

Historic & Cultural Resources

The great scenic and environmental value of Monroe County and the Brodhead watershed has not gone unnoticed at the national scale. As early as 1923, Monroe County was recommended as part of a large natural reserve by the landscape architect Warren Manning in his *National Plan for the United States*. Manning anticipated the growth of the industrial east and selected Monroe County as having qualities that should be protected as a focus for outdoor recreation.

Historic Resources

Historical Overview

Named after Daniel Brodhead, who settled on the stream in 1738 at East Stroudsburg (Analomung to the natives), the Brodhead Creek has provided transportation, food, recreation, livelihood and beauty – not to mention water – to humans and other creatures for thousands of years.

Part of a warm and shallow sea more than half a billion years ago, the area we call the Poconos silted in and subsided again and again for millennia. Then folding, uplifting, and fresh-water erosion of the rock softened the hard edges of the Appalachians and cut out wind and water gaps. Glaciers a mile high scoured the earth, loaded with rock and debris – halting here as recently as 15,000 years ago, when modern humans were moving across the land bridge spanning the Bering Sea. Some of the continent's millions of buffalo and elk, mastodon, camels, and other large mammals had made this home.

Where the Brodhead meets the Delaware, hunting and gathering Indians lived as early as 10,000 years ago. Agriculture and more settled villages were common here by the 1500s. For white settlers, the Delaware and other rivers were public roadways: when sent by General Washington to quell the Iroquois in the Wyoming Valley, General Sullivan first had to build a road from Easton – which he did through the Brodhead Watershed by following the creeks and then climbing across the Pocono Plateau.

During the 1700s most of the white population lived in the Delaware River Valley, the Cherry Creek Valley and the Stroudsburg or Pleasant Valley (the Route 209 valley). In the early 1800s, people started to settle the valleys carved by the streams coming from the Pocono Plateau. In these narrow valleys with their rocky hillsides, the growing season was shorter than in the lower elevations. Sheep pasturing was a common use of the land.

Lumbering became a major industry in the Brodhead Creek Valley, using the creek for rafting timber. Creeks and streams powered saw mills, gristmills and tanneries in Barrett, Paradise, Price, Pocono, Smithfield, and Stroud Townships and in Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg. A woolen mill and even a sanatorium offering a “water cure” used the

water as well. In the broader McMichael and Pocono valleys, creeks were dammed to allow ice harvesting.

Rail service began in 1856, with the completion of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad. And the railroad, too, followed the waterways: from the southwest bank of the Brodhead to Experiment Mills (now Minisink Hills) in Smithfield Township, where it crossed to the northeast bank of the creek, the railroad followed the Brodhead Creek to the Paradise (or West Branch) as it climbed the Pocono Plateau. In 1882, the New York Susquehanna and Western Railroad through Monroe County used the Brodhead Creek Valley from Delaware Water Gap to Stroudsburg.

The wide flood plain between Analomink and Stroudsburg became the site of railroad yards, a roundhouse and industrial plants. The railroads also encouraged development of the town and, later, the borough of East Stroudsburg.

With the railroads, tourism boomed in the Brodhead Creek Valley. Farms and homes were converted into boarding houses and inns. Artists and actors came to the Paradise branch of the valley. The actor Joseph Jefferson spent time at Paradise Inn and Henryville House and he attracted others. Victorian style hotels built of wood were scattered over the hillsides and along the creeks. The Brodhead and its tributaries were known for their native brook trout. President Cleveland fished in the area, as did Annie Oakley and “Buffalo Bill” Cody. Deer and small game hunting brought people to the area. The Stites Mountain House near the junction of the Brodhead and Paradise creeks was taken over by a fishing club, the Brodhead Forrest & Stream Association. About 1904, the Buck Hill Falls Inn was constructed by the Society of Friends in Barrett Township. Around the hotel developed a summer community of people from Philadelphia. Quakers from Philadelphia also bought the land and built the hotel and surrounding cottages at Pocono Manor around the turn of the century. In the late 1920s, Skytop Lodge and its surrounding community began.

These visitors often “improved” their surroundings by damming the creeks and digging out the swamps to build lakes for fishing, swimming and boating.

Unleashed by twin hurricanes, the Flood of 1955 cost 78 lives and untold loss of property as upstream dams broke, like dominoes, and water poured down the mountains into Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg. Following the flood, the Army Corps of Engineers bulldozed and diked long runs of the Brodhead, the Pocono Creek, and others in the now-discredited belief that “channelizing” a stream would prevent its overflowing its banks.

Between the 1980s and 2000, with the advent of new highways, population boomed in the area, increasing from under 100,000 to over 140,000. New roads, schools, housing, sewage treatment plants, industry and shopping developments have resulted, in some cases changing the character of entire townships from rural to semi-suburban and affecting the quantity and quality of streams and groundwater.

The history of any area is affected by its geography, wildlife, climate, natural resources – and, often very dramatically, by its human inhabitants. Fast-forward 100 years, and you’ll see that the history of the Brodhead Watershed is being shaped right now, by you.

Historical Highlights of the Brodhead Watershed

- **The Walking Purchase of 1737 / Marshall’s Creek**

One of the most notorious land scams perpetrated against the Lenni-Lenape, the first residents of the area, was the infamous Walking Purchase of 1737. Two sons of William Penn had acquired a deed signed by their father with the Lenni-Lenape which gave to William Penn and his heirs a generally triangular piece of land in the Pocono Mountains area of eastern Pennsylvania. The boundary was defined as “as far as a man could walk in a day and half. While this meant a leisurely stroll to the Lenni-Lenape, the Penn brothers recruited the fastest walkers in the area. The Lenni-Lenape anticipated that the day-and-a-half walk through the heavy forest would cover no more than thirty-five miles. The Penn brothers recruited the three fastest men in the area, including the only one who survived the grueling pace, Edward Marshall. The Lenni-Lenape could not keep up with Marshall, who had run some sixty-five miles. When the hoax was over, the Penn brothers had gained for themselves twelve hundred square miles of prime hunting land in northeastern Pennsylvania and the undying hatred of the Lenni-Lenape. In revenge, the Lenni-Lenape killed Marshall’s pregnant wife and, in another raid, his son Peter. Marshall went into hiding on the island in the Delaware that today bears his name. Marshall moved to New Jersey and lived to almost 90 years old. Marshall’s Creek in the eastern Brodhead watershed still bears his name. Other settlements in the Walking Purchase were attacked, especially in Smithfield Township and at Depuis and Brodheads in the Water Gap area.¹⁹

- **McMichael Creek**

Less is known about John McMichael, for whom the western-most major tributary of the Brodhead watershed is named. In his book titled, *The Unwritten History of Smithfield Township*, Luther Hoffman says of McMichael:

McMichael was an early squatter of a quarrelsome disposition, always in bad repute with both whites and Indians. His shortcomings have all been forgotten and we only remember him from the beautiful creek and village which carries his name.²⁰

- **General Sullivan’s March**

In 1779, not long after the Walking Purchase infuriated the resident Indians, General George Washington sent General John Sullivan and his New Hampshire

¹⁹ *Delaware Diary*, by Frank Dale (Rutgers Univ. Press 1996), page 6-7 (See hand-drawn map of Walking Purchase Territory).

²⁰ Hoffman at 56.

troops to build a road from Easton to the Wyoming Valley to quell the Indians who were attacking settlers there. Sullivan's March took the men through Wind Gap to Brinker's Mill in what is now Sciota, and then along the Pocono Creek through what is now Tannersville and across the Pocono Plateau to the Wyoming Valley. On May 31, 1779, Sullivan reported to Washington:

“Dear General, I Last Evening returned from the Great Swamp for which place I Set off the Day before. I found the Road Cleared to within twenty three miles of Wyoming & through all the Difficult parts of the Swamp... the Road is now cut the whole Distance & through a Country the most Difficult I Ever Saw - it is not possible for a Country to be Thicker with wood among which the Laurels are so thick that a man cannot get through them but on his hands & Knees. The number of Sloughs and Creeks are almost Incredible...

- The Birth of American Trout Fishing/Henryville House on Paradise Creek

“The genesis of angling tradition on the Brodheads is found in the little Halfway-House which Arthur Henry built on the freight trace between Easton and Scranton in 1836.”²¹ The building, now abandoned and in disrepair, still stands at the intersection of routes 191 and 715 in Henryville.

“They Fished Here?”

John Wise, long considered the dean of Pennsylvania trout fisherman, was a regular on the Brodhead before 1890. Wise was an engineer whose canny executive skills forged the extensive holdings of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Co.²² “Wise caught his first trout on Henryville water in 1887, using flies tied by his mentors and leaders made of hairs lovingly gathered from the horse that carried them on the final leg of their eighteen-hour trek from Philadelphia. Wise acquired his extensive trout stream holdings in the Poconos during the First World War, including much of Tunkhannock and Tobyhanna, and the twenty-odd miles of water have spawned a half-grudging, half-admiring limerick among old-time Pocono fisherman:

Of all the old guys,
That fish with flies,
Old Johnnie Wise takes the prize;
And we'll post our bets at ten to seven;
He'll buy a trout stream
Up in heaven.”

²¹ *Remembrance of Rivers Past*, Ernest Schweibert, (The Macmillan Company, New York 1972), page 231 (This chapter, titled, *Homage to Henryville*, was reprinted from earlier editions)

²² Id at 235.

Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison were registered [at Henryville House] simultaneously for an enigmatic week of fishing before their election campaign in 1880.²³ Henry Van Dyke wrote:

Over the hill to Henryville
'Tis oft' the fisherman's cry,
For I'll catch a fourteen-incher
With an artificial fly!²⁴

“Buffalo Bill” Cody and Annie Oakley came to Henryville House to fish and demonstrate their marksmanship skills on the rolling lawns.²⁵

- **Early Impacts on the Watershed**

Author Ernie Schweibert, thought to be one of the world's top fly-fisherman, noted that as early as the late 1800s, the river experienced an early decline:

The impressive forty-fish baskets of trout, and the almost carnal lumbering that ravaged the conifers for railroad structures and mine timbers – and left great hemlocks rotting in the woods, their acid-rich bark stripped off for the tanneries – has taken their toll. Lumbering and clearing farms had changed the watershed. Its currents had become too warm for its native trout, and the last big stream-spawned brookie recorded in the fishing log at Henryville was a two-pounder taken early in the spring of 1893.²⁶

The Brown Trout was introduced from Europe, where it was considered a superior sporting fish, in the 1880's. The Brown Trout is more tolerant of warmer stream temperatures and thrived in the streams of the Brodhead watershed. Fishing remained popular and groups of friends began to purchase farms containing streams, or leasing sections of streams, for their private use. The first club to form in the Brodhead drainage was on the McMichael Creek, the Pohoqualine Club, which was chartered in 1894. Next to form was the Swiftwater Preserve, which dates from 1896. Later clubs include the Parkside Angling Association, Brodhead Hunting and Fishing Association, and the Brodhead Forest and Stream Association, all with property along the Brodhead, and Henryville Conservation Club with land along the Paradise.

Ernest Schweibert, a member of the Henryville Club, bemoans this situation, “The fishing pressure that came with a reputation for greatness eventually caused some regulars to enlarge the private clubs.... The biggest of little rivers was no longer public.”²⁷ Schweibert adds, “The once great river declined rapidly (with the post war population explosion and resulting fishing pressure) it offered little more than the

²³ Schweibert at 237.

²⁴ Id.

²⁵ Schweibert at 244.

²⁶ Schweibert at 237.

²⁷ Schweibert at 252

popular hoax of put-and-take stocking, and there was little or no decent sport on the public pools. The regulars were in mourning.”²⁸

The flood of 1955 was devastating to the stream and the fisheries, as described by Jack Welsh of the Brodhead Hunting and Fishing Association.

“The Brodhead before the flood was an ideal trout stream lined with hemlock, rhododendrons and laurel, wonderful undercut banks, many beautiful pockets behind rocks, five great pools and a stream bed ideal for producing food for trout. The flood swept this all away as the stream was literally torn apart. Today we have recovered to a large degree from that devastation, but still remember the great fishing we enjoyed before the flood.”

National Registry Sites

The following is a list of National Registry Sites in the watershed, derived from Monroe County GIS data and arranged by municipality:

BARRETT:
Buck Hill Inn

EAST STROUDSBURG:
Jesse Flory House
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western RR
Starbird House
Brown House
Burson Farmhouse

HAMILTON:
Kellersville Hotel / Fable Farm
Millers House
Shoemaker House
Kellersville Mill
George Keller House
Judge Rhoades House
Quiet Valley Farms
Christ Church Parsonage
Christ Hamilton Church
Buzzard’s Antiques
Wheelwright’s House
Colonel Snyder House

MIDDLE SMITHFIELD:
Middle Smithfield Presbyterian Church

PARADISE:
Paradise Inn

POCONO:
Swiftwater Inn

SMITHFIELD:
Worthington Hall
Hauserville Chapel
Sittig House
Yeisley Log Cabin

STROUD:
Posten-Angle Homestead
The Brookside
Spraugeville ME Church
Glenbrook Country Club

STROUDSBURG:
Dansbury Mission
A. Mitchell-Palmer House
Koflach’s Funeral Home
Fort Penn Site
Jacob Stroud House
Fort Hamilton Site
Monroe County Courthouse
Monroe County Jail
Dr. Reeve Jackson’s House

²⁸ *Id* at 252

Historic Areas

The Monroe County Historic Legacy report identifies several historic areas in the Brodhead Watershed. These are located on the map *Historic Resources*. These and other potential historic areas should be evaluated for qualification as possible historic districts or historic landscapes. The National Park Service Bulletin Number #18 provides guidelines and procedures for evaluating and nominating potential historic landscapes to recognize and preserve their historic landscape character.

These historic areas are listed below, by municipality:

STROUDSBURG:

First Ward
Lower Main Street
Main Street (5th-10th Street)
Wallace Street & Fulmer Ave.
Scott Street
Thomas Street
Monroe Street
Sarah Street
Ann Street

EAST STROUDSBURG:

Washington Street
Braeside Ave, Ridgeway Street

STROUD:

Analomink
Cherry Valley Road

HAMILTON:

Foundry Road
Sciota Village
Snydersville Village
Bossardville
Kellersville Historic District
Saylorburg Village

JACKSON:

Appenzell

POCONO:

Bartonsville
Tannersville

CHESTNUTHILL:

Brodheads ville Village
McMichael's Crossroad Village

SMITHFIELD:

Minisink Hills

PARADISE:

Henryville
Paradise Valley

BARRETT:

Buck Hill Falls

TUNKHANNOCK:

Tunk Sawmill Zone

MT. POCONO:

Mt. Pocono Borough

Historic Sites, Structures, and Locations in the Brodhead Watershed

Water powered mills dotted the streams in the Brodhead watershed. Saw mills operated as long as the timber lasted to supply the raw material for mine timbers, railroad ties and spragues, used as brakes for coal carts in mines. Gristmills ground the grain produced by local farmers. Tanneries used the bark from hemlock trees to tan skins, both from local hunters and later, pelts imported from South America, which came by rail.

Other industries grew up along streams, dependent in some way on the water that flowed by. In some cases, structures are intact and still in use. In others little remains, but possible projects would be to identify the locations and erect historical markers describing the site and/or to develop interpretive publications, exhibits or maps.

Some sites have been identified, and are described below. Others remain to be researched.

Paradise Creek:

- A mill last operated by Jacob Kintz is located along Paradise Creek near Rte 191, where Mill (Redrock) Road crosses the Paradise. The mill was built about 1849 by the Edinger family and operated as a gristmill until about 1912. Surviving are the foundation, with a smaller building built on it, and the tail race. Remnants of the millpond are also visible. The mill is privately owned by the Deetz family.
- *Paradise Brook Trout Hatchery*, located in Paradise Valley, is the oldest licensed trout hatchery in the state. Still in active operation, producing trout for stocking and the table, the facility includes buildings dating to the early 1900's.
- The historic *Henryville House*, a boarding house which once housed such famous visiting fisherpersons as Annie Oakley, is privately owned and in badly deteriorating shape. A potential project is to determine feasibility of restoration of the building and/or acquiring the site to develop a facility for interpretative use.
- Historic buildings remain on the *Aventis-Pasteur, Inc.* property along Swiftwater Creek. Originally known as National Lab, this business was started in 1898.
- *Swiftwater Inn*, on Swiftwater Creek, was an early stagecoach stop and a popular overnight stop for visiting fishermen and women. The inn is still in operation.
- In Paradise Township, the following mills were identified in the *County Atlas of Monroe, Pennsylvania*, published by F.W. Beers & Co.: *Saw*

Mills: James Henry at Henryville (1833), Charles Henry north of Henryville (1842), E. Slutter in Devil's Hole. *Grist Mills:* James Kintz in Paradise Valley (1849), James Henry at Henryville.

Upper Brodhead Creek:

- *William S. White* operated a tannery on Mill Creek (at the confluence with Rattlesnake and Beaver Brook) and also one in Analomink. Both were water powered, to grind the bark and to roll the skins. White controlled over 10,000 acres from the top of Paradise Valley to Buck Hill area. The Mill Creek tannery operated from 1856-1885, though White sold it in 1861. White was instrumental in the railroad route going to Cresco, and he built a siding from the Cresco station to his tannery in Mountainhome.
- The following mills were identified in Barrett Township in the *County Atlas of Monroe, Pennsylvania*, published by F.W. Beers & Co.: *Saw Mills:* near the residence of G. Washington Ink on Middle Creek, George Price & Sons on Buck Hill Branch, Jacob Price on Brodhead Creek, I. Price on Mill Creek, E.F. Palen in Canadensis, and Shafer & Rinehart in Mountain Home. *Grist Mills:* John Pitt built a gristmill in 1845, later owned by Solomon Edwards. *Tanneries:* Palen & Northrop, Canadensis (1847), White & Barkley, Mountainhome (1856). *Quarries:* Frederick Duebler.
- And in Price Township: *Saw Mills:* John Price, later owned by E.T. Long. Also, one was built by Eleazer Price, later owned by Perry Price. *Water Power:* Near G. Haase residence. *Cold Spring:* One near residence of G. Haase, two near residence of J.C. Houck.

Pocono Creek:

- *The tannery in Tannersville*, built around 1834, was located where the Tannersville Elementary Center now sits along Route 611. The tannery ponds remain on the site, which is owned by Pocono Mountain School District. The tannery owner, Mr. Kistler, lived in Glenwood Hall (built in 1838 and is still standing) next to the tannery.
- The foundation and tailrace of *Jacob Stauffer's* (Brown's) mid-1800's mill on *Bisbing Run*, remain on private property (George Learn and Werkeiser). The timbers from the mill were used to build the house (1936/37) now occupied by the Bankers First Mortgage Company on Route 611 between Tannersville and Bartonsville, next to Pocono Peddler's Village.

- *A Brick Factory* was located along Dry Sawmill Run off Sullivan Trail near the road to Crescent Lake. The factory used clay from the area and operated from the mid-1800s to the early 1900's.
- *Chowder Camp* on Sullivan's march from Easton to Wyoming is recognized by a stone monument off Sullivan Trail before the road to Crescent Lake.
- *The Gantzhorn Water Company*, located south of Route 715 about one-half mile east of Route 611, provided water from springs through a cast iron line to Glenwood Hall and other homes in the area. This was one of the first water companies in the watershed. The springhouses and water line may have been built by Stephen Kistler around 1834, when the tannery was built, and operated until about 1930.
- A mill on the Pocono Creek at Bartonsville at Route 611 and Rimrock Road was dismantled and rebuilt at Millbrook Village, N.J. in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.
- A mill on Flagler Run gave its name to the "Old Mill" development in Stroud Township.
- *The Tannersville Cranberry Bog*, located at the headwaters of Cranberry Creek, is a National Natural Landmark owned by The Nature Conservancy, with interpretive programs given by the Monroe County Conservation District.
- Lost to history is *Learned's Tavern*, a stop on Revolutionary War General John Sullivan's march from Easton to Wyoming to quell warring Indian tribes. The boarding house burned in 2000 and all related structures were razed. When the structures were razed, timbers from the original log cabin were uncovered. A small stream (Rocky Run), which flows from the springs used by the Gantzhorn Water Company, runs beside the property where two Historical Markers recognizing the site are located.
- *Cold Spring*, an active spring located along Route 611 (behind New York Pizza), south of the Learned's Tavern site, was the site of the Indian massacre in 1781 of the first settlers of the Tannersville area, the Learn family. The area was part of the original "Larner" (Learn) family's holdings and was the burial ground for the Learn family.
- *Miesertown Lake*, located near the intersections of Routes 314 and 715, was hand built for the enjoyment of boarding house guests in the early 1900's.

McMichael Creek:

- *Quiet Valley Farm* is a living history museum operated by a non-profit organization. Interpretive tours and demonstrations teach about farm life in the 1800's. An annual ice harvest demonstrates this early industry. A possible project would be to build a pond on the farm, or acquire a nearby pond to assure the demonstrations can continue.
- The Old Mill in Sciota, also known as the Brinker-Snyder-Fenner Mill, on McMichael Creek, was the first stop in Monroe County of General Sullivan's troops. The mill, along with the milldam, still exists and is maintained as a historic site by Hamilton Township.
- The *Kistler* family operated a *tannery in Sciota* on McMichael Creek. The dam and pond remain and also a shed which is now part of an antique shop complex.
- A stone bridge crosses McMichael Creek on Business Route 209 in Sciota.
- Many historic homes are located along the creek in Sciota.
- The old foundry building of the *Marsh Foundry Complex* still stands beside the Pensyl Creek on Foundry Street in the Sand Hill/Kellersville area.
- A stone bridge crosses the Pensyl Creek on Foundry Street near the Marsh Foundry. Another stone bridge crosses the McMichael Creek on Easton-Belmont Pike.
- *Kellersville* is a very historic area. It had the largest mill and busiest commercial area in Hamilton Township in the late 1700's and early 1800's, rivaling Sciota. Kellersville was proposed as the site for the county seat on the ballot in the 1830's election but lost to Stroudsburg in a fraudulent election (names from tombstones and children were listed as voters). A bustling area grew along the McMichael Creek including:
 - *Keller's Mill* – Located on the Easton-Belmont Pike along McMichael Creek, this was the largest mill in the area at the time. The mill remains, but needs repair. The miller's home still stands behind the mill.
 - *Kellersville Hotel* – This was a stagecoach stop coming up from Easton to the Wyoming Valley town of Belmont. It is now the home of M/M Wm. Fabel.

- *Kellersville General Store and Post Office* – This supplied the farming area that came to the mill to do business.
- *Wheelwright Shop* – Located on the Easton Belmont Pike, this business grew as a result of the mill in Kellersville.
- *Keller / Calvert Home* – This was built in the early 1800’s by the family of the mill owner.
- *Snydersville area*: A mill was operated by Colonel Snyder on what was then known as Appenzell Creek but is now called Kettle Creek. This mill had a millrace that ran uphill. Colonel Snyder’s home is at the corner of Business Route 209 and Rimrock Drive. The home of the miller, Mr. Haney, also remains in the area.
- A sawmill on Rimrock Drive was powered by the water in Kettle Creek.
- Trout Lake and Mountain Springs Lake on Appenzell Creek were built for ice harvesting. The remains of an icehouse stand beside Mountain Springs Lake.
- Saylor’s Lake, on Lake Creek, was one of the larger ice harvesting operations in the watershed.
- In the McMichael area, the McMichael Hotel dates from the mid-1800’s and is presently owned by the Pohoqualine Fishing Club. McMichael Creek was also the location of a sawmill operated by Phillip Kresge. The Pohoqualine Club operates a hatchery which dates to the early 1900’s. Two stone arch bridges on Route 715 cross the McMichael, one in the village and one further south. Another stone arch bridge, with similar masonry work, crosses Fall Creek and is marked as a WPA project and dated in the 1930’s.
- Four grist mills operated in the Brodheadsville area: Two, which no longer exist, were run by John Wagner. Still standing are Newton Geisinger’s mill, north of Brodheadsville, and Martin Keller’s, south of the village.

Marshalls Creek:

- *Marshalls Creek Chert Quarries* – Archeological studies by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, in preparation for building the Marshalls Creek bypass, have identified quarries and workshops used by Native Americans to make arrowheads and knives. A potential project would be to develop interpretive information and access points to use these resources as a teaching tool.

- *Delaware Valley Railroad Station* (the "Dinkie" Station), built circa 1905, is privately owned and located in the Village of Marshalls Creek. The D.V.R.R. ran from East Stroudsburg to Bushkill. Marshalls Creek borders the station property.
- *Marshalls Falls* and nearby Titania House are on a 24-acre property located off Creek Road along Marshalls Creek; Titania House was a boarding house in the early 1900's. Smithfield Township is interested in acquiring the property as a pocket park and/or assuring it will remain in its present natural state.
- *Waterfront Farm Boarding House*, located in Smithfield Township Park, was built circa 1860; Marshalls Creek runs through the property which is located on Twin Falls Road. Water Front Farm was a boarding house into the 1960's. There are two waterfalls (hence Twin Falls Road) just off Route 209. Smithfield Township is interested in developing the house as a community center and Township history library.
- Double Arch Stone Bridge (one of the original "Seven Bridges" on the "Seven Bridge Road"); circa 1917; approximately 20 feet wide and 50 feet long and spans Marshalls Creek just west of Route 209; located on private property. Possible project might be to maintain the bridge as necessary to preserve original features.
- Smithfield Township plans to maintain the structural integrity and original features of other stone bridges in the township: the Green Mountain Road stone arch bridge spans Marshall's Creek, was constructed in 1910, and is located just off Rte 209. The Post Office Road stone arch bridge spans Marshalls Creek at the Minsink Hotel; constructed in 1912.
- The privately owned Pearce-Yeisley Log House - circa 1795, is the oldest existing house in Monroe County. It is located off County Bridge Road and is near Marshalls Creek.
- The Peter Zimmerman Grist Mill in Minisink Hills (originally called Experiment Mills) - built in 1849, is situated along Marshalls Creek. The mill is in good condition and is privately owned.
- The Minisink Hotel - circa 1800's – This was a stagecoach stop, a general store, and a taproom; it is located in Minisink Hills and sits along Marshalls Creek. The building presently houses a barroom.
- Wesley Water Cure Sanitarium was located at Experiment Mills (Minisink Hills). Location unknown.

- The stone dam and laid stone raceways at the East Stroudsburg Reservoir on the Sambo Creek were constructed as a WPA project probably in the 1930's. The dam is located at the upper reservoir which is in Middle Smithfield Township, but the laid stone raceways traverse much of the East Stroudsburg Water Department property in Smithfield. The dam, reservoir and raceways should remain in public ownership and be maintained as an example of WPA projects in the watershed.

Lower Brodhead Creek:

- *Creekside Park at the Delaware Water Gap Train Station* – The Lackawanna Chapter of the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society is in the midst of a five-year effort to restore the historic Delaware Water Gap train station, built in 1903. Their efforts include restoration of a creek side park, located between the railroad tracks and the Brodhead Creek. This area was once a landscaped “welcoming area” for the tourists who traveled to nearby resorts by train. Plans for the area include linkages to several nearby hiking trails and the planned Pocono Mountains Welcome Center.
- Rock Tenn Paper Company – The company, originally called the "Chemical Pulp and Paper Company", was built in 1881; it is located along the Brodhead Creek in Minisink Hills.
- Analomink was the site of a second tannery operated by William S. White. Breast work for the dam remains. Also visible are tunnels built when the railroad was built thru the property. The DL&W paid White \$1.00 to go thru his property. But that gave him a convenient way to transport his products. (Pelts were brought in from South America.) Analomink was originally called Spragueville for the “spragues” (a wooden spike used in the mining industry) that were manufactured in the area.
- The following mills and other water-related businesses were identified in Stroud Township in the *County Atlas of Monroe, Pennsylvania*, published by F.W. Beers & Co.: *Saw Mills*: Shroder Brown at Analomink, Stokes Saw Mill at Stokes' Mill. *Grist Mills*: Stokes' Mill at Stokes' Mill, and, also, one near the present Sebring's Power House. *Tanneries*: William White at Analomink (about 1848), later owned by George L. Adams. *Ice Companies*: Analomink Lake (about 1900). *Foundry*: located on the bend in the Brodhead Creek south of East Stroudsburg was the Analomink Foundry which was operated in conjunction with the Oxford Furnace in New Jersey and the Henry Gun Factory near Belfast, Northampton County, Pennsylvania.
- And in Stroudsburg: *Saw Mills*: Saw and planing mill of William Wallace on McMichael Creek (1865). *Grist Mills*: William Wallace on McMichael

Creek (on site of mill built by Ephraim Coulter before the French and Indian War and later rebuilt by Jacob Stroud), William Ackerman on mill race which begins on the Pocono Creek and empties into the McMichael Creek (built by Daniel Stroud 1822). *Woolen Mill*: Wallace & Kitson on McMichael Creek (organized in 1865). *Tanneries*: Charles Stroud and Jacob Stroud, sons of Daniel Stroud (1822), Singmaster Tannery on the same mill race as William Ackerman's grist mill (about 1841), later owned by Bennett & Dunk.

- In East Stroudsburg: *Tannery*: Stephen Kistler built a tannery in 1869, later owned by George L. Adams (From the above Atlas, this tannery does not appear to have a mill race or a discharge point in a stream).

Cultural Resources

Parks in the watershed can range from small urban squares to extensive tracts of state gamelands and nature preserves. They can also be athletic complexes and settings for the arts. In addition to providing a place for recreation, parks provide corridors for wildlife. They can help to tell the story of our heritage. They can help us live longer and build strong family bonds. They build community pride and increase our property values. They attract business and industry and contribute to a healthy economy.

State Parks, Game Lands & Forests

There are about 15,000 acres of state-owned land in the watershed, including state forests, gamelands, and Big Pocono State Park.

- *Delaware State Forest* – 8,638 acres of this 80,000-acre state forest are in Monroe County; about 6,630 acres fall within the Brodhead watershed. In keeping with the concept of the Poconos as a mountain playground, the State Forest provides a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities. Streams, lakes and ponds provide fishing. Wildlife is plentiful with deer, bear and small game. Opportunities include fishing, snowmobiling, ATV trails, trails for biking and hiking, nature study, environmental education, and camping.
- *State Gamelands* – About 6,000 acres of land in the Brodhead Watershed is owned by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. They offer outdoor recreation opportunities for hunting and trails. State Gamelands #38 in Pocono Township offers five miles of snowmobile trails. State Game Lands #186 is also found within the watershed, north of Neola. State Game Lands #221, in Barrett Township, contains headwaters land for Devils Hole Creek, Mill Creek, and Rattlesnake Creek.

- *Big Pocono State Park/Camelback Mountain* – This park consists of 1,306 acres of rugged terrain on the summit and slopes of Camelback Mountain. Recreational opportunities include:
 - Picnicking - three locations, 50 tables;
 - Hiking - seven miles of trail;
 - Mountain biking;
 - Horseback riding - three miles of trail;
 - Hunting – in State Game Lands;
 - Skiing - downhill ski area operated by Camelback Ski Resort;
 - Restaurant - operated by Camelback Ski Resort.

County & Municipal Recreation Lands

County Nature Centers and Parks

- *Kettle Creek Wildlife Sanctuary* - Owned by Monroe County and located in Hamilton and Jackson Townships, this 120-acre site contains the offices of the Monroe County Conservation District and the District's Environmental Education Center and grounds dedicated to environmental study and the enjoyment of nature.
- *Meesing Nature Center* - The 130-acre site is located in Middle Smithfield Township. The Meesing Nature Center is in the Delaware State Forest on ground owned by PA DCNR and leased by Monroe County. The Monroe County Conservation District operates a maple sugar demonstration site there.
- *Monroe County Park* - The County Recreation and Park Commission headquarters is located in Snydersville. The site features an administration building and an 11-acre park with ballfields, trail and restroom. It is the county's only active recreation site. This is the only county park.
- *Burnley Workshop* - The Burnley Workshop leases land from Monroe County. The Workshop allows Monroe County to use the land for athletic fields.
- *J.A. Karmilowicz, Inc. Tract* – Monroe County recently purchased this 100-acre tract with open space bond monies for permanent preservation and as a crucial connection for the planned Brodhead greenway and development of the Godfrey Ridge trail. The tract, which is adjacent to the Brodhead Creek in Stroud and Smithfield Townships, will protect nearly a mile of riparian woodland.

School District Facilities

The four school districts in Monroe County are East Stroudsburg, Stroudsburg, Pleasant Valley, and Pocono Mountain. The school districts have facilities that are used for both educational and public recreational use. School facilities include ballfields, game courts, gymnasiums, classrooms, auditoriums, and cafeterias. The school districts have reported that they have

exceeded their capacity because of the rapid population increases. While all four school districts permit community use of the schools for recreation, they also report that they are not able to meet all of the requests for use of the facilities. Particularly pressing is the need for more ballfields and gymnasiums.

Municipal Facilities

There are 36 municipal parks and open space lands in the watershed, totaling about 700 acres. Currently, schools are the hub of recreational activity in the community.

Monroe County has received a *Growing Greener* planning grant in which municipalities, organized as a region, will be able to develop municipal park, recreation and open space plans. In the local planning process, the municipal parks, recreation and open space inventories will be developed in detail as is appropriate for that level. At the county level, broad information about local parks is being used for planning purposes. The goal is to create a big picture of public parks and recreation as it relates to the present and projected needs of the public in order to improve and expand public parks and recreation within the County.

The following is a list of municipal parks and open space lands in the watershed:

- High Acres – Barrett Twp, 21.68 acres
- Chestnuthill Township Park – Chestnuthill Twp, 37 acres
- Dansbury Park – East Stroudsburg Borough, 15.7 acres
- Zacharius Pond – East Stroudsburg Borough, 25.1 acres
- Gregory’s Pond – East Stroudsburg Borough, 10 acres
- Miller Park – East Stroudsburg Borough, 2 acres
- Schimpf – Hamilton Twp, 21 acres
- FSR Homestead – Hamilton Twp, 5 acres
- Open Space – Hamilton Twp, 2 acres
- Jackson Memorial – Jackson Twp, 4.9 acres
- Resica – Middle Smithfield, 37 acres
- Unnamed – Middle Smithfield, 17 acres
- Open Space Natural Area – Middle Smithfield, 5 acres
- Mt. Pocono Borough Park – Mt. Pocono Borough, 2 acres
- Deerfield Oak Street Park – Mt Pocono Borough, 15 acres
- Paradise Twp Park – Paradise Twp, 10 acres
- Mountain View Park – Pocono Twp, 81 acres
- Saylorburg Playground – Ross Twp, 14.09 acres
- Waterfront Park – Smithfield Twp, 53.3 acres
- Minisink – Smithfield Twp, 25 acres
- Al Wilson Field – Smithfield Twp, 11 acres

- Big Pines – Stroud Twp, 25 acres
- Jay Albertson – Stroud Twp, 5.37 acres
- Katz Park at Wedgewood Lake – Stroud Twp, 7.2 acres
- Kovarick Lands – Stroud Twp, 13 acres
- Michael Moore – Stroud Twp, 0.51 acres
- Daily Property – Stroud Twp, 1.91 acres
- Laurel Street Pond – Stroud Twp, 1.58 acres
- McMichael Creek Conservation Lands – Stroud Twp, 107 acres
- Yetter – Stroud Twp, 15 acres
- Carl Dennis – Stroud Twp, 31.19 acres
- Pinebrook – Stroud Twp, 60 acres
- Third Street Park – Stroudsburg Borough, 3 acres
- McMichaels/Rotary – Stroudsburg Borough, 5 acres
- Glen Park – Stroudsburg Borough, 10 acres
- Stroudsburg Park – Stroudsburg Borough, 5 acres

Greenways, Trails & Public Access Connections

The green infrastructure that serves to connect biological resources and human communities must be developed from a regional perspective. Corridor preservation is key to avoiding a fragmented geography that adversely affects the watershed's wildlife and fisheries. It is also important to preserve transportation and recreational opportunities that can promote alternative forms of transportation and provide health benefits close to home.

The *Monroe County Open Space Plan*, adopted by the Monroe County Commissioners in June, 2001, outlines a countywide greenway system including nine conceptual greenway spines. In addition, a demonstration greenway for the county was put forth in the *Greenway Project Feasibility Study*. This demonstration greenway, a three-mile section of trail called the "Godfrey Ridge Trail", is in the most urbanizing section of the watershed. The focus on a demonstration greenway that has high visibility and is part of a larger conceptual system is a critical first step to the realization of a greenway system throughout the watershed. This plan incorporates by reference the goals and recommendations as put forth by the *Monroe County Open Space Plan* relating to the development of greenways in the watershed.