

PA ROUTE 6 IS A HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR

As a [Pennsylvania Heritage Area](#), the PA Route 6 Heritage Corridor interprets the story of growth and movement in building a nation. All along the highway, there are sites that connect to a rich transportation history. As Route 6 crosses through four other Pennsylvania Heritage areas, each commemorating a natural resource; travelers can experience the stories, places and cultures that fueled the growth of America.

In the western part of the state, US Route 6 skims the top of the [Oil Region National Heritage Area](#), where the first discovery of oil is still celebrated today in places like the [Drake Well Museum and Park](#) in Titusville.

Wood, timber, lumber – no matter what call you call it, trees from the northern tier of Pennsylvania have been shipped around the world. The [Lumber Heritage Region](#) of Pennsylvania interprets both the past history of the woodhicks, sawmills and tanning companies as well as the modern day industry. While there are excellent places throughout the region to learn about the lumber history, the newly renovated [PA Lumber Museum](#) (MM 187), on Route 6 between Coudersport and Galeton, offers a comprehensive introduction to all things timber.

In the [Endless Mountains Heritage Region](#), stories of crops, food, agriculture and farming are told. To experience the simple, rural life of survival, two key visits would be the [Farm Museum](#) in Troy (MM251) and the [Home Textile Museum](#) in Rome (near MM 275).

Another major export from Pennsylvania was coal. The [Lackawanna Heritage Valley Authority](#) is charged with interpreting this important resource and its impact. At the turn of the century, many immigrants fled to the United States and ended up working in the coal mines. To learn more about anthracite, stop at the [Pennsylvania Anthracite Heritage Museum](#) and the [Scranton Iron Furnace](#), both in Scranton (MM 332).

The Route 6 story also relates the challenges of transporting these resources across an often mountainous terrain. While no one railroad served the whole northern tier, there were several active lines that served as a link to major cities and ports. Several of these rail lines offer excursion trips like [Wellsboro Tioga Central Railroad](#) in Wellsboro (MM 221), the [Oil Creek and Titusville Railroad](#) in Titusville, and the newly reopened [Stourbridge Line](#) in Honesdale (MM359). Two architectural wonders along Route 6 were built to overcome the challenge of the mountains: the 100 year old [Tunkhannock Viaduct](#) in Nicholson (MM 320) and the [Kinzua Skywalk](#) in Mt. Jewett (MM 136), where the remainders of one of the tallest railroad trellis have been re-designed into a platform looking out over the valley. For a complete understanding of the steam locomotive and its use to overcome the geological challenges, stop at [Steamtown National Park Site](#) in Scranton (MM 332).

Waterways and canals were often used in Northern Pennsylvania to transport natural resources and products to market. Both the Allegheny River and the Susquehanna River are clearly visible from several overlooks on the highway. The [Wayne County Historical Society](#) (MM 359) has been refurbishing the

remains of the Delaware & Hudson canal system, lock houses and tow path so people can better understand its history as a means of transportation.

The roadway, the rail lines, and the waterways of northern Pennsylvania all played a huge part in the development of this country. Travelers can experience these stories by just following [PA Route 6](#). More information is available on the PA Route 6 Alliance website – www.paroute6.com.

MM indicates the closest DO 6 Mile Marker.