

## VI. CULTURAL RESOURCES

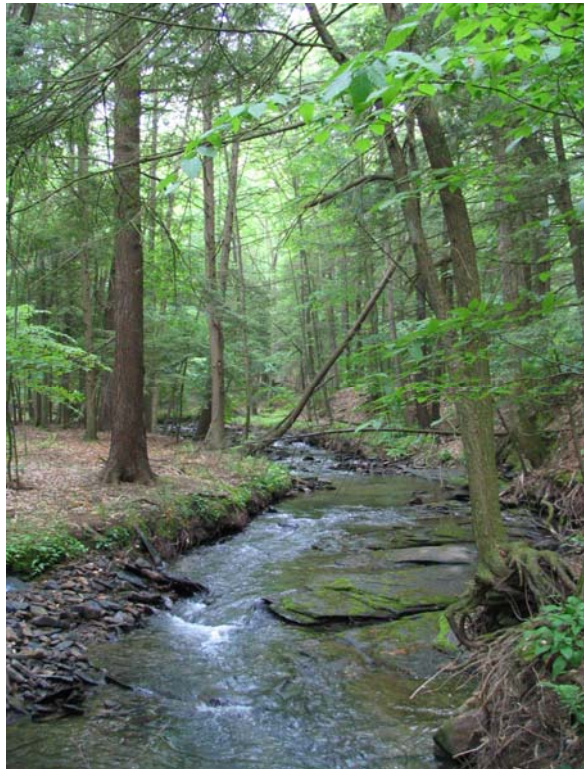
### A. Recreation Resources

The Pine Creek watershed is blessed with an abundance of natural resources in the form of public lands, which support recreation and tourism. It is home to several state forests, state parks, State Game Lands, lakes, and more than 1,600 miles of streams. There are also local parks and recreation facilities in a number of boroughs and townships. Although private land in the watershed is generally not open to the public, this land provides the owners and their guests with cabin sites and supports many of the same activities that can be pursued on public land: hunting, fishing, hiking, and ATV and snowmobiling. This section summarizes the recreation resources in the watershed.

#### 1. State Forest Lands

Portions of the Tiadaghton, Tioga, Susquehannock and Sproul State Forests are within the watershed and provide over 262,000 acres of land for outdoor recreation. See Table VI-1 (PA DCNR, 2004). While being managed under an ecosystem approach by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) Bureau of Forestry, these lands provide opportunities for camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, cross-country skiing, sightseeing, snowmobiling, and nature study. State forests are primitive, largely undeveloped, and generally do not offer any conveniences.

These forests are also home to eight specially designated and managed natural areas and three wild areas. Some of this land is rugged terrain and quite remote. There are over 18,000 acres in natural areas with the largest and most recognized being the Pine Creek Gorge (Pennsylvania Grand Canyon) at 12,163 acres. This natural area extends along both sides of Pine Creek for 18 miles from Ansonia to Blackwell and was designated as a National Natural Landmark in 1968. The Asaph, Algerine and Wolf Run wild areas account for 12,670 acres of the state forest. Refer to Table VI-2 for more details on the natural and wild areas (PA DCNR, 2004).



State Forest District	Sproul	Susquehannock	Tiadaghton	Tioga
<b>Total Acres</b>	303,990	258,936	215,780	164,768
<b>Acres Within Watershed</b>	867	50,183	95,290	116,509
<b>Natural &amp; Wild Areas in watershed</b>	No	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Fishing (Cold or Warm Water)</b>	Cold Water	Cold Water	Cold Water	Cold Water
<b>Hunting</b>	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
<b>Primitive Camping</b>	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
<b>Hiking Trails (Miles)</b>	135	83	145	30
<b>X-Country Ski Trails (Miles)</b>	14	30	60	9
<b>Mountain Biking</b>	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
<b>Picnic Areas</b>	1	0	0	3
<b>Snowmobile Trails (Miles)</b>	204	236	302	179
<b>Horseback Riding</b>	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
<b>ATV Trails (Miles)</b>	65	43	17	0

Site Name	Acres	State Forest District	Unique Features
Torbert Island Natural Area	18	Tiadaghton	Birding Area
Miller Run Natural Area	4,000	Tiadaghton	Second growth oak hardwood forest
Algerine Swamp Natural Area	84	Tiadaghton	Glacial bog
Bark Cabin Natural Area	73	Tiadaghton	7 acres old growth hemlock
Lebo Red Pine Natural Area	124	Tiadaghton	Old growth red pine
Pine Creek Gorge Natural Area	12,163	Tioga	PA Grand Canyon
Reynolds Spring Natural Area	1,302	Tioga	Open pine swamp
Black Ash Swamp Natural Area	308	Tioga	Old beaver dam and second growth cherry and maple
Wolf Run Wild Area	6,900	Tiadaghton	Remote, Golden Eagle Trail
Algerine Wild Area	3,700	Tiadaghton	Black Forest Trail traverses
Asaph Wild Area	2,070	Tioga	Rugged forest.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,742</b>		

## 2. State Parks

The Pine Creek watershed is also home to seven state parks totaling just over 4,600 acres that are managed by DCNR Bureau of State Parks. See Table VI-3 for the location of these parks and for a description of what is available at each (PA DCNR, 2004). Little Pine State Park is the largest, with 2,158 acres in Lycoming County along Little Pine Creek. Little Pine offers modern camping sites, showers, cottages, cross-country skiing, sledding and tobogganing, hiking on miles of trails, picnicking, and swimming, fishing and ice fishing on the 94 acre Little Pine Lake. Denton Hill State Park in Potter County offers downhill skiing and rental cabins on its 839 acres. Cherry Springs State Park, also in Potter County, is known for its unique dark sky and stargazing opportunities, and is a destination for astronomers. Leonard Harrison and Colton Point State Parks flank the eastern and western rims of the Pennsylvania Grand Canyon in Tioga County. The primary attractions at both parks are the vistas that provide views of the Pine Creek Gorge and the 800-foot vertical drop to the canyon floor.

<b>Table VI-3: Pine Creek Watershed State Parks</b>				
<b>State Park</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Number Campsites</b>	<b>Available Activities</b>
<b>Denton Hill</b>	Potter	700	Cabins	Picnicking, fishing, downhill skiing, cabin rental, hunting
<b>Lyman Run</b>	Potter	595	35	Picnicking, camping, playground, fishing, hiking, hunting, mountain biking, lake
<b>Cherry Springs</b>	Potter	83	30	Picnicking, camping, playfield, mountain biking, stargazing field
<b>Colton Point</b>	Tioga	368	25	Natural area, picnicking, camping, hiking, fishing, hunting, x-country skiing, Pine Creek Gorge
<b>Leonard Harrison</b>	Tioga	585	30	Natural area, picnicking, camping, hiking, fishing, hunting, playground, education programs, Pine Creek Gorge
<b>Upper Pine Bottom</b>	Lycoming	6	0	Picnicking and fishing
<b>Little Pine</b>	Lycoming	2,158	104	Picnicking, camping, playground, fishing, hiking, mountain biking, x-country skiing, hunting, education programs, sledding, lake, swimming

Note: Lyman Run, Cherry Springs, Colton Point, and Little Pine provide access to snowmobile trails. Lyman Run and Little Pine offer canoeing and boats restricted to electric motors.

### 3. State Game Lands

The Pennsylvania Game Commission owns and manages approximately 50,000 acres in six State Game Lands in the watershed. These properties are primarily for the use of hunters and trappers, and are managed for wildlife habitat. See Table VI-4 for more information on the individual State Game Lands and their location in the watershed (PGC, 2004). There are a limited number of designated routes for horses and bicycles on these lands; however, due to a rule that took effect in 2003, during hunting season such use is limited to Sundays or to roads open to the public. State Game Land 75 in Lycoming County contains three of these designated trails, the Mid-State Trail, Birchstill Trail, and the Donald E. Watson Trail. While State Game Lands are primarily for hunting, hunting is also permitted on State Forest land and in restricted areas in some state parks. It should be noted that hunting is very popular in the Pine Creek watershed as hunters take to the field each year looking to bag black bear, white-tailed deer, wild turkey, and small game species. Hunting is more than recreation; it is a tradition, rite of passage, and part of the culture of many residents, camp and cabin owners, their families, and friends.

<b>State Game Land #</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Road Systems</b>
64	Potter County	8,021	Trails, Light Duty Roads, Parking Area
68	Lycoming County	3,397	Trails, Light Duty Roads, Parking Area
75	Lycoming County	27,400	Trails, Light Duty Roads, Parking Area
89	Clinton County	2	Trails, Light Duty Roads, Parking Area
208	Tioga County	8,862	Trails, Light Duty Roads & Primary Highway, Parking Area
268	Tioga County	2,394	Light Duty Road
313	Tioga County	140	Light Duty Road
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50,214</b>	

### 4. Local Parks and Recreation Facilities

Although it is easy to focus on the abundance of nature's bounty and availability of state-owned lands, the importance of recreation and park opportunities available to local residents in their communities should not be overlooked. Over emphasis on the needs of tourists and weekend transients at the expense of full-time residents will be counterproductive to long-term community and economic vitality and resource protection.

High paying jobs are not particularly abundant in the watershed and the tax base for many smaller local governments provides only enough income to cover basic services. Therefore, the greatest concentration of recreational facilities is in larger communities such as Wellsboro, Galeton and Jersey Shore. Centertown Park in Galeton borders Pine Creek above the Berger Dam and provides green space, a pavilion and picnic tables, and is the site of a public library that is currently under construction. Downstream of the Centertown Park is a levee that continues the ribbon of green behind the basketball court, tennis courts and school facilities. Wellsboro has a Parks and Recreation Department and maintains six parks totaling 497 acres, including the following:

Packer Pool & Park – Tennis Courts, basketball court, picnic pavilion, playground, community center, volleyball courts, fitness court, and an Olympic outdoor swimming pool.

Woodland Park – Picnic pavilions, walking trails, playground, basketball court, and shuffleboard courts along with a quiet wooded setting.

Nessmuk Lake – Fishing, boating, picnic pavilions, group barbecue pit, and archery range alongside the lake.

Hamilton Lake – Fishing and boating.

Upper Meade Street Recreation Area – Softball complex, Little League field, and police training pistol range.

Charleston Street Little League Complex – Little League baseball and softball field complex.

The Department also maintains the Wynken, Blynken & Nod statue “On the Green” in the center of Wellsboro across from the county courthouse. The “green” features a fountain, benches and downtown greenspace. (Wellsboro P&R)

The Borough of Jersey Shore has the 11-acre Jersey Shore Recreation Area which includes a picnic area, gazebo, playground, tennis courts, baseball and softball fields, soccer fields and basketball courts. The park is also home to the Jersey Shore Community Swimming Pool which has recently undergone extensive modifications and renovations (Lycoming Co., 2004). A YMCA serves the Jersey Shore region, and the Jersey Shore High School has an indoor swimming pool.

In smaller, less populated municipalities there are limited recreation and park resources. Cummings Township has a small park that includes a playground, picnic area, sand volleyball court, and green space in Waterville near the confluence of Little Pine Creek with Pine Creek. Watson Township has the Durrwachter Memorial Field that features 7.2 acres with two baseball fields, pavilion and playground equipment.

There are a number of public elementary, intermediate and high schools in the watershed. Many of them have playgrounds, athletic fields, courts and open spaces that are important community recreation facilities.

## 5. Trails

A component of the land resource is the trail system in the watershed. There are a number of trails in the watershed and they range from very easy to navigate to those that are difficult and best suited for the well-conditioned and more serious hiker. While the Pine Creek Trail is probably the most heavily used trail there are plenty of others. There are hundreds of miles of trails within the state forests and state parks. Many of these trails, particularly in the state forests, are more basic, not as well marked and maintained, and not as easily accessible as the Pine Creek Trail. Some might be former logging roads. A few of the more notable trails are summarized here. Due to the volume of primitive trails that exist they were not all listed and can be located by referring to the Public Use Maps for the individual state forests.

### Pine Creek Trail

The Pine Creek Valley's most popular and well-known trail is the Pine Creek Trail, which when finished will travel 62 miles and connect Wellsboro Junction in Tioga County to Jersey Shore in Lycoming County. The Pine Creek Trail is a multi-use facility that is surfaced with compacted limestone fines and is approximately fifteen-feet wide. The trail is level and is suitable for people of all ages and abilities and follows Pine Creek through the valley. Use is primarily intended for walkers and bicyclists, although horseback riding is permitted on an immediately adjacent trail from the Ansonia trailhead south into the Pine Creek canyon to Tiadaghton – 8 miles. The trail has been developed by the DCNR Bureau of Forestry on a former railroad grade that once was vital to the timber and coal industries and to passengers. Presently 55 miles of the trail are completed. The remaining seven miles are in engineering design, and a construction/completion schedule is dependent upon a number of factors. The trail landscape provides users with breathtaking views along the way and traverses the floor of the Pine Creek Gorge between Ansonia and Waterville. See Table VI-5 for a listing of access points for the Pine Creek Trail.



<b>Table VI-5: Pine Creek and Pine Creek Trail Access Points</b>			
<b>Site Name/Location</b>	<b>Access Type</b>		<b>Amenities</b>
	<b>Canoe</b>	<b>Trail</b>	
Rexford	x		
Watrous	x		
Gaines	x		
Ansonia Access	x	x	Parking, equestrian access
Big Meadows Access	x	x	Parking, rest rooms
Darling Run Access		x	Parking, rest rooms
Tiadaghton Access	x	x	Parking, rest rooms, camping
Blackwell Access	x	x	Parking, rest room, food, lodging, water, phone
Rattlesnake Rock Access	x	x	Parking, rest rooms, phone
Gamble Run Access	x		Limited parking
Slate Run Access	x	x	Parking
Black Walnut Bottom Access	x	x	Parking, rest rooms, camping
Clark Farm/Utceter Stat. Access	x	x	Parking
Ross Run Access	x	x	Parking
Hamilton Bottom Access	x		Parking
Waterville Access	x	x	Parking, picnic facilities, water, phone, lodging
White-tail Access		x	Parking, water, DCNR Office

### Mid-State Trail

A segment of the Mid-State Trail winds its way through the watershed entering the Tiadaghton State Forest in the southern portion north of Jersey Shore. It then makes its way up over Houselander Mountain and into Little Pine State Park. From there it continues into the Bark Cabin Natural Area, through State Game Lands 75, into Wolf Run Wild Area, and the Tioga State Forest before ending at Blackwell. In total, the trail is the second longest in the state and is recognized as the wildest trail in Pennsylvania.

### Black Forest Trail

A majority of the 42-mile Black Forest Trail lies in the watershed. This trail, uses old railroad grades, logging trails and foot trails. As the trail loops around it traverses the Algerine Wild Area and offers a glimpse at incredible scenery. A number of cross-country ski trails are nearby and overlap some of the Black Forest Trail: Sientiero di Shay, George Will, Ruth Will, Pine Bog Loop and F.X. Kennedy.

### Golden Eagle Hiking Trail

The Golden Eagle Hiking Trail in the Tiadaghton State Forest is thought by some to be one of the best day hikes in all of Pennsylvania. It is a 9-mile loop trail that originates at a trailhead along State Route 414 north of Cammal (Thwaites, 1992). The trail offers several scenic vistas, traverses the Wolf Run Wild Area and State Game Lands 68, and features a waterfall.

### Pitch Pine Loop Ski Touring Trail

The Pitch Pine Loop Ski Touring Trail in the Tiadaghton State Forest is an easy 2.4 mile cross-country ski trail adjacent to the Miller Run Natural Area that begins at a parking area along State Route 44 about nine and a half miles above Waterville.

### West Rim Trail

The West Rim Trail is approximately 30 miles in length and, as the name implies, follows the western canyon rim from Ansonia to Blackwell. There are more than a dozen vistas that offer hikers awesome views of the Pine Creek Gorge and surrounding area.

### Susquehannock Trail System

A 29-mile portion of the 85-mile Susquehannock Trail System, also referred to as STS, is in the watershed and routed on CCC fire trails, abandoned railroad grades, and old logging roads. The loop trail originates at the Susquehannock State Forest office on US Route 6 just west of Denton Hill State Park and heads east toward Lyman Run State Park. On the route south from the trailhead it passes through Patterson State Park after seven miles. In this area the trail comes within a quarter mile of the eastern continental divide. The trail is described as a challenging wilderness experience that traverses a variety of terrain and environments (Dillon, 1990).

### Keystone Mountain Country Shared Use Trail System

The Sproul, Susquehannock, Tiadaghton and Tioga State Forests offer the Keystone Mountain Country Shared Use Trail System designed to give hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers better access to the state forest system. The trails are routed along gravel forest roads, unimproved woods roads and hiking trails.

### Snowmobile and ATV Trails

In addition to providing trails for non-motorized travelers, the state forests have hundreds of miles of joint use roads open to snowmobiles and a lesser number of snowmobile-only trails in the watershed. For identification of the specific routes one should refer to the Northcentral Snowmobile Trails brochure published by DCNR Bureau of Forestry. Increasing in popularity is the ownership and use of all terrain vehicles (ATVs). Hence the state forests are now providing a limited number of trails for ATV use. The Haneyville ATV Trail, with a trailhead off State Route 44 south of Haneyville, consists of nearly 17 miles of wooded trails. Lyman Run State Park in Potter County features a trailhead for the 43-mile ATV trail in the Susquehannock State Forest.

## 6. Campgrounds & Camping Areas

Camping is a popular activity in the watershed. Camping can be classified in various ways such as motorized or non-motorized and primitive or modern. There are numerous locations in the watershed for people to place a tent, or pull in a camper or larger recreational vehicle. Camping is allowed within the state forests and at state parks with appropriate permits, but it is prohibited on State Game Lands.

With the exception of Upper Pine Bottom and Denton Hill, the state parks offer both primitive and modern camping opportunities. Denton Hill does have cabin rentals available. Primitive camping in the Tiadaghton State Forest is allowed in areas that are not posted otherwise, but only at designated areas in the Pine Creek Valley. However, in the Tioga State Forest camping is permitted along Pine Creek and campers can choose their site, as the activity is not restricted to designated locations. This has been identified as a problem since users are not aware of the different policies from one forest district to the next and may assume that since they could camp anywhere to their liking in the upper portions of the Pine Creek Valley that the same is true in the lower reaches. In addition, campers generally cannot distinguish between public land and private property when not required to be in restricted areas.

Private campgrounds typically provide more modern sites and amenities, and there are plenty located in the study area. Several concerns have been reported with private campgrounds, particularly where recreational vehicles are parked for extended periods of time. There are safety issues during periods of high water when camper owners are not in the immediate vicinity to move their trailers out of the flood zone. This creates a serious safety problem downstream. Additionally, this type of development, which often occurs right on the banks of Pine Creek, not only causes negative environmental impacts but also detracts from the recreational experience of those fishing, canoeing and otherwise utilizing the resource. Refer to Table VI-6 for a listing of the campgrounds and camping areas in the Pine Creek watershed. Note that not all camping areas within the state forests were listed due to the number of areas that exist.



<b>Table VI-6: Pine Creek Watershed Campgrounds &amp; Camping Areas</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Number Sites</b>	<b>Amenities</b>
Black Walnut Bottom	Off Rte. 414 between Cammal and Slate Run	18	Primitive sites, restrooms, water pump, no vehicle access
Canyon Country Campground	East rim of PA Grand Canyon	72	Laundry, bath house, store, cabins, electric, water, sewer, recreation hall
Grand Canyon Motel & Resort Campground	Wellsboro		Hookups, bath facilities, modern and primitive camping
Stony Fork Campground	Wellsboro	215	Full hookups, electricity, water, dump station, bath house, playground, RV access, tent sites
Little Pine Campground	Little Pine State Park	104	Bath house, dump station, electricity, lake
Cherry Springs Campground	Cherry Springs State Park	30	Dump station, rustic sites
Colton Point Campground	Colton Point State Park	25	Dump station, rustic sites
Lyman Run Campground	Lyman Run State Park	35	RV access, tent and rustic sites, electricity, dump station
Leonard Harrison Campground	Leonard Harrison State Park	30	Dump station, rustic sites, some electric hookups
Bonnell Flats Camping Area	2 miles below Ramsey	NA	Primitive sites, restrooms, mostly for canoe campers, no vehicle access
7 Mile Camping Area	Along Francis Road near Slate Run	NA	Primitive sites
Pettecoat Junction	Rte. 414 at Cedar Run	140	Electric, water, dump station, cabins, primitive sites
Pine Creek Valley Camping Court	Slate Run		
Black Forest Campground	Rte. 44 in Brown Township		
Happy Acres Campground	Adjacent to Little Pine State Park		
Bit of Heaven Campground	Cammal		
Kenshire Campground	Off US Rte. 6 near Gaines	134	Showers, electric, water, laundry, recreation hall
Twin Streams Campground	Off Route 287 at Morris	150	Electric, water, sewer, laundry, recreation hall
Kearse Campground	Off US Rte. 6 at Gaines		
Pine Creek Vista Campground	Off US Rte. 6 at Gaines		Tent and trailer sites, electric, water, laundry, recreation hall

## 7. Water

To complement the land available in the watershed there is a plethora of water resources in the form of streams and lakes that support fishing, canoeing, kayaking, and swimming. The watershed has 1,612 miles of streams and 243 acres of lake surface area. The most apparent and heavily used of these resources is Pine Creek.

### a. Streams

Pine Creek is a Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PAFBC) approved trout water in Potter and Tioga Counties and in Lycoming County downstream to Waterville. The West Branch of Pine Creek in Potter County is also approved trout water. Interestingly, Pine Creek is primarily a stocked trout stream and is presently not managed under any special regulations. It is considered a High Quality Trout Stocked Fishery for a 57.9-mile stretch. Anglers flock to the banks of Pine Creek to cast baits, lures and flies for brown and brook trout.

Many other streams in the watershed offer plenty of opportunity to fish for trout as well. For the number of stream miles in the watershed, relatively few are managed under special regulations by the PAFBC. Four miles of Lyman Run are under the Selective Harvest Program; 7 miles of Slate Run and 1.2 miles of Francis Branch tributary to Slate Run are Heritage Trout Angling Waters; 7.2 miles of Cedar Run are Trophy Trout; and 1.1 miles of Little Pine Creek are managed as Delayed Harvest Artificial Lures Only (PFBC, 2004). See Section IV and Tables A-8, A-9 & A-10 for a description of fisheries management designations, a listing of trout waters, wild trout streams, wilderness trout streams, and streams with natural trout reproduction.



Pine Creek is more than just a fishery; it is a tremendous resource for people taking float trips and looking for whitewater adventure and 23.25 miles of the upper portion is designated as a scenic river. In a typical year the best time to experience whitewater is during the high flow period from April to May. Generally, the creek is floatable from mid March to mid June and then again from late September through November. The minimum water level reading on the Cedar Run gauge for a trip through the canyon is 1.8 feet for canoes and 2.3 for rafts. Between 2.5 feet and 3.5 feet is considered good by most rafters and intermediate level canoeists. Above these levels is considered even better for rafting but requires more skill for those in canoes and kayaks. At 6.0 feet Pine Creek is very full and at 6.5 feet is reaching flood stage.

The 10 miles of Upper Pine Creek from Watrous to Ansonia is a scenic trip that is easy to navigate with Class I/II water. It is ideal for the inexperienced canoeist. This section has

three access points above Ansonia at Rexford, Gaines, and Watrous (Pine Creek Outfitters, 2004). Refer to Table VI-5 for a listing of Pine Creek public access areas. Private campgrounds along Pine Creek provide access for canoeists that are patrons or to the general public for a fee.

The 17 miles from Ansonia to Blackwell is listed by local outfitters as Class II/III water with frequent rapids and swift flowing water, not an area for the novice kayaker or canoeist and is best suited for intermediate whitewater canoeing proficiency. This run is very scenic and access is limited to Ansonia and Blackwell.

From Blackwell to Slate Run a distance of 12 miles is Class II water and can be accessed at Blackwell, Rattlesnake Rock, Gamble Run, and Slate Run. The 15 miles from Slate Run to Waterville is also Class I/II water, with easy rapids. Access is available at Slate Run, Black Walnut Bottom, Clark Farm, Ross Run, and Hamilton Bottom.

The lower Pine Creek from Waterville to the West Branch of the Susquehanna River is the least challenging to maneuver and is Class I difficulty with an occasional easy riffle. Access is via a walk-in easement in Waterville at the confluence of Little Pine Creek and at the DCNR Torbert launch north of the State Route 44 Bridge over the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, which is just south of the White-tail access to the Pine Creek Trail.

#### **b. Lakes**

In addition to miles of streams, the lakes listed below are available for public recreation in the watershed. All of these impoundments support fishing, and Hamilton Lake and Little Pine Lake are stocked with trout by the PAFBC. Hamilton, Nessmuk, Little Pine, and Lyman Run support canoes and boats restricted to electric motors. Lyman Run and Little Pine have beach and swimming areas.

- Hamilton Lake – 40 acres near Wellsboro;
- Nessmuk Lake – 60 acres near Wellsboro;
- Kelsey Creek Lake – 6 acres near Wellsboro;
- Little Pine Lake – 94 acres in Little Pine State Park;
- Centertown Lake – 12 acres formed behind Berger Dam on West Branch of Pine Creek in Galeton
- Lyman Run Lake – 40 acres in Lyman Run State Park when finished in 2005.

In addition to the state, municipal, and school lands, private property in the region provides important areas for hunting, fishing, and other opportunities such as camping at

private campgrounds. Some businesses are based on providing recreation such as Ski Sawmill near Morris that offers downhill skiing and snowboarding and the Tyoga Country Club at Wellsboro that caters to golfers out to enjoy a round of 18-hole championship golf. Other facilities such as the Pennsylvania Lumber Museum and historical and cultural resources provide additional attractions and recreation. Even travel on roads like Route 6, 44 and 414 offer people a chance to take in the picturesque landscape while never leaving their automobiles.

## **B. Recreation Demand**

Estimating the demand for recreation and park facilities and activities across such a large and diverse watershed is problematic for a number of reasons. There is limited data available to quantify how many people currently seek and have historically sought recreation in the Pine Creek watershed on a daily or annual basis. Given the data limitations, demand estimates are extremely difficult and a high degree of accuracy is nearly impossible. Only broad and general assumptions can be made based on statewide and national trends along with the limited local information and knowledge. Even then there is risk due to changing preferences of recreationists. It is safe to assume that for the foreseeable future recreational demand in the Pine Creek watershed will continue to increase, but there will likely be shifts in the type and frequency of activities.

According to the Sporting Goods Manufacturing Association, nationally activities like pilates training, squash and shooting clays participation increased by 102.7%, 56.6%, and 28.2% respectively from 2002 to 2003 and were the top percentage gainers during that period (Sports Participation Topline Report, 2004). On the other hand volleyball, skateboarding, bow hunting, scooter riding and inline skating were top decliners during the same time frame (Sports Participation Topline Report, 2004). Over the 16 year period of 1987 to 2003 pilates training, yoga, treadmill exercise, stair climbing, in-line skating, mountain biking, kayaking, paintball, snowshoeing and snowboarding participation increased the most, while significant decreases occurred in high impact aerobics, shotgun/rifle hunting, fly fishing, cross-country skiing, downhill skiing and racquetball. See Table A-22 for a more detailed list of reported change in sports participation trends from 1987 to 2003.

Also on a national level the United States Forest Service 2000 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) shows that the five most popular recreational activities are: walking, family gathering, viewing natural scenery, visiting a nature center, trail or zoo and picnicking. Another recent study on outdoor recreation estimates that nine in ten people participate in outdoor recreational activity during a year (Roper, 2004). This same report indicates that participation overall in outdoor recreation has been on a downward trend since 2001 and frequency of participation by individuals is decreasing as well, particularly among young adults age 18-29.

Within Pennsylvania respondents to a survey conducted as part of the state recreation plan most frequently mentioned reading and writing, spending time with family,

gardening, crafts, hunting, fishing and walking as favorite activities (PA Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2003). Almost four out of five, or 8.9 million, residents claimed to have engaged in some form of outdoor recreation during the year prior to the survey. The largest growth has been seen in the number of people engaged in bird and wildlife watching, playing golf, off-road motor sports and camping; while picnicking, bicycling, mountain biking and swimming each showed significant loss since 1990. The Pine Creek watershed lies within the DCNR Study Regions 4, 5 and 8. Within these three regions walking, sightseeing and viewing nature were the activities participated in most frequently. Picnicking, swimming, visiting wild areas, nature walks, hiking, fishing and camping were also popular. Even though picnicking and swimming lost popularity statewide it is still a top choice in the northcentral region.

The Pennsylvania Recreation Plan states the following regarding the changing recreation needs over the past several decades:

“In 1980, Pennsylvania’s Recreation Plan indicated that street hockey, horseback riding and snow skiing were the most needed activities. Later these needs centered on less developed facilities like bicycle paths, picnic areas and hiking trails. In 2003, the greatest needs have swung to a new set of developed facilities: sledding and ice skating areas, indoor pools and skateboarding and rollerblading areas.”

The plan also notes that residents felt cabin rentals, community centers and environmental education areas need to be increased.

While these trends are based on national and statewide analyses they clearly communicate several important messages. Recreational use is not static and changes based on personal choices made by the user. What was popular one year or ten years ago may not be the activity of choice today, and what is popular today may not be the “in” thing next year or five years from now. Other trends that influence demand include population growth, cultural diversity, household characteristics, population age, economic conditions and the emergence of new activities. For example, population statewide and in this planning area is aging. The sheer number of Baby Boomers moving into retirement age over the next decade will have a definite impact on recreation needs and demand.

Resource managers and community recreation providers must be able to adapt to the evolving recreation climate and changing clientele expectations. Within the established boroughs and villages demand for traditional parks, playgrounds and athletic fields could lessen and more emphasis could be placed on community/senior centers and other facilities to serve adults. The trends also show that recreation demand will fluctuate based on many factors. Any downward trends that might exist are likely temporary as three-quarters of state residents feel outdoor recreation is important to their lives and quality of life and is of greater importance than indoor recreation. Plus, there are a number of elements in the mix to encourage people to be more active for improved health; and tourism promotion continues to emphasize the natural beauty and recreation opportunities in the region.

In the Pine Creek watershed attractions like the Pine Creek Trail will remain a popular destination for bicyclists, walkers and horseback riders just as Pine Creek will continue to entice canoeists, rafters, kayakers, campers and anglers. According to levels of use and the results of local recreation and parks surveys around the state, trails are the most preferred recreation facility (Abele & Toole, 2003). Once the trail is completed in its entirety from Jersey Shore in Lycoming County to Wellsboro Junction in Tioga County usage could significantly increase. Surveys of Allegheny Trail Users in western Pennsylvania indicated they would increase their usage by 2.75 trips per person if that trail were completed (Farber, 1999).

### **C. Community Activities**

The communities within the watershed may not be large urban areas, but they do house a variety of cultural entities and organizations. The community of Wellsboro not only has an art and cultural center (Gmeiner Art and Cultural Center), but also a community theatre league, children's concert choirs and a community concert association. One of the community's parks has a statue (community art) that, according to the Wellsboro Department of Parks and Recreation, is one of the most photographed sites in the town.

Although there are not a lot of art galleries within the watershed, there are many artists and craftsmen at work. Their works can be found in local stores and at festivals, such as Dickens of a Christmas, and on exhibit at the Gmeiner Art and Cultural Center. Additionally, the watershed provides inspiration for countless artists and craftsmen who travel to or through the region.

The **Gmeiner Art & Cultural Center** located in Wellsboro opened in 1969. The Center serves not only as a meeting place for various organizations such as the local quilt guild, but also provides exhibit space, a concert series, readings, lecture series and art classes. Exhibits change monthly with the first Sunday being the opening reception. All of the organizations that utilize the facility for meeting space take turns organizing exhibits, whether it's samples of work by the local embroidery guild, or an exhibit by a regional or national artist.

Although they are separate organizations with separate finances, the Gmeiner and Green Free Library share a board. The Gmeiner is located on the library property just behind and to the side of the library building. The common board and cooperation allow the organizations to work together to provide for the intellectual and cultural needs of the communities they serve.

The **Green Free Library** opened in 1917. It is the largest library in Tioga and Potter counties. In addition to its collection of circulating books and videos, the library houses a genealogy collection, and a local history and rare book section. The library conducts various programs, such as summer reading programs and pre-school story hours. During the Laurel Festival in June the library holds its greatly anticipated annual book sale.

**Hamilton Gibson Productions** is a private, non-profit community organization that stages theatrical productions, coordinates a youth choir and provides community programming, such as theatre workshops and readings. In its theatre function, the group conducts eight productions a year for a total of 60 performances a year. The performances are held at various locations throughout the community since the group does not have a theatre of its own. The group not only produces local, original plays, such as *Tioga* by Thomas Putnam, but also more well-known plays.

The children's concert choir organized by Hamilton Gibson Productions was formed in 1995. The choir consists of 70 to 80 students from throughout the region. The students range from second grade to twelfth grade.

The **Wellsboro Community Concert Association** formed in 1947. The organization's board represents Potter and Tioga counties. Using various facilities, the association holds events showcasing a variety of musical styles. Performances vary from Broadway show tunes to classical piano performances and gospel.

Community festivals abound in the region. These gatherings provide an opportunity to not only eat some good food, but also to see some of the area's artists, learn about traditional crafts, and hear local and regional musicians. Some of the events provide insight into the community's heritage or celebrate a community milestone.

The festivals vary in season and focus. During the summer the Laurel Festival in Wellsboro is a weeklong celebration. The event provides the community and visitors with a variety of opportunities. In addition to the pet parade, "people" parade, and the Laurel Queen contest, the event also highlights the recreational opportunities in the area with a mountain bike race and road race. The event was first organized by the Wellsboro Lions Club in 1938.

Morris is home to the Rattlesnake Roundup. Held at the volunteer fire company's grounds, the event began in 1956. Participants catch rattlesnakes and bring them to the grounds to be measured. The reptiles are then to be returned to their original location.

The Galeton Rotary sponsors the Woodsmen's Show in August. The event is held at Cherry Springs State Park and features competitions for professional lumberjacks.

Another event that highlights the region's lumbering heritage is the Barkpeeler's Convention held every July at the Pennsylvania Lumber Museum. This event provides living history demonstrations of life during the lumbering era.

During the summer other small community events take place, some official and some unofficial. You can officially enter the Black Forest Fire Company's chili cook-off. If you live in Cammal you can participate in the unofficial 4<sup>th</sup> of July parade.

Fall brings Germania's Olde Home Day. In addition to food and music, local fire companies compete and greased pig chases are held.

Another event that provides insight into the region’s heritage is Wellsboro Rail Days. The region’s rail line provides transportation for goods extracted from the watershed, as well as goods needed within the watershed. More information relating to the rail heritage can be found above in the recreation section and below in the history section.

The Holiday season is a time for local communities to show off their finery. Wellsboro’s Dickens of a Christmas provides an opportunity to see many local artists and their works, as well as food vendors, and costumed carolers. Galeton also holds a holiday event, the Galeton BPS Holly Trail House Tour.

## **D. Historical**

*The information in this section is based on “Season’s Along the Tiadaghton,” “History of Lycoming County,” “History of Morris Township,” “Sunset on Susquehanna Waters,” and state park websites.*

Pine Creek’s watershed is far changed from the landscape that Native Americans and early European settlers faced. The climax forest that developed after the ice age was made up of trees so large that in 1745 Bishop Spangenberg wrote that, “This is a wilderness where one does not see the sun all day long.” (Owlett) The size of the trees, the closeness of the canyon walls, and the lack of sunlight caused the Native Americans to believe that evil spirits lived in the upper gorge.

This difficult terrain left the area mostly unexplored until after the Revolutionary War. The creek had too many rapids and trees across it to make exploration easy or safe. These hazards forced early explorers to use the Native American’s paths. One path, the Pine Creek Path, connected the West Branch Susquehanna River with the Genesee River. This path is presumed to have been used by the Iroquois, but the exact course of the trail is a matter of debate.

Although Native Americans did not frequent the canyon, the other areas of the watershed were used for hunting and travel. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission provided data on the pre-historic and historic sites within the watershed. They provided this information on August 4, 2004, using the state watershed plan code for the watershed, 9A.

Sites in watershed	37
Datable prehistoric sites	23
Upland datable sites	2
Prehistoric sites with features	9
Stratified datable prehistoric sites	1
Historic sites	7

In conveying the data, the Bureau for Historic Preservation noted that the “watershed is not very well known. There has been very little survey in this portion of the state. That means that we would be likely to recommend survey in any area that has the characteristics of a likely place to have [a] site (high probability areas).”

The Pine Creek watershed is part of the Pennsylvania Lumber Heritage Region and is home to the Pennsylvania Lumber Museum. The museum, located outside of Galeton, provides visitors with an opportunity to see a variety of structures relating to tree felling and processing, as well as supporting industries, such as blacksmithing.

The museum grounds are also home to a CCC cabin. The Civilian Conservation Corps was instrumental in creating or improving many of the roads and recreational facilities currently found in state parks and state forests

During the lumbering era, loggers would float log rafts, and later just logs, down the creek in the spring. The rafts would often arrive at Jersey Shore or Williamsport and the loggers would walk back home. It is thought that the path along the creek they traveled may be the Pine Creek Path used by the Native Americans. Sometimes the rafts would go as far as Columbia, Pennsylvania.

A by-product of lumbering was the tanneries. Before the 1870s there were many small tanneries in the area. Eventually these tanneries merged to create some of the largest tanneries in the world. At one time The Union Tanning Company operated tanneries on Pine Creek, Cedar Run and Babb Creek. The facility on Babb Creek, known as Hoytville was the largest in the world (Owlett).

Tanneries used the bark from hemlock trees to produce tannin. The tannin was then used to treat leather. The industry needed a lot of bark and created a lot of waste. Newspapers covered the chemical spills from the tanneries and their impacts on the local waterways, such as Pine Creek.

Once the hemlock was gone, the tanneries shut down. Leetonia, Manhattan, and Hoytville quickly became ghost towns.

The boys and men of the Civilian Conservation Corps shaped the Pine Creek watershed and created many of the trails and facilities used today for recreation in the area. The CCC, originally named the Emergency Conservation Work, provided unmarried, unemployed men between the ages of 18 and 25 (later this was changed to 17 to 23, or a WWI veteran) with uniforms and three meals a day in exchange for work.

The US Army ran the camps, with local “experienced” men acting as foremen to the crews. The men fought forest fires, planted trees, built roads, buildings, picnic areas, swimming areas and created state parks. Pennsylvania had 113 camps, second only to California in the total number of camps. Each camp averaged about 200 men.

In 1935 a similar program was created for local people who would continue to live at home. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) continued the CCC work of building roads, buildings, retaining walls and bridges. Many of the facilities built by the WPA and CCC are found in Pennsylvania's state parks.

A little more information was available specifically about Camp S-124, Company 365. The camp published a newsletter known as "The Cammal's Hump." The camp was located one-quarter mile up Trout Run, a tributary to Pine Creek at the village of Cammal. According to their newsletter, the 365<sup>th</sup> Company was organized with about 200 men at Fort Washington, Maryland in May 1933. Most of the company's men were from the coal regions of Pennsylvania.

The men reached their camp via Slate Run since there was no bridge across Pine Creek at Cammal. They arrived at Slate Run at 4:00am on Memorial Day, May 30, 1933. From Slate Run they traveled to the Coudersport Pike, and then down Trout Run to their new home. When they arrived the camp was made up of tents, and the men eventually constructed the buildings.

Camp S-124 received a radiogram on Friday, October 18, 1935 that ended their stay at The Cammal's Hump. They were to abandon the camp and move to the eastern shore of Maryland on or about October 31.

The men in the group photograph are the foremen of CCC Camp Cammal, S-124, Co. 365. The bottom row (left to right): Captain Lovelace, Harold Coolidge, Duke Wellington Elliott, Truman Campbell and Bruce Campbell. The top row standing (left to right): George Durrwachter, Charles M. Thompson, Grover Stradley, Ernest Ross, and Bill Watt. (The photograph is provided courtesy of Dr. George and Shirley Durrwachter, son and daughter-in-law of the George Durrwachter in the photo.)



During World War II many residents of the watershed served in the armed forces. Many more did what they could to support the war effort at home. During the time a soldier who was born and raised in the watershed served and was held as a prisoner of war in the Philippines, German prisoners of war were held in the watershed.

Lieutenant Michael Wolf was born in Waterville in 1919. After graduating from Jersey Shore High School and Susquehanna University he joined the Army Air Corps and was attached to the 91<sup>st</sup> Bombardment Squadron in the Philippines. With the Japanese invasion of the islands, he became a prisoner of war. He survived the Bataan Death March to become a prisoner at Imperial Japanese Philippine Prison Camp Number 1. On

December 13, 1944 he was loaded onto the *Oryoku Maru*. The next day the ship, bound for Japan, was sunk by the United States in Subic Bay. The ship was not marked to indicate it was carrying prisoners of war. Fifty-seven years later, the Lieutenant Michael Wolf Bridge over Little Pine Creek was dedicated in his hometown, the village of Waterville.

At the same time Lieutenant Wolf was being held by the Japanese, German prisoners of war were being sent to Lyman Run. The current maintenance area of Lyman Run State Park served as the prison camp. This area had been part of the CCC camp and was converted to a camp for prisoners of war. The Potter County Historical Society lists the dates the camp was used as 1942 to 1944.

## **1. Timeline**

The following timeline is not comprehensive. It is intended to capture as many key dates as possible to the watershed's history...

### **1672**

King Charles II gives the Colony of Connecticut a charter for the area of what is now the Pine Creek watershed.

### **1691**

William Penn is given a charter for Pennsylvania. Part of which covers the land given to Connecticut in 1672.

### **1754**

Native Americans sell the Pine Creek watershed to Connecticut.

### **1768**

"The New Purchase" treaty is signed, selling the land across northern Pennsylvania as far as the "Tiadaghton" to Pennsylvania. This later causes a bitter dispute when the Native Americans claim that the Tiadaghton refers to Lycoming Creek, not Pine Creek.

### **1773**

Squatters began settling the north side of the river west of Lycoming Creek in 1768. These squatters were outside the enforcement powers of the legal system which was in place. They established their own system of justice, The Fair Play System. A committee of three elected commissioners was known as the Fair Play Men.

James Alexander settles at the mouth of Tomb's Run. He flees in 1778 during the Great Runaway, but returns in 1784.

**1778**

All of the settlers in the West Branch Valley flee to Fort Augusta in Sunbury. The British and Iroquois forces destroy the settlements and fields after the settlers leave. The evacuation becomes known as The Great Runaway.

**1782**

The Decree of Trenton settles the land dispute between Pennsylvania and Connecticut over what is now the northern tier of Pennsylvania.

**1784**

With the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, Pennsylvania purchases the remaining lands west of the Tiadaghton from the Native Americans. Keep in mind that this land was previously sold to Connecticut

John English, an Aide-de-Camp to General Washington, settles at English Island (now Sugar Island). This is 12 miles up the creek from its mouth.

**1785**

The Fair Play System, established in 1773 is disbanded.

Lycoming Township and Pine Creek Township are formed. The two townships were very large. Over the next 100 years many other townships are formed out of these original townships.

**1792**

William Bingham, a United States Senator from Philadelphia, purchases one million acres. The property is entrusted to Benjamin Wistar Morris to be sold through the Pine Creek Land Company.

The first sawmill in Cummings Township is constructed three-quarters of a mile up Little Pine Creek.

**1793**

A crude sawmill is constructed at the mouth of what is known as Gamble or Vicker's Run. This is the first sawmill in what is now Watson Township.

**1794**

James King and a Mr. Manning discover Big Meadows (the area where Pine Creek turns south and Marsh Creek enters Pine Creek).

**1795**

Benjamin Lamb is born to Jacob and Jane Lamb. Benjamin was born at the family's cabin at the mouth of Slate Run. He is the first baby of European descent born in the valley

**1796**

Jacob Lamb constructs a grist and saw mill at Slate Run.

Lycoming County is formed out of Northumberland County. The area that makes up present day Tioga County was named Submission Township at the time of Lycoming County's creation. Shortly afterward, it is renamed Tioga Township.

**1798**

The General Assembly declares Pine Creek a public highway on March 16.

**1799**

John Norris settles and builds a mill at the mouth of Little Pine Creek. This sawmill was built as Norris acted as an agent for the Pine Creek Land Company

**1800**

Sampson Babb begins operating a small sawmill on Babb Creek (near Morris).

John Norris settles 19 miles above the mouth of Little Pine Creek.

**1803**

John Norris builds a sawmill approximately 19 miles above the mouth of Little Pine Creek.

**1804**

Tioga County is formed out of Lycoming.

Potter County is formed out of Lycoming.

Josiah Furman is the first permanent settler at present day Ansonia.

William Furman settles on Pine Creek in Gaines Township. The location becomes known as Furmantown.

**1805**

A colony of about 40 English families settles between the first and second forks of Pine Creek. The group settles on an area of approximately 110,859 acres. (Note: some sources have the date of 1806, not 1805)

The village of Shippen (present day Ansonia) is formed.

**1806**

Wellsboro is decided on for the county seat. The plan was to lay the town out in the same manner as Philadelphia.

Sampson Babb begins operating a flutter-wheel sawmill on Babb Creek.

School sessions begin at Black Walnut Bottom.

John Norris and his wife open a women's seminary, the Norris Seminary, in a house they lease from Philip Moore. The seminary is located approximately 19 miles above the mouth of Pine Creek.

**1808**

Joseph Williams lays out a road from Tioga County to McKean County, following Pine Creek through part of Potter County.

**1809**

James Steele builds a cabin at Big Meadows.

**1810**

The only township in Potter County with population is Eulalia Township which is outside the study area.

**1811**

Enoch Blackwell and his son move from their original site on Oregon Hill to the banks of Pine Creek. Blackwell was part of the English Settlement, arriving in the area in 1805 or 1806. He formed the village of Blackwell.

**1812**

The Pine Creek Road is laid out.

Samuel M. Losey moves into Pike Township, Potter County. He is the first resident of the township.

**1813**

The Tioga County court system begins operating.

**1814**

A pig iron furnace is constructed at Upper Pine Bottom. The furnace lasted until 1817 when the owners gave up. It was taking one to two days to transport the ore from the Coudersport Pike to the furnace.

**1815**

Brown Township is formed from Mifflin and Pine Creek Townships.

**1817**

An iron furnace is built on Furnace Run. In 1820 or 1821 the furnace is moved.

**1818**

The first hotel is built in Cherry Springs.

**1823**

David Kilbourne builds a sawmill in Pike Township about 80 rods from the Tioga County line.

**1824**

Morris Township is organized out of Delmar Township.

**1825**

Mary Landis constructs a mill on Babb Creek just above Blackwell.

**1828**

The first school house in Cummings Township is built one and one-quarter miles below Waterville, along the creek.

**1832**

A large flood hits the area, damaging many of the sawmills and taking some out of production.

Cummings Township is formed out of Mifflin and Brown Townships.

**1833**

A sawmill is constructed opposite Robinson's Island.

**1837**

Gaines Township is formed out of Shippen Township.

**1840**

Over 452 log rafts, containing twenty-two million board feet of timber from Tioga County, float the creek.

Potter County begins to gain a reputation as "Horse Thief Heaven." Horses were stolen along Pine Creek, taken further into the county, and painted to avoid detection.

Porter Township is created out of Mifflin Township.

**1844**

A group of Mormons settle just over the county line from Oregon Hill. Their settlement is named Nauvoo.

**1845**

Watson Township is formed out of Cummings and Porter townships.

**1852**

Potter County votes its own prohibition of alcohol

**1856**

Pine Township is formed out of Brown, Cummings, and Cogan House Townships.

**1857**

Furmantown is renamed Gaines. This is in honor of the Gaines Coal and Coke Company.

**1859**

Lemuel Sherman and William Ansley built a gristmill on the north bank of Pine Creek in Galeton. During the first four months, the mill ground over 6,000 bushels of grain.

**1861**

McHenry Township is formed out of Cummings and Porter Townships.

**1870**

The Pine Creek Railroad Bill passes both houses of the state legislature.

**1871**

The General Assembly passed an Act on March 28 that allowed the building of dams, “the removal of rocks, logs and driftwood and tree bars, the widening and deepening of the channel and the general improvements for the purpose of floating timber thereon.” This allowed loggers who ‘improved’ the stream to charge a fee to those upstream of them who used the improved stream

**1878**

The Tidewater Pipeline is laid. This is the first pipeline in the United States to pump crude oil overland. The Pipeline ran through part of the study area.

**1879**

The last log raft floats down Babb Creek

A massive tannery is built along Pine Creek in Galeton - the Gale Tanning Company.

**1882**

Nearly 700 tons of coal was mined daily at the Antrim mines.

**1883**

A railroad from Arnot to Hoytville, the Arnot & Pine Creek Railroad, is completed.

**1884**

The Pine Creek Railroad is completed.

R.W. Clinton builds the first big hemlock sawmill in Galeton.

**1886**

The last log raft from Galeton goes down Pine Creek

Paducohi is built. This is perhaps the first summer camp built in the valley. The camp was built above Waterville by four families from Williamsport.

James B. Weed & Co. builds its sawmill in Slate Run, having a capacity of 100,000 board feet of logs per day – it ceased operation in 1910.

**1888**

The log driving season of 1888-1889 had over ninety million board feet of logs entering Pine Creek above Galeton.

**1889**

A flood on the river destroys many of the mills and the log boom at Williamsport, the destination for much of the timber floated down Pine Creek.

**1891**

Following is a count of schools in the Pine Creek Valley

Brown Township	6
Cummings Township	5
McHenry Township	4
Watson Township	3

**1893**

The Elk, Union, Wellsboro and Penn Tanning companies merge to form the United States Leather Company.

The Fish Commission decides to stock a limited number of European or brown trout in Morris Township streams.

**1894**

Wellsboro Electric is established under state charter.

**1895**

The old Clinton hemlock mill is converted into a planing mill. A huge 3-story, steam powered sawmill is also built in Galeton. The mill was the only one in Pennsylvania with three bandsaws capable of turning out 360,000 feet of lumber a day using two shifts of 11 hours.

The Penn Wood Company of Williamsport builds a kindling factory in Galeton. A tramway carried the small pieces of lumber from the big sawmill across the creek to the factory. At the factory more than 100 workers and children, known as “splinter pickers” cut the wood into two inch lengths and bound them into a circular bundle about 12 inches in diameter. This was then tied with waxed string which could serve as a wick. The bundles were shipped to New York City and other markets.

Wood & Childs Lumber Co. opens a sawmill in Cammal, supplied with logs by their Cammal and Black Forest Railway. Cammal was also the site of another logging railroad, the Oregon & Texas Railroad (1892-1900).

**1896**

Galeton is incorporated out of Pike Township.

**1898**

E.L. Dieffenbacher builds a barrel factory in Galeton.

R.M. Whitney Company, a wagon wheel hub factory, opens.

**1899**

An oil well at Gaines shoots oil 200 feet in the air, causing pollution in Pine Creek.

**1900**

The United States Leather Company now controls most of the hemlock lands in the Commonwealth.

900 acres along Cedar Run is purchased by the Commonwealth for what will become the Tioga State Forest.

**1902**

The Schwarzenbach Brewing Company moves to Galeton from Germania, Pennsylvania. While Potter County was legally dry by local law, the brewery had a special manufacturer's license permitting sale of beer in gallon or larger quantities for distribution outside the county.

Along with the brewery came its employees who made up the Germania Band. Marcus J. Handwerk combined this band with several other groups in town to form the Galeton Band.

**1903**

Tioga Coal Company is formed to mine Rattler Mountain.

**1904**

A large log jam forms on June 14. The jam on Pine Creek was over two miles in length.

Pennsylvania Joint Land & Lumber Co. sells 100,000 acres (including land in the Pine Creek watershed) to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

**1905**

The last log drive on Pine Creek is held in the spring.

**1908**

The Laurel Hotel in Galeton is “Carrie Nationalized” on June 3, when a group of temperance women threw stones and broke three windows.

**1909**

Tioga Coal Company closes the Rattler Mine.

The last log drive goes down Little Pine Creek.

**1910**

Galeton reaches its peak population of 4,027 residents. During the 2000 census, the population was 1,325. This is the only town in the county to reach a population above 4,000.

**1915**

The Galeton mill that once produced 360,000 feet of lumber a day is closed.

**1916**

John Dunlap’s Silk Mill opens in Galeton. By the end of the year, the mill is running 24 hours a day with about 50 employees.

The Great Galeton Fire breaks out on January 19. Due to strong winds, the fire spreads throughout the business district. A total of 27 structures were destroyed.

**1919**

Prohibition becomes law nationally and the Schwarzenbach Brewing Company closes.

**Early 1920s**

The octagon-shaped Band House in Galeton’s Park is built by Handwerk and Henry W. Lush.

**1921**

The Schwarzenbach Brewing Company reopens to produce carbonated sodas, ice cream, near-beer and ice. Illegal beer continued to be brewed and shipped twice a week in boxcars marked “POTATOES.” Railroad crews were paid to move the barrels at night.

**1922**

Leonard Harrison donates 140 acres to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This land, known as “The Lookout”, forms the basis for the Leonard Harrison State Park on the Pine Creek gorge.

The State Forest Commission turns down the application by Morris Run Coal Company to mine State Forest lands in Tioga County.

**1923**

Tioga Wood Products Company, also known as the Acid Factory, opens in Morris Township.

**1924**

The Rattler Mine re-opens.

**1926**

Route 6, the Roosevelt Highway, is built.

**1927**

The Penn Leather Company, formerly the Gale Tanning Company, closes.

**1928**

Federal agents raid the brewery (formerly the Schwarzenbach Brewing Company) in Galeton. The beer found is siphoned into Pine Creek. It's said that many happy residents filled containers with the illegal beverage by standing along the stream bank.

**1932**

An effort is made to re-open the Penn Leather Company, but fails. There is overwhelming opposition for fear it will further pollute Pine Creek.

**1933**

Civilian Conservation Corps Camps established:

<u>Camp Number</u>	<u>Closest Railroad</u>	<u>Possible Camp Name</u>
S-82, Company 312 & 1357	Waterville	Waterville
S-90, Company 328 & 3308	Cedar Run	Tioga
S-88, Company 342	Galeton	Lyman Run
S-81, Company 364	Slate Run	Francis
S-124, Company 365	Slate Run	Cammal
S-138, Company 384	Blackwell	Dixie Run
S-129, Company 386, 5456 & 1357	Waterville	Little Pine
S-129, Company 1357	Waterville	Little Pine
S-91, Company 1384 & 5486	Galeton	Watrus

The Civilian Conservation Corps starts developing areas near the Pine Creek Gorge for the state park system.

CCC Camps on what is now the Tioga State Forest are established at Asaph, Watrus, Leetonia, and Dixie Run.

CCC Camp 138 at Dixie Run is established. The men worked on many projects, including building Love Hollow Road, Clay Mine Road and Mine Hole Road.

CCC Camp S-129 is built. The crew worked that year to build a small picnic area along Little Pine Creek.

CCC Camp S-88 is built in what is now the maintenance area of Lyman Run State Park.

### 1935

Civilian Conservation Corps Camps established:

<u>Camp Number</u>	<u>Closest Railroad</u>	<u>Possible Camp Name</u>
S-155, company 1354	Ansonia	Darling Run

Note: this company came from Camp S-92 near Marsh Creek

Camp Elliott, at Cherry Springs, constructs a 40-acre airfield. The camp was not part of the CCC System, but served the same function.

### 1936

Civilian Conservation Corps Camps established:

<u>Camp Number</u>	<u>Closest Railroad</u>	<u>Possible Camp Name</u>
S-136, company 5437	Galeton	Cherry Springs

### 1937

CCC Camp S-129 is closed. The land eventually becomes part of what is now Little Pine State Park.

### 1940s

The area that had once served as CCC Camp S-88 at Lyman Run is used as an internment camp for German prisoners of war during World War II.

Birch stills are operated on the Tioga State Forest.

### 1942

The Galeton Production Company opens in November. The company is a defense industry manufacturing proximity fuses, TV tuners and some 30,000 electronic tubes daily.

### 1950

The flood control dam at Little Pine State Park is built. The dam is dual purpose, not only for flood control, but also for recreation.

### 1952

The Galeton VFW Post's crack rifle drill team wins the VFW national championship for the second year in a row. They also march in President Dwight D. Eisenhower's inauguration parade.

### 1959

The First Woodsmen's Carnival is held at Cherry Springs.

The Rattler Mines close the deep mines.

**1967**

The Susquehannock Trail System is created by the Susquehannock Trail Club. Fire trails built by the CCC in the 1930s make up 85% of the trail system.

**1968**

The Pine Creek Gorge is designated as a registered National Natural Landmark.

**1977**

The Robinson House at 120 Main Street, Wellsboro, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**1978**

The suspension bridge over Little Pine Creek at English Center is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**1979**

The Tioga-Hammond Dam is completed.

**1987**

The CCC built facilities at Colton Point State Park and the Cherry Springs Picnic Pavilion are added to the National Register of Historic Places.

**1988**

The bridge over Pine Creek, north of Slate Run, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The bridge was built in 1890 by the Berlin Iron Bridge Company of East Berlin, Connecticut.

Another bridge over Pine Creek, this one near Jersey Shore and the Tiadaghton Elm, is also added to the National Register.

The railroad along Pine Creek from Jersey Shore to Wellsboro Junction is abandoned.

**1991**

The Robinson-Jesse House at 141 Main Street, Wellsboro and the Wellsboro Armory at 2 Central Avenue, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.