the Census, Fairfield had a 2017 population of 538 and a land area of 0.76 square miles. Its population density was 707.9 people per square mile. The borough includes 277 housing units, and residents have a median household income of \$54,750.

### Gettysburg Borough

The Borough of Gettysburg is in central Adams County. The Gettysburg Area School District provides public education for grades kindergarten through 12. Residents can also choose to enroll students in one of the five private schools, two local public charter schools, or 14 online charter schools. There is also one post-secondary education institution in Gettysburg: Gettysburg College.

U.S. 30 and SR 116, as well as a vast network of locally-maintained roads, provide transportation access to and through the borough. Many roadways are laid out according to the borough's "spoke-and-wheel" design. Gettysburg is home to several sites of historical, cultural, and economic value.

The Borough of Gettysburg had a 2017 population of 7,627. Its land area is 1.66 square miles, and the population density was 4,594.6 people per square mile. The borough has a total of 2,488 housing units and a median household income of \$37,274. Gettysburg has the largest population of any municipality in Adams County, as well as the lowest median household income.

### Littlestown Borough

The Borough of Littlestown is in southeastern Adams County, near but not adjacent to the Maryland border. The Littlestown Area School District, one private school, two local charter schools, and fourteen online charter schools serve the area. Major roadways include SR 194 and 97.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Littlestown had a 2017 population of 4,439 and a land area of 1.50 square miles. Its population density was 2,959.3 people per square mile. The borough contains 1,976 housing units, and residents' median household income is \$57,809.

### McSherrystown Borough



McSherrystown Borough lies in the eastern part of Adams County, near the border with York County. The Conewago School District serves the borough; parents can also choose for their students to attend one of two private schools, two local charter schools, or the Commonwealth's 14 online charter schools. Highways serving the borough include SR 116.

The borough has an estimated population of 3,044 (2017), and a land area of 0.51 square miles. The population density was 5,968.6 people per square mile, making it the most densely populated municipality in Adams County. There are 1,449 housing units in McSherrystown, and the median household income is \$39,394.

### New Oxford Borough

The Borough of New Oxford is in eastern Adams County. It is served by the Conewago School District, as well as one private school, two local charter schools, and 14 Commonwealth cyber charter schools. US 30 provides transportation through the borough. The borough also contains several large manufacturing plants. New Oxford had a population of 2,142 (2017). The borough has a land area of 0.62 square miles and a population density of 3,454.8 people per square mile. The median household income for New Oxford is \$38,882, and there are 854 housing units.

### York Springs Borough

The Borough of York Springs is in northeastern Adams County. Students in York Springs attend schools in the Bermudian Springs School District. U.S. 15 and SR 30 provide roadway access to the borough. According to the Census, York Springs had a population of 797 and a land area of 0.21 square miles. York Springs is the smallest municipality in the county in terms of land area. Its population density was 3,795.2 people per square mile. The borough has a total of 263 housing units and a median household income of \$53,750.

### Berwick Township

Berwick Township is in the eastern portion of Adams County along the Susquehanna River. The Berwick Area School District, which operates six public schools, serves the township. In addition to public schools, there are three private schools in the township. US 11 provides highway access to the township.

Berwick had a 2017 population of 2,191 and a land area of 3.25 square miles. Its population density was 674.2 people per square mile. The township has 1,006 housing units, and residents' median household income is \$61,544.



### Butler Township

Butler Township is north of Gettysburg. The Borough of Biglerville is in Butler Township. Butler students attend schools operated by the Upper Adams School District. Residents are also able to choose from two local charter schools and the Commonwealth's online charter schools. Roadway transportation in the township includes SR 34 and SR 234.

Butler had a 2017 population of 2,577 and a land area of 24.06 square miles. The township's population density was 107.1 people per square mile. The township contains 1,058 housing units, and the median household income is \$64,330.

### Conewago Township

Conewago Township is in eastern Adams County along the York County border. The township surrounds the Borough of McSherrystown. The Conewago School District, as well as two local and 14 online charter schools, serve the area. SR 94 and SR 194 provide highway access to the area, and Hanover Airport provides air travel.

The Township of Conewago had a 2017 population of 7,116 and a land area of 10.45 square miles, making its population density 680.9 people per square mile. There are 2,938 housing units in the township, and the median household income is \$64,794.

### Cumberland Township

Cumberland Township is in the southern portion of Adams County, surrounding Gettysburg on three sides and bordering Maryland to the south. The Gettysburg Area School District and charter schools serve the township. Harrisburg Area Community College's Gettysburg Campus also sits in Cumberland Township. Highway access to the township is provided by U.S. Routes 15 and 30 and state routes 116 and 134.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of Cumberland Township was 6,187 in 2017. The land area of the township is 33.6 square miles, and the population density was 184.1 people per square mile. There are 2,634 housing units in the township, and the median household income is \$66,317.



### Franklin Township

The Township of Franklin is in the northeastern corner of Adams County, bordering Franklin and Cumberland Counties. Students attend Gettysburg Area School District schools as well as local and online charter schools. Residents also have access to the nearby Harrisonburg Area Community College's Gettysburg Campus. US 30 and state routes 233 and 234 provide highway access throughout the township.

In 2017, the population of Franklin Township was 4,883, and it had a land area of 68.48 square miles. Franklin Township is the largest municipality in Adams County by land area. The population density of the township was 71.3 people per square mile. There are 2,364 housing units in the jurisdiction, and the median household income is \$67,878.

### Freedom Township

Freedom Township is located in southern Adams County, bordering Maryland. The school district serving the township is the Gettysburg Area School District. Parents can also choose from the charter schools mentioned elsewhere. US 15 provides highway transportation to the area. In 2017, the total population of Freedom Township was 815, and its land area was 14.02 square miles. The population density for the township was 58.1. There are 371 housing units in the area, and residents have a median household income of \$78,281.

### Germany Township

Germany Township lies along the Maryland line, bordering Littlestown. Littlestown Area School District provides public education to the township, and parents can also choose from two local and fourteen cyber charter schools. Highway access consists of SR 97 and SR 194.

According to the Census (2017), the population of Germany Township was 2,702, and the land area is 10.91 square miles. The population density was 347.7 people per square mile. There are 1,020 housing units in the township, and the median household income is \$70,909.

### Hamilton Township

Hamilton Township is in eastern Adams County, adjacent to both Abbottstown and New Oxford. The eastern border of Hamilton is York County, Pennsylvania. US 30 travels along the southern border of Hamilton Township, and state routes 94 and 194 also intersect the township. The Conewago Valley School District, along with two local and 14 cyber charter schools, provide public education to the area. Hamilton had a 2017 population of 2,534, and a land area of 13.65 square miles. The population density of the township was 185.6 people per square mile, and



1,036 housing units are in the township. The median household income of Hamilton Township residents is \$77,880.

#### Hamiltonban Township

The Township of Hamiltonban is in eastern Adams County, bordering Franklin County, Liberty Township, and Carroll Valley Borough, and encompassing Fairfield Borough. The Fairfield Area School District and the available charter schools serve the township. Transportation within the township is limited; SR 16 traverses the southernmost region of the township.

According to the Census, the total population of Hamiltonban Township was 2,095 in 2017, and its land area is 39.28 square miles. The population density of the area was 53.3 people per square mile. The township contains 955 total housing units, and residents have a median household income of \$64,653.

#### Highland Township

Highland Township formed in 1863 from parts of Hamiltonban, Cumberland, and Franklin Townships. The Gettysburg Area School District, two local charter schools, and 14 Commonwealth cyber charter schools provide education services to area residents. SR 116 is the major highway serving the township.

Highland Township had a 2017 population of 920 and a land area of 12.2 square miles. Its population density was 75.4 people per square mile. The township has 424 housing units, and residents' median household income is \$74,107.

#### Huntington Township

The Township of Huntington is in northern Adams County, bordering Cumberland County. The Bermudian Springs School District and the available charter schools serve Huntington Township. US 15 provides highway access through the township, and SR 94 closely follows the border with Latimore Township.

Huntington had a 2017 population of 2,362 and a land area of 25.12 square miles. It is a sparsely populated area, with a population density of 94.0 people per square mile. The median household income of residents is \$61,131, and there are 966 housing units in the area.



### Latimore Township

The Township of Latimore is in the northeastern corner of Adams County, bordering York County. U.S. 15 and SR 94 provide highway access to the township. Bermudian Springs School District, two local charter schools, and 14 online charter schools provide education services to the area.

According to the Census, Latimore had a 2017 population of 2,589. Its land area is 21.5 square miles, and population density was 120.4 people per square mile. There are 1,085 housing units in the township, and residents have a median household income of \$74,976.

### Liberty Township

Liberty Township borders Maryland to the south and Franklin County to the west. The Fairfield Area School District, along with charter schools, provide education services to the area. Highway access to the township is limited, with SR 16 closely following the border of the township. The township had a 2017 population of 1,362, and a land area of 16.23 square miles. Liberty's population density was 83.9 people per square mile. There are 542 housing units in the township, and residents have a median household income of \$74,583.

### Menallen Township

The Township of Menallen is in northern Adams County, bordering Cumberland County. The Borough of Bendersville is within the borders of the township. Educational institutions include the Upper Adams School District and the charter schools serving Adams County. Highway transportation in the area is limited, with no major roadways located in the township.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Menallen Township had a 2017 population of 3,528 and a land area of 42.82 square miles. Menallen's population density was 82.4 people per square mile. There are 1,387 housing units located in the township, and residents have a median household income of \$71,688.

### Mount Joy Township

The Township of Mount Joy is in south-central Adams County, bordering Maryland. Two public school districts serve the township: residents from the western areas of Mount Joy attend schools in the Gettysburg Area School District, while residents from the eastern areas attend schools in the Littlestown Area School District. Residents can also choose from the charter schools serving the county. SR 97 provides highway access to the township.



According to the Census Bureau, Mount Joy has a population of 3,684 (2017) and a land area of 26.23 square miles. Its population density was 140.5 people per square mile. There are 1,640 housing units in the township, and its residents have a median household income of \$74,381.

#### Mount Pleasant Township

Mount Pleasant is just west of Gettysburg. The Borough of Bonneauville lies within Mount Pleasant Township's municipal boundaries. The Conewago Valley School District, Gettysburg Area School District, the Littlestown Area School District, and available charter schools serve Mount Pleasant. US 30 traverses the northern portion of the township.

The Township of Mount Pleasant had a 2017 population of 4,677 and a land area of 30.58 square miles. Its population density was 152.9 people per square mile. There are 2,028 housing units in the township, and residents have a median household income of \$65,694.

#### Oxford Township

Oxford Township is in eastern Adams County, surrounding New Oxford Borough. The Conewago Valley School District and the available charter schools serve the township. US 30 provides highway access to the area, and SR 94 follows the township's eastern border. According to the Census Bureau, Oxford had a 2017 population of 5,527 and a land area of 9.73 square miles. Its population density was 568.0 people per square mile. Within the township, there are 2,354 housing units, and residents have a median household income of \$57,813.

#### Reading Township

The Township of Reading is in northeastern Adams County, south of Huntington Township. SR 94 provides roadway access to the area. The Bermudian Springs School District and several charter schools provide education services to the township. Reading has a population of 5,781 (2017), and a total land area of 26.8 square miles. Its population density was 215.7 people per square mile. There are 2,330 housing units in Reading, and residents have a median household income of \$74,051.

#### Straban Township

Straban Township is in central Adams County, adjacent to the eastern border of Gettysburg. U.S. routes 15 and 30 and SR 394 provide highway access to the township. The



Gettysburg Area School District and the Conewago Valley School District provide educational services to Straban Township, in addition to the available charter schools.

According to the Census Bureau, Straban had a 2017 population of 4,938 and a land area of 34.46 square miles, making its population density 143.3 people per square mile. There are approximately 1,810 housing units in the township, and residents have a median household income of \$62,907.

#### Tyrone Township

The Township of Tyrone is in northern Adams County, bordering Cumberland County. US 15 provides highway access to the southern portion of the township, but the northern portion is isolated from major roadways. The Bermudian Springs School District and charter schools provide educational opportunities.

Tyrone had a 2017 population of 2,141 and a land area of 21.56 square miles. Its population density was 99.3 people per square mile. The median household income in the township is \$51,500, and there are 868 housing units in the area.

#### Union Township

Union Township is in the southeastern corner of Adams County. The Littlestown Area School District provides education services to the township in addition to the available charter schools. State routes 116 and 194 provide highway access to the township.

According to the Census, Union had a 2017 population of 5,781 and a land area of 17.58 square miles. Its population density was 328.8 people per square mile, and there are 1,235 housing units in the township. Residents have a median household income of \$74,051.

#### 2.4.3 Historical & Cultural Resources

Adams County is home to numerous historical and cultural resources. The most obvious of those is the Gettysburg National Battlefield, but the area's history is much richer than a single site or event. Local officials, such as those working the National Park Service in the area, note that Adams County's history is "not all 1863," there are a wide array of historical assets in the area. The settlement patterns of the early United States play a role in the area's character, as does the extensive agricultural presence (e.g., Historic South Mountain Fruit Belt). As another example, the Eisenhower National Historic Site preserves the home and farm of President Eisenhower. The site is almost 700 acres in size, and it is not nearly as well known as the Civil



War assets in the area. The most recent *Adams County, Pennsylvania Comprehensive Plan* (ACOPD, 1990) summarizes the historical landscape as follows.<sup>3</sup>

Adams County is rich in existing historic resources. Over the past two-and-one-half centuries, since its initial European settlement in the 1730s, Adams County has experienced change as a gradual development and evolution of existing institutions, economic conditions, and way of life. As a consequence, the historic character of the county's landscape has remained strong. From the standpoint of historical significance, Adams County is predominantly a nineteenth-century agricultural landscape. By far, the predominant historic resource type is the nineteenth-century farmstead. Other historic resource types - mills, schoolhouses, churches, blacksmith shops, etc. - tend to be related to the peak development of the late-nineteenth-century farm economy in the region.

In general, the historic integrity of these resources and this landscape remains strong. The physical condition of individual resources, however, varies widely. While some historic residential and farm-related buildings, for instance, are well-maintained, a number have been unsympathetically renovated at the expense of their historic integrity. Many other historically-significant farmsteads within the county are rundown, but retain their historic integrity. Historic buildings which have been in continuous use, such as churches, have generally been well-maintained and tend to be in the best overall condition. Building types that are no longer an active part of county life, such as the blacksmith shops, early schools, and mills, have either changed use or have faced neglect and have tended to disappear.

In general, historic resources in Adams County are under-appreciated and taken for granted by the population and by local government. While a few outstanding historic resources are well-recognized and featured within the county, there is little recognition of the significance of the large number of "ordinary" historic resources to the social and economic history of the county and, most important, to the character of the landscape.

The present challenge is to increase awareness of the importance of these "ordinary" historic resources within the county and to develop the policies and procedures to ensure their protection. As the county continues to develop, the landscape's strong historic character can be recognized as a framework to be preserved, reinforced, and enhanced, so that the qualities and resources which give Adams County its personality are not lost.

The Adams County Office of Planning & Development classifies historical resources as follows: (a) residences and farm buildings, (b) historic villages, (c) churches, schools, mills, inns, and other resources, and (d) roads. Studies indicate that the primary period of property division in the county was the 1700s, and it was established by the late 1700s. The county road network, which still largely exists today, developed between approximately 1740 and 1830, as did the pattern of historic villages. The built environment of residences, barns, outbuildings, mills, churches, schools, etc. was well-established by 1860 (ACOPD, 1990).

<sup>3</sup> The comprehensive plan includes a detailed narrative of existing historical assets (pp. 2-5-1 through 2-5-21) as well as a historic and landscape resources conservation plan (pp. 3-7-1 through 3-7-11).



In 1990, Adams County was home to 185 archeological sites, two of which (Getty Tavern and Owings Mass House) were historic and the remainder pre-historic. Local enthusiasts have largely recorded these sites (with some estimates as high as 75% through the early 1980s). Most sites since the mid-1980s have been professional investigations. The comprehensive plan notes the most significant prehistorical archeological site as Snaggy Ridge in the South Mountain area. It was an important regional source of rhyolite for points, and investigations have identified quarry pits, work areas, and rock shelters. Most archeological sites in the Gettysburg Plain are along stream corridors. Approximately 40 sites have been identified along the Conewago Creek, 12 along the South Conewago, 10 along Plum Creek, eight along Marsh Creek, and six on Opossum Creek (ACOPD, 1990).

Of course, the Battle of Gettysburg cannot be understated in terms of its historical significance to Adams County, Pennsylvania, and the Nation. The Gettysburg National Military Park is the primary historical “site” associated with the battle, though the park includes numerous features. The mission of the park is to preserve the nineteenth-century landscape in which the battle took place. The battle took place over an area much larger than the military park, and the Adams County Office of Planning and Development points attention to the engagements at Hunterstown and Fairfield, two other areas in Adams County with designated historic districts.

Interestingly, Adams County only has 34 entries on the National Register of Historic Places (see Table 2.4.3-1 below).

**Table 2.4.3-1**

<b>ADAMS COUNTY NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS</b>				
<i>Property Name</i>	<i>Date Listed</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Significance</i>
Abbott, John, House	2/22/1980	Abbottstown	E. King St.	Local
Pond Mill Bridge	6/22/1988	Bermudian	LR 01009 over Bermudian Creek	State
Thomas Brothers Store	8/15/2008	Biglerville	4 S. Main St.	Local
Carbaugh Run Rhyolite Quarry Site (36AD30)	1/15/1986	Cashtown	Address Restricted	Local
Horner House and Barn	5/24/2007	Cumberland Township	20 Horner Rd.	N/A
East Berlin Historic District	9/30/1985	East Berlin	Portions of King, Harrisburg and Abbottstown St.	Local
<b>Summary Description from National Register Filing:</b> East Berlin, a borough located in Adams County is situated in a bend of the Conewago Creek near the point where it leaves Adams County at the York County border. The nominated area includes most of King Street (the main street) and parts of Locust, Abbottstown and Harrisburg Streets. East Berlin was established in 1764 and contains a mix of commercial and residential buildings plus out buildings dating from the third quarter of the 18th to the early 20th century. The district is characterized by a concentration of 18th century log and stone dwellings which retain important interior and exterior architectural features of their age. There are also a significant number of brick and frame structures of the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century with Queen Anne and Italianate detailing. In East Berlin, there is a distinct type of late 19th century window trim consisting of a wide architrave with an arched top and modified crossettes. The district has only a few scattered noncontributing elements, nine out of a total of 186 properties.				



ADAMS COUNTY NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS				
Property Name	Date Listed	Community	Location	Significance
Fairfield Historic District	5/18/2000	Fairfield	Roughly bounded by Landis Dr., Steelman St., Wortz Dr., and NW border Fairfield Borough	Local
<p><b>Summary Description from National Register Filing:</b> The Fairfield Historic District is located on State Route 116 in southeastern Adams County. Nestled at the base of Jacks Mountain, part of the Blue Ridge, South Mountain range, Fairfield sits on the edge of a fertile limestone valley where apple orchards and fields of wheat and corn continue to dominate the landscape. The Daniel Musselman Farm, comprising the northeast corner of the historic district, maintains this agricultural context as an operating farm. Middle Creek runs through the pasture fields of the Musselman farm, where a Confederate hospital was located in 1863, and is crossed by State Route 116 approaching Fairfield from the east. The Landis Farm forming part of the northern boundary of the Fairfield Historic District, further emphasizes the rural character of the district. Both farms are included within the current boundaries of the Fairfield Borough. The town of Fairfield is laid out in a main street/cross street pattern, each block being one lot deep, terminating along the back alleys. The historic boundaries of Fairfield as defined by the 1872 Atlas of Adams County, constitutes much of the proposed historic district. Additional development along York St. (now Main St.) in the last quarter of the 19th century extends northeast to the nearby Musselman Farm, all of which is also included within the Fairfield Historic District. The district includes 117 contributing buildings, one contributing site (Confederate hospital) and 2 contributing structures (silos). Of the 166 buildings, site and structures counted within the Fairfield Historic District, less than one third, 46 buildings, are listed as non-contributing to the historic landscape. Out of the 46 non-contributing buildings, only 12 are dwellings or commercial structures, and only nine of these modern intrusions front onto Main Street. The remaining 32 non-contributing buildings are listed as sheds or garages which are primarily located to the rear of the historic buildings and lots.</p>				
Fairfield Inn	4/2/1973	Fairfield	Main St.	State
Middlekauff, Jacob and Juliana, House	1/17/2017	Franklin Township	530 Flohrs Church Rd.	Local
Pleasant Grove School	9/4/2012	Germantown	4084 Baltimore Pike (Mt. Joy Township)	Local
Adams County Courthouse	10/1/1974	Gettysburg	Baltimore and W. Middle Streets	Local
Black Horse Tavern	3/30/1978	Gettysburg	W of Gettysburg on PA 116	Local
Dobbin House	3/26/1973	Gettysburg	89 Steinwehr Ave.	National



ADAMS COUNTY NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS				
Property Name	Date Listed	Community	Location	Significance
Eisenhower National Historic Site	11/27/1967	Gettysburg	200 Eisenhower Farm Lane	National
<p><b>Summary Description from National Register Filing:</b> The majority of the Eisenhower National Historic Site consists of three adjoining farms, located in the fertile piedmont of south central Pennsylvania. Farming has been practiced continuously on these farms since the mid-eighteenth century. All three of these farms were associated with Dwight D. Eisenhower during his presidency (1953-1961) and his subsequent retirement (1961-1969). The core of the site includes the main Eisenhower Farm (Farm #1), purchased by the General and his wife Mamie Doud Eisenhower in 1951. In 1954 and 1955, Eisenhower friend W. Alton Jones purchased adjoining farms on the north (Farm #3) and on the south (Farm #2) of the Eisenhower farm in order to provide privacy and to increase the agricultural potential through a farm partnership. Together, these almost 500 acres of farm land constitute the Eisenhower-related resources of the Eisenhower National Historic Site. The site also includes the Clem Redding Farm and a portion of the George Smith Farm. The inclusion of these two properties within the boundaries of Eisenhower National Historic Site brings the total acreage for the Site to 693 acres. Contributing to the essence of that landscape are natural and manmade features, the farmsteads, buildings and smaller scale elements such as plantings, fences, roads and walkways, and other definers of the landscape's character, such as circulation networks and the mix of natural and man-made vegetation patterns. These characteristics are described below for each of the component properties.</p> <p>The Eisenhowers were directly associated only with Farms #1, #2, and #3. The Eisenhower NHS, however, acquired additional adjoining properties in the 1970s and 1980s for protective buffers. These later purchases, known as the Clem Redding Farm and the George Smith Farm, have no historic association with the Eisenhower Farms. They are included in the site boundary to protect the views to the south and west.</p> <p>The site includes 38 contributing buildings, ten contributing sites, 71 contributing structures, and zero contributing objects. The museum collection is identified as significant due to its direct association with the Eisenhowers and the site. Included within the counted contributing sites are the important landscape features and small scale elements that contribute to the significance of the site but which are not counted as individual contributing resources. Among these features are the field patterns, the roads and road traces, the fencing, the formal landscape components, and the natural vegetative patterns on the three farms. The large scale features and many small scale features associated with the western view to the Clem Redding Farm, the eastern view to the Emmitsburg Road, and the southern view to the George Smith Farm from the Eisenhower farms are also significant contributing landscape features. These features and elements are listed and described as an integral part of the landscapes but, although contributing in a significant way to the integrity of the site, are not counted as separate contributing resources. The component properties historically associated with the Eisenhower National Historic Site are described individually below.</p> <p>The evolution of the site during its association with Dwight D. Eisenhower culminated in 1967 when Farm #1—the Eisenhower Farm—was transferred to the ownership of the National Park Service at the behest of the former president. The two adjoining farms associated with the Eisenhower Farms operations had reached a plateau of development in 1962, when Eisenhower's partner W. Alton Jones was killed in a plane crash. These two farms were also transferred to the National Park Service through a donation by the W. Alton Jones Foundation and in September 1962 became part of the Gettysburg National Military Park because of their association with the Civil War battle (1-3 July 1863). The General terminated his show cattle farming operations with the dispersal of his herd in 1966 and thus, very few other changes were made on the three farms between that time and his death in 1969.</p> <p>The overall terrain of the three adjoining Eisenhower farms is rolling, typical of this portion of Adams County. The ridgelines on the farms generally follow a north-south orientation with pastures and croplands interspersed on the slopes of the ridges. The three farms are also arranged in a north-south orientation, with the former Bernard Redding Farm (Farm #3) occupying the northernmost position. This farm is separated from the Eisenhower Farm (Farm #1) by the state-maintained Millerstown Road. In the center of the farms is the property legally and personally associated with General Eisenhower, extending from the Millerstown Road southward to a branch of Willoughby Run. This intermittent stream has historically and naturally separated this farm from its southern neighbor, the former Earl Brandon Farm (Farm #2). The eastern boundaries of both Farms #1 and #3 are formed along historic woodlands now part of the Gettysburg National Military Park. The western boundaries of all three farms run along township roads (Red Rock Road and Black Horse Tavern Road).</p>				
Gettysburg Armory	4/18/1990	Gettysburg	315 W. Confederate Ave.	State



**ADAMS COUNTY NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS**

<i>Property Name</i>	<i>Date Listed</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Significance</i>
Gettysburg National Military Park	10/15/1966	Gettysburg	Gettysburg National Military Park	National
<p><b>Summary Description from National Register Filing:</b> Gettysburg National Military Park and the Soldiers' National Cemetery are located in the environs of Gettysburg. The Gettysburg battlefield covered an area of about 22 square miles; the national military park comprises nine square miles of that total area. The park is composed of two major battlefield areas located to the north and south of the town of Gettysburg, surrounding, but not including the town itself East Cavalry Field is located three miles east of Gettysburg. The section of the park located south of the borough includes the Soldiers' National Cemetery, the present visitor center, and the cyclorama center. There are other non-contiguous features that are included within the boundary of the park. These include: Jones Battalion Avenue, the Washington Street garage, the First Shot Marker, Coster Avenue, the Wills House, Neal Avenue, and Seminary Ridge Avenue. When Gettysburg National Military Park was originally listed in the National Register on 10/15/1966, the acreage of the park was 3,865 acres. In 1990, Congress expanded the legislated boundary of the park (P.L. 101-377) to its current 5,989 acres. Gettysburg National Military Park is included in and surround by a larger Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, which was listed in the National Register in 1975.</p> <p>The park embraces most of the significant terrain features that influenced the outcome of the July 1863 battle, most notably Little Round Top, Seminary Ridge, Cemetery Ridge, Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill. In addition to these well-known landmarks, the terrain features include most of the farm fields, hilltops and ridges, woodlots, woodlands, and orchard sites in which occurred battle action and significant troop movement and massing. Traversing through the park are many of the avenues of approach used by the contending armies, including public roads and farm lanes. At the end of many of these farm lanes are agricultural building complexes, composed of vernacular houses, barns, and outbuildings of frame, brick and stone construction. These buildings were surrounded at the time of the battle by a tracery of varying fencing styles, enclosing fields, meadows and pastures. Generally the area south and east of the borough contained the majority of the roadways and circulation corridors. It is also the area of the park where the Union defenders entrenched while the Confederates attacked for the majority of the three-day battle.</p> <p>Commemoration activities began immediately after the battle and led to the establishment of the Soldiers' National Cemetery and a seminal private-public movement for preservation of significant Union defensive positions and structures. The cemetery became part of a larger national cemetery system in 1872 and was administered by the U.S. War Department (1872-1934). The design and construction of the cemetery occurred prior to its transfer to the Federal Government. The acquisition of battle terrain features, buildings, avenue corridors, and monument plots began under the auspices of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, whose efforts at preservation and commemoration of the battle on the site itself led to the creation of the national military park in 1895. A system of designed avenues, markers, and site furniture introduced a formal commemorative corridor atop the battle terrain. Elements of park design common to other formal (non-military) parks of the period were utilized to make it apparent that order was being imposed on the battlefield landscape. The park retains almost all of the original terrain and large-scale features that characterized the battlefield and commemorative landscapes. The contributing resources of the park include 135 buildings, 112 sites, 1,205 structures, and one significant object (The Gettysburg Panorama painting).</p>				
Lutheran Theological Seminary-Old Dorm	5/3/1974	Gettysburg	Seminary Ridge, Lutheran Theological Seminary campus	State
Pennsylvania Hall, Gettysburg College	3/16/1972	Gettysburg	Gettysburg College campus	National
Sauck's Covered Bridge	8/25/1980	Gettysburg	SW of Gettysburg on T 326, Cumberland/Freedom Townships	State
Sheads House	12/8/1976	Gettysburg	331 Buford Ave.	Local
Spangler--Benner Farm	10/29/1992	Gettysburg	230 Benner Rd., Mt. Joy Township	Local
Wirts House	1/22/1992	Gettysburg	798 Schrivvers Corner Rd. (PA 394), Straban Township	Local
Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District	3/19/1975	Gettysburg and vicinity	Town of Gettysburg and its environs	National
<p><b>Summary Description from National Register Filing:</b> The boundaries of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District are as shown on the U.S.G.S. Quadrangles for Gettysburg and Fairfield. This area includes the proposed 3,800 acres of the Gettysburg National Military Park, an estimated 1,200 acres of the Borough of Gettysburg, the proposed 1,600 acres of Eisenhower National Historic Site, and an estimated 3,100 acres of Cumberland, Straban, and Mount Joy Townships, other than the Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site. An estimated 9,600 acres comprise the primary battle action area of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. In addition, there are 1,300 acres of East Cavalry Field in Mount Pleasant and Straban Townships where the cavalry battle of July 3, 1863, took place. The Park's present land holdings of 3,153 acres (June 1973), as well as the other communities, are composed of several definitive areas.</p>				



<b>ADAMS COUNTY NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS</b>				
<i>Property Name</i>	<i>Date Listed</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Significance</i>
Bridge in Cumberland Township	6/22/1988	Greenmount	LR 01002 over Marsh Creek	State
Conewago Chapel	1/29/1975	Hanover	3 mi. NW of Hanover, Conewago Township	Local
Heikes Covered Bridge	8/25/1980	Heidlersburg	N of Heidlersburg on T 5857, Tyrone/Huntington Townships	State
Great Conewago Presbyterian Church	12/27/1974	Hunterstown	Church Rd., Straban Township	Local
Hunterstown Historic District	5/15/1979	Hunterstown	PA 394 and Granite Station Rd.	Local
<p><b>Summary Description from National Register Filing:</b> The Hunterstown Historical District encompasses most of the small town of Hunterstown, which is located in Straban Township, along Beaver Dam Creek on Rt. 394 and Granite Station Road. In this town of 53 main structures, 49 lie within the original perimeters of the town, originally platted by the town's founder, David Hunter, in 1749 or 1750, when the town was known as Woodstock. It has also been known as Straban Center and was renamed Hunterstown in 1800. Many of the buildings present today are present on the 1858 and 1872 maps but most have been altered.</p>				
Jacks Mountain Covered Bridge	8/25/1980	Iron Springs	SW of Fairfield on LR 01053, Hamiltonban Township	State
Cline's Church of the United Brethren in Christ	8/22/2002	Menallen	Cline's Church Rd., 0.5 mi. S of PA 34	Local
Rock Creek--White Run Union Hospital Complex	5/18/2000	Mount Joy	Baltimore Pike, Goulden Rd. and White Church Rd.	Local
<p><b>Summary Description from National Register Filing:</b> The Rock Creek/White Run Union Hospital Complex is located southeast of Gettysburg along Rock Creek, White Run and various tributaries. The nominated area is mostly pasture, cropland and woods with clusters of farm buildings. This rural historic landscape consists of 13 contiguous properties, with mostly open farmland, eight farmsteads, and White's Church that served as hospitals for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th and 12th corps, Army of the Potomac, during the weeks immediately following the Battle of Gettysburg. The district boundaries follow current property lines, natural features and political boundaries. In general, the boundaries follow property lines north of the Baltimore Pike to low Dutch Road, US Route 15, Rock Creek, Littles Run. The 13 hospital sites are clustered in a compact ring within these boundaries. While there are additional significant Union hospital sites near the battlefield, they are scattered and separated from this cluster and from one another by some distance. The Rock Creek Hospital cluster is unified by its location, confined by Rock Creek and its tributaries and proximity to Baltimore Pike. In the heart of the district, Whites Run and Rock Creek converge. The district includes 11 contributing buildings, 13 contributing hospital sites, and 28 non-contributing buildings (newer residential infill). The open historic cultural landscape is the dominant feature of the district. It retains integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling and association and illustrates the reasons why this area was particularly attractive as a hospital location, and thus accommodated so many of the wounded. Within this landscape may be numerous potential archaeological sites associated with the hospitals, such as amputation sites, food preparation areas, patient wards, staff wards, refuse disposal areas, latrines and burial sites both for full human burials or for disposal of amputated body parts. Finally, the district also contains some modern elements, mostly mid and late 20th century housing. The nominated area contains approximately 550 acres. Most of the farmsteads retain buildings from the battle era, but changes have occurred, some as a direct result of battle damage.</p>				
John's Burnt Mill Bridge	12/16/1974	New Oxford	SW of New Oxford on T 428	Local
Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church	10/15/1980	Orrtanna	SE of Orrtanna on LR 01002, Highland Township	Local
Zeigler, John, Farm House	5/7/1992	York Springs	1281 Mountain Rd., Latimore Township	Local

The register listing is slightly misleading. For instance, areas like the East Berlin and Fairfield Historic Districts appear as two entries on the list, yet these areas consist of numerous individual structures. The East Berlin Historic District itself includes 177 contributing buildings in the central business district of the borough and the surrounding residential areas. The shaded rows in the table above highlight historically-significant areas, to include (where available) the number of structures associated with each. The register also does not include the many intangible



cultural assets in the area. Assets that are a part of the landscape and involve the historical feeling of the area are key to the quality of life and unique aspects of the area.

The Adams County Historical Society's collection includes over one million photographs, documents, and other historical artifacts. Deed records, architectural drawings of buildings, etc. all appear in the society's protected/preserved assets. Local officials have recently begun the lengthy process of upgrading document storage capabilities, analyzing which assets can be stored off-site, etc. As noted elsewhere in this community profile, residents are proud of the community and their heritage, and cultural resource officers with the Park Service report their being an appetite to invest in cultural resources and historic preservation. However, local officials should consider channeling this interest for strategic asset protection. Strategic protection includes initiatives such as prioritizing assets to allow for maximum use of available funding and energy on high-profile and high-priority cultural assets. Ideally, efforts of this nature would occur at the community level; they are most meaningful when residents of an area act as stakeholders and can have a voice in the preservation of their community.

Severe weather can have a damaging effect on historical and cultural assets. For example, when the remnants of Hurricane Agnes hit the Adams County area in 1972, many covered bridges were damaged and never replaced. There is concern locally about assets that are damaged beyond repair and unable to be replaced. During the 2020 update, participating members of the historical and cultural resources subcommittee noted recent changes in weather patterns (as well as the seemingly more erratic and violent nature of storms). In the early 1980s, for instance, the area experienced few microbursts and other similar weather events annually, perhaps as many as four per year. These types of incidents appear much more frequent now. Further, as noted in Table 2.4.3-1, many districts include natural features such as landscapes, road and structure layouts, etc. that are historically significant. Significant natural hazard events may alter the landscapes.

In nearby Ellicott City, Maryland, severe floods occurred in a very short time period, causing significant damage in the downtown area. The National Park Service then published the *Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitation Historic Buildings* to provide guidelines on how to adapt historic buildings to be more resilient to flooding risk while maintaining their historic character. These guidelines may be of use to local officials in Adams County. When hazard-related damage occurs, local stakeholders note a three-step process for restoration of historical assets. Initial decisions are based on health and safety criteria, and the second effort is to stabilize the structure (i.e., prevent further damage). Often, restoration stops at the second step. The third and final step represents a full-scale fix.



The historical-cultural subcommittee identified the following project in support of the discussion above about prioritizing historical and cultural assets for preservation and protection efforts.

**Action:** Consider the formation of a committee that works with community-specific groups in the prioritization of their historical resources. Involve the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in the process to vet strategies and to help set the criteria.

## 2.5 Data Sources and Limitations

This hazard mitigation plan relies on various data sources. Adams County recognizes that environmental changes, time passage, new editions/revisions, and even the publishing of new data that contradicts previous best practices can render this data inaccurate. The planning committee and the county's consultant made efforts to validate the data used in this report. For example, when possible, planners avoided citing websites like Wikipedia, and instead cited the original source material.

Various government agency and non-government agency sources provided additional information used to complete the risk assessment. A full reference list appears in Appendix A. As an example, to assess risk and vulnerability, the consultant gathered data on past occurrences of damaging hazard events. For historic occurrences, the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), a division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), provided information. NCEI compiles information on hazard events from the National Weather Service into a "Storm Events Database," which documents "the occurrence of storms and other significant weather phenomena having such intensity to cause loss of life, injuries, significant property damage, and/or disruption to commerce." It is important to note that a) historic event data are not always the best predictors of future vulnerability, and b) in some cases, the NWS utilizes first-hand accounts from local officials, which may be influenced by factors beyond the core weather event. The consultant has noted that searches by the same criteria may yield different results, as NOAA frequently updates the records informing the NCEI database.

The Adams County Office of Planning and Development provided parcel data, structure data, transportation layers, jurisdictional boundaries, waterways, and watershed boundaries. Where local data were unavailable, the county's consultant obtained GIS datasets from the Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access (PASDA) website, the U.S. Census Bureau TIGER data website, etc. In some cases (e.g., drought severity mapping layers based on climate areas), the consultant created datasets. PASDA is the official public access geospatial information clearinghouse for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania State University developed PASDA as a service to the citizens, governments, and businesses of the Commonwealth. It is a



cooperative project of the Governor's Office of Administration, Office of Information Technology, Geospatial Technologies Office and the Penn State Institute of Energy and the Environment of the Pennsylvania State University. The flood hazard area data used in this plan is dated February 2009, per FEMA's *Community Status Book* (<https://www.fema.gov/cis/PA.html>) and the Adams County Office of Planning and Development. Significantly, all data presented in GIS formats is for reference only. Differences in scales, data collection/attribution methodologies, etc. by those agencies from which the consultant collected data may lead to inconsistencies, inaccurate geographic overlaps, etc.

HAZUS-MH is a risk-assessment tool for analyzing potential losses from floods, hurricane winds, and earthquakes. In HAZUS-MH, current scientific and engineering knowledge, coupled with GIS technology, produces estimates of hazard-related damage before a disaster occurs. HAZUS is a valuable tool (and, in some ways, it is an industry standard in emergency management), but it is a planning tool. Actual data maintained by local sources may yield more accurate results. Loss estimates for floods and earthquakes using HAZUS software appear in the appropriate hazard profile. Adams County officials may consider Level II and Level III HAZUS-MH analyses, which can use higher resolution or engineering data to produce more accurate results.

