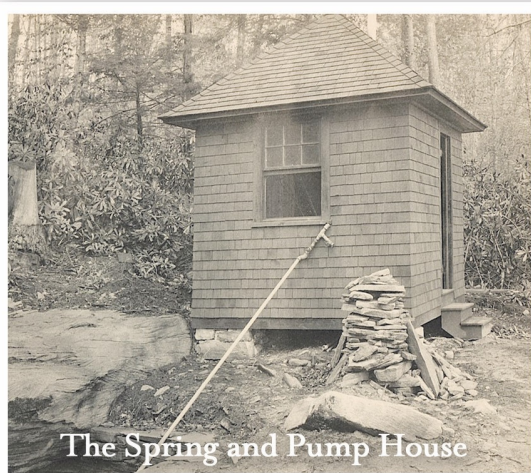


## THE SPRING HOUSE & PUMP HOUSE

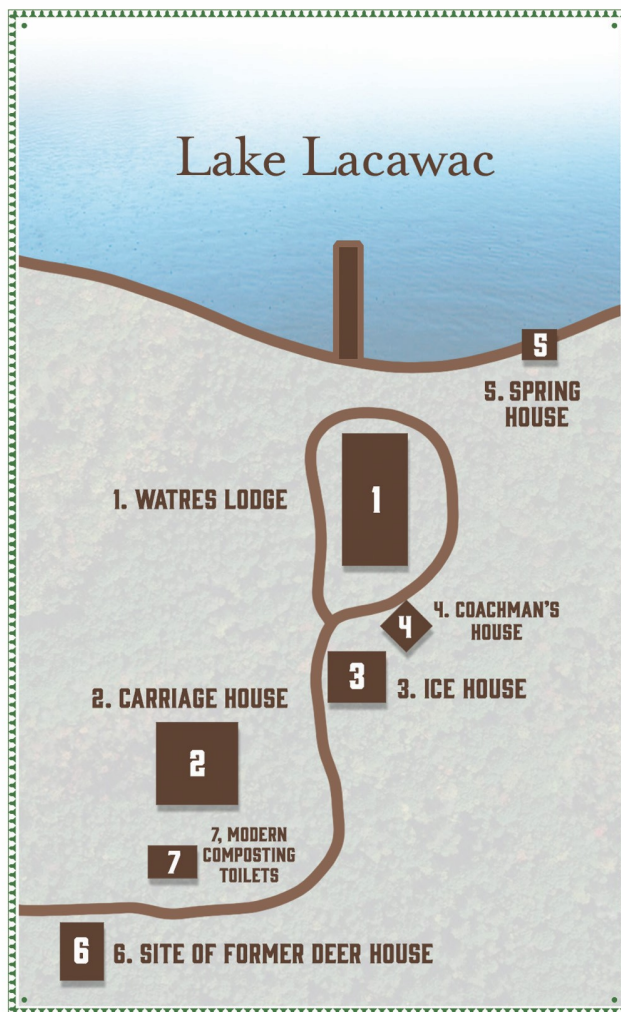
Water for the estate was drawn directly from Lake Lacawac. It was allowed to flow over a stone barrier into a settlement basin at the spring house. From there it was drawn by a steam powered pump in an adjoining shed and fed up to a storage reservoir inside the second floor of the lodge. There it fed the sinks and faucets via gravity. It should be important to note that in order to protect the purity of the drinking water, the sewerage from the estate was pumped some distance outside of the lake's watershed.



The Spring and Pump House

## THE DEER HOUSE

Removed in 1947, the deer house stored feed for the Connell family's personal deer herd. At the time the estate was built, deer had been hunted to the brink of extinction in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Wealthy families, like the Connell's, kept them as exotic pets. A four-mile-long fence was built around Lacawac using wire mesh and chestnut posts to keep deer in and keep poachers out. Eventually the fence gave way in several locations & the deer escaped. These deer along with New Jersey Governor Charles Worthington's private deer herd near the Delaware Water Gap helped to repopulate the northeast.



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## VISITOR'S GUIDE

# THE HISTORIC GREAT CAMP





**At the heart of Lacawac Sanctuary's** 550-acre property is a group of historic buildings built in 1903. These buildings commonly referred to as the *Great Camp* are listed on the National Historic Registry and are widely regarded as the first of the original Pocono Mountain vacation homes. Built in a rustic style popular at the turn of the 20th Century, the buildings are similar to the large country estates owned by wealthy industrialists in the Adirondack and Berkshire Mountains. This rustic natural wood style is known as "**The Great Camp**" school of architecture.



William Connell

**Lacawac Sanctuary** has a long history that reaches back to colonial times, touching on the forestry and coal industries of the early 19th century. It began with the 1849 acquisition of a large tract of the Wallenpaupack Manor in Wayne County by Burton G. Morss, a sawmill & tannery owner in Ledgesdale. William Connell, a self-made businessman bought the property for a summer estate called Connell Park. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives & was a wealthy coal mine & industrial mill operator in Scranton.

Connell built the original complex including the lodge, carriage house, ice house, coachman's house, boathouse, spring/pump house and a deer house. The boat and deer houses were removed in 1947.

After Connell's death the family sold the property in 1913 to Colonel Louis A. Watres. Watres was a state senator and a lieutenant governor. A very ambitious, self-made man he rose from poverty to own banks, newspapers, insurance companies and ultimately organized the infant electric utility company which built Lake Wallenpaupack. It was at Lacawac that the Wallenpaupack "project" was assembled.

At first the Watres family used Connell Park as a summer home, but later his daughter-in-law and grandson, Isabel and Arthur Watres, would eventually come to call Lacawac home. It was Arthur and Isabel, pioneers in the conservation and land preservation movement, who created Lacawac Sanctuary Foundation in 1966 as a nonprofit entity.

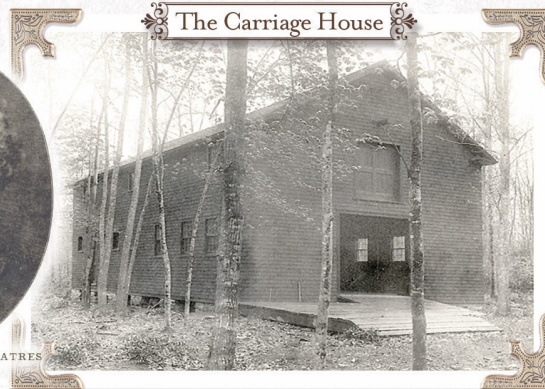


COL. LOUIS ARTHUR WATRES

**The Lodge** is made of southern yellow pine including exterior shakes and interior walls, floors and ceiling treatments. Local oak was used for the trim and exterior features such as railings and columns. It features 13 separate gables. Interior highlights include the inglenook fireplace surrounded by an expansive double staircase in the parlor. In the dining room there is a fireplace and built-in oak china cabinets. A bisecting breezeway provides cool air in summer between the kitchen and the rest of the house. Off of the kitchen is a large pantry with walk-in ice cooler.



On the second floor, the lodge originally had a master suite made up of two bedrooms, a sitting room, porch and private bath. There were four additional bedrooms and a bath. The back of the house housed bedrooms for the staff and a water tank room which provided gravity fed water to the house.



**The Carriage House** was built to house the horses and the carriages and wagons needed to operate the estate and transport the family from the train station seven miles away in Lake Ariel. Today you can still see the individual horse stalls and antique fittings.

**The Ice House** is named for its original function of storing ice all year-round. Early in the history of Lacawac, ice harvesting on the lake was a commercial venture but in later years the hired help cut the ice blocks only for use in the lodge—storing them in the ice house. The walls were so thick and the building so well insulated that large blocks of ice could be stored in a bed of sawdust for up to a year. The blocks were ultimately carted across the yard and hoisted by a crane attached to the lodge to a loft above the walk-in ice box that served the lodge's kitchen. The windows and second floor were added in the 1950's when the structure was converted to a winter cottage for use by Isabel and Arthur Watres.



The Icehouse



Inside the Lodge

**The Coachman's House** was a small auxiliary building at the rear of the lodge that had a dual purpose. It provided the bunk space for the coachmen who transported the family to the estate. The space also housed the gas generator that produced the acetylene gas used to light the lodge. Copper gas pipes ran through the interior lodge walls to the lamps in all of the rooms. Today you can still see some of the gas lamps in many of the rooms.

