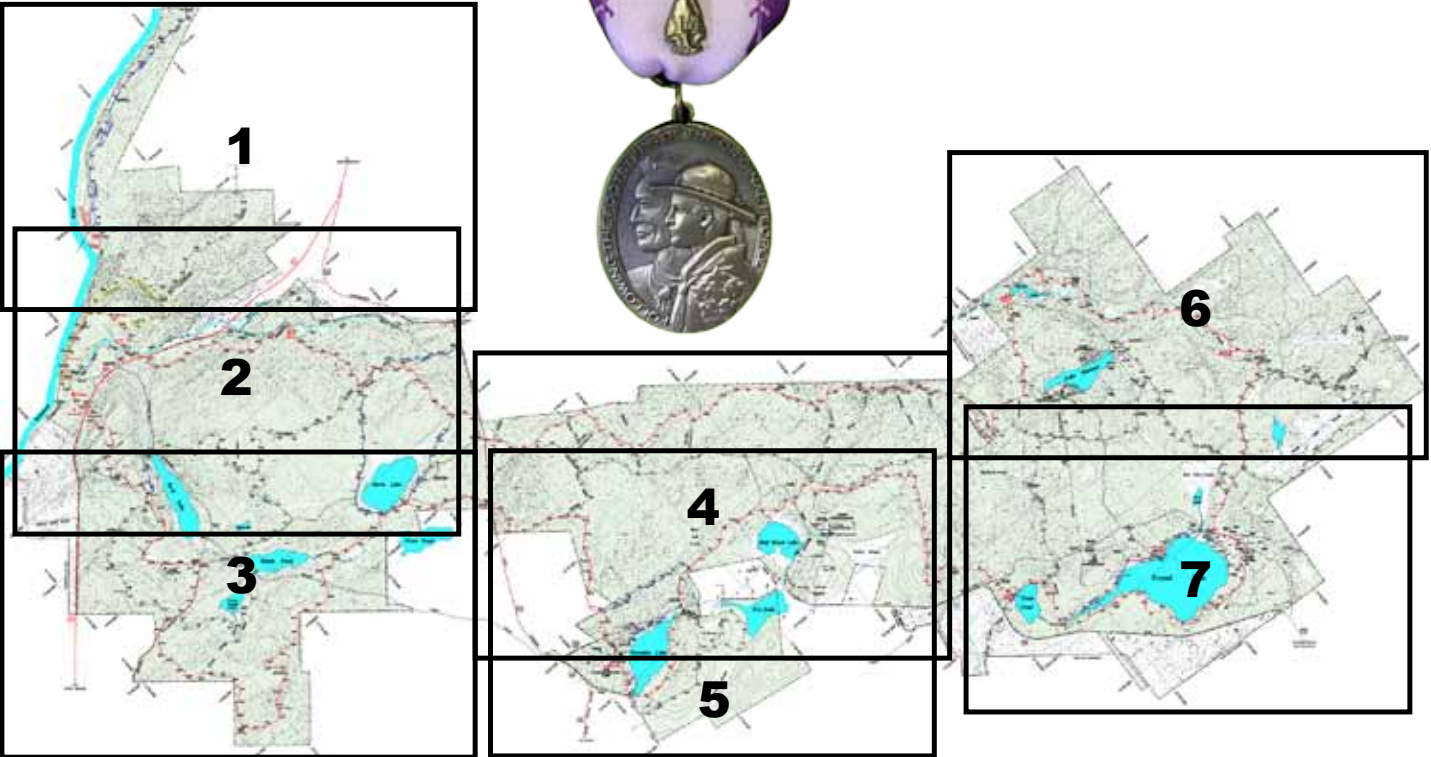


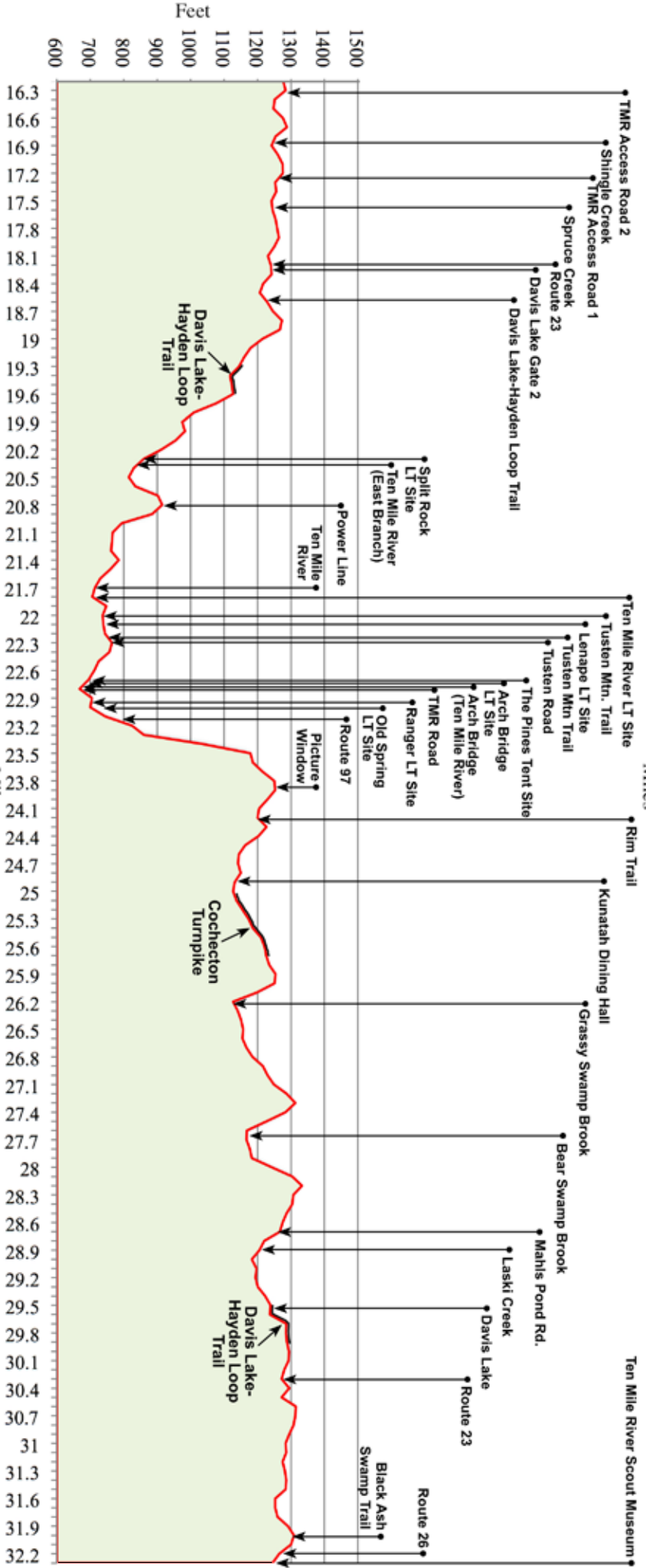
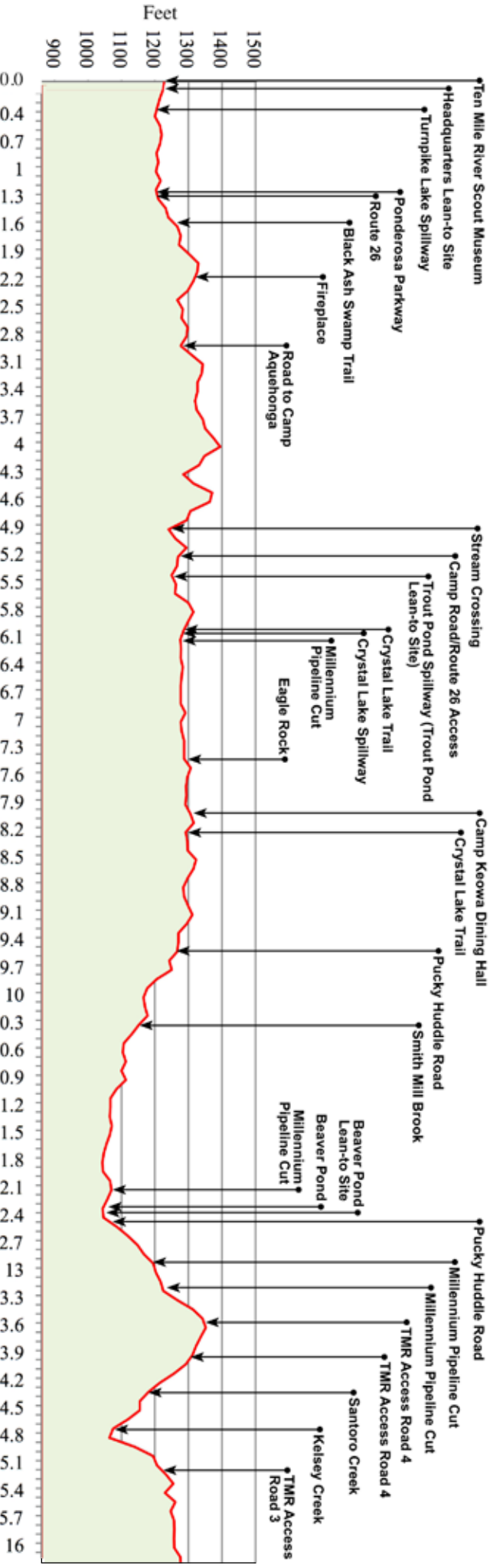
Ten Mile River Scout Museum

Ten Mile River
Historical Trails
Map Book

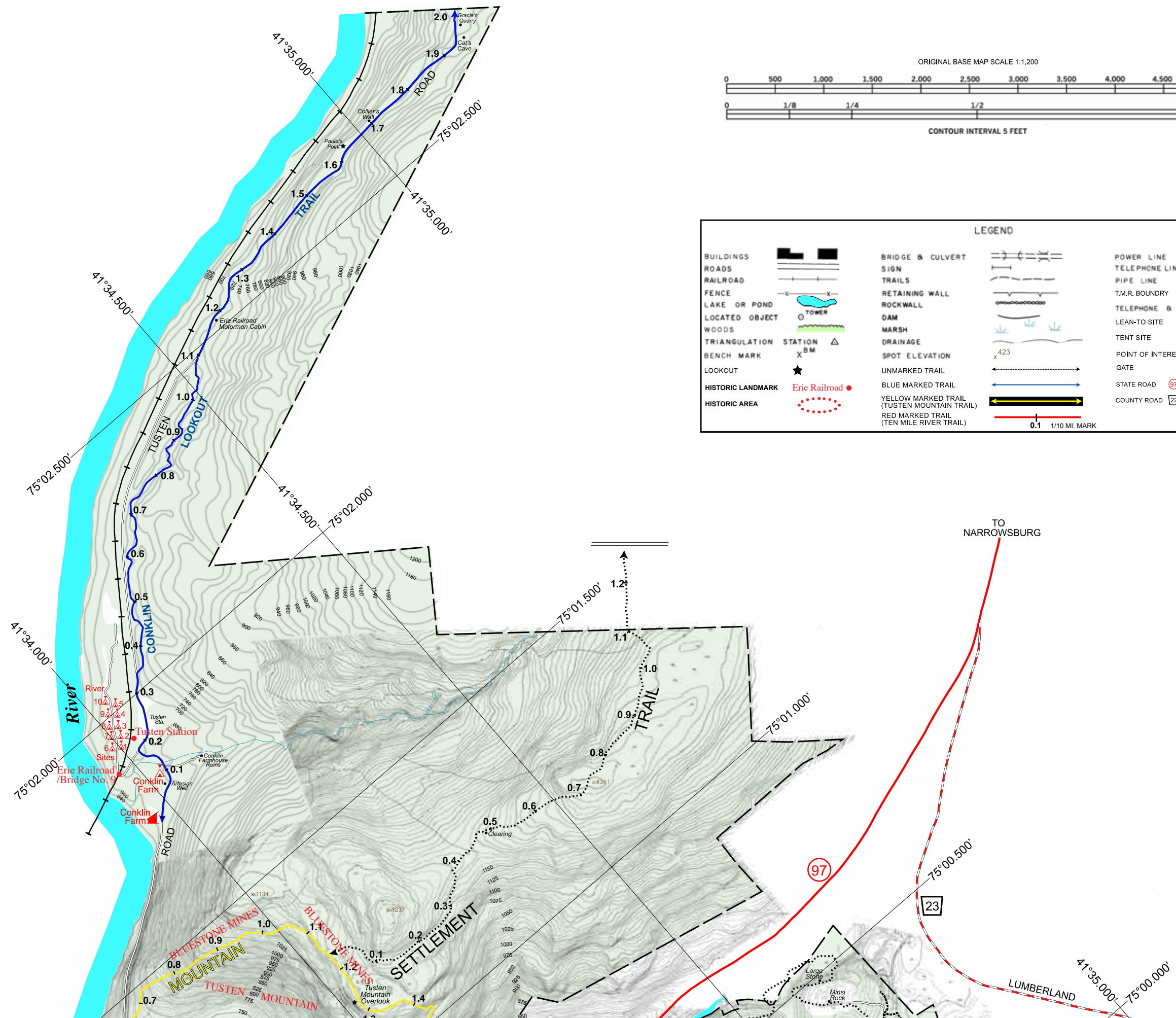


INDEX

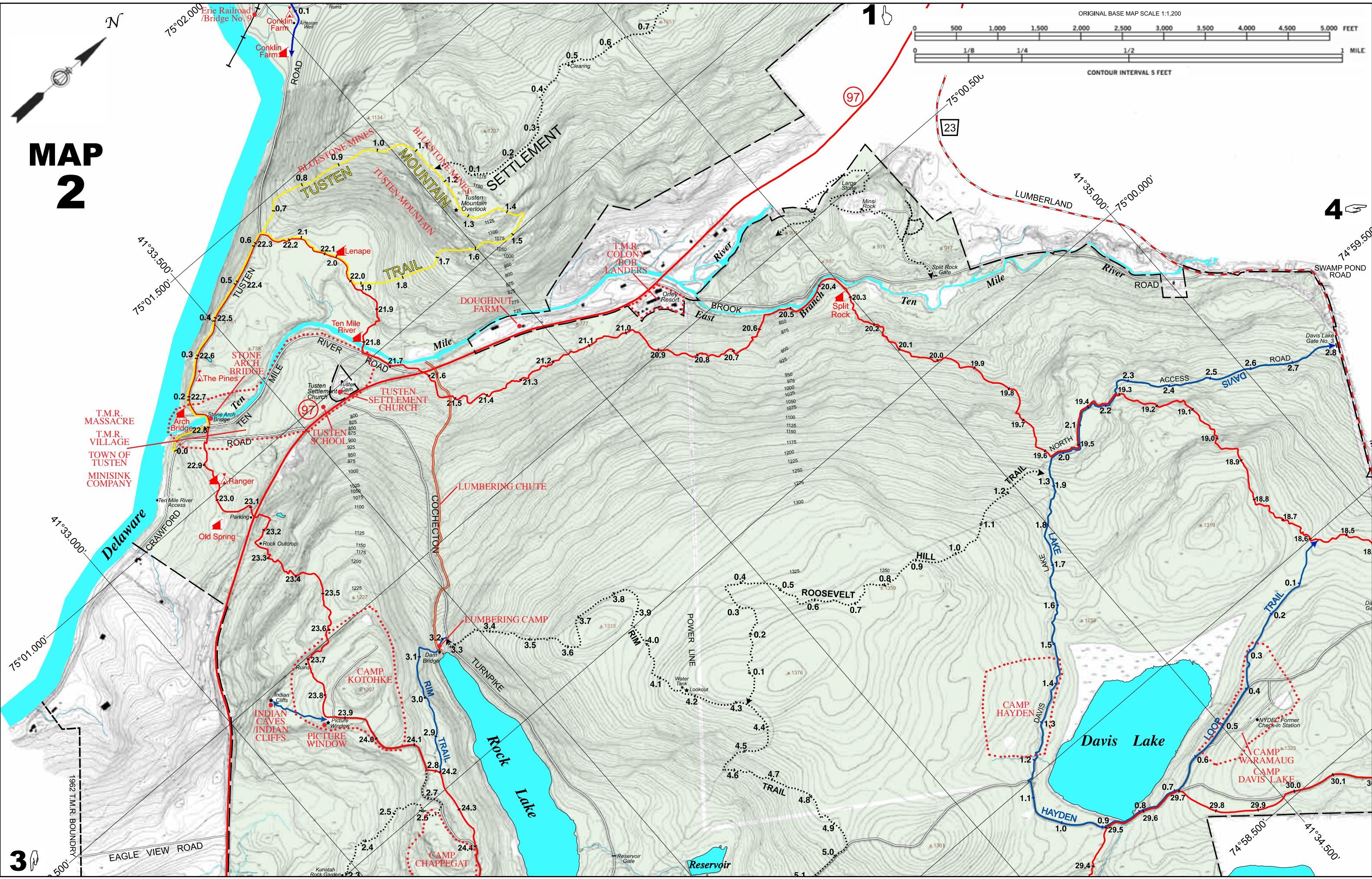
TEN MILE RIVER TRAIL ELEVATIONS

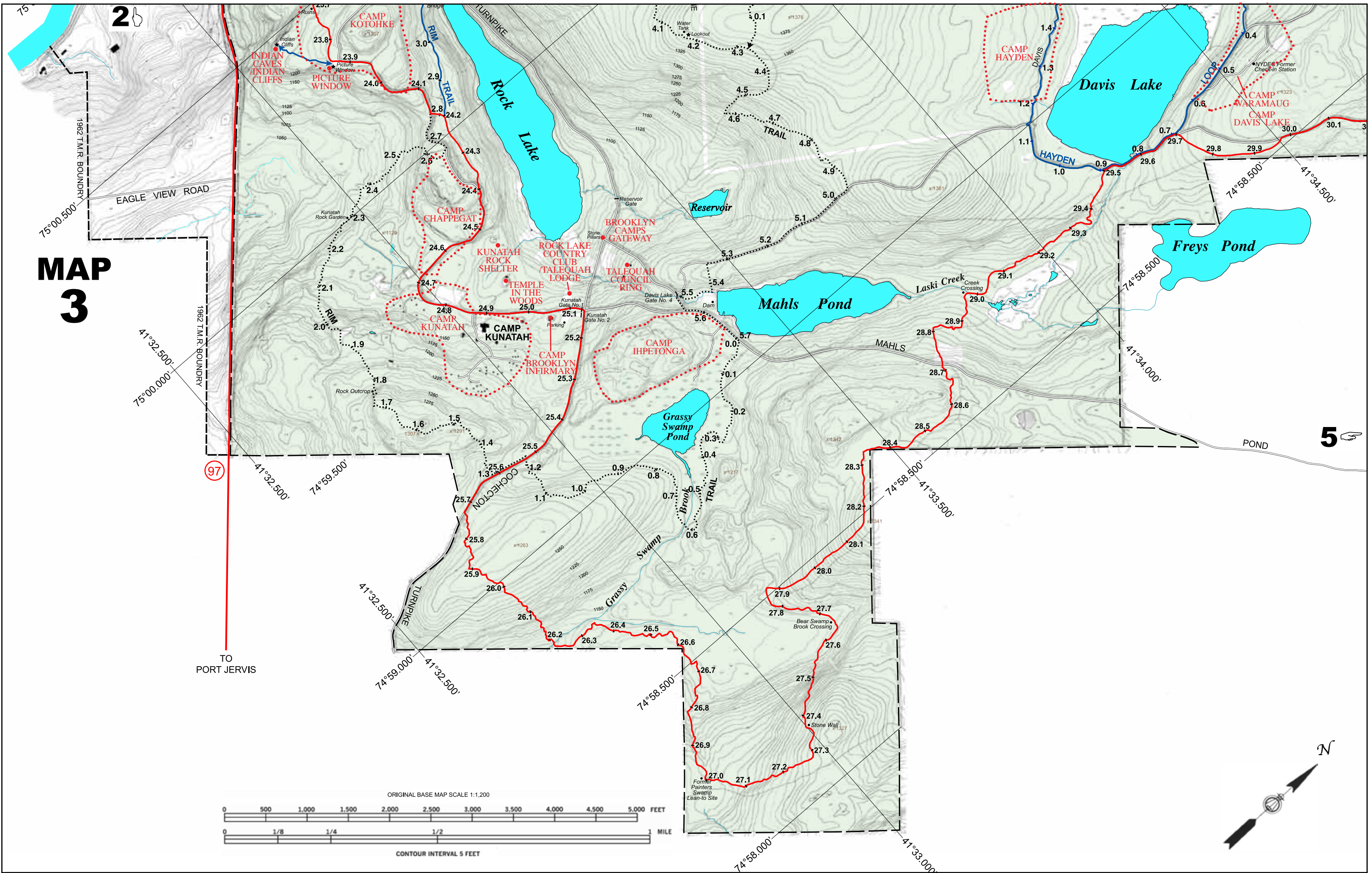


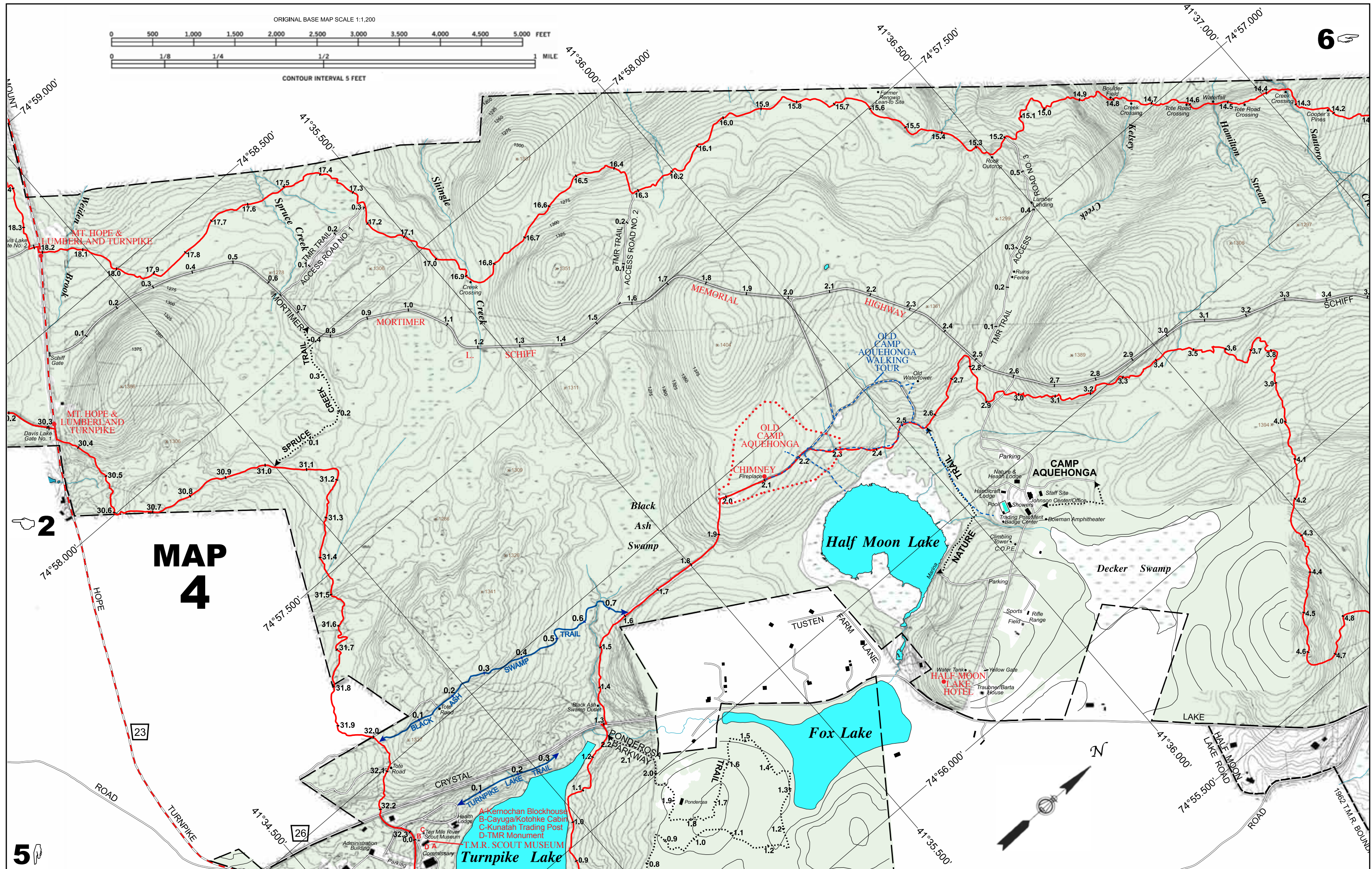
MAP
1

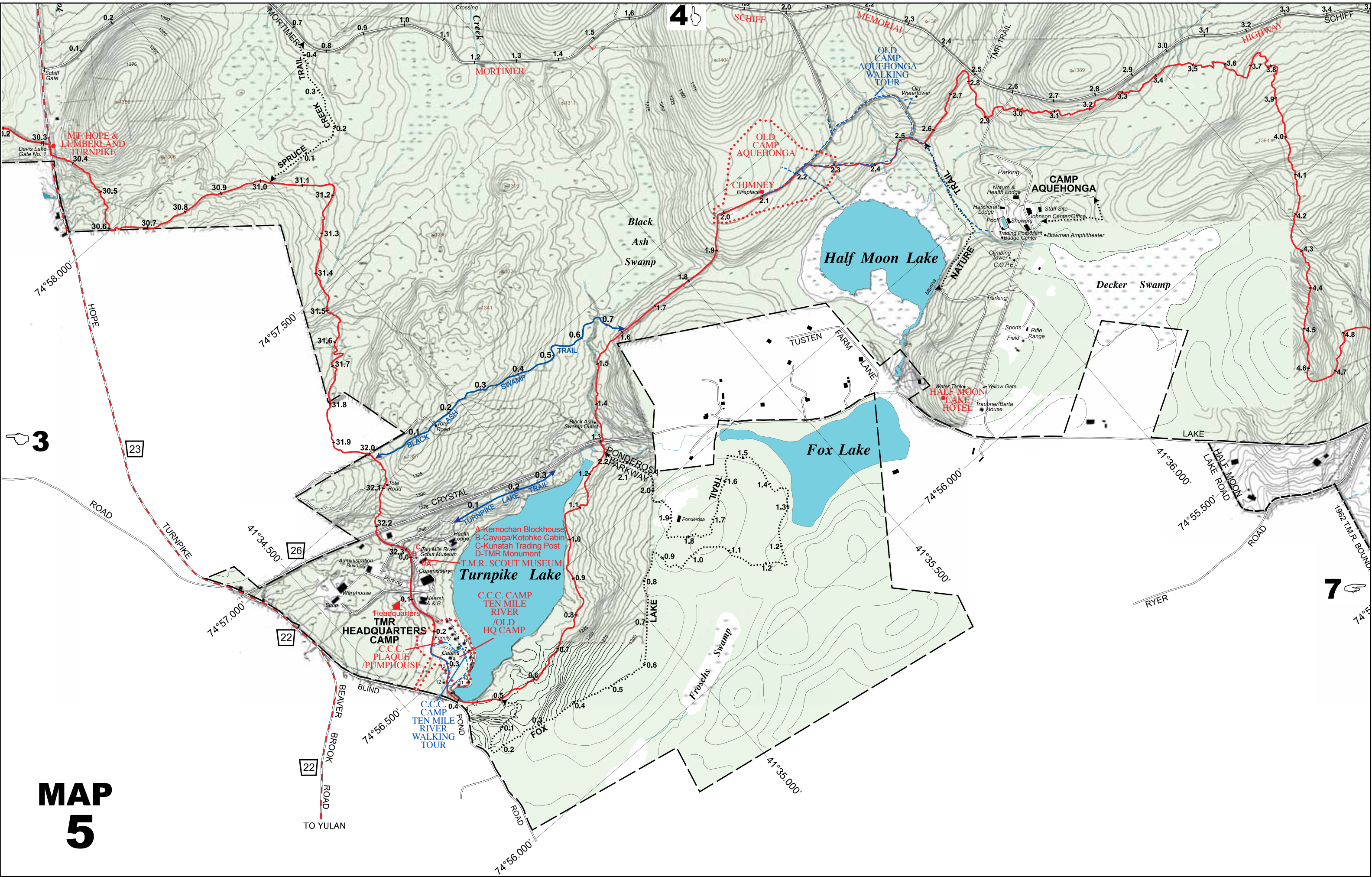


This topographic map, labeled 'MAP 2', depicts the Tusten Mountain Settlement area. The map features a network of trails, including the Tusten Mountain Trail, Tusten Trail, and Davis Lake Trail. Key geographical features include the Delaware River, Ten Mile River, Rock Lake, and Davis Lake. The map also shows the Tusten Mountain Settlement, Tusten School, Tusten Settlement Church, and various farms and camps, such as Camp Kotohke, Camp Hayden, and Camp Waramaug. The map includes a scale bar (0 to 5,000 feet), a north arrow, and a coordinate grid. The map is divided into four quadrants by a central vertical line and a horizontal line, with labels 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the corners. The map is titled 'MAP 2' in the top left corner. The map shows a detailed topographic representation of the area, with contour lines indicating elevation. The map is oriented with North at the top. The map includes a scale bar in feet and miles. The map is divided into four quadrants by a central vertical line and a horizontal line, with labels 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the corners. The map is titled 'MAP 2' in the top left corner. The map shows a detailed topographic representation of the area, with contour lines indicating elevation. The map is oriented with North at the top. The map includes a scale bar in feet and miles. The map is divided into four quadrants by a central vertical line and a horizontal line, with labels 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the corners. The map is titled 'MAP 2' in the top left corner.

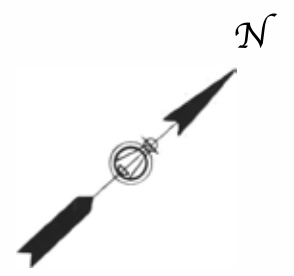
[illegible]



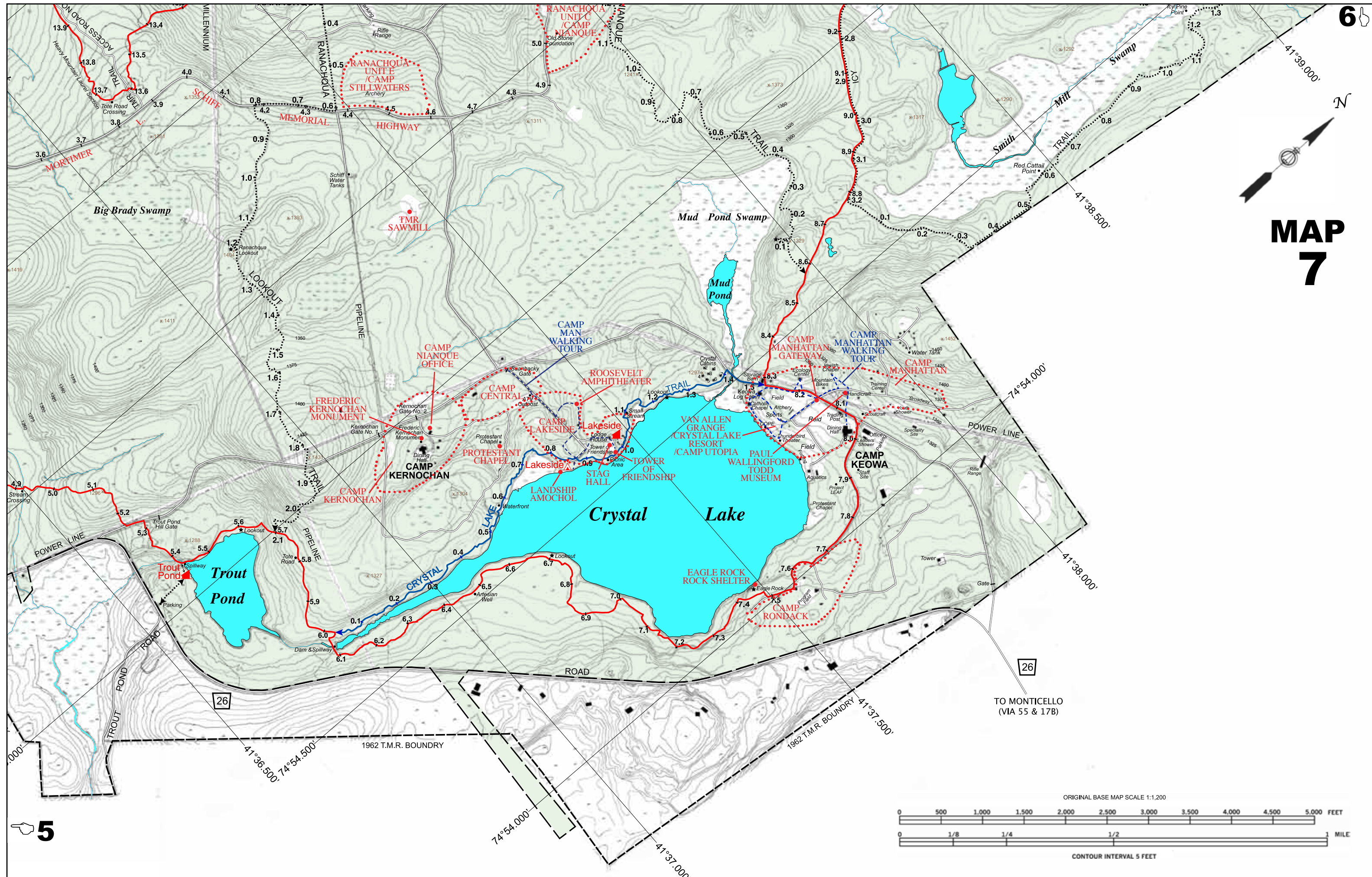




MAP
5

[illegible]

7 



TMR Historical Information

Map I

Erie Railroad -The “Erie” was the first long line railroad in the United States. It was organized as the New York and Erie Railroad in July of 1833, but was not completed to Dunkirk, N.Y. until 1851. It was built to enable the N.Y. southern tier counties to compete effectively with the N.Y. central counties served by the Erie Canal. The first train on the Delaware Division passed through Narrowsburg on December 22, 1848. The Erie Railroad was constructed largely through the labor of Irish and German immigrants, many whom settled in the region.

The Erie opened a fast and direct connection with New York City. It brought additional prosperity and growth to the region, especially north of the Lackawaxen River, where the Delaware and Hudson Canal turned west. The railroad had an advantage since it operated year-round while the canal closed for the winter. The railroad, more than the canal before it, boosted the local economy and the development of small towns along its route.



Scouts Departing Railroad

The railroad provided both passenger and freight service and shipped to the New York City market coal, lumber and agricultural products, including large quantities of milk, eggs, butter and poultry.

Starting in 1884, the Erie promoted the region as an economical vacation for N.Y.C. residents. Passenger service brought tourists to the region in huge numbers and created the entire vacation industry, initially to boarding houses and small hotels.

The first Scouts attending the Brooklyn Scout Camps took the Erie Railroad to Tusten Station, and then hiked several miles to camp. Their luggage was delivered separately via Railway Express. Camp supplies were sometimes obtained directly from the railroad.

Bridge No. 9 - Two miles above Port Jervis, the Erie Railroad crossed into Pennsylvania because the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which occupied the east bank of the river, obtained a permanent injunction that preempted all rights to the riverbank upon which the canal was built. It recrossed the Delaware River back into New York State above Tusten on Bridge No. 9.



Bridge No. 9

When the railroad first came through in the 1840s, the Ten Mile River Village merited a flag stop at Bridge No. 9.

Tusten Station - The Erie Railroad erected a station about a mile above the Ten Mile River Village, where its tracks crossed the Delaware from Pennsylvania to New York. This station was first called Delaware Bridge and then Tusten Station.



Tusten Station

In 1928, the first Brooklyn Scouts to go to TMR took a ferry to Jersey City, the Erie Railroad to Tusten Station, and then hiked several miles to Talequah Lodge at the north end of Rock Lake, to check-in for camp. Their camp luggage came up separately via Railway Express.

Bluestone Mines - For most of the 1800s, bluestone from Sullivan County quarries were used for sidewalks, curbs and other construction in New York City. Bluestone from quarries on Tusten Mountain was ferried from the Ten Mile River Village across the Delaware River, to stone sidings on the Erie Railroad. They were stored in various lengths, widths and thicknesses as the trade demanded, awaiting orders for specific stones. They were then mounted on two-wheel carts, moved to freight cars, loaded and transported to markets. By the early 1900s, bluestone was replaced by concrete, ending the local bluestone quarrying industry.

The owner of the quarry lands usually leased it for about 1/2 cent per square foot. Before quarrying could begin, the overlying earth and top rock had to be taken off, called stripping. Most quarries were small operations, worked on by 5-10 men.



Erie Railroad Stone Siding

The beds generally ran in regular blocks, being separated by thinner blocks, known as cat faces. If the blocks were well defined, they were readily cut into rectangular-shaped sizes for platforms, sidewalks, crosswalks and curbing stones. The natural joints always determined the size of the stone and frequently layers 50 ft. long, 20 ft. wide and 10 in. thick were lifted from the beds. These were immediately cut into smaller sizes. Thick slabs requiring extra dressing were taken to the dressing sheds, where they were finely tooled. Large stones were put on large bed planers and planed smooth. Others were put under saws composed of strips of thin boiler iron, under the edge of which was kept a quantity of fine, sharp, wet sand, and sawed into slabs of the required size.

Tusten Mountain - The site of multiple bluestone quarries, visible today from the Tusten Mountain Trail. Bluestone was quarried, and then ferried from the Ten Mile River Village across the Delaware River to stone sidings on the Erie Railroad, stored and then shipped to market. There is a view of the Delaware River at the lookout along the Trail.

Map 2

See Map I for: Bluestone Mines, Bridge No. 9, Erie Railroad, and Tusten Mountain.

Lumbering Camp (site)* - The camp was located on this site, overlooking Rock Lake. Starting in the 1970s, a variety of coins and metal artifacts were found here by Russell and Florence Hannah, some of which are on display at the Ten Mile River Scout Museum. The first coin (*found by Florence*) was dated 1757. Artifacts found included: old-style metal buttons, old bullets, a shoe buckle, parts of three-legged iron pots, colonial-type eating utensils, a colonial knife,

various-sized oxen shoes and dozens of assorted nails. There are indications of buildings on the site, including a foundation. The site was probably abandoned after the 1820s, when all the good local timber had been harvested.

The nearby Brooklyn Camp's Rim Trail was famed as an old logging road.

The lumbering industry was the first and major industry in the Upper Delaware River Valley, from the time of the first settlements until the late 1800s. Felling, trimming and sawing logs was very difficult work. When the lumber business was at its height in the Delaware Region, not less than 10,000 persons were employed as choppers, sawyers, teamsters and raftsmen. Most of the towns and villages in the region owed their support if not their existence to the industry. The tall, straight trees that grew in the river valley were in demand as ships masts.



Ten Mile River Sawmill

During this era, most rivers on today's TMR property had sawmills. The Ten Mile River Village had several. Local sawmills produced adequate supplies of planks for flooring, doors and roofing. Some cut lumber was used for local construction but most was rafted downstream for sale elsewhere.

Lumbering Chute - At first, timber was cut almost at the water's edge. But as time went on and timber became scarcer, they hauled it from farther back in the mountains. The timbers had to be skidded down the mountainsides and hauled, first by yokes of oxen, later by teams of horses, to the banking grounds alongside the Delaware River.

Rock Lake (*Canfield Pond*) was dammed so that logs could float to its west end, and then slide down this mountainside chute to the Ten Mile River and the Delaware River, below.

Daniel Skinner is credited with the idea, in 1764, of tying together logs into rafts, and floating them on the spring river floods down the Delaware River to lumber markets in Philadelphia and later Easton, MD. On the banking ground, the logs were banded together with poles into large rafts, and then floated down the river, a trip of several days. Raftsmen stayed overnight at local taverns and hotels, providing a boost to local economies.



Rafting the Delaware River

Both the Delaware and Hudson Canal and the Erie Railroad also carried lumber to markets. By the late 1800s, most of the huge woodlands were cut down and lumbering as a major local industry ended.

TMR Massacre (site) - The first settlement on the Delaware River at the mouth of the Ten Mile River originated around 1757, founded by the Delaware Company under the authority of the State of Connecticut. A sawmill was established at the mouth of the Ten Mile River before 1762. In October, 1763 Indians wiped out the 22 settlers and destroyed their crops.

TMR Village (site) - The Ten Mile River Village developed during the great bluestone and lumbering boom in the early 1800s. It was a vital community and consisted of a Baptist church, several homes, a grain mill and several sawmills. Bluestone quarried from Tusten Mountain was ferried across the Delaware River to the Erie Railroad

loading dock on the Pennsylvania side. When the Erie Railroad came through, the village merited a flag stop near Railroad Bridge No. 9 into Pennsylvania. On April 2, 1779, the Ten Mile River Village was the site of the first meeting of the Town of Lumberland. For many years, the village was considered the central point of Lumberland, which included about half of what is today's Sullivan County.

The collapse of the lumbering and quarrying industries in the late 1800s was largely responsible for the decline of the Ten Mile River Village.

Town of Tusten (site) - In 1853, the Ten Mile River Village was reorganized and renamed the Town of Tusten, after Colonel Benjamin Tusten, Jr., a doctor who died in the battle of Minisink, in 1779. By 1875, Tusten had more than 20 dwellings, including a general store, a blacksmith's shop, sawmill, gristmill, brickyard and a post office. Also in the neighborhood was the parsonage as well as a one-room schoolhouse. In 1896, the Stone Arch Bridge was constructed to facilitate travel to the milling center from north or south and for easier access to the Erie Railroad.



Tusten Foundations and Walls

By the early 20th century, the local lumbering and bluestone industries were no longer viable. Automobiles and trucks mostly replaced the Erie railroad. Summer visitors were attracted to larger motels and resorts elsewhere. Tusten was losing its economy.

To develop the property, the town hired the Minisink Company in New York City. These efforts failed and the entire town of Tusten (*excluding the Tusten Settlement Church property*) was incorporated into the Ten Mile River Scout Camps when purchased by the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York in 1927.

Traces still remain of a sawmill, brickyard, ferry dock, gristmill, tavern, store and school.

Tusten Settlement Church - The former Ten Mile River Baptist Church (*a.k.a. Tusten Baptist Church*), is an historic church on NY 97, at the junction with Cocheton Turnpike. It was built in 1856 and is a small frame meeting house with modest Greek Revival style detailing. It features a small, reconstructed bell tower and spire. The church cemetery includes the grave site of Gustavus A. Neumann, founding editor of a newspaper, the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung. It is the last building standing from the Town of Tusten. The church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Tusten Settlement Church

Tusten Schoolhouse (site) - The one-room Tusten schoolhouse was erected on this site by 1875, across the street from the Baptist Church.



Tusten Schoolhouse

Stone Arch Bridge - The Tusten Stone Arch Bridge was constructed in 1896 by William H. Hankins, a local timber raftsman, stonemason and occasional postmaster. The bridge crosses the Ten Mile River just northeast of its



TMR Sawmill & Stone Arch Bridge

confluence with the Delaware River. It is approximately 52 ft. long and 15 ft. wide and continues to operate as a single lane vehicle bridge for local traffic. The bridge is named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Tusten, “an American militia volunteer and physician, who was killed as he ministered to the wounded at the Battle of Minisink on July 22, 1779 less than ten miles to the south of this settlement.” It was constructed to facilitate travel to the milling center from north or south and for easier access to the Erie Railroad. The bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Minisink Company (site) - In 1911, a group of New York City businessmen established the Minisink Company with the primary purpose of developing a 4,000-acre tract comprising the lands in the vicinity of the Town of Tusten. Engineers developed maps of the proposed project, showing some 325 lots available for development. Two bridges crossed the Delaware River in the vicinity of the Ten Mile River, providing easy access to the Erie Railroad.

An elaborate sales circular was published, called “Country Homes in Sullivan County.” In it, Rock Lake and Davis Lake were described as being of “beauty unsurpassed,” and fed by springs of pure water. 500 acres of the Davis Lake tract could be purchased for a club, hotel or summer estate. Also mentioned prominently were available lots along a two-mile stretch of the Delaware River, suitable for bungalows and villas. Other tracts of land could be purchased for farming.



The Minisink Company Property

The Minisink Company actually sold very few lots and the entire project was abandoned in a very short time.

Doughnut Farm* - The Doughnut Farm (*a.k.a. Doughnut House*) was a small, family-owned restaurant off of Route 97 that was popular with TMR campers and staff, especially from the Brooklyn Camps. It was operated by Margaret Soller from her home, still standing, from 1928-1972. While widely known for its famous donuts, the Doughnut Farm also sold luncheon-meat sandwiches, hamburgers, peanut butter sandwiches, cake and ice cream. In 1937, the Sollers converted their living room into a dining room. Local female teenagers were hired as waitresses.

In the 1950s, the Doughnut Farm purchased the Doughnut machine to automate the mass production of donuts. Former Ten Mile River Scout Museum curator Bernie Sussman acquired the machine soon after the Museum opened in the early 2000s. It is currently on display in the Museum.



The Doughnut Farm

Ten Mile River Colony/Bob Landers - A bungalow colony with pool on Route 97, its restaurant with recreation room was popular with TMR campers and staff. Ownership changed over the years, starting with O. E. “Doc” Venatta (1932), followed by Nick Dale and Morty Hyman (1945), and then Bob Landers (1955). It notably displayed TMR staff photos on its walls. Today it is the Ofrey Resort.



Ten Mile River Colony

Picture Window - Site of the former Accaponac Dining Hall, with a notable view of the Delaware River.

Indian Caves - A previous name for what we call today the “Indian Cliffs.”

Indian Cliffs - Site of a marvelous view of the Delaware River, made famous from a 1965 photograph of Ed Pino in full Indian regalia. The photo was taken for camp promotions purposes and reproduced on countless TMR patches, post cards, plates and mugs.



Indian Cliffs

Camp Chappegat (site) - One of four Camp Brooklyn divisions, it opened in 1947 as Division II (*a.k.a. Camp Chappegat*), with a non-kosher dining hall and a waterfront on Rock Lake. When Camp Brooklyn closed in 1957, it was renamed Camp Chappegat and merged into Camp Kunatah in 1965.

Camp Kotohke (site) - One of four Camp Brooklyn divisions, it opened in 1947 as Division I (*a.k.a. Camp Kotohke*), with a non-kosher dining hall and a waterfront on Rock Lake. When Camp Brooklyn closed in 1956, it operated as Camp Kotohke for that summer only. In 1957, it was occupied by Bronx Scouts and called Camp Stillwaters (*when Lake Nianque was not available*), and then closed permanently.

Camp Waramaug/Camp Davis Lake (site) - Originally a Troop Camp called “Waramaug,” it was constructed by Troop 123 of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, and opened in 1938. The camp held up to 40 Scouts and had a permanent staff, dining hall and a waterfront on Davis Lake.

In 1957, the camp reopened as the G.N.Y.C. Camp Davis Lake and operated until 1973. Troops were required to prepare their own meals and for the most part provide their own program with limited staff assistance available.

Camp Hayden (site) - Operated as a G.N.Y.C. camp from 1970–1973, notably with a pool. It was leased and operated by Rockland County Council from 1976-1983.



Camp Hayden Pool

Map 3

See Map 2 for: Camp Chappegat, Camp Hayden, Camp Kotohke, Camp Waramaug/Camp Davis Lake, Indian Caves, Indian Cliffs and Picture Window.

Camp Kunatah - One of four Camp Brooklyn divisions, it opened in 1946 as Division III (*a.k.a. Camp Kunatah*), with a kosher dining hall and a waterfront on Rock Lake. After Camp Brooklyn closed in 1957, it operated as Camp Kunatah from 1957-2007. During its later years, it was mainly occupied by the Keshet Scouts, an Orthodox Jewish youth group.

Kunatah Rock Shelter* - This Native American site was excavated in 1972 by Junius Bird of the American Museum of

Natural History and volunteer Camp Kunatah staff. It yielded at least twelve different types of arrowheads spanning almost 5,000 years of occupation, which is highly unusual at a single site in New York State. The earliest artifacts are of the Brewerton Corner-Notched and Brewerton Eared-Triangular types and date back to the Middle-to-Late Archaic period, some 4,000-6,000 years ago. They are on display at the Ten Mile River Scout Museum.

The Museum also obtained from this site a stone knife fragment, a stone drill or punch fragment, etching tool, pottery fragments (*sherds*), an animal tooth, burnt animal bones, burnt wood, fresh water clam shells, deer teeth and chert (*stone*) flakes.

Also, a few large stone items, including a net sinker, anvil stone and hammerstone (*most likely used to create stone tools*), large preformed stone artifacts and exhausted cores (*used to obtain stone flakes*).

Rock shelters like this one were not permanently occupied. Small hunting parties of Native Americans traveled down the Delaware River and used rock shelters for short stays while fishing, hunting, etc.

Temple in the Woods - Outdoor chapel used by Jewish Scouts at Camp Kunatah, starting in the 1940s.



Temple in the Woods

Rock Lake Country Club/Talequah Lodge (site) - The Rock Lake House on Rock Lake had room for 12 guests in 1906. It was replaced in the 1920s with the huge Rock Lake Country Club. In 1927, the club property was purchased by the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, renamed Talequah Lodge, and used as headquarters for the Brooklyn Scout Camps, until the building burned down in 1940.



Talequah Lodge

Brooklyn Camps Gateway - Two stone pillar remnants of the Brooklyn Scout Camps gateway on Cocheton Turnpike, dating back to 1928. The top of the gateway, now gone, depicted the Brooklyn Bridge.



Brooklyn Camps Gateway

Camp Brooklyn Infirmary - The original Brooklyn Scout Camps infirmary, later used as the Camp Kunatah office.



Camp Brooklyn Infirmary

Talequah Council Ring (site) - During the 1930s, the Talequah Council Ring was used every Saturday night for the Talequah Council Fire. About half of the 1,000 Brooklyn Scouts sat in rugged, six-tier wooden seats, while the rest sat on logs circling the campfire.

The campfire was the highlight of the week in camp, featuring the awarding of camp badges, skits and inspirational talks by camp officials. Near the center of the campfire ring were three attached stone chairs and blue heron totem



Talequah Council Ring

(*the symbol of Shu-Shu-Gah Lodge*) for camp officials and important guests. The Lodge ran the campfire, with members in Indian regalia playing important roles.

Camp Ihpetonga (site) - One of four Camp Brooklyn divisions, it opened in 1946 as Division IV (*a.k.a. Ihpetonga Village*), with a non-kosher dining hall and a waterfront on Rock Lake. After Camp Brooklyn closed in 1957, it was renamed Ihpetonga Village and closed in 1966.

Map 4

Mount Hope & Lumberland Turnpike - Constructed circa 1825 between Mount Hope in Orange County, NY and Honesdale, PA. It was largely used to transport lumber and agricultural products; including tanbark for the tannery business. The turnpike ran through Beaver Brook and Narrowsburg, spurring economic development in both towns. Stagecoach service was available to Narrowsburg. By 1830, the turnpike was largely replaced by the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Today, parts of Route 23 and Blind Pond Road follow its original route, passing Turnpike Lake (*giving it a name*) and cutting through TMR.

Mortimer L. Schiff Memorial Highway

- (*a.k.a. Schiff Trail*.) Named in recognition of banker Mortimer L. Schiff, International and National Scouter, former President of the B.S.A., and longtime supporter of N.Y.C. Scouting. In 1928, Schiff donated \$100,000 (*today \$1.5 million*) towards purchasing TMR. In 1931, Frieda Schiff Warburg and her son, Frederick Schiff, donated \$20,000 for the expansion of the Zumi Trail, in recognition of her recently deceased brother.



Mortimer L. Schiff

TMR Scout Museum - Founded by Dr. Eugene Berman. In 1997, the Ten Mile River Scout Museum, a museum of TMR's and local history, opened in the Main Trading Post at Headquarters Camp.

In 1999, the Museum moved to its present home, and operated with a full-time staff for the first time. Over subsequent years, two additional rooms were added and the Kernochan Blockhouse, Cayuga/Kotohke Cabin and the Kunatah Trading Post were moved to the site.



TMR Scout Museum

Kernochan Blockhouse** - In 1954, Camp Man was broken up into three camps, based on the three camp divisions. They were Camp Lakeside, Camp Central and Camp Kernochan, named in honor of longtime National and N.Y.C. Scouter Judge Frederic Kernochan (1876-1937).

In search for an identity, the Camp Kernochan leadership decided in 1956 to create a gateway, which would also be the official symbol for Camp Kernochan going forward.

It would consist of a blockhouse, stockade gate, and a tower (*now long gone*).



Kernochan Blockhouse

At about the same time, in 1955, a very active and dedicated Scouter, Dick Neubeck, passed away at the age of 28. Dick had been a dedicated Camp Man and Camp Kernochan staffer, both before and after his Army Service in Germany. A third occurrence also took place. Scouting was expanding rapidly in Southeastern Queens and old District 5 was broken up into the new, smaller, District 5 and District 11. Because of the incredible amount of time and dedication Dick Neubeck gave to Scouting in Southeastern Queens, local Scouters named their new district, “*Neubeck District*” in his memory and sponsored the building of this blockhouse, which was located at the entrance to Camp Kernochan.

The Kernochan Blockhouse was moved to the Ten Mile River Scout Museum in May 2010 and rededicated on July 31, 2010, with Dick Neubeck’s relatives present, and the Dick Neubeck plaque replaced.

Cayuga/Kotohke Cabin** - This open-air cabin originally stood in Camp Kotohke near Rock Lake. During the 1930s, a large number of these cabins were built in the Brooklyn Camps, Camp Manhattan (*today’s Camp Keowa*), the original Camp Ranachqua and Old Camp Aquehonga.

They were always built in campsites of four cabins to accommodate the “*patrol*” system. Each cabin was built to hold eight Scouts comfortably, but there were times when up to twelve scouts used a cabin. This required the use of double-decker bunks, placed against the walls. Each of these four-cabin sites also had a two-man platform tent occupied by the site Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmaster. These tents were called “*budkas*.”

The cabin interiors were dark. This kept them relatively cool during hot summer days.

The bunks were usually arranged alongside the walls. Scouts had to sleep “*head to foot*” with the next boy to avoid transmission of colds, etc. This left a large clear area in the center of the cabin that could be used for rainy day activities. Scouts who came to camp with trunks left them next to their bunks. These were used as seats during the day. Every so often, the Scoutmaster would conduct a trunk inspection to make sure that there were no dirty or wet things inside.



Cayuga/Kotohke Cabin

Scouts all had a series of long nails in the cabin wall above their bunks. They hung their neckerchiefs on the nails, somewhat like a tie rack. Every Scout also had a lanyard on which he carried his trunk key. This too hung on one of those nails at night.

The cabins were lit by one feeble kerosene lantern that didn’t give much more light than a bright candle. The glass in the lantern would get sooty and had to be cleaned each morning. The last Scout to bed had the job of turning off the lantern. All Scouts had flashlights to see into their trunks and to light the way to the willy (*latrine*) in the dark.

The Cayuga/Kotohke cabin was moved to Ten Mile River Scout Museum on November 17, 2010, and was extensively restored.

Camp Kunatah Trading Post** - The former Camp Kunatah Trading Post was named in recognition of Scouter Jerry Reimer from Queens. It was moved to the Ten Mile River Scout Museum in 2012 and is used for storage.

TMR Monument** - A monument at the Ten Mile River Scout Museum, commemorating all 20 TMR camps that operated since 1928. Each tile includes the camp name, Unit and Division name, years of operation and traditional camp logo. On the back is an engraved TMR Map, depicting all of the TMR camps, trails and local landmarks.



TMR Monument

Old Camp Aquehonga (site) - From 1929–1954, Camp Aquehonga was operated by Staten Island Council, and then by the Greater New York Councils (1955-1967). The camp had a non-kosher dining hall and a waterfront on Half Moon Lake. In 1968, it was replaced by the “*New*” Camp Aquehonga on the opposite side of Half Moon Lake.

Chimney (Old Camp Aquehonga) - Stone chimney remnant of one of the Old Camp Aquehonga Red Jacket cabins, dating from the 1930s. The cabins were winterized, with lockers.



Red Jacket Cabin

Half Moon Lake Hotel (site) - Beginning in the 1880s, both the Erie and Ontario & Western Railroads distributed tens of thousands of booklets under the title “*Summer Homes*” in New York, Brooklyn and the surrounding areas. Each booklet listed all station stops with available accommodations at each stop and the surrounding area. At first, most of the commercial hotels at the major stops were listed, plus the few farmhouses that had 3-4 rooms to rent out. As the attractions of the mountains and the effective promotion of the railroad lured more and more summer guests, the farmhouses were continually improved until they made the transition to boarding houses.

Thousands of N.Y.C. families took express trains to the region and stayed in boarding houses, often for the entire summer. Working fathers could take a quick train to visit their families for the weekend and be back in time for work Monday morning. The region was well known for its excellent hunting and fishing and sportsmen came in large numbers. Local farmers found that a successful boarding business during summer months often exceeded their profits from farming the rest of the year.



Half Moon Lake Hotel

In 1912, Hans Howald, a Swedish immigrant and former head waiter at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, purchased the Half Moon Lake Hotel from Conrad Freund and operated it into the 1940s with his wife Lily. It was considered one of the outstanding resorts in the Delaware River Valley. Hans tended the bar and ran the hotel while Lily managed the kitchen and did all of the cooking. The hotel had a tennis court and room for 70 guests, mostly Swiss from New York City and New Jersey. Nearby Half Moon Lake and Fox Lake provided opportunities for boating, bathing and fishing.

In 1929, Mr. Howald gave Staten Island Council permission to use Half Moon Lake and part of its shoreline for Camp Aquehonga activities.

The hotel was heavily damaged in 1943 by a fire. It was quickly rebuilt, but much smaller, with room for thirty guests. Mr. Howald died in 1948, but the hotel continued operating, at least until 1953. The property was purchased by G.N.Y.C. in 1959 and the Half Moon Lake Hotel was demolished. Its foundation is still visible today, just off Route 26.

Map 5

See Map 4 for: Camp Kunatah Trading Post, Cayuga/Kotohke Cabin, Chimney (Old Camp Aquehonga), Half Moon Lake Hotel, Kernochan Blockhouse, Mortimer L. Schiff Memorial Highway, Mount Hope & Lumberland Turnpike, Old Camp Aquehonga, TMR Monument, TMR Scout Museum.

C.C.C. Camp Ten Mile River (site)* - The Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) was a public work relief program that operated from 1933-1942, for unemployed, unmarried men from relief (*welfare*) families, ages 17–23. Camps for war veterans of any age were also established. A part of the New Deal of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, it provided unskilled manual labor jobs related to the conservation and development of natural resources in rural lands owned by federal, state and local governments.

President Roosevelt notably gave credit to the Boy Scouts for the idea behind the C.C.C., when he spoke at Camp Man on 08/23/33.

On 10/13/33, C.C.C. Camp No. P-65 was established on the shore of Turnpike Lake with a capacity of 200 men, including supervisors. It was one of the few camps operating on private property. The planning and erection of buildings was under the direction of Construction Officer, Lt. Stanley E. Karp of the Coast Artillery Corps. Twelve buildings were constructed at a cost of \$20,000, including: five barracks, a mess hall, recreation hall, Officers & Foresters Quarters, lavatory, latrine, pumphouse and administration building. TMR lent a tractor and some tools to assist in the construction of the camp.

The camp was occupied on 11/11/33. Forestry fieldwork began on 01/02/34 under the direction of Superintendent Ralph Unger and eight foremen.

Camp Ten Mile River was a forest fire control camp whose primary purpose was the fire protection of TMR and the adjacent property. The “*enrollees*” spent most of their time doing fire hazard reduction work:

- Cleared camp and local roads (*especially the Mortimer L. Schiff Memorial Highway*) of all dead and down trees and brush to the depth of 100 ft., on both sides of the road. This had the added benefit of improving forest growth.
- Cut firebreaks and improved fire trails.
- Reopened old logging roads to transport forest fighting equipment and get the men to their work sites.
- Created a 54-mi. firebreak around the TMR camp boundary.
- Cleared 600 acres of dead, logged and burned timber adjacent to Davis Lake.

The C.C.C. also fixed TMR roads and trails and constructed campsites in all five Borough Camps.

The “*boys*” fought forest fires and searched for missing persons, when requested by local authorities. During the summers of 1934 and 1935, they spent a considerable amount of time digging up wild gooseberry bushes to control and eradicate white pine blister rust, a tree disease. They worked through the annual hunting season each November.

Camp Ten Mile River closed in 1936. In 1938, Alfred C. Nichols, Jr., the new TMR Chief Camp Director, utilized the abandoned C.C.C. camp for his new TMR Headquarters Camp.

The Pumphouse is the only building remaining from the Ten Mile River C.C.C. Camp. There is an exhibit on C.C.C. Camp Ten Mile River in the Ten Mile River Scout Museum.

C.C.C. Plaque/Pumphouse - The Pumphouse is the last remaining building from C.C.C. Camp Ten Mile River. The plaque was erected on the Pumphouse at the TMR C.C.C. Day (*August 4, 2013*), to commemorate C.C.C. Camp Ten Mile River. It includes a map of the camp.



Pumphouse

Old Headquarters Camp (site) - In 1938, Alfred C. Nichols, Jr., the new TMR Chief Camp Director, selected the former C.C.C. Camp Ten Mile River as home of the new TMR reservation-wide staff, naming it Headquarters Camp.

It consisted of two family barracks, three warehouses, a warehouse/recreation building, a carpentry shop, main office, car garage, post office, swimming area w/dock, water tower, pumphouse, male & female bathrooms/shower houses, single women’s quarters, dining hall, playground, staff family housing, single secretaries quarters, cold storage building, softball field, log cabin, staff lean-tos, and flagpole.



Old Headquarters Camp

The camp stood, almost unchanged, until 1962, when almost all the buildings were removed and replaced with fourteen 4-person staff cabins, as it remains today.

The Pumphouse is the only building left from Old Headquarters Camp.

Map 6

See Map 4 for: Mortimer L. Schiff Memorial Highway.

Camp Ranachqua Unit A (site) - Camp Ranachqua consisted of three Units; Unit A was the Administration Unit and consisted of the Blockhouse, Camp Director’s Cabin and Caretaker’s House. It operated from 1929-1953.

Ranachqua Blockhouse (site) - The iconic administrative headquarters of Camp Ranachqua, from 1929-1953. It consisted of a kitchen, mess hall, loading platform, hospital, multiple offices, commissary storeroom and a porch. The Blockhouse was also frequently used as headquarters for Winter and Easter camps.

During Family Camp’s early years, in the 1950s, it was known as the Zumi Blockhouse and served as administrative headquarters, mess hall and social center.

The Ranachqua Blockhouse was intentionally burned down in December 1975 as a result of decay due to inadequate maintenance.



Ranachqua Blockhouse

Camp Ranachqua Unit C/Camp Nianque (site) - Camp Ranachqua consisted of three Units; Unit C had a kosher dining hall and a waterfront on Lake Nianque. It operated from 1929-1956. After Camp Ranachqua closed, Unit C was renamed Camp Nianque and operated from 1957-1969.

Camp Ranachqua Unit E/Camp Stillwaters - Camp Ranachqua consisted of three Units; Unit E had a non-kosher dining hall and a waterfront on Lake Nianque. It operated from 1929-1956. After Camp Ranachqua closed, Unit E was renamed Camp Stillwaters and operated from 1957-1962, then renamed Camp Ranachqua and operated from 1963-1977. In 1980, Camp Ranachqua reopened as a leased camp, operated by Hudson-Delaware Council, then by Hudson Valley Council. Starting in 2000, Camp Ranachqua operated as a G.N.Y.C. camp, still catering mainly to Hudson Valley Council Units.

Landship Jonas Bronc (site) - The Landship Jonas Bronc was used by Sea Scouts at Camp Ranachqua, circa the 1940s.

Map 7

See Map 4 for: Mortimer L. Schiff Memorial Highway.

See Map 6 for: Camp Ranachqua Unit C/Camp Nianque, Camp Ranachqua Unit E/Camp Stillwaters.

Eagle Rock Rock Shelter* - This Native American site on Crystal Lake was excavated by Alan Strauss in 1975 and yielded arrowheads and other artifacts. They are on display at the Ten Mile River Scout Museum.

Rock shelters like this one were not permanently occupied. Small hunting parties of Native Americans traveling down the Delaware River used rock shelters for short stays while fishing, hunting, etc.

Van Allen Grange (site) - In 1883, George W. Van Allen, a wealthy N.Y.C. businessman in the printing press trade, purchased 4,000 acres, including both Big Pond (*Crystal Lake*) and Half Moon Lake, for use as a summer family home and hunting preserve. He developed the property into an elaborate country estate, with accommodations for 100 guests, mostly where Camp Keowa is today. His property also included farms at Tylertown and Smith Mill.



The Big House

The Sullivan County Turtle Club, mostly wealthy businessmen in the publishing trade, spent a week here each spring, and sometimes a week in the autumn, hunting, fishing and shooting.

In 1893, Van Allen constructed the “*Big House*” which was used by Camp Keowa until the early 1960s. In 1902, he opened “*Stag Hall*” for use as a hunting lodge, near today’s Tower of Friendship. He died in January, 1917.

Stag Hall (site) - Stag Hall was the 19-room hunting lodge of the Van Allen Grange. It was built by George W. Van Allen for use by the Sullivan County Turtle Club and opened in 1902. It served as headquarters of Camp Man when the camp first opened in 1930. Stag Hall burned down in July, 1937.



Stag Hall

Crystal Lake Resort/Camp Utopia (site) - From 1916-1925, various owners operated the 4,000-acre former Van Allen Grange as the “*Crystal Lake Resort*” during the summer and as a hunting preserve the rest of the year. The “*Big House*” was used as a boarding house.

In 1925, Isidor Liebow of Brooklyn purchased about 800 acres of the Crystal Lake section of the tract for two kosher youth camps. Camp Utopia had separate boy and girl Units, which were incorporated into Camp Man and Camp Manhattan when the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York purchased the Crystal Lake Tract in September, 1929.



Crystal Lake Resort

TMR Sawmill (site) - The TMR sawmill was constructed by Ranger Chet Roberts in the 1930s for the production of lumber required for camp construction work.

Camp Central (site) - Smallest of the three Camp Man divisions when it opened in 1930. Division C had a non-kosher dining hall and a shared waterfront on Crystal Lake. Renamed Central Division in 1938. After Camp Man closed in 1953, Camp Central operated from 1954-1956, then merged into Camp Kernochan in 1957.

Camp Kernochan - It opened in 1938 as Kernochan Division, Camp Man, in memory of Judge Frederic Kernochan, Chief Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, who died in 1937. Judge Kernochan was a close friend of Franklin D. Roosevelt and a member of the campsite search committee that selected the Ten Mile River Scout Camps site. Camp Kernochan was paid for by his friends in his recognition and dedicated in 1939. The camp had a non-kosher dining hall and a waterfront on Crystal Lake.

After Camp Man closed, it operated as Camp Kernochan from 1954-1976, 1978-1982, 1992-1993, and 1997-2004. It was used by non-traditional Scouting groups during its later years.

Frederic Kernochan Monument - Erected in 1938, the monument is dedicated to Judge Frederic Kernochan, Chief Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, who died in 1937. Camp Kernochan was paid for by his friends in recognition of his twenty years of service to Scouting. The monument with bronze plaque was designed and erected by A. G. Jeffrey, and consists entirely of stones found by campers in the vicinity of Camp Man.

The inscription reads:

“In proud and grateful memory of Frederic Kernochan, 1876-1937 – Chief Justice of the Court of Special Sessions. A fearless gentleman. A life dedicated to service. A loyal Scout. A friend of youth. We his friends have built this camp in the faith that here his happy spirit will abide and carry on.”



Kernochan Monument

Camp Nianque Office - The Camp Nianque office was moved to this site after the camp closed in 1969. Note the wood pillars with the Camp Ranachqua “R.”



Camp Nianque Office

Camp Lakeside (site) - One of three Camp Man divisions when it opened in 1930. Division A has its own dining hall and a shared waterfront. Renamed Lakeside Division in 1938. After Camp Man closed in 1953, Camp Lakeside operated from 1954-1968, then merged into Camp Kernochan in 1969.

Roosevelt Amphitheater - The Camp Man Amphitheater was the site of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s “*National Recovery Administration (N.R.A.)*” speech on August 23, 1933.

President Roosevelt was met at the Camp Man gate by the reception committee, composed of Barron Collier, acting president of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, presidents of the Borough Councils, and a mounted escort of sixteen Eagle Scouts. A 21-gun salute was fired. The party then proceeded to the center of the camp, where representative citizens of Sullivan county greeted the President.

There was a flurry of trumpets as the presidential flag was raised on the Landship Amochol, after which the President was escorted to the amphitheater, where the 1,500 scouts were waiting to greet him.



Roosevelt Amphitheater

The program opened with wild cheering of the Scouts and the singing of “*Happy Days Are Here Again*.” The President was introduced as an honorary member of Suanhacky Lodge, Order of the Arrow, by Queens Scout Executive Charles M. Heistand, assisted by Eagle Scouts. This was followed by the presentation of tokens by Scouts, one from each camp, and all made by the boys. These included a plaque, a replica of the NRA emblem, a leather book cover, an incense burner in the form of a miniature tepee, a leather pillow with NRA design and a leather bookends decorated with the President’s seal.

Mr. Collier was presented by Charles W. Froessel, president of the Queens Council, who paid tribute to President Roosevelt as the world’s best Scout.

In addition to being President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt was also President of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York. His informal speech reflected on the creation of the Ten Mile River Scout Camps and the success of the B.S.A., nationwide. He notably gave credit to the Boy Scouts for the idea behind the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Tower of Friendship - The Tower of Friendship, constructed in 1936 at Camp Man, was conceived by Scout Executive Charles M. Heistand, Camp Director Joseph H. Brinton, and Assistant Camp Director Russell Turner, as a symbol and reminder of camp friendships. The tower was designed by A. G. Jeffrey and consists of stones contributed from many national and local leaders, each state of the Union, several foreign countries, and from camps associated with Camp Man.



Tower of Friendship

Landship Amochol (site) - The original Landship Amochol on Crystal Lake was a largely open structure used by Sea Scouts at Camp Man starting in the 1930s.

The Amochol II, on the same site, was a two-story building built like a ship, with two decks, a center cabin fitted with bunks, a front section closed in for storage and cabins on the second deck. It had an open deck all around and was electrified, with a wheelhouse and game room.



Landship Amochol II

Protestant Chapel - Chapel used by Camp Man Protestant Scouts starting in the 1930s.

Camp Manhattan - Operated from 1930-1954 by Manhattan Council, with a non-kosher dining hall and waterfront on Crystal Lake. In 1955, it was renamed Camp Keowa and has been operated by G.N.Y.C. ever since.

Paul Wallingford Todd Museum - Paul Wallingford Todd was a former Scout who lost his life in World War I. The Paul Wallingford Todd Memorial Museum of Natural History was dedicated by President Roosevelt during his brief August 23, 1933 visit to Camp Manhattan. In it was kept all of the important collections and nature handicraft work of the Camp Manhattan Scouts. The left wing was set aside for preparation work, while another room in the right wing was used as a laboratory and library. Older Scouts experienced in nature subjects were in charge of the various departments of the Museum.



Todd Museum

Camp Manhattan Gateway - Reproduction of the Camp Manhattan gateway that stood on this site in the 1930s. Erected in the early 2010s.



Original Gateway

Camp Rondack - Camp Rondack opened in 1945 as Rondack Division, Camp Manhattan, operating until 1955. In 1956 the camp reopened as a self-reliant camp with its own food service. In 1976, the camp was largely merged into Camp Keowa.

*** See the exhibit on this historic site at the Ten Mile River Scout Museum.**

**** Structure adjacent to the Ten Mile River Scout Museum.**