

MINSI TRAILS COUNCIL

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA



THE GATEWAY TO THE POCONOS TRAIL

MINSI TRAILS COUNCIL

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA



Minsi Trails Council. BSA
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HISTORIC TRAILS PROGRAM

10/15/2023 Edition

HISTORIC TRAILS PROGRAM

This historic trails program was developed by the Minsi Trails Council, Boy Scouts of America to provide additional outdoor program activities as well as an insight into our American heritage. Its purpose is to promote citizenship training and physical fitness. This is accomplished through an exciting hiking program that features recognition for achievement.

In order that we might understand the story of our trails we must go back in time and relive the events that shaped our nation over 250 years ago. Our trail emblem is symbolic of those events in history that played such an important role in our nations development.

Upon examining the emblem we see the profiles of three figures, each symbolic of the people that shaped our land. The Native American is a symbol of our earliest history. The Pioneer represents the hardy men who opened up the frontier and the Continental Soldier is a reminder of the sacrifices endured so that we might be free.

The Liberty Bell was housed in Allentown during the British occupation of Philadelphia and is our National symbol of freedom. The Moravian belfry is representative of the Moravian influence in this area and is symbolic of our religious heritage. The Easton flag was the first stars and stripes flag. It was flown at the reading of the Declaration of Independence in Easton, PA on July 8, 1776.

The trail segments symbolize the various aspects of our early history. The tri-cornered hat is representative of the Colonial period and as such is the symbol of the **Colonial Trail**. The Durham boat represents the extensive use of the canal system of the early nineteenth and twentieth centuries and is a symbol of the **Durham Trail**. The Paschal Lamb of the **Moravian Trail** symbolizes the Moravian influence in our valley. The Peace Pipe of the **Uncas Trail** symbolizes our Native American Heritage and the powderhorn of the **Sullivan Wilderness Trail** is symbolic of the early struggles of our country. The hammer and pick ax symbolize our industrial heritage for the **Industrial Heritage Trail**. The Moravian Star is another symbol of our Moravian cultural heritage and represents the **Nazareth Trail**. The bull's eye is the symbol of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. which owned the Lehigh and Delaware canal and represents the **Towpath Trail**. The ore car represents the **Quarries Trail**. The mountains and the river represent the Delaware Water Gap, the gateway to the Poconos and is the symbol of the **Gateway to the Poconos Trail**.

The trail medal features a bronze medallion suspended from a red, white and blue ribbon. The medallion consists of the three figures on the emblem and also a fourth, that of a Moravian woman. This latter figure is in honor of all the Colonial women and their extensive contributions to our land.

Thus, the emblem and medal are symbolic of the men and women who settled our Country and guided its destiny. We are the inheritors of their dream. As you journey along these trails, may you be inspired with the same love for and devotion to our nation as were our forebearers.

REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAIL AWARDS

1. Only current registered Scouts BSA, Venturers, Explorers, Unit Leaders, Cadette or older Girl Scouts and Leaders may receive the trail medal. For those groups traveling more than 500 miles, a national tour permit is required.
2. Tiger Cubs, Cub Scouts, Brownies, Junior Girl Scouts and any other individuals who hike the trails may purchase the patches and segments only for which they qualify. Any three of the required five trails for a medal may be completed as a Tiger Cub, Cub Scout, Brownie, or Junior Girl Scout.
3. Awards may be purchased at the Minsi Trails Council Scout Shop. Rockers (depicted on the back cover and shaded for the hike in this pamphlet) are available for each hike. Upon completing the first hike you may also purchase the round center patch.
4. Qualifications for the trail medal is to hike, in full, any five of the Minsi Trails Council, B.S.A., Historic Trails. Trail medals may also be purchased at the Minsi Trails Council Scout Shop.

TRAIL USE GUIDELINES

1. The Scout Oath and Scout Law apply at all times
2. Safety is a major concern. Use proper hiking methods, precautions and common sense (see Scouts BSA Handbook for additional information). Individuals need to check weather and safety conditions prior to hiking the trails. Note that some trails are in hunting areas, please check local hunting dates. Additionally, leaders should be familiar with the [Guide to Safe Scouting \(GSS\)](#) as well as course SCO_800 Hazardous Weather Training, available at my.scouting.org. The BSA also has the S.A.F.E. program which provides a concise checklist for running safe activities: <https://www.scouting.org/health-and-safety/safe/>
3. No trespassing on private property. Respect the rights of others.
4. All the hikes have been prepared as day long hikes. Toilet and overnight facilities have not been provided.
5. Knowledge of basic compass, map reading and hiking procedures is necessary.
6. Scouts are encouraged to be in uniform and carry their current registration cards.
7. Two responsible adults (21 years or older) are necessary for any group of hikers younger than 21. If the group exceeds ten youths, it is recommended that there be an additional adult for every additional five youths. These adults must be current with BSA Youth Protection Training and Pennsylvania ACT 15 requirements. If female youth are hiking at least 1 female leader must be in attendance on the hike as well per BSA guidelines.
8. Trail lunches and a garbage bag to be carried out should be taken with you.
9. Most of the hikes note museums and buildings which may be visited. The hikes, due to time constraints, do not lend themselves to visitations during a hike. Should you want to visit any of the museums or buildings noted, please make arrangements with the appropriate groups prior to your visit.
10. The Historic Trails Committee has attempted to provide areas where parking should be sufficient at both the beginning and end of each trail. Be sure you have sufficient and safe transportation at both the beginning and end of the trails.

THE GATEWAY TO THE POCONOS TRAIL

(Approximately 5.75 miles)

From earliest times, the natural bounty and beauty of the mountains, valleys, forests, rivers and creeks made the Poconos the most treasured fishing and hunting grounds of the Indians. These same attributes also attracted the European settlers to this area.

The first Europeans to explore this region were Holland Dutch (1614) who descended from the Hudson River Valley in the north. The natural barrier of the Kittatinny Ridge also led to early settlement in this locality by people from the north instead of from the south.

The southern route was blocked by the Kittatinny Mountain Ridge which reached right down to the Delaware River, leaving no room for passage. Consequently the early settlers knew little or nothing of the settlements to the immediate south and visa versa.

By the eighteenth century the migrations of the Pennsylvania Germans, Welsh and English coming from Philadelphia north to the Poconos came through the Wind Gap. Others came across from New Jersey. It wasn't until the end of the 18th Century, however, that the flow from the south eclipsed that from the north.



Delaware Water Gap

Image credit: James Hicks / National Park Service

Although in modern times the boroughs of Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg are separate communities, their histories are closely interrelated. The earliest settler in this area was Daniel Brodhead (1736). He had received a land warrant for 600 acres of territory along the east side of what is now the Brodhead Creek (now East Stroudsburg) with an additional 150 acres located on the west side of Brodhead Creek (now Stroudsburg). The settlement was called Dansbury in his honor.

When in the 1740's the Moravians came over the Blue Ridge Mountains to do their missionary work to both Indian and white alike, Daniel Brodhead invited them to set up a mission in his town of Dansbury. Although Brodhead seems to have had a good relationship with the Indians, the effect of the Walking Purchase of 1737, caused the previously friendly Indians to question the presence of the settlers. Consequently in 1755 the settlement of Dansbury, including the mission, was burned. The Brodhead family withstood the attack, but the other 70 families fled southward to the safety of larger towns such as Nazareth and Bethlehem. The town of Dansbury effectively ceased and no attempt was made to reestablish it.

In 1760 Jacob Stroud, a former indentured servant to Nicholas Depuy, who dwelt a few miles to the northeast (Shawnee), returned to the area west of the Brodhead, at the confluence of the three creeks (the Brodhead, the Pocono, and the McMichaels). Here he raised his large family, operated a successful farm, and later a grist mill and a saw mill. He also served in the Revolutionary War as a militia colonel.

In 1806 Colonel Jacob Stroud's son Daniel Stroud inherited the land. He was instrumental in designing the new town. This was to become Stroudsburg; incorporated as a borough in 1815. As the new town grew and with the advent of the railroad, Stroudsburg was in need of a railroad station. However, the land was extremely costly, so in 1856 a railroad station was built across the Brodhead Creek from town on land donated by Robert Brown.

This establishment of the Delaware, Lackwanna & Western railroad station in 1856 greatly aided the development of a new borough, East Stroudsburg. Hotels flourished near the railroad station forming the nucleus for the new town. East Stroudsburg was incorporated in 1870. Twenty years later (1891) Chandler Oates and Dr. Seely Rosenkrans were instrumental in founding the East Stroudsburg Normal School. This provided new resources and greatly aided the further development of East Stroudsburg. The Normal School has now become East Stroudsburg University.



Railroad Switching Tower, East Stroudsburg

START OF TRAIL

- **Hike starts at corner of Crystal and Analomink Sts. in East Stroudsburg at the railroad switching tower.**
- **Walk in a southerly direction (approximately 520 ft.) on Crystal St. to ...**

Dansbury Depot (now a restaurant)

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad came to Monroe County in 1856. The first station was built at the corner of Crystal and Analomink Streets. The present building was constructed in 1864. Additions were made in 1883 and 1915, (The building, currently used as a restaurant, is on the National Register of Historic Sites). There is significant new construction not original to the building.

- **Look across the street for the ...**

Lackawanna Hotel - 87 Crystal Street

This is one of the hotels that served travelers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. It was erected in 1874.

- **Continue on Crystal St. and turn right onto Washington Street. At the traffic light, cross Cortland St. and follow Washington St. at a compass reading of 220 degrees. Walk 0.1 of a mile and look for the...**



Hanna Stroud Starbird House - 1790

Hannah Stroud Starbird House -186 Washington St.

This stone house built before 1790 was the home of Hannah and John Starbird. Hannah was the first born child of Elizabeth and Jacob Stroud, founder of Stroudsburg.

- **Continue approximately 0.2 of a mile, at the traffic light cross at 160 degrees to the SSE side of Brown St. and walk at a bearing of 230 degrees SW across the Brodhead Creek into Stroudsburg.**

Note: The present interborough bridge and the dikes along the Brodhead Creek were constructed after the disastrous flood of 1955 which swept away the former "steel bridge".

- **Continue approximately 150 ft. to...**

HISTORIC MARKER

Dansbury Mission / Cemetery - Main St.

The Dansbury Mission was erected about 1744, by _____, for use by Moravian missionaries. It was destroyed by Native Americans in _____, during the French and Indian War.

- **Enter the cemetery through the gate and find Jacob Straud's grave (160 degrees)**

Jacob Stroud (1735 -1806) was born at _____, New Jersey. In this part of the country he was one of the most _____ men of his day.

- **Continue 0.2 of a mile in a southwesterly direction on Main St. and look for...**

Kitson Mills (now Holland Thread Company Apartments) - 411 Main St

The Kitson Wool Mills organized by Thomas Kitson began operation in 1866. On May 18, 1898 the mill set a world record for making a suit in six hours and four minutes. This included shearing the sheep, preparing the wool, weaving the material and sewing the suit (bettering the previous record by one hour and 56 minutes). Wool processing was discontinued and replaced by nylon and fiberglass cord-making in the 20th Century. Now the buildings are used for housing and offices.

- **At this point, cross to the north side of the street and look back across the street for the...**

Wallace Building - 425-435 Main St.

The Wallace family began merchandising in Stroudsburg in 1847. The three story part of the hardware building was constructed before 1882 and the two story addition in 1902. These buildings now house variety shops. Based on the advertising on the building, what was originally sold here?

- **Next look for...**

Mill Site (Pharmacy) - 437 Main St.

A grist mill had occupied this site along side the McMichaels Creek from around 1753 to 1941. Ephraim Culver from Connecticut built a grist mill about 1753 to serve the small population in and around the old Dansbury settlement. The mill was burnt in the 1755 Indian attack. Later the mill was rebuilt to serve the settlement begun by Jacob Stroud.

- **At the traffic light, continue on the north side of Main St. and look for ...**

HISTORIC MARKER

Fort Penn Site - near 530 Main St.

This is the site of the stockade home built by Jacob Stroud. In _____ it was garrisoned by Provincial troops. Later it served as a refuge from attacks following the Battle of _____. It was a base for militia companies in the Poconos during the Revolutionary War. The home was destroyed in the disastrous flood of 1869.

- **Continue approximately 300 feet to...**

Wyckoffs Department Store (now Main Street Appliance) - 564 Main St
Jacob Wyckoff, a peddler, started a business in 1850. Twenty five years later his son Amzie B. founded the dry good store of “New York Store, Wyckoff, Cooke & Bell”. In time it was to grow into the largest department store in the Pocono area, and remained in the Wyckoff tradition for 125 years.

- **Continue to...**

J.J. Newberry Store (now Shelby’s) - 600 Main St.

In 1911, John J. Newberry opened in Stroudsburg, the first of a chain of stores bearing his name. The Newberry Stores multiplied during the depression years throughout the East Coast. The present building was constructed in 1953 and operated as the Newberry Store store until 1997.

- **Continue to the corner of Main and Seventh Street...**

The Stroudsburg House (now Best Western) - 700 Main St.

In 1833 Stroud Hollinshead (1799-1864), grandson of Jacob Stroud, built the inn known as “The Stroudsburg House”. It served passengers on the stage-coach line which traveled through Stroudsburg on its way from Easton to Milford. A hotel has continually operated in this location since that time although it has undergone various name changes and remodeling.

- **Turn north on Seventh Street and walk to...**



Courthouse Square - 1836

Courthouse Square

The site of the original courthouse which was built in 1836 as the county seat when Monroe County was created out of Pike and Northampton Counties. The second and present courthouse, designed by architect Richard Taylor Lacey, was completed in 1890 and made of the finest material available at that time - native sand stone, floors of Vermont marble, windowsills and door thresholds of brown stone. (It is now on the National Register of Historic Sites)

- **Standing in the center of the Square... in the Southeast corner at 120 degrees look for the...**



Former Monroe County Jail - 1875

One of the finest examples of Italianate architecture, was constructed in 1875, and was used as a jail until 1988 (on the Pennsylvania Register of Historic Sites).

- **Continue north on 7th to Thomas St., then walk west to ...**

Academy Hill House -707 Thomas St.

This building was constructed in 1839 for use as a school and served as such for 44 years. It is believed that the academy, as well as the African American School on Thomas Street (not on the hike), was in part due to Quaker influence and support. The Quaker influence was also evidenced by the functioning Underground Railroad in Stroudsburg before the Civil War.

- **At 330 degrees across the street look for the ...**

Mitchell Palmer House - 712 Thomas St.

This was the home of A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney General, under Woodrow Wilson from 1919-1921. The house was built by Mr. Mitchell's father-in-law, Mr. Dixon (on the Pennsylvania Register of Historic Sites).

- **Continue west on Thomas to 8th St ... then walk south and stop at the west corner of Sarah Street.**



Dr. Reeves Jackson House - 1840

Dr. Reeves Jackson House - 800 Sarah Street

This simple frame house was built about 1840. A local physician, Dr. Reeves Jackson lived here. On a trip to Europe, Dr. Jackson became acquainted with a fellow passenger by the name of Mark Twain. Twain made use of the acquaintance with Dr. Jackson to form the basis of the character of the doctor in his book, Innocents Abroad (on the Pennsylvania Register of Historic Sites).

- **Continue south on 8th to Main St., then walk west one block to...**

HISTORIC MARKER

Fort Hamilton Site - Ninth and Main Streets

“Fort Hamilton was built under the direction of _____ in 1756. After the Indian attacks of 1755 the government of Pennsylvania put Benjamin Franklin in charge of the construction of a string of defense forts. Fort Hamilton was such a one. These forts served as a place of refuge for the neighborhood in the event of Indian attack. From these forts, troops pursued Indians and sent out scouts to watch their activities”

The following was built at a later time



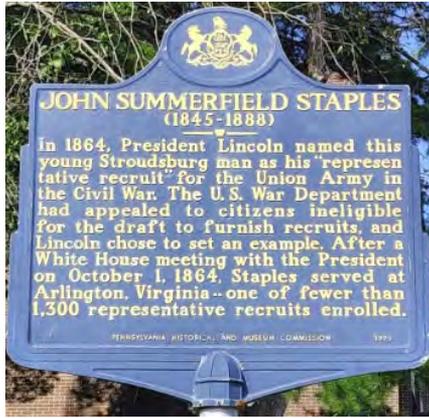
Stroud Mansion - 1795

Stroud Mansion (Monroe County Historical Society) - Ninth and Main Streets. The Stroud Mansion was built in 1795 by Colonel Jacob Stroud for his eldest son, John. John, however, preferred farming to his father's business pursuits. So, his brother Daniel, a practicing lawyer in Easton, was called home to take over the family business. Daniel Stroud lived in the Mansion with his wife, Elizabeth and their growing children. Daniel was instrumental in laying out the lots and the wide streets of Stroudsburg, naming the streets after his children (on the National Register of Historic Sites; for tour information call 570-421-7703 or visit <https://www.monroehistorical.org> for an online virtual tour of the mansion).

- **Continue west on Main Street for 1300 feet until you come to Dreher Avenue.**
- **At the intersection of Main Street and Dreher Ave is West Park where you can find a...**

HISTORIC MARKER

John Summerfield Staples was the “representative recruit” for Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War. During the Civil War, it became customary for many citizens to pay a fee for someone to fight in their place. President Lincoln selected John Summerfield Staples as his substitute and paid him \$500 to fight in his stead. [This link](#) contains additional information on John Summerfield Staples.



Historical Marker for John Summerfield Staples

- **Walk on the northern side of Dreher Ave, passing underneath I-80 a total of 3/8 mile until you get to the Hollinshead Cemetary (on your right).** Be alert after you pass under I-80 as the sidewalk ends. The cemetery is a short walk ahead.

Buried here in the Hollinshead Cemetary are the son and daughter-in-law of Jacob Stroud - John and Elizabeth Stroud. The cemetery is named after Dr. James Hollinshead, one of the earliest doctors in the area, and his wife, Sarah Stroud Hollinshead, daughter of Jacob Stroud (Monroe County Historical Society website)



**Hollinshead Cemetary
Stroud J. Hollinshead Memorial**

- **Head east on Dreher Ave. to Main Street** (under I-80 the way you came).
- **At Main Street, continue east to South 7th Street (Park Avenue). Turn in a southerly direction and cross the creek, cross over Interstate 80, and make a left onto Lenox Street.**
- **Proceed past *The Pocono Record* and at Broad Street make a right.**
- **Turn left onto Collins Street (the first street you come to), and proceed 5 blocks until you come to the entrance to Glen Park (on your right).**

OPTIONAL: Scouts are encouraged to walk back the Glen Park trail-head along the creek to observe the waterfalls. This section doesn't add more than a mile to the hike.

The first hiking portion of the trail is now complete. Due to unsafe hiking conditions, you will travel by vehicle to the town of Delaware Water Gap and park there to continue the rest of the hike.

- **Leave the park via Collins Street and head back to Broad Street (Route 191).**
- **Turn left onto 191 for 1 block and make a right onto Lenox St.**
- **Turn right onto Park Ave (611).**
- **Proceed north to Main Street, and turn left.**
- **Turn left onto Dreher Ave and go underneath I-80 (yes, where you hiked earlier to the Holinshead Cemetary)**
- **Continue southwest on Dreher Ave. On your left approx. 1/4 mile past the I-80 underpass is the Hollingshead House**

Hollingshead House (also known as Patterson House)

This stone house was built around 1800 by Jacob Stroud for his daughter Sarah and her husband James Hollingshead.

- **Continue driving on Dreher Ave. and bear left onto Glenbrook Road.**
- **When you get to the Glen Brook Golf Club, bear right onto Hickory Valley Road as the bridge over McMichael Creek is closed further south on Glenbrook Road.**

On your right is the Glenbrook Country Club. The stone building was the home that Jacob Stroud built for his eldest son John, the farmer.

- **Continue driving for 2 more miles on Hickory Valley Road until you come to Turkey Hill Road.**
- **Turn left onto Turkey Hill Road for 2 miles until you come to Cherry Valley Road.**
- **Turn left onto Cherry Valley Road.** You will pass Porter's Goat Farm in approximately 2.5 miles.

Porter's Goat Farm

Built in 1800 by a German, Peter Friedrich, this relatively simple stone structure, you'll notice, was enhanced by a finely carved triangular pediment over the doorway, a mark of Georgian style architecture.

- **Continue along Cherry Valley Road towards Delaware Water Gap.** Approx. 4 miles on your right will be an old stone house (1325 State Route 2006).



Old Stone House - 1734

Old Stone House

This house dates to before the Revolutionary War, 1734. It is believed to have been the home of Aaron Depuy, son of Nicholas Depuy, the first settler in Monroe County (at Shawnee).

- **Continue along Cherry Valley Road until you get to Route 611 in Delaware Water Gap.**
- **Turn left onto 611 and head north for 900 feet to the Glenwood Inn, turn left.**

Glenwood Hotel

Built by Rev. Horatio Howell as a boys school in 1855, it was considered one of the best schools in the area but was closed 10 years later, and converted into a hotel. Of all the old resort hotels it is the only one still operating as a resort today.

Note: The old trolley route (1905 to 1928) ran along here from Main St. over Godfrey's Ridge to the courthouse in Stroudsburg.

- **Leave the parking lot and head back to 611, turning right onto 611 and heading southeast for approximately 2000 feet.**
- **You may park along Delaware Ave next to The Hall at Castle Inn. There is street parking along the dead-end here. You may continue hiking from this point forward.**

The borough of Delaware Water Gap remained unsettled long after settlements nearby had grown. Then in 1793, Antoine Dutot, a plantation owner from Santa Domingo came north by way of Philadelphia and purchased a large tract of land with the intent of founding a city, which he named Dutotsburg. He also built a road to it. Although transportation was rudimentary, the natural beauty of the Delaware Water Gap proved an attraction to people traveling through this area. In 1829 Dutot began the construction of a small hotel overlooking the "Gap" which was to become the famous Kittatinny House and the forerunner of the great resorts of this popular vacation area.

By the time of the Civil War, Delaware Water Gap's popularity as a resort area was becoming well known throughout the northeastern United States. Incorporated in 1889, the small town had about 450 permanent residents which swelled to 2,500 in the summertime. In 1906, an advertising pamphlet estimated that one half million people visited the Delaware Water Gap annually, drawing prominent financiers, politicians and society people until World War I. Even a United States President, Theodore Roosevelt, visited the town staying at Water Gap House on Aug. 2, 1910. Railroads further spurred the Gap's resort success.

Over the years the Poconos have continued to be a major resort region. Delaware Water Gap, however has steadily declined as a resort community. Reasons for this were, the tough economic times of the 1930's in combination with other factors, such as the changing transportation trends. Many of the small boarding houses were converted into private residences. Most of the old hotels were destroyed by fire. Water Gap's heyday as a resort came to an end.

Many ruins of the old resorts can still be seen in Delaware Water Gap and vicinity. How many ruins can you find? _____

- **Head north on Delaware Ave until it intersects with Main Street (route 611). Approximately 350 feet on the right you will come to the...**



Dutot School - 1870

The Dutot School / Museum

Anthony Dutot deeded this parcel of land to the town in 1817, with the stipulation that the site always be used for educational or religious purposes. The present two-story structure was built in 1870 and continued as a school until 1969. (It is now a museum and is open May to October, Saturday and Sunday 1-5 PM). <https://dutotmuseum.org>

- **Turn south on Main St and head back to Delaware Ave, making a left onto Waring Drive.**



Castle Inn - 1909

Castle Inn Site - Delaware Street. The last of the great hotels, Castle Inn opened in 1909. John Philip Sousa, band leader and famous composer of marches played here in the Music Hall with his band in August 1912 to an enthusiastic crowd of 875. The hotel with its adjoining music hall closed during World War II. In 1952 Shawnee Press, music publishers, was established here by radio star Fred Waring.

Destroyed by a fire in 1985, the remains stand as a backdrop for traditional commemorative Sousa concerts, the Celebration of the Arts and outdoor jazz festivals.

- **Continue on Waring Drive until you reach Oak Street. Make a right and go over I-80.**
- **Follow Oak Street to the end and you will find...**

The Delaware Water Gap Station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The original station was constructed in 1856. The one you see now was built in 1903 and closed in 1953. It served on the main line between East Stroudsburg and Blairstown, N.J.



Delaware Water Gap Railroad Station
(photo from the [Library of Congress](#))

- **Return to the corner of Waring and Delaware Streets, straight ahead you will see the former Central House (now Deer Head Inn) built in 1884.**

- **Currently, Route 611 South is closed to Resort Point Overlook, which was the original stopping point for this trail when it was first created in 1998. Once the road is re-opened you can continue by vehicle south on 611 to this overlook. For now, this is the...**

END OF TRAIL

- **Once 611 re-opens, continue along 611 South by vehicle until you get to Resort Point Overlook. Park in the parking area for Resort Point Overlook. You can get out of the vehicles. This is where the Kittatinny House once stood.**



Kittatinny House - 1829

Kittatinny House Ruins (The present site of Resort Point Overlook)

Part of the Kittatinny House foundation still stands beneath the spot from which visitors look out over the Delaware Water Gap and I-80. Kittatinny House was probably the most famous resort in Monroe County. Antoine Dutot began the construction of the stagecoach inn and sold it to Samuel Snyder who completed and enlarged it. By 1833 it could accommodate 25 guests. Successive re-building programs and owners made it one of the major resorts. By 1886 Kittatinny could accommodate 275 guests. Perched on the banks of the Delaware River, it was surrounded by a carriage house, boat house, laundry, tennis courts, kitchens and magnificent views of the Gap. Almost a century after it began, it burned to the ground in 1931.

Some additional information on the Kittatinny House may be read in these *Pocono Record* articles:

<https://www.poconorecord.com/story/lifestyle/2013/04/30/kittatinny-house-s-sketchy-history/48904730007/>

<https://www.poconorecord.com/story/lifestyle/2003/07/20/kittatinny-hotel-was-poconos-first/50981788007/>

Millions of years ago this area was a level plain. Erosion and gradual uplift of the land formed the ridges and valleys of the Delaware Water Gap as we see it today. Here the Delaware River twists in a tight “S” curve through the Kittatinny Ridge: the result of tremendous force and the power of water at work. The vicinity just north of the geological formation known as the Gap had been the site of human habitation for thousands of years. This area was called the “Minisink” by the Indians.

The clef or gap in the mountains was called “Pohoqualin” by the Indians meaning the termination of two mountains with a stream passing between them. All of this range, which is part of the Blue Ridge, is known as the Kittatinny from the Indian name “Kitochanemin” meaning “Endless Hills”.

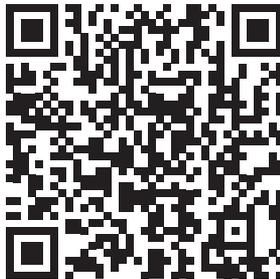
END OF TRAIL

Start of Gateway to the Poconos Trail: From Route 1-80 take Exit 51 - (East Stroudsburg) turn right onto Prospect Street. After 9 blocks turn left onto Analomink Street - the second street on the left is Crystal Street. There is street parking available on Kistler Street, just before Crystal Street. Please note that the streets in this area are in the “Downtown District”, and parking at the meters is enforced Monday-Saturday, 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Rates are \$0.25 per 30 minutes. <https://eaststroudsburgboro.org/parking/>. 31 Analomink Street, East Stroudsburg, PA 18301.

End of Gateway to the Poconos Trail: The first part of the hiking portion of the trail ends at Glen Park, near 152 Collins St, Stroudsburg, PA 18360. From here, you will get in vehicles and follow the route south into the town of Delaware Water Gap for a short second hiking portion (parking on Delaware Ave), and ultimately by vehicle again (once 611 is re-opened) to the Resort Point Overlook parking area. Signs for the National Park are on the left as you head south.

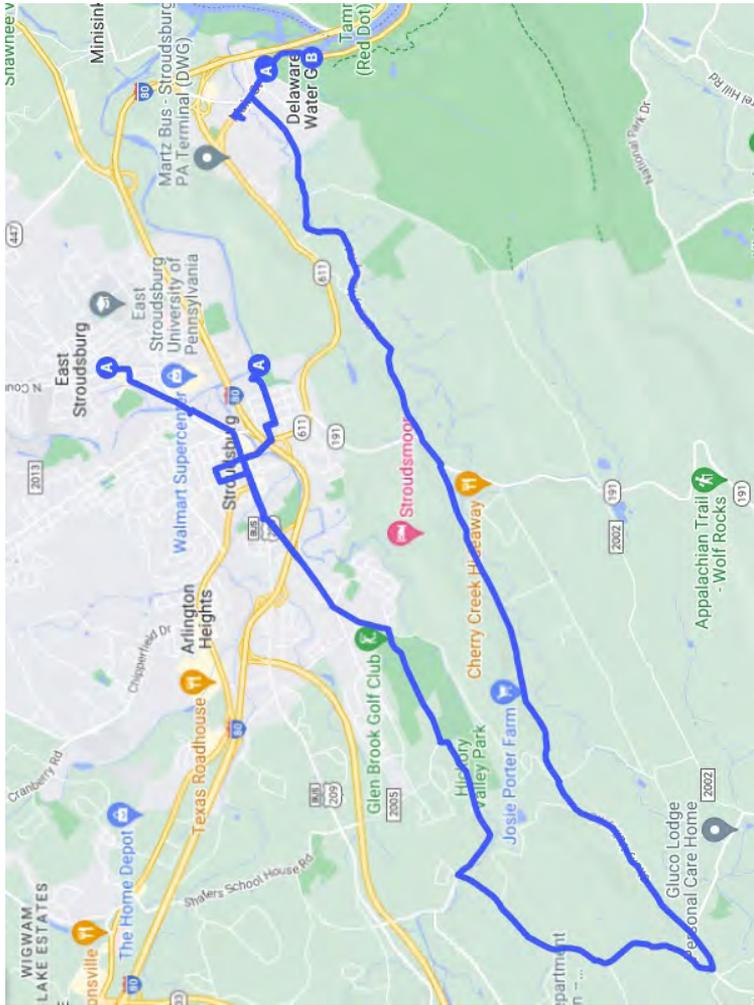
To view an online version of the map on the following page please [click here](#).

You may also open the online map using this QR Code:

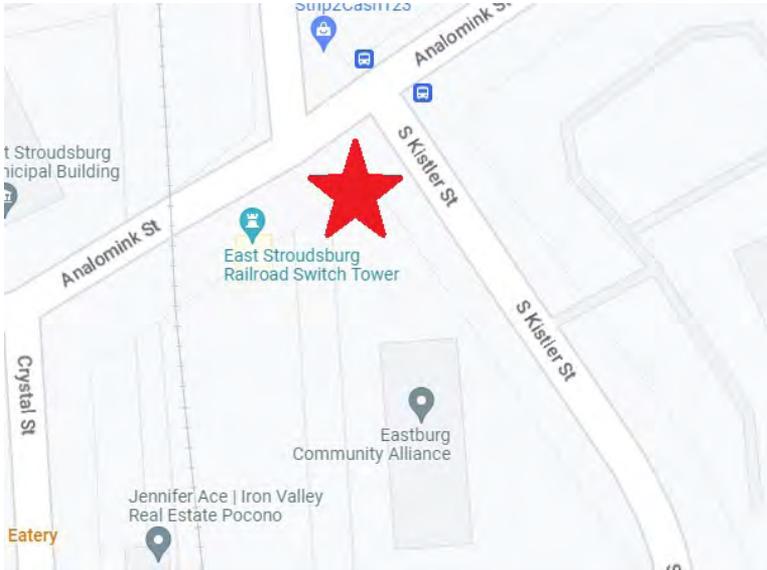


Please note: There are some limitations with Google maps. While the online map is fairly accurate, it only can trace roads / mapped walking paths. Use it as a guide, but it's not 100% accurate.

THE GATEWAY TO THE POCONOS TRAIL



Approximately 5.75 miles



Start of Trail - 31 Analomink St., East Stroudsburg, PA 18301



End of first part of Walking Trail - Glen Park - near 152 Collins Street, Stroudsburg, PA 18360

MINSI TRAILS COUNCIL HISTORIC TRAILS COMMITTEE

2022-2023 HISTORIC TRAILS COMMITTEE

Matthew M. Woodruff - Trails Coordinator
Arnold F. Traupman - Activities Committee Chairperson
Darren S. Woodruff
Richard D. Christ - Council Executive

1998 -1999 HISTORIC TRAILS COMMITTEE

Gerald S. Still - Trails Coordinator
Harry M. Bodes
Barbara L. Brown
Nicholas N. Brown
Ed Erickson
Wayne E. Gross
James Haycock
Elwood Johnson
James L. Turnbach
John Maxwell - Council Executive

1975 -1993 HISTORIC TRAILS COMMITTEE

Gerald C. Still - Trails Coordinator
Harry M. Bodes - Asst. Trails Coordinator
W. Gordon Conn - Asst. Trails Coordinator
Gerard Bassett
Wayne Gross
James Haycock
Elwood Johnson
Charles C. Kropp
Lance Metz
Richard Peters
James L. Turnbach
Clement Banys - Council Executive
Charles Chase - Director. Support Service
B. Daniel Dillard - Program Director
Martin Walsh - Program Director

1968-1975 HISTORIC TRAILS COMMITTEE

Gerald C. Still - Trails Coordinator

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Special thanks to Scouts BSA Troop 300, Stroudsburg PA, for their assistance in this 2023 refresh of the Gateway to the Poconos Trail.

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We wish to thank the following individuals and organizations for their support in launching this Historic Trails Program.

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B.S.A. Troop 14, St. Matthews Evan. Lutheran Church, Bethlehem, PA
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Woman's Club of Catasauqua, PA

Monroe County Architecture 1737-1979 - C. J. Klofach
Portland Commemorative Book 1976, J. Loyd, E. Kline
Stroudsburg Walking Tour

NOTES

Scout's Name:

Hike Leaders:

Unit:

Date of Hike:

Weather:

Number of participants:

Interesting things you saw:

For additional information, contact: Minsi Trails Council, B.S.A.
P.O. Box 20624
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2023 view of Resort Point Overlook

