

Chapter 5. Cultural Resources

Recreation

Recreation is big business in Pennsylvania, being the second-leading industry. It influences a region's economy, bringing in tourists who often need food, lodging, and mementos of their visit. Recreation is not only beneficial to the economy, but a healthy endeavor as well. According to findings from Panorama Recreation (2004), a commission of municipalities from the Saanich Peninsula in Canada whose objective is to provide recreation and leisure activities and facilities to all citizens regardless of age, gender, religion, or economic status, the following are benefits of having recreational opportunities in communities:

- Recreation and active living are essential to personal health.
- Recreation is key to balanced human development.
- Recreation and parks are essential to quality of life.
- Recreation reduces self-destructive and anti-social behavior.
- Recreation and parks are significant economic generators.
- Parks, open space, and natural areas are essential to ecological survival.

Recreation Facilities

There is a diversity of public and private recreational facilities for residence and visitor to the region, including active, passive, indoor, and outdoor. These recreational facilities provide opportunities for residents and visitors alike including running, bicycling, fishing, hunting, camping, boating, wildlife viewing, bowling, golfing, horseback riding, sled riding, cross-country skiing, and off-road vehicle riding.

Parks

Parks can be classified into five categories, based upon size, service population, and intended use. Within the project area, 98 park sites have been identified and classified into these categories. Locations identified on Figure 5-1 and listed in Appendix I.

Larger parks, typically 100 acres or more, are considered *regional parks*. These parks are usually located within 30 to 60 minutes from the population they serve. Six sites—Moraine State Park, Brush Creek Park, Alameda Park, Butler Farm Show grounds, Glade Lake, and Hereford Manor Lakes—have been identified as regional parks.

Moraine State Park lies mostly within the Slippery Rock Creek watershed with the southern portion touching into the Connoquenessing watershed in Muddy Creek Township. The park is a regional asset that area residents within the Slippery Rock and Connoquenessing watersheds utilize. The park surrounds Lake Arthur and offers picnic areas, swimming, fishing, boating, hiking, and bicycling opportunities.

Brush Creek Park is a Beaver County park located in New Sewickley Township. The park features active and passive recreational opportunities with a number of athletic fields and courts for baseball, softball, soccer, tennis, and basketball in addition to the picnic areas, trails, and a covered bridge.

Community parks are those within one to two miles of its users, and contain at least 25 acres. Ten parks—Adams Township Park, Saw Mill Run Park, Green Valley Park, Butler Memorial Park, Cranberry



Wood Street Park, located along Connoquenessing Creek in Harmony, is one of the many recreational facilities available to area residents

Community Park, R.C. Stiefel Park, Portersville Community Park, Ewing Park, North Boundary Park, and Zelenople Community Park—have been identified as community parks.

Smaller parks, generally between five to 25 acres and within three-quarters of a mile of residents, are considered *neighborhood parks*. These are intended to provide recreational opportunities close-to-home. With more than 50 parks sites identified the common category of the parks have been recognized as neighborhood parks, which include: playgrounds, athletic fields, picnic pavilions, and community pools.

The smallest parks, generally less than an acre in size, that service residents within their immediate vicinity are considered *play lots*, or *mini parks*. Eighteen facilities—Aderhold Park, Brandon Park, Circle Playground, Connoquenessing Elementary Play Area, Cranberry Play Areas, Daniel Lohr Park, Diamond Park, Fifth Street Park, Franklin Township Elementary Play Area, Green Acres Park, Harmony Play Lot, Lion Park, Merritt Book Park, SS Play Area, Swampoodle Park, Woodbury Estates Park Lot, Wood Street Park, and Zelenople Main Street Park—have been identified as mini parks.

Linear parks are the fifth park classification. Linear parks, sometimes referred to as ribbon parks, typically (consist of – or have) walking or biking trails. Two linear parks—Butler Freeport Trail and Harmony Hike-Bike Trail— have been identified.

Trails

Links among communities, trails provide alternative transportation, recreation, and educational opportunities. Trails can be used for a variety of activities including hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, off-road vehicle riding, environmental education, cultural and historic cultivation. A variety of benefits to having trails within a community exist including health, transportation, conservation, economic, and community identification (Rails-to-Trails Conservancy, 2006).



One of the many hiking trails available at Lutherlyn, a Lutheran church camp located near Prospect

Trails provide opportunities for physical activity and exercise that can even be built into daily routines. They connect neighborhoods, and can even create a network of recreational areas by connecting parks and playgrounds to one another. In addition, trails can preserve natural landscapes, link fragmented habitats, and protect plant and animal species.

With increasing fuel prices and traffic congestion, more people are exploring alternative methods of transportation. Particularly in many urban areas, people are utilizing trails to get to and from work. Even when selecting a community in which to live or establish a business, people increasingly consider the availability of recreational opportunities.

A variety of types of trails exist including nature trails, rail-trails, bike trails, hiking trails, and exercise trails. As identified in the Beaver County Comprehensive Plan, there is a shortage of trail facilities and services (Beaver County Planning Commission, Beaver County Planning Department, and Gannett Fleming Inc., 1999). Establishment of additional trails throughout the region is recommended.

The Butler Freeport trail opened in 1992 and is still in the developmental phase. This trail follows approximately 20 miles of State Route 356 from Freeport, Armstrong County, to the city of Butler. Approximately, 16 miles are completed, but legal issues and damage from Hurricane Ivan in 2004 have held up the completion of the trail (Butler Freeport Trail). The trail is suitable for non-motorized uses, such as walking, bicycling, hiking, jogging, and cross-country skiing. A listing of trails is located in Appendix I.

All-terrain Vehicles

A popular recreational activity is riding all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). An off-road vehicle, off-highway vehicle, or ATV, is any motorized vehicle capable of cross-country travel on land, water, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain. The use of ATVs in the region and throughout Pennsylvania is on the rise. With the lack of public facilities available, improper or illegal use by some riders has given ATVs a bad reputation.

In 1985, Chapter 77 of the Pennsylvania Vehicle Law established regulations for the uses of ATVs. Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) regulates the use of ATVs within the commonwealth. In 2001, Act 68 modified the law, requiring owners and operators to register their vehicles. Registration fees are invested into developing and maintaining trails on public lands, encouraging trail development on private lands, teaching safety and trail riding etiquette, and enforcing the law (DCNR, 2002).

Efforts to educate riders about recreating in an environmentally sound manner should be encouraged. The establishment of public facilities exclusively for the use of ATVs is needed. Environmentally sound public trails or an ATV park would provide riders with opportunities to ride legally, thereby reducing damage to private property and increasing rider safety.

Currently, there are no trails for ATV riders within the project area. The closest recreational parks specifically for ATVs are the Shenango River Lake Off Road Vehicle Area and Allegheny National Forest.

Golfing

Golf is a popular recreational activity that originated from a game played in Scotland during the 15th century. There are 24 golf courses within the project area, which are identified in Table 5-1. Miniature golf or putt-putt courses are also available for recreation. Currently there are 23 facilities available for residents and visitors. They include:

Table 5-1. Golf Courses

Recreational Facility	Location	Description
Aubrey's Dubbs Dred Golf Course	Butler Township	18-hole semi-private course
Butler Country Club	Penn Township	18-hole private course
Conley Resort Inn	Penn Township	18-hole public course
Connoquenessing Country Club	North Sewickley	18-hole private course
Cranberry Highlands	Cranberry Township	18-hole public course
Del Mar Golf Course	Wayne Township	18-hole semi-private course
Hartmann's Deep Valley Golf Course	Jackson Township	18-hole public course
Hiland Golf Course	Summit Township	18-hole public course
Krendale Golf Course	Butler Township	Three nine-hole courses played as 18-hole course open to the public
Lake Arthur Country Club	Franklin Township	18-hole public course
Lake Vue North Golf Club	Penn Township	18-hole public course
Mars-Bethel Golf Course	Adams Township	Nine-hole public course
Mount Chestnut Driving Range and Golf Course	Franklin Township / Center Township	Nine-hole public course

Table 5-1. Golf Courses (continued)

Recreational Facility	Location	Description
Old Stonewall Golf Club	North Sewickley Township	18- hole course
Pine Needles Par 3	Butler Township	Nine-hole public course
Pittsburgh North Golf Course	Richland Township	27-hole public course
Rittswood Golf Course	Middlesex Township	18-hole public course
Serene Valley Golf Course	Summit Township	Nine-hole public course
Stoughton Acres Golf Course	Center Township	18-hole public course
Strawberry Ridge Golf Course and Driving Range	Lancaster Township	18-hole public course
Suncrest Golf Course	Penn Township	18-hole public course
Treesdale Golf and Country Club	Adams Township	9-hole private course
Venango Trails Golf Club	Marshall Township	18-hole private course

Campgrounds

Four campgrounds are located within the region—Buttercup Woodlands Campground, Indian Brave Campground, Smith Grove Campground, and Hart’s Content Campground. They offer a variety of services including recreational activities, hookups, showers, and stores.

Buttercup Woodlands Campground, near Renfrew, is one of the largest campgrounds within the project area. Amenities include over 300 sites, full hookups, tenting, cabins, a rental unit, laundry, propane, store, recreation and dance hall, playground, swimming pool, trolley rides, and a basketball court.

Indian Brave Campground, at Harmony, is among the largest campgrounds with 250 sites. Amenities include a recreation hall, game room, swimming pool, laundry, and cabin rentals.

Smith Grove Campground is southeast of Butler. Amenities at the site include full hookups, convenience store, heated showers, swimming pool, and a lake for fishing.

Hart’s Content Campground is near Brush Creek Park between Zelienople and Beaver Falls. Recreational opportunities near the site include whitewater paddling, swimming, golf, and fishing.

Camps

In addition to campgrounds, there are three camps within the project area—Lutherlyn, Camp Spencer, and Camp Redwing.

Lutherlyn is a year-round ministry of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America. Located in the natural setting of Connoquenessing Township, there are 640 acres, two lakes, and 17 miles of trails that support a variety of recreational opportunities. Some of them include rock climbing, canoeing, ropes courses, fishing, swimming, volleyball and basketball, camping, and horseback riding. Programs offered include weekly summer camps, day camps, family camps, environmental education programs, and horseback riding lessons and programs.



Cabins at Lutherlyn used to host attendees of camps and conferences

Camp Spencer, also known as Camp Kon-O-Kwee, owned and operated by the YMCA occupies 500 acres of fields and woodlands along Connoquenessing Creek in Fombell. It provides one-to-two week camping experiences for children ages seven to 15. Recreational opportunities include boating, archery, riflery, tennis, basketball, baseball, soccer, softball, volleyball, swimming, fishing, hiking, nature study, rappelling, ropes courses, backpacking, and rock climbing.

Camp Redwing is a Girl Scout camp located on 123 acres of woodlands near Renfrew. Owned and operated by the Trillium Council of the Girl Scouts of America, the camp has been in existence since 1922. Recreational opportunities include horseback riding, swimming, and boating. A swinging suspension bridge crosses Connoquenessing Creek at the site.

Recreational Opportunities

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in 2000 there was an estimated 272,000 youth anglers in Pennsylvania (PFBC). This is a decline of six percent from 1995, according to statistics from the National Survey of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife Recreation. Over the past ten years, statistics show a declining trend of recreational sports participation.

Fishing

Since 1866, the protection and management of the commonwealth's waterways for recreational purposes has been the responsibility of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC, 2005). Managing fishery resources and regulating recreational fishing and boating are primary responsibilities of PFBC. Nearly two million people fish in Pennsylvania each year, and it is estimated that anglers have an economic impact of \$1.65 billion (PFBC, 2006a).

The first Pennsylvania fishing licenses sold in 1922 for one dollar. This was the first time that PFBC was a self-sustaining organization, with an annual income of \$207,425 from fishing licenses (PFBC, 2005). By 1995, the income from license fees, fines, penalties, and other exceeded \$32 million. More than 821,000 licenses sold and 500,000 trout stamps purchased; a decrease of 9.4 percent from 2004. The cost of a fishing license in 2007 was \$21, and an additional \$8 for a trout stamp (PFBC, 2006c).



Glade Run Lake is a popular destination for local anglers

The Connoquenessing watershed is primarily a Warm Water Fishery (WWF). Of the 21 named tributaries entering Connoquenessing Creek, all but three are designated as WWF. Little Connoquenessing Creek and Thorn Creek (Penn Township) are identified as Cold Water Fisheries (CWF). The headwaters of Connoquenessing, source to the Oneida dam, and the headwaters of another stream called Thorn Creek (Oakland Township) to the Thorn dam are designated as High Quality WWF (Pennsylvania Code, 1997).

Approved Trout Waters include streams, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs that meet criteria qualifying them to be stocked with trout by the PFBC. Four streams, or portions of them, have qualified as Approved Trout Waters; they include Bonnie Brook Creek, Connoquenessing Creek, Little Connoquenessing Creek, and Thorn Creek (PFBC, 2006c).

Two **Special Regulation Areas** exist – Glade Run Lake and the lower lake of Hereford Manor Lakes. The sites participate in the Early Season Trout Stocked Waters Program and the Big Bass Program.

The Early Season Trout Stocked Waters Program offers an early trout season from March 1 to March 31. During this season, anglers are limited to three fish per day and fish must be at least seven inches in length. Waterways participating in this program are stocked with a portion of the spring's trout allotment (PFBC, 2006c).

Lakes participating in the Big Bass Program are closed to all fishing from March 1 to the opening day of trout season unless the lake is also a participant in the Early Season Trout Stocked Waters Program. When a lake is enrolled in both programs the lake is closed to all fishing beginning April 1 to opening day of trout season. As a participant in the program, anglers can only keep largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and spotted bass that are over 15 inches long. The catch is limited to four fish per day. Between April 1 and June 16, waterways regulated in the Big Bass Program are catch and immediate release only (PFBC, 2006c).

Hunting

Hunting is a popular recreational activity throughout western Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC) manages and regulates hunting in Pennsylvania. An individual can begin hunting at 12 years of age following the successful completion of a hunter safety course. The number of hunters in many states has been rapidly declining, but Pennsylvania has seen a leveling of participation. It is essential for future wildlife management and preservation of the hunting and trapping heritage of Pennsylvania that the recruitment of new hunters and trappers is successful (PGC, 2004).

Only one State Game Lands is within the project area, providing public land for hunting. State Game Lands 164 includes 456 acres, and is managed for bear, deer, grouse, squirrel, and rabbit.

Programs, such as Cooperative Farmland and Cooperative Forestland Game Programs, provide additional acres to the public for hunting. These programs involve individual landowners willing to allow public hunting on their private property.

The Cooperative Farmland Program was established in 1936 to protect farm property against acts of vandalism and increase hunting opportunities. It provides landowners with advice and incentives to conserve soil, increase wildlife habitats, and implement other beneficial practices. The Cooperative Farmland Program, includes the safety zone and farm game programs. The safety zone program involves individual landowners, with a minimum of 50 acres, opening their land for public hunting, while the farm game program includes several safety zone locations blocked together. Having land enrolled in the farm game program provides better incentives for the landowners. Safety zone participants can receive seedlings each spring and pheasant stocking, while farm game participants (in addition to incentives for safety zone participants) are eligible for additional habitat improvement projects.

The Cooperative Forestland Game Program opens up additional hunting opportunities by working with individual forestland owners, with parcels greater than 1,000 acres, who are willing to allow public hunting on their property.

Boating

Boating recreation is also regulated under the jurisdiction of the PFBC. It is estimated that more than 2.5 million people boat on the 83,000 miles of rivers and streams in Pennsylvania each year. In 2005, approximately 350,600 boats were registered. It is estimated that boating within the commonwealth generates a \$1.7 billion impact to the economy each year. In 2005, revenue to the PFBC from boating through licenses, fines, penalties, and others was \$11,147,689 (PFBC, 2006a).



The canoe launch at the Butler soccer fields in its early development stage

PFBC manages 250 public access areas to Pennsylvania's waterways; In addition, many other access points are managed by organizations and municipalities. In 2005, in an effort to increase public access to waterways for boating, the Boating Facility Grant Program was initiated. This program provides funding to public entities for the establishment of stream access points that are open to the public. Grants are awarded for land acquisition, project design, engineering, development, expansion, and rehabilitation of public recreational boat access facilities. The grants require a 25 percent match.

Pennsylvania Environmental Council (PEC) and local residents are working to establish a water trail for Connoquenessing Creek. The water trail when completed will be a map and guide for paddling along the creek. The production of the water trail is in its infancy, with current efforts surrounding the identification of potential access points. Before the trail guide can be developed, an adequate number of public launch sites will need to be established. The Boat Facility Grant Program would likely be a good source of funding to establish access points identified by the Connoquenessing Creek Water Trail.

Four initial areas have been identified as potential access locations. They include sites in Ellwood City, Harmony, Forward Township, and Butler.

- In Ellwood City, the area behind the sewage treatment plant has been identified as a potential site for a public access. The Borough of Ellwood City owns the property and is interested in establishing public access.
- Two sites are being considered within the borough of Harmony. One at Wood Street Park and the other on borough property at the end of Jackson Street. PFBC is interested in establishing a launch at the Jackson Street site.
- The ball fields in Forward Township would be an ideal location for a public launch. The land is publicly owned, utilized for recreation, and has parking available. Installation of the launch area is all that would be needed for this site. According to PEC, development of this site could be completed before the 2007 paddling season begins.
- In Butler, the first public launch has been developed at the Athletic Fields, property owned by the Butler School District. It was a combined effort between Butler School District, Connoquenessing Watershed Alliance, and the city of Butler. The partnership was awarded a Growing Greener II grant for stream and streambank improvements at the site. However, increased marketing of the site, including signage and public awareness, are still needed and could be obtained with the completion of the Connoquenessing Water Trail.

Other potential launch areas discussed include the park along Glenwood Way, Renfrew Park, Camp Redwing, and Country Club Golf Course.

Environmental Education

Environmental education is a learning process that increases knowledge and awareness of the environment and associated challenges (National Environmental Education Advisory Council, 1996). It develops skills and expertise to address challenges; and fosters attitudes, motivation, and commitment to make informed decisions and take responsible action.



Heath Gamache explains the mine drainage system at Lutheryn's Semicon Run treatment site

The agricultural community was the first to utilize environmental education through the teaching of conservation practices. Early practices expanded to include land-use problems, preservation of natural resources, water quality improvements, and protection of native plant and animal species. Educating the public about important environmental challenges and developing knowledgeable citizens actively participating in addressing these challenges is critical to sustaining the balance between environmental and human activities; ensuring the health and welfare of the watershed, protecting human health, advancing quality education, expanding employment opportunities, promoting sustainable development, and protecting our natural heritage (Pennsylvania Department of Education, 2002).

With rapid changes occurring in our environment, education of watershed stakeholders is an essential and ongoing process. Several organizations and agencies provide environmental education to landowners, students, and other stakeholders.

Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC) provides a variety of educational programs. Wildlife Conservation Officers provide educational programs in schools. The programs are designed to be appropriate for each grade level. They also provide two teacher workshops—Project WILD and Pennsylvania Songbirds. Project WILD trains educators about the environment, the outdoors, and their interactions. This program is designed to assist educators of grades K–12. It evaluates activities and cross-references them with Pennsylvania Department of Education's (PDE) environment and ecology standards developed in 2002. Pennsylvania Songbirds, a similar program, provides teacher workshops and lesson plans. It is co-sponsored by the Audubon Society, PGC, and DCNR. In addition to workshops and programs, PGC has reference materials available to all educators.

Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) provides several workshops for educators, including the Keystone Aquatic Resource Education (KARE) teacher workshop and Pennsylvania Amphibian and Reptile educator workshop. These workshops provide educators with curricula to meet environmental standards required by PDE. PFBC can provide numerous educational videos, brochures, and fact sheets for students and educators on a variety of topics.

Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) provides educational programs through its various divisions. The Bureau of Forestry is a leader in educating people about forestry and native wild plant conservation and management. Audiences include school-aged children, educators, organizations, local governments, private landowners, consulting foresters, industry, and the general public. The Office of Wild Resource Conservation produces a variety of education materials: posters, activity books, and videos for the state's conservation agencies, PDE, and conservation groups.

Watershed education programs are offered through Pennsylvania State Parks, a part of DCNR. Programs provide school-aged children with field-learning experiences through hands-on activities. Moraine State Park, although not located in the project area, provides these programs for the greater region.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) provides a range of environmental education opportunities. DEP hosts several workshops and conferences, attend community festivals, provide resource information, and educational programs. It is just one of the many groups that assist with the Envirothon competitions, locally and statewide. An Envirothon is an environmental competition that is designed to cultivate a desire to learn more about the natural environment. Not only do Envirothon competitions teach environmental facts and concepts, but they also instill an understanding of the ecological and community factors that are involved in environmental decisions and actions.

County Conservation Districts are active in educating citizens about the environment. They work with local landowners, the agricultural community, industries, local governments, and other agencies to implement best management practices. Conservation districts provide educational programs to school-aged children through school programs, community events, and Envirothon competitions. Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence County Conservation Districts serve the watershed.

Penn State Cooperative Extension works with individuals, families, businesses, communities, and schools through informal educational opportunities. Local offices provide residents with easy access to the resources and expertise of Pennsylvania State University through educational programs, publications, and events. There are offices in each county in Pennsylvania along with regional offices over seeing nine to 16 county offices. The project area is located within two different regional offices. Allegheny and Beaver counties are under the jurisdiction of the southwest region, while Butler and Lawrence counties are under the jurisdiction of the northwest region.

PA CleanWays is a non-profit organization empowering people to eliminate illegal dumping and littering in Pennsylvania. Within the project area, there are two chapters – Allegheny County chapter and Butler-Lawrence counties chapter. Chapters work to identify and clean-up illegal dumpsites and educate area residents about the effects of illegal dumping and proper waste disposal. As of 2007, Beaver County does not have a chapter.

Connoquenessing Watershed Alliance attends various community festivals and events to educate residents about the watershed in their backyards. In addition to encouraging community members to get involved with their extensive monitoring program, the group has been working with local school districts to engage students in watershed efforts.

Lutherlyn Environmental Education Program (LEEP) provides a variety of high quality environmental educational programs. LEEP provides field trips, teacher workshops, scouting programs, group outings, and maple sugaring trips. At its facility near Prospect, a three-story nature center encourages learning about the environment.

Hereford Manor Lakes Conservancy works with the PFBC to manage the Upper and Lower Hereford Manor Lakes. Educational efforts are geared toward the preservation of the lakes, dams and fishing in the region. As quoted on the group's Website, "Many people are not aware of the danger of losing this delicate watershed ecosystem. If the dams are breached



The Eberly Environmental Education Center, at Lutherlyn encourages environmental learning in a natural setting

we lose the lakes, if we lose the lakes we lose the fish and waterfowl, and the area becomes an ugly strip-mined scar” (Hereford Manor Lakes Conservancy and Watershed Group, Inc).

Archaeological Resources

Artifacts could be found anywhere people worked, lived, or recreated documenting their history, as long as these materials survived over time. Artifacts are archaeological evidence, such as bits and pieces of objects that were made, used, discarded, or lost through daily activities. This evidence often represents the only surviving record of an era, and can provide new information about where, when, and how people lived (Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Inc., 2004).

Collecting and preserving artifacts requires certain procedures for identification and documentation. Knowing the exact location where each artifact was found is essential. All collectors, amateur and professional are encouraged to register their findings. The Pennsylvania Historic Museum Commission (PHMC) maintains a statewide registration program for archaeological discoveries known as the Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey or PASS.

Historical Resources

Historical Overview

Allegheny County was created on September 24, 1788, from Westmoreland and Washington counties, and named for the Allegheny River, which flows through it. Then, on March 12, 1800, portions of the county were split to form Butler and Beaver counties. Butler County, named for General Richard Butler, comprises Donation and Depreciation Lands granted to compensate Revolutionary War veterans. Beaver County created from portions of Washington County named for the Beaver River (Pennsylvania State Achieves).

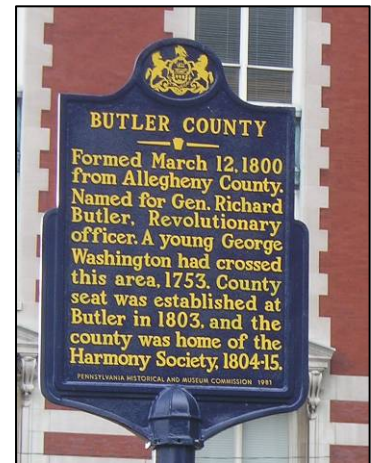
On March 20, 1849, Lawrence County formed from portions of Beaver and Mercer counties. For the first flagship of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the USS Lawrence, named in honor of Captain James Lawrence, Lawrence County was named (Pennsylvania State Achieves).

Prehistoric Period

The prehistoric period, the time before European contact, is named that because there is no written record for historians to study. This period of time is also referred to as the pre-contact or pre-Columbian period.

Before European settlers first stepped foot in Pennsylvania, Native Americans were common throughout the commonwealth. As Europeans came, they brought with them many new technologies and goods, such as copper kettles, sharpened iron tools, and European woven cloths. Native Americans would trade animal pelts and land for these goods, becoming dependent on European trade (Burkett).

However, not all European influences were beneficial to Native Americans. Diseases and alcohol had devastating results on Native American communities and on their physical and social well-being. By the 1800s, the majority of Native Americans had been forced from Pennsylvania to Ohio, Canada, or further west. Those who remained tried to blend in by changing their names, religion, customs, and jobs.



Historical marker located at the Butler County Courthouse

The earliest inhabitants in Pennsylvania were known as the Paleo Indians. They resided here during the **Paleo Indian Period**, or final glacial period, approximately 10,000 to 20,000 years ago. Artifacts, such as tools and arrowhead points, are rare and scattered, suggesting a nomadic lifestyle. They are believed to have lived in small communities of 20 to 30 individuals within natural rock shelters and were frequently moving. They hunted game species common within the area including elk, turkey, and whitetail deer (Burkett).

As the climate warmed during the **Archaic Period** coniferous forests covered the region. The presence of humans was rare until edible plants, nuts, and modern game species became evident around 6500 B.C. Native Americans that inhabited the area during this period were much like their predecessors, functioning as hunters and gatherers (Burkett).

During the **Woodland Period**, 1000 B.C. to 1500 A.D., the Native Americans lifestyle had changed considerably. They were learning to cultivate crops, and for the first time were able to produce a surplus of food. They began following an annual cycle of planting, hunting, and fishing that sometimes required them to commute between villages and seasonal encampments. This new lifestyle led to the development of work patterns and a division of labor between genders. While the men were out hunting and fishing, the women tended to the crops. In order to store excess food pottery was developed (Burkett).

European Settlement

Europeans arrived in Pennsylvania during the 1600s to find that Native Americans already inhabited the region; evident by their villages, fields, camps, and paths, they had been here for some time. The Iroquois Confederacy controlled the land in 1753, when the French came to the western Pennsylvania region. From 1784-1785, the commonwealth of Pennsylvania purchased the region from the Iroquois through the Treaty of Fort Stanwick. The area remained largely unsettled until 1795 when the Treaty of Greenville was signed.

Early European settlements within western Pennsylvania were established for transportation purposes along the larger watercourses, such as the Allegheny and Beaver rivers. Smaller streams and tributaries, like those within the Connoquenessing valley, did not meet the needs of early settlers, and remained relatively undisturbed.

The earliest known settlers within the area were James Glover and Peter Kinney, or McKinney. James Glover is credited as the earliest settler in Butler County. Glover was a blacksmith, Revolutionary soldier, and an avid hunter who was living in Pittsburgh. During one of his hunting trips through the region he discovered a deer lick in what is now known as Adams Township. That fall, a few years prior to the settlement of the country, he built a cabin near the site where he later established his primary residence.

Peter McKinney, who also had been a Revolutionary soldier, always claimed that he and his family located in Butler County in 1792. His "squatter" improvement was located within what is now Forward Township. He became a noted hunter and the founder of Petersville, later to become Connoquenessing.

There were a number of other hunters, explorers, and squatters in the region since 1790. But it was not until 1796, and the assurance of safety from the Native Americans, that settlement of the region began in earnest.

The majority of pioneer settlers were of Irish, Scotch, or Scotch-Irish decent (History of Butler County, 1883a). There were also some settlers of German and other descents. For the most part, the settlers were scattered about, with a few stronghold communities. As the name suggests, the area around Donegal was an Irish community. The Scotch decedents concentrated in the area between Little

Connoquenessing Creek and Connoquenessing Creek. Germans, following the influence of Detmar Basse, came into the region around what is now Jackson Township in 1802. He founded Zelenople in 1803 and named it after his daughter, Zelie.

Another German settler, George Rapp, entered the region in 1804. He and his religious followers established Harmony. Within 10 years, they developed a prosperous community. By 1814, the society had built 130 buildings including factories and mills. Exhausting their markets and resources, the group known as the Harmonie Society, sold the land to a Mennonite blacksmith and moved to the Wabash River in southwest Indiana. Mennonites led the area's resettlement.

Industrial

Agriculture was the earliest industry in the region. The abundance of available land and the desire for untilled land expanded the Pennsylvania frontier westward. The golden age for farming in the commonwealth, between 1770 and 1840, saw millions of acres of forestland converted to farmland. By 1820, more than 90 percent of the working population was involved in the agricultural industry.

Mining within the watershed began in the early 1800s with the opening of the Murtz and Kearns mines during the 1810s. The Harmonie Society operated mines through the region beginning in 1815. Mines within the region started as small mines and as demand increased they expanded into the big producers common in western Pennsylvania today.

Coal was in demand before, during, and after the oil and gas boom. The establishment of the railroads increased its demand. Coal was used for industry, businesses, and homes and became a basic commodity. Majority of the mining remaining in the region today is not for coal but other commodities such as limestone.

By the 1860s the industrial revolution was in full swing, making it harder for Pennsylvania farms to compete with out-of-state farms. The small family operations had transformed from manual operations to a highly specialized, mechanized, and scientific industry. New technologies and equipment decreased workloads and increased productivity and yields. After the 1840s, Pennsylvania farmers had lost their political advantage, and the booming industries of oil, steel, coal, railroads, and manufacturing took over.

The Harmonie Society played an important role in the commerce and industry of western Pennsylvania. Their products were sold as far away as New Orleans, and their investments into the railroad, canals, oil fields, lumber industry, and banks were a catalyst for the region's economy. In 1824, the Society returned to Pennsylvania establishing the town of Economy in Beaver County, later renamed Ambridge.

From 1860 to 1869, there were many attempts in drilling for oil. On February 11, 1860, the Butler Oil Company was organized, and it focused its drilling near Butler. Several people had made claims of successfully drilling for oil, but the first serious success story occurred on September 7, 1860. It occurred on the land of Archibald McMillen, approximately four miles southwest of Portersville. The well drilled to a depth of eight feet below creek level (History of Butler County, 1895b).

More companies were founded after the success on the McMillen property, such as Butler Pioneer Oil Company. On February 5, 1861 it made its first attempt drilling 800 feet at a location southwest of Butler. It was unsuccessful.

In 1865 the Butler Oil Company was dissolved. However, in 1868, many of the original Butler Oil Company founders reunited to form Jacob's Oil Company. The group found success in February 1869. After drilling 100 feet below the producing sand, the drill was slowly lifted until a flow of three barrels

per day was obtained. Once all the tools had been removed, the well's output increased to sixty barrels a day, proving that Butler County did have oil fields worth cultivating (History of Butler County, 1895b).

After World War I (1918), the oil and gas industry declined and manufacturing operations slowed, leading to the end of the population growth in the region.

In 1854, a private bank was opened in Butler by Campbell, Bredin, and Company. It operated for 10 years, until the organization of the First National Bank of Butler. Then in 1868, the Butler Savings Bank was formed, and was very prosperous. Between 1870 and 1873, a number of private banks opened and closed. In 1879, after 15 years of banking, the First National Bank of Butler failed and was closed.

In 1890, a group of oil investors founded Butler County National Bank. During the 1910s and 1920s, banking services expanded to include investments and other services that were aided by the expansion of the stock market. In 1929, the Butler County National Bank expanded services into foreign and agricultural markets hiring more employees. It even purchased several smaller banks in the region. Then, with the stock market crash of 1929, the Butler County National Bank joined Mellbank Group, an affiliation of Mellon Bank, to mitigate effects of the crash. The bank struggled through the 1930s, as did many financial institutions, and after the founder and President's death in 1937, it became the Butler Branch of Mellon Bank in 1948.

In the early 1900s, residents of the region realized they needed to transition from resource extraction industries to value-added or manufacturing activities. As a first phase in the Industrial Revolution the production of railroad cars, and steel bridges were needed. In 1902, the Pullman Standard plant was built needing a year-round workforce leading to the development of housing in Butler and the railroad.

Postal Delivery

In colonial times, communications depended on friends, merchants, and Native Americans to carry messages between colonies. However, most correspondence ran between the colonies and England. William Penn established Pennsylvania's first post office in 1683 (U.S. Postal Service).

In May 1775, as the colonies began to separate from England, a Continental Congress was organized to establish an independent government. One of the first questions before its delegates was how to convey and deliver the mail. Benjamin Franklin was appointed chairman of the committee to establish a postal system and was later appointed as the first Postmaster General (U.S. Postal Service).

The present postal service descends from the system planned by Benjamin Franklin, and history rightfully accords him major credit for establishing the basis of the postal service for the American people (U.S. Postal Service).

In the days prior to telephones, radios, and televisions, communication from the outside world could only be obtained through mail and newspapers. Mail was delivered to the post office and then picked up by recipients. Many families, particularly agricultural families, waited days, weeks, or months before picking up their mail. They had to coordinate trips for supplies, food, or equipment to pick up mail.

In 1796, a privately operated mail service began operating between Pittsburgh and Erie. Mail was carried every two weeks and transported by horseback. Leaving from Pittsburgh, the route traversed Cranberry Township and Evans City on its way to Erie. Depending on weather conditions, the trip took three to five days. By 1801, the U.S. Postal Service took control of the route and mail was delivered to the nearest tavern or store once a week. With the opening of the Pittsburgh-Mercer road in 1805, the route was changed, eliminating Evans City and adding Zelenople (Cranberry Township Historical Society, 1989a). A second route was established, from Pittsburgh to Franklin by way of Evans City.

In 1818, the frequency by which mail was delivered increased to twice a week. Sometime before 1827, the delivery method changed from horseback to stagecoaches carrying passengers and packages, in addition to mail. Daily mail service was initiated in 1827.

In the early days, the cost to send a letter varied depending on the destination. Letters traveling less than 40 miles cost eight cents, 40-60 miles 10 cents, and 25 cents for anything over 500 miles.

The first post office in the region was established in Whitestown in 1831. Edward White was the first postmaster from 1831 to 1839. Post offices were established throughout the region until 1893, when Postmaster General John Wanamaker from Pennsylvania introduced rural delivery (U.S. Postal Service).

With rural delivery, farmers and other settlers would no longer have to wait days or weeks to get mail. The mail would be delivered directly to them. Farmers were delighted with the new service, although there were people against it, because of safety and cost. As a result, many of the smaller post offices were closed. Rapidly growing Cranberry Township did not have a post office until 1994 when the mail became too much for neighboring post offices (Cranberry Township Historical Society, 1989a)

As mail delivery evolved from foot to horseback, stagecoach, steamboat, railroad, automobile, and airplane, infrastructure was needed. A byproduct of postal delivery was the development of good roads. Local governments began extending and improving existing highways after the postal service refused rural delivery on routes because of poor road conditions.



Historical markers identify the route George Washington followed in 1753

Transportation

Early forms of transportation routes were well-worn paths created by Native Americans. These paths provided a means for travel and trade among distant and diverse Native American communities. The most famous within the project area is the Venango Path. It traveled from the forks of the Ohio River (Point State Park in Pittsburgh) to Franklin (Venango County) (History of Butler County Pennsylvania, 1883).

Washington Trail is the route George Washington followed in 1753 to deliver a message from Virginia's governor Robert Dinwiddie to the French, ordering them to evacuate the region (Washington's trail through Butler County). On this dangerous expedition, Washington was shot at by a "French Indian ally" below Murdering Town approximately eight to 10 miles northeast of Mars (Robertson, personal communication, 2007). He endured excessive rains and snow, and nearly drowned in the Allegheny River. His journey marked the beginning of the French and Indian War.

With the increasing number of settlers entering the region, more transportation improvements were needed. In the early days, packsaddles were used to transport goods and commodities from one place to another. They followed mere paths over hills, and through the woods. In the early 1800s, the establishment of roadways was just beginning. A network of roads and canals were being built in order to transport agricultural products and raw materials to market.

Local roads were authorized by the Court of Quarter Sessions. In 1804, local residents petitioned for several new roads: Butler to Freeport, Butler to the Armstrong County line, Butler to the Venango County line, Butler to Mercer, and Mercer to the Butler County line through Zelienople (History of Butler County Pennsylvania, 1883b).

In 1796, the Venango Trail was widened to become the first wagon road leading north from Pittsburgh. By 1806, a state road from Pittsburgh to Mercer had been laid out, as well as a road traveling south from Butler.

One obstacle to the development of area roadways was numerous creeks and streams. During most of the year, the flow of streams would not permit safe crossing. Early efforts were taken to build bridges spanning the larger streams. The first bridge built to cross Connoquenessing Creek was petitioned to the Court of Quarter Sessions in 1805. The cost of the bridge was \$500 (History of Butler County Pennsylvania, 1883b).

By the mid 1800s, railroads were well established throughout the region, revolutionizing land transportation, and transforming the standard of living. Manufacturing was beginning to flourish, with coal and lumber being transported to consumers, raw materials to foundries and mills, and finished products to market. Railroads were used to transport goods and materials over long distances quickly and cheaply, connecting regions that were once isolated. Railroads even led to the establishment of today's standardized time zones.

When the Erie Canal linked New York City's ports to the Midwest market, Pennsylvania, in order to compete, established the Main Line of Public Works. The Main Line utilized a patchwork of canals, railroads, and incline planes to transport goods. Although this system worked well for transportation within Pennsylvania, it took three and a half days to travel between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

In 1878, the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad established tracks along Breakneck Creek. Developments along the railroad corridor lead to the establishment of Mars, Callery, and Valencia. This railroad later became part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Trains were utilized for passenger and mail services. Passenger services were used for daily transportation and long distance travel. During times of war, railroads were used to transport soldiers and supplies to and from the front lines. Many railroads were established along waterways because of their even grades, leading to the industrialization of factories and plants near rivers for access to the rail lines.

Railroad use steadily diminished with improvements in automobiles, truck transportation, and highway infrastructure. During the 1960s and 1970s, railroad companies struggled to stay in business, and many failed. Remaining within the project area are 86 miles of active railroad lines.

By 1927, there was a worldwide demand for automobiles. Recognizing this demand Sir Herbert Austin, designer of the Austin Seven, opened the American Bantam Car Company in Butler. Debuting the American Austin in 1930, the factory was producing approximately 100 cars a day. However, the Great Depression caused the factory to close in the spring of 1932, but only for a short time. Roy Evans, a large automobile dealer, acquired the factory and production was operating again by fall. By 1935, over 20,000 vehicles were produced at the factory and Evans had purchased the assets of the company from its shareholders (Butler County Historical Society¹).

In 1940, responding to a request from the military for designs of a military vehicle, Evans contracted Karl K. Probst to work with plant manager Harold Crist and Bantam's military sales representative Commander C.H. Payne. The prototype was delivered on September 23 where it was rigorously tested and exceeded expectations. However, the government felt the Bantam's facility in Butler was too small and granted the contracts elsewhere (Butler County Historical Society¹).

Despite the set back the Bantam Car Company continued development with the introduction of the Reconnaissance car, an all-purpose military vehicle. This vehicle was the first jeep invented, and is the ancestor of four-wheeled drive vehicles (Butler County Historical Society¹).

Education

Many pioneer settlers had limited education and wanted more for their children. The first schools were subscription schools, which required fees for students to attend. In 1790, a school law was passed relating to subscription schools, increasing the number of schools.

Passing of the Schools Act in 1802, lead to the organization of the first public school in 1804. In 1805, the first schoolhouse was built in Adams Township. Early school buildings were constructed from logs, similar to early homes. In 1810, The Butler Academy was the first building erected for the sole purpose of education in Butler.

In 1821, Johnson McKnight, a local farmer, became the first teacher from Muddy Creek Township. Denied entrance to the school because of his gender, he returned home, borrowed his wife's clothes, then returned to the school and was granted admission (History of Butler County, 1883c).

In 1834, the Common Schools Act was passed to establish a general system of education. There was a great deal of resistance to the new act. The new system provided free education for all students at a cost to landowners in the form of taxes. By 1854, much of the resistance within Butler County had subsided, and there were 175 school buildings. The new schools evolved from the original log cabin structures; with better buildings, better teachers, and a better system of instruction (History of Butler County, 1895a).

Important People

General Richard Butler, Butler County's namesake, was a Revolutionary War hero. He was a friend of George Washington and Marquis de Lafayette. In 1800, when Allegheny County was divided into eight counties, the county directly north was named in his memory.

Barbara (Hall) Feldon, known as Agent 99 from the television show "Get Smart," had lived in Butler County as a child.

United States Senator Walter Lowrie, from Butler, served from 1812 to 1818. He was elected Secretary of the Senate in 1819, an office he maintained until 1836.

George Rapp, a German weaver and vine tender, founded the Harmonie Society and the town of Harmony.

John Roebling, founded Saxonburg and devised a technique to use wire ropes as a safety improvement for inclined planes, and later adapted the use for suspension bridges. This adaptation made it possible for the Brooklyn Bridge and others to cross previously unspanable waters.

In 1895, Ralph C. Stiefel, a Swiss-born engineer, invented a rotary piercing process used in making steel tubing. In addition, he helped establish the Ellwood Weldless Tube Co., which later became the core of the National Tube Division of U.S. Steel.



Little red schoolhouse historical site in Butler is an eligible property for listing in the national registry

George “Rube” Wadell, a professional baseball player who pitched for the Philadelphia Athletics, was raised in Prospect, Pa. In 1946, he was named to the baseball Hall of Fame.

Interesting Tidbits

Filming for the movie, “Night of the Living Dead” occurred around Evans City and at the Evans City Cemetery in Jackson and Forward townships.

September 1940, the jeep was invented in Butler, Pa. It was a small four-wheel drive vehicle developed by a team under the direction of Karl Probst. Originally produced by the American Bantam Car Company in Butler, it was a World War II prototype.

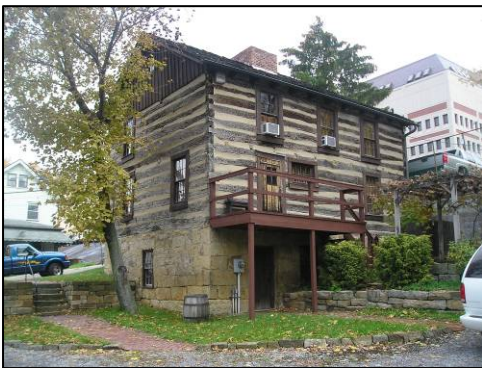
Cranberry Township was named after the wild cranberries that once grew along Brush Creek. Cranberries typically grow on shrubs or vines in moist areas with spongy soil, such as swamps or marshes, also known as bogs. When preparing land for agriculture, early settlers drained much of the marshy habitat needed for the cranberries to grow. In 1989, members of the Cranberry Township Historical Society, in efforts to recreate the Cranberry Bog, planted cranberry cuttings in a marshy, undeveloped area of Cranberry Community Park (Cranberry Township Historical Society, 1989b).

Breakneck Creek, originally named Big Beaver Run by the Native Americans, got its name because of a horse that allegedly fell and broke its neck on a stony path next to the creek.

Connoquenessing Creek and Connoquenessing Borough were named from a Native American word meaning, “for a long way straight.”

Historic Sites, Structures, and Districts

In 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act established the National Register of Historic Places. Listed properties include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and other objects significant to American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. A listing in the register honors historic properties, but does not interfere with the property owner’s rights. Private property owners have no obligation to maintain or manage their property, and can dispose of their property as they see fit. Sites located within the project area are listed in Table 5-2 and Figure 5-2.



Diamond Street West Log Building is a property eligible for listing on the National Register

The Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission manages the register for Pennsylvania. The state historic preservation officer submits nominated properties to the state review board. If the property owner, or the majority of the owners (if the property is owned by more than one person), objects to the nomination, it is sent to the National Park Service for a determination of eligibility without formally listing the property in the National Register (National Park Service, 2001).

Historic Structures

Eight historic structures identified within the project area are listed on the national register; an additional 38 sites are identified as eligible for listing. The seven listed sites played a significant role in military, architecture, politics and government, commerce and trade, domestic, education, landscape, recreation, culture, religion, and social history of the region. A majority of the sites retain their historically significant use.

The **James Beach Clow House**, a well-preserved Greek revival farmhouse built in 1830, is situated in a rural setting that offers a 180-degree panoramic view of its natural surroundings. The structure maintains its set-back, rural location today.

The **Butler Armory**, listed in 1991, was utilized for defense, and continues that use today. Built in 1922 for the 112th infantry of the Pennsylvania National Guard by W.G. Wilkins Company and Joseph F. Kuntz of Pittsburgh, the armory was one of 37 laid out on a “T plan” design.

Built in 1855, the **Butler courthouse** was built on the site of two previous courthouses. The site had been the focal point for local government since shortly after the creation of Butler County. The structure has a high Victorian gothic style with Romanesque accents.

Butler’s first “skyscraper”, **Butler County National Bank**, was built in 1902 and 1903. It is a six-story structure. From the legacy of the oil, gas, and industrial boom in the region, Butler County National Bank was founded in 1890 by prominent oil investors.

Elm Court, the estate of Benjamin Dwight Philips, features a 40-room residence built around an enclosed central court. Completed in 1930, the structure was the headquarters for Mr. Philips’ philanthropic endeavors. Built by Mr. Philips, a scion of the T.W. Philips family owners of a large natural gas and oil company in Butler, the building was one of two buildings in Butler designed by Benno Janssen.

Senator Walter Lowrie House, (also known locally as the Lowrie-Shaw House) built in 1828, home of United States Senator Walter Lowrie, is an early western Pennsylvania vernacular architecture style structure. Senator Lowrie served from 1812 to 1818, and was elected Secretary of the United States Senate in 1819, an office he maintained until 1836.

John Roebling House, built between 1832 and 1835, is not a historic architectural structure. However, it is the location where Roebling discovered the stranded steel cable. Also located at the site is a second structure, built in 1841, known as the Roebling Shop where the steel cable was manufactured.

The **Passavant House**, built in 1809, is the oldest house in Zelenople. It was a wedding present for Zelie Basse Passavant and her husband. Her father, “Baron” Frederick William Detmar Basse, the town’s founder, named the town of Zelenople after Ms. Passavant.

Historic Districts

Three historical districts identified in the region are listed on the national register. They include the Butler Historic District, Saxonburg Historic District, and the Harmony Historic District, (locally known as Harmony National Historic Landmark District). Four districts eligible for listing include Butler Industrial Historical District, South Butler Historic District, Pittsburgh Circle Historic District, and Secular Harmony Historic District.

The Harmony National Historic Landmark District in Harmony and Jackson Township is among a small percentage of historical places that have national significance. The Secretary of the Interior has identified it as a National



The center diamond of the Harmony National Historic Landmark District

Historical Landmark (NHL), being that it possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Fewer than 2,500 historic places currently bear this national distinction (National Parks Service).

Harmony is recognized as the first home of the Harmonie Society. More than 50 principal structures were built by the society in the district between 1805 and 1814. The town was laid out around a central square that remains today. The Harmonie Society was one of the most successful early American communal groups, with its high degree of commercialization and the important role it played in the development of western Pennsylvania

The Harmony Museum is located within the Harmony National Historic Landmark District. The museum interprets all periods of the areas history, including relics from the days of the Harmonie Society. Tours of the site are available Tuesday through Sunday from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m (Historic Harmony, 2001).

Table 5-2. Historic Sites, Structures, and Districts

Site	Location	Status	Date
Allegheny County			
No sites in the watershed			
Beaver County			
James Beach Clow House	North Sewickley Township	Listed	5/17/1989
Butler County			
Miles Covert Farm	Adams Township	Eligible	4/14/2004
George Ebert House	Adams Township	Eligible	4/14/2004
Galletta's Winter Haven	Adams Township	Eligible	4/14/2004
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	Adams Township	Eligible	4/14/2004
Treesdale Farms	Adams Township	Eligible	8/8/1991
United Presbyterian Orphan's Home	Adams Township	Eligible	9/17/2004
Butler Industrial Historic District/ Butler Industrial Corridor	Butler Township/City of Butler	Eligible	5/5/1994
Atlas Hotel	City of Butler	Eligible	4/6/1994
Butler Armory	City of Butler	Listed	7/12/1991
Butler County Courthouse	City of Butler	Listed	9/15/1977
Butler County National Bank	City of Butler	Listed	11/7/1995
Butler High School	City of Butler	Eligible	6/12/1987
Butler Historic District	City of Butler	Listed	5/29/2003
Diamond Street West Log Building	City of Butler	Eligible	7/18/1984
Elm Court	City of Butler	Listed	12/6/1979
Institute Hill School Hill	City of Butler	Eligible	5/23/1983
Little Red Schoolhouse	City of Butler	Eligible	6/9/1992
Senator Walter Lowrie House <i>(Locally known as Lowrie-Shaw House)</i>	City of Butler	Listed	3/1/1979
Pullman Standard Railcar Company	City of Butler	Eligible	9/27/1988
Ferdinarnd Reiber House	City of Butler	Eligible	1/22/1993

Table 5-2. Historical Sites, Structures, and Districts (continued)

Site	Location	Status	Date
Butler County (continued)			
W.H.H. Riddle House	City of Butler	Eligible	6/29/1988
South Butler Historic District	City of Butler	Eligible	5/5/1994
Wayne Street Viaduct	City of Butler	Eligible	5/5/1994
Nicholas Dambach Farm	Cranberry Township	Eligible	1/27/1998
Frederick Meeder Farm/ Drovers' Inn	Cranberry Township	Eligible	1/27/1998
Clyde R. Sauers Trucking Company	Cranberry Township	Eligible	1/27/1998
Valley Farms	Cranberry Township	Eligible	4/14/2001
Miller House Hotel	Evans City Borough	Eligible	2/19/1988
Harmony Historic District <i>(Locally known as Harmony National Historic Landmark District)</i>	Harmony Borough	NHL	5/30/1974
P. Otto Residence/ Thomas Murray	Harmony Borough	Eligible	6/14/1994
Alfred Pierce House / Hotel Ziegler	Harmony Borough	Eligible	1/16/1994
Secular Harmony Historic District	Harmony Borough	Eligible	6/30/1994
David M Zeigler Farmstead	Jackson Township	Eligible	7/22/2005
Ziegler Farm	Jackson Township	Eligible	6/14/1994
Gillespie Farm	Middlesex Township	Eligible	4/14/2004
Evans-Park House	Middlesex Township	Eligible	4/14/2004
William Hays Farm	Middlesex Township	Eligible	4/14/2004
Park-Raisley-Lisman House	Middlesex Township	Eligible	4/14/2004
William M. Wicks Farm	Oakland Township	Eligible	12/14/1993
John Roebing House	Saxonburg Borough	Listed	11/13/1976
Saxonburg Historic District	Saxonburg Borough	Listed	2/14/2003
Eagle Coal Company Tipple	Summit Township	Eligible	2/17/1988
Joseph Allen House	Zelienople Borough	Eligible	12/19/1994
Cooper Apartments	Zelienople Borough	Eligible	9/26/1994
Robert Ift House	Zelienople Borough	Eligible	12/12/1994
Henry Muntz House	Zelienople Borough	Eligible	10/28/1992
Passavant House	Zelienople Borough	Listed	4/11/1977
Strand Theatre	Zelienople Borough	Eligible	3/7/2002

Lawrence County

Ellwood City U.S. Post Office	Ellwood City Borough	Eligible	5/22/1984
Pittsburgh Circle Historic District	Ellwood City Borough	Eligible	5/8/1991
Shelby Tube Bridge	Ellwood City Borough	Eligible	3/11/1996
Trefoil Lodge	Ellwood City Borough	Eligible	6/29/2000

(Source: Pennsylvania Historic Museum Commission, 2007; National Park Service, 2006, Pennsylvania Historic Architecture and Archaeology)

Local Attractions

These sites enhance the cultural “sense of place” within the region. The museums, historical sites, and structures play an important role in the culture of the region and western Pennsylvania. Although not listed on the national register, other significant historical sites and structures exist.

Providence Plantation is a 44-acre farm near Evans City that is being recreated into an 18th century plantation. The plantation is to become a living-history interpretation and educational resource demonstrating what living on the frontier was like. Once a month, between April and December visitors can visit the plantation and partake in a re-creation of the 18th century, which includes entertainment and cuisine (Wills, 2007).



Woolslayer Bridge extends 75 feet across Brush Creek in New Sewickley Township, Beaver County

Woolslayer Bridge, the only covered bridge, remaining in the project area, is located at Brush Creek Park. No longer utilized for vehicular traffic, it is a central landmark for Brush Creek Park. Originally built in 1890 and then rebuilt in 1976, the bridge spans 75 feet over Brush Creek.

The *Maridon Museum* is located in downtown Butler, Pa. It is the only museum in western Pennsylvania that focuses on Chinese and Japanese art and culture. The museum is open Tuesday through Sunday.



Remnants of Bassenheim Furnace, the first charcoal-fired blast furnace in western Pennsylvania

Remnants of *Bassenheim Furnace* are located just off Route 228 in Franklin Township. This is the only iron furnace site remaining in Beaver County.

Pullman Park, built in 1934, was the former home of the New York Yankees (minor league team), Cleveland Indians (Pennsylvania State Association league), Detroit Tigers (Mid-Atlantic League), and the 1951 Pittsburgh Pirates. Located in Butler, Hall of Fame players Joe Di Maggio and Whitey Ford played at Pullman Park. Renovations at the site to upgrade the facility and possibly bring professional baseball back to Butler County are ongoing (Butler County Historical Society²).