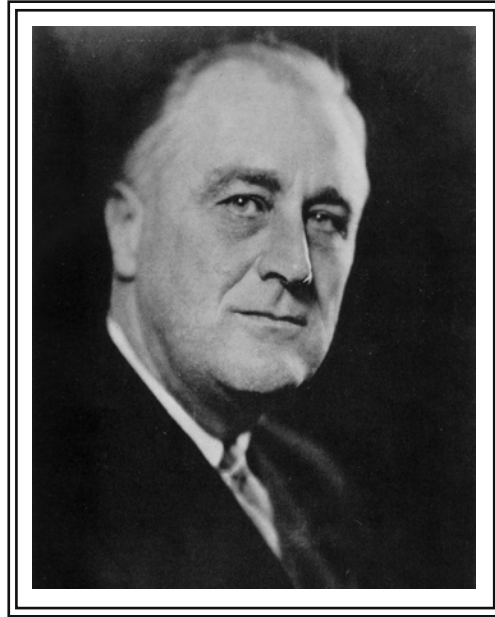


TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT CAMPS
COME HOME TO TMR... 90 YEARS OF MEMORIES

TMR 90





"The outdoors is of special significance to the city boy living under crowded conditions. Life in the large city has lost its out-of-door opportunities. Artificial interests have been substituted. Normal, natural growth is threatened. Thus, the organized camp has a special mission. I know of no more fitting tribute than to make possible for some boy, or boys in generations to come, to have the benefit of this great outdoor university of character."

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, radio address to the City Club, August 12, 1928.

August 5, 2017

Dear Fellow TMR Alumni and Guests,

Welcome to the 90th Anniversary of the Ten Mile River Scout Camps! Purchased in 1927, TMR was Franklin D. Roosevelt's great project to benefit the Boy Scouts of New York City. The TMR 90th Anniversary Journal Committee is proud to present you with this commemorative journal, covering 90 amazing years of TMR history. We hope that you will enjoy reading it and will retain it as a souvenir of the weekend.

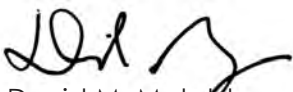
Almost all of the Scouting historical content for the journal came from the archives of the Ten Mile River Scout Museum. If you enjoy TMR history, and want more, you can find it on the Museum's website (now text-searchable): www.tmrmmuseum.org.

Thank you to the members of the Journal Committee for your advice and support: Johannes Knoops, George Cuhaj, Robert Petrillo and Steven Benini. A special thanks goes to Denis Sackett for his Memories Galore article, John Dowd for his Camp Mail article, and Johannes Knoops for his Indian Cliff's article, Distinguished TMR Alumni article, and especially for designing a truly beautiful journal!

This Journal received over over nintey ads and boosters which have made it a success. Thank you, everyone that submitted an ad or booster. This support has made the journal possible.

TMR's centennial will be celebrated in 2027. Plan now to attend and I hope to see you all there.

Yours in Scouting,



David M. Malatzky,
Chairman,
TMR 90th Anniversary Journal Committee
Associate Curator,
Ten Mile River Scout Museum
dmalatzky@aol.com

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Saturday, August 5, 2017

Dear TMR Alumni & Friends,

Welcome back "home to Ten Mile River." We want to take the time to say thank you for spending the weekend with us here at TMR to celebrate 90 years of service to New York City Scouts. While this gathering is a celebration of the past, it is also a look forward to the future. We have a strong history within the Greater New York Councils and of camping at our beloved TMR.

As we continue to serve youth through our programs, we continue to evolve and strive to stay relevant to today's youth. You may see many of these attempts through our ongoing plan for excellence not only in our programs, but also in our facilities.

We celebrate the facility upgrades over the weekend with several dedication ceremonies.

We will dedicate the Billy and Keith Johnson Scout center at Aquehonga which opened for use in 2016 and houses a robust STEM program that includes computers and robotics as well as digital technology. This facility has allowed us to expand programs to Scouts with a new trades area wherein we teach welding, automotive, electricity, and plumbing. Also at Aquehonga we have added a new parking area to facilitate the needs of our campers, and have added a new welcome area that will also serve as our new Mountain Biking HQ for the new mountain bike trails.

We will dedicate the handicraft pavilion and amphitheater at Camp Ranachqua. We have worked to provide a first-class facility for our Scouts to enjoy the camp fires that bring back those special camp memories. The new amphitheater added permanent seating to the area and will help to expand the performing arts program that has become a signature for the camp.

At Camp Keowa we will dedicate the newly renovated Keowa Dining hall. This project was a major renovation project that included work under the building to shore up the pillars and remove the frost heave from many harsh winters at TMR. The outside got a facelift with a new coat of paint. On the inside, we put up new walls and laid new floors. There was a complete bathroom renovation to add individual bathrooms. We added a deck on the back for additional seating and to act as a prime teaching area. The front deck was expanded to allow a better flow into an out of the building, and we added new doors and windows. We topped the project all off with a new sound and projection system so that everyone can now see and hear all the action that is taking place.



At headquarters, there were also some upgrades. The museum worked hard to renovate the inside of the building with new exhibits and new graphics that show the rich history of TMR. We added four new RV sites as we know that to some camping in the woods means being in an RV. These sites will be in use for this weekend by some of our alumni.

The largest project was a complete internet upgrade across the entire property. While we used to come to camp to "get away from it all", today's leaders are frequently at camp while still working. We know that the internet is no longer a luxury, but a necessity for our adults and even more so, has become a necessary tool for many of the merit badges we teach. We have worked to expand and add high speed internet to all of our camps at specific locations.

While camp will always be about being in the woods and staring at the stars by a campfire, our camps have to work to remain relevant to the youth we serve. In doing this we have looked to expand programming to serve the younger Scouts and keep the older Scouts coming back.

In the past three years, we have added a new first year camper program that focuses on Scout Skills and helping those first year Scouts to understand the program of Boy Scouting while making strides to become a First Class Scout, and not just be the rank of First Class.

For our older Scouts, we have recently added the ATV program where we teach our Scouts the safety and recreation of riding an ATV in the backcountry. We have also expanded the TMR trek which takes Scouts on a backpacking journey around the 12,000 acres of TMR. The youth will stop at different outpost locations throughout the week to experience target paintball shooting, tomahawk throwing, Mountain boarding, natural rappelling at Indian Cliffs, fishing at one of our seven lakes, and have the option to add a whitewater canoe trip or a day of horseback riding. All of these programs provide new and unique experiences for our youth.

As you enjoy this weekend and reminisce about the days of your youth at TMR, I hope you will take the opportunity to enjoy some of the activities of our youth today and help us to shape the future.

Enjoy the experience,



Ethan Draddy
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Greater New York Councils
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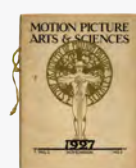
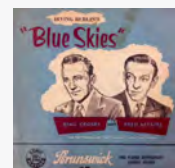
90 Years: Memories Galore!

Denis Sackett

As we celebrate the 90th Anniversary of TMR, let's think about what was going on around the same time, back in 1927. It is amazing and interesting to think of what has 'gone on in the span of 90 years, yet alone that year, 1927, when it was all coming together.

- In New York City, the Holland Tunnel will open, connecting NY & NJ opened, and Scouts from the area would use that as one of the ways to cross the Hudson to get up to camp.
- Just weeks before the deed was signed, for the land we know as TMR, Charles Lindbergh makes his historic flight from Roosevelt Field Long Island to Paris in his plane the Spirit of St. Louis.
- That Spring, the "Jazz Singer" starring Al Jolson, in the first talking picture opens.
- Shortly after the summer of '27, Pan Am Airlines was born (and then died in 1991).
- The first Trans-Atlantic telephone call is made and weeks later, transmission of an image is sent between New York and London, which is the first successful long distance demonstration of television.
- Irving Berlin's Blue Skies is #1 song of the year. The song becomes a big hit for Bing Crosby then and years later again for Willie Nelson.
- The New York Yankees, Murderers Row with Ruth, Gehrig, Meusel, Lazzeri, win the World Series. Many call them the greatest team ever.
- Just after the 1927 summer season ends, work on Mount Rushmore begins (and took 14 years to complete).
- As a prelude to skits and shows that will be part of TMR lore, in Hollywood, the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences (Oscar) is founded.
- While scouts may have been following the bouncing ball for sing-a-longs, the Harlem Globetrotters hit the courts for the very first time in 1927.

Reprinted from The Beagle Speaks, Jack Kohler - Suanhacky Campership Association, 2017



TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT CAMPS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, BSA



Greetings—

It's an honor and a pleasure to be a part of TMR 90 and the tide of great affection we all have for Ten Mile River Scout Camps. On behalf of the TMR Alumni Association, I welcome you all back home.


At our first planning meeting we embraced the phrase: "Come Home to TMR... Ninety Years of Memories." Personally it's been a fairly large gap of some 35 years since I last served on staff, but like many of you here today, it feels like yesterday. Ten Mile River is indeed home. A home made of friendships, adventures, games, ghost stories, songs, pranks, challenges and pride. No other council has such a majestic landscape for young boys to become men.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt had the vision to create this extraordinary legacy for the Boy Scouts of New York. He provided for a future he could not precisely predict. What an extraordinary history we've had and continue to build upon. His visionary foresight is our legacy to uphold. As those who love this wooded patrimony, we must do more than merely maintain TMR, we need to embrace a similar vision as our program evolves to keep our Scouts challenged.

As TMR moves forward our many traditions live on. Let's celebrate its timeless beauty. Today, I invite you all to re-connect with old friends... meet new friends... re-tell the tales, but most of all see today's Ten Mile River. See the many new programs such as our science-driven STEM program, and visit our upgraded facilities including Aquehonga's Johnson Scout Program Center and Keowa's newly renovated dining hall.

I look forward to working together with each of you.

Yours in Scouting –



Johannes M. P. Knoop
Chair of the TMR Alumni Association



PROGRAM

FRIDAY

"NIGHT AT THE MUSEUM"

TMR Trade-O-Ree Cracker-barrel

SATURDAY

"MORNING AT THE MUSEUM"

TMR Trade-O-Ree Breakfast

OPENING AT CAMP AQUEHONGA

Raising of the Colors

Picnic Lunch

Mega Midway

Kids World

Open Pool Swim

Coffee at the new Johnson Center

AFTERNOON RESERVATION-WIDE

Ranachqua, Keowa and Aquehonga

Open Program Areas

TMR Wall of Fame by the TMR Museum

Visits to Picture Window and Indian Cliffs

EVENING AT CAMP KEOWA

Lowering of the Colors

Celebration Banquet

Legacy Tribute to TMR's Camp Directors

Campfire

SUNDAY

CLOSING AT CAMP KEOWA

Buffet Breakfast

Interdenominational Service and

Rededication of the Capt. Jacob Joseph,

USMC Jewish Chapel



TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT CAMPS 90th ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

TMR ALUMNI ASSOCIATION CHAIRMAN

Johannes M. P. Knoops

LOGISTICS

Ronnie Kanterman

SENIOR ADVISOR

Mitch Morgenstern

CAMPFIRE

Carsten W. Glaser,
Franco Sagliocca & Frank Nastro

MIDWAY & YOUTH PROGRAM

Anthony Zalak,
John Pritchard & Ira Nagel

EVENING PROGRAM

Mark Klienberg

PROMOTIONS & SILENT AUCTION

Mark Rabson

JOURNAL

David Malatzky,
Johannes M.P. Knoops,
George Cuhaj & Robert Petrillo

SPECIAL FORCES

Kevin Dolce

GNYC EXECUTIVE ADVISORS

Bob Madsen, Steven Benini, Tom Pendelton & Wayne Holmes

TMR 90 AFFINITY GROUP REPRESENTATIVES

AQUEHONGA STAFF ALUMNI

Rich Benini

KINTECOYING LODGE

Trevor Camacho,
Kirwin Seger & Mike O'Brien

FRIENDS OF TMR

John Farrell & Frank Rickenbaugh

RANACHQUA FOUNDATION

Jan & Steve Schwartz

JACK KOHLER-SUANHACKY CAMPSHIP ASSOCIATION

Mitch Morgenstern

TMR ARROWHEAD

Morty Fink, Hal Rosenthal & Larry Fener

TMR SCOUT MUSEUM

David Malatzky & Ronnie Kanterman

History of the Ten Mile River Scout Camps

ENTER THE NEW YORK CITY BOY SCOUTS

By the middle of the 1920s Scouting was growing at a tremendous pace. There were, at that time, living in the great city of New York men who were dreaming of vast unspoiled woodland acres as a solution to a problem, which weighed heavily on their minds and hearts. This group was the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, which was headed by a man of great foresight as well as an abundance of Boy Scout training. His name was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who, in 1929, became Governor of New York State and eventually guided the destiny of the United States as President throughout the Depression era and World War II.



Roosevelt in 1920

When Roosevelt organized the Boy Scout Foundation in 1922 and became its President, the camps at Kanawauke Lakes in the Palisades Interstate Park were being leased by the Boy Scouts of New York City. At the time, Roosevelt set three objectives, one of which was a permanent camp for the N.Y.C. Boy Scouts, adequate for all time.

Year after year camp attendance had risen steadily until the possibilities for expansion were exhausted. The camp was simply too small and no more wild lands were available in the vicinity with which to enlarge the camping facilities. Underprivileged youth campers, mainly from New York City, filled other nearby lakes.

Accordingly, about 1924, Roosevelt's far reaching vision and limitless energies started the ball rolling toward the acquisition of a new Boy Scout camp site large enough to meet any future needs. The campsite search committee, including two judges, Frederic Kernochan and James Cropsey, searched diligently for two years within a fifty-mile radius of New York City, but to no avail. It was deemed absolutely essential to acquire a very large parcel of land, since it was assumed that camp attendance would continue to grow at the rapid rate of the 1920s. The land also had to contain lakes, streams, swamps, timberland, and few main roads. Other requirements included relative isolation from settled communities, accessibility by rail, water and public highways and an adequate water supply. While multiple sites were considered, some seriously, no such campsite could be found within fifty miles of New York City.

After examination of many maps and another year of careful investigation, it was found that options could be placed on thirty-two small parcels of land and farms in the region of Ten Mile River, all of which adjoined to form an area of approximately ten thousand acres. Furthermore, this aggregation of land contained all of the several essential requirements desired.

THE LAND IS PURCHASED

The real estate firm of Gaul & Kampfer, in Yonkers, N.Y., was authorized to purchase the property from the landowners, but not to disclose the role of the Boy Scout Foundation. It was thought that the Foundation had access to substantial money and that there were many who would prey on that money if afforded the opportunity.

In April of 1927 the Foundation started a \$1 million fundraising campaign to pay for the purchase and development of the new camp, whose location was not publicly disclosed at the time. The Monticello Republican Watchman first announced the massive land purchase in its August 12, 1927 issue.

As a testimony to the trustworthiness of those involved, no one except the purchasers knew where the new camps were to be established until all of the necessary land options were acquired. On October 7, 1927 the thirty-two proportionate landowners were invited to Monticello for the purpose of signing the deeds and receiving payment for their lands.

THE BOROUGH CAMPS ARE CONSTRUCTED

It took no time at all for the Boy Scouts to commence work on the first camp. Harvey A. Gordon was brought in from the Bear Mountain Camps as Chief of Construction. Also involved in designing and constructing TMR were Hermann Merkel, Cyde R. Place and Grosvenor S. Wright.

A construction camp was erected on Turnpike Lake and sawmills were erected near Rock Lake, Wildcat Pond and Half Moon Lake. Sand, rock and gravel for roads and sewer systems were obtained right from the camp property. Gordon first constructed the Brooklyn Camp on the shores of Rock Lake and had it ready for the youthful campers by the summer of 1928.

For the 1929 summer camp season, Harvey Gordon then bent to the task of building a camp on Half Moon Lake for the Staten Island Council, which that group christened "Aquehonga." As he stated some time later, he was

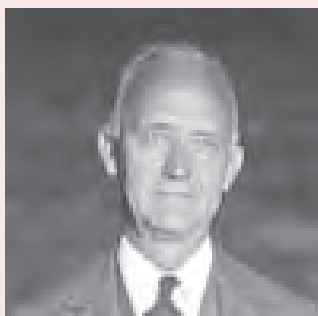


TMR in 1929

Judge James Cropsey

Hermann Merkel

Harvey A. Gordon



proud of his privilege to build these camps and wanted the boys who used them to view them with equal pride. Therefore, the buildings were ruggedly and handsomely built to withstand the elements for fifty years or more.

On the shores of Wildcat Pond, known later as Lake Nianque, Gordon built a magnificent camp for the Bronx Council, which was named "Ranachqua."

In July of 1929 the Boy Scout Foundation purchased the 970-acre Crystal Lake tract. In August of 1929, Governor Roosevelt addressed about 1,200 Scouts at the Brooklyn Scout Camps council ring and toured the other camps. He was pleased with his reception and said he had as his goal 100,000 boys on the 11,000 acres within a period of years.

Harvey Gordon's report to the Foundation at the close of the camp's second season revealed an engineering and construction accomplishment of gigantic proportions covering all of the many types of buildings, sawmills, water systems, sewage systems, surveys, plans, roads and fencing.

With the addition of the Crystal Lake tract, the new camp now consisted of more than 11,000 acres. Harvey Gordon continued his engineering work and built for the 1930 summer camp season two camps on the shores of Crystal Lake, one for Manhattan and called by that name, and the other one for Queens which was named "Camp Man" in honor of Queens Council President Alrick H. Man.



Alrick H. Man

In August of 1930, Camp Man was the scene of a very festive occasion when Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt was awarded the Silver Buffalo by Judge Frederic Kernochan.

Over the next nine years, three of the N.Y.C. Order of the Arrow Lodges were founded at TMR: Suanhacky Lodge at Camp Man in 1930, Man-A-Hattin Lodge at Camp Manhattan in 1935, and Aquehongian Lodge at Camp Aquehonga in 1938.

In 1931, Frieda Schiff Warburg and her son, Frederick Schiff, donated \$20,000 to the Boy Scout Foundation for the expansion of the Zumi Trail. It was renamed and dedicated the Mortimer L. Schiff Highway, in recognition of her deceased brother.

Even after Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York State, he found time to make personal radio appeals for the raising of funds to enlarge the work of the Foundation and facilities of the camps to the point where 3,500 Boy

Scouts could be given recreation and training at the same time.

President Roosevelt visited the TMR camps again on August 23, 1933 and was inducted into Suanhacky Lodge of the Order of the Arrow at Camp Man.

THE TEN MILE RIVER CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMP

It was during Roosevelt's visit in 1933, that his lessons in Scouting brought the President to the idea that the Ten Mile River Camps would be an ideal proving ground for part of his recently organized Civilian Conservation Corps. He saw how the Corps, whose founding was also the fruit of his Scout training, could be utilized for the building of roads, fire trails around the boundaries of the camp property, and communication lines from camp to camp.



Ten Mile River C.C.C. Camp

This idea began to take shape within two months, when, on October 12, 1933, work commenced on erecting C.C.C. Camp Ten Mile River, No. S-85, near the outlet of Turnpike Pond. Many local men were involved as foremen over the young men who made up the Corps. The C.C.C. camp operated for several years until the program was terminated in April 1936 and the camp buildings were turned over to the Boy Scouts. In 1940, First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt planted a spruce tree near the entrance to the C.C.C. camp office to rededicate the camp's use. This spruce tree still stands and is one of the most beautiful trees at Ten Mile River.

THE "RED DOT" TRAIL IS BLAZED

In the mid-1930s, two particular individuals from the Brooklyn Camps, Morty Hyman and Nick Dale, initiated an ambitious project to connect the entire reservation with a trail system, which would pass through each camp. They had previously blazed the White Bar Trail in the Brooklyn Camps. Thus, the Ten Mile River Trail was begun. It was difficult work for in many areas the forest and brush were very dense, but work continued until the "Red Dot Trail" was completed.



Morty Hyman



Nick Dale



Governor Roosevelt receives the Silver Buffalo from Judge Frederic Kernochan, Camp Man, TMR, August 23, 1930.



President Roosevelt speaking at Camp Man, TMR, August 23, 1933.

In the same era, the hike sites along the trail were also developed. Each site had, and most still has, three lean-tos, a latrine, and a pump or piped spring.

THE CAMP CONSOLIDATION

From 1928-1937 each of the five Borough Councils comprising New York City Scouting operated independently with camping facilities totally independent of each other. In 1937, the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York consolidated to put management under one head for greater efficiency and uniformity in programming. At this time the office of Chief Camp Director was established. In March of 1938, Alfred C. Nichols Jr., who was one of the foremost camping men in the Boy Scouts of America, filled this office. Under his leadership, the Ten Mile River Scout Camps enjoyed a steady and healthy growth. The five Borough camp directors now reported to Mr. Nichols instead of their Borough Councils. In 1938, the new reservation-wide staff took over the former C.C.C. camp on Turnpike Lake for their headquarters.



Alfred C. Nichols, Jr.

Camp Kernochan, named in honor of Justice Frederic Kernochan, a Judge of Special Sessions and avid Scouter, was dedicated in 1939 and paid for by his friends.

DEVELOPMENT OF HOME TROOP CAMPS

"Al" Nichols strongly encouraged home Troop camps, not provisional camps, which was the norm at TMR at the time, and changes starting occurring all over the reservation. In 1939 the Brooklyn Camps converted from 100-boy campsites to 32-boy campsites under four major numbered (and later named) Divisions.

THE WAR YEARS

During the war years of 1942-1945, there was great difficulty in getting staff to man the camps since most every healthy, able-bodied young man was involved in the war effort. During this time some decreases in population occurred due to the hardships of the nation. The bus service to Ten Mile River, which had been established in the middle 1930s, simply became unavailable due to the difficulty in procuring gasoline and rubber. Therefore, train service to camp was reestablished, and for the first time in several years the Scouts made their way to camp on the "Erie." But many of the Scouts had to attend the summer camp operation at Kanawha Open at Tallman, N.Y. instead of traveling to TMR since Kanawha Open was able to maintain a more complete staff during the war years.

Judge Frederic Kernochan



GROWTH CONTINUES

Ten Mile River continued to expand and build. In 1946, the dining hall at Camp Kunatah was completed and in 1945 Camp Rondack was constructed. Rondack was the first experiment in the modern style of "Troop Camping." The camp was specifically built with 32-boy Troop-sized sites rather than 100 boy-sized sites as was typical of the provisional style of camping, which had been the rule until that time. The experiment was successful and Troop camping was encouraged more and more.



TMR in 1940

In June of 1940, the largest structure at Ten Mile River met a fiery fate. Talequah Lodge, which had served as the Brooklyn Camps



Talequah Lodge, Brooklyn Scout Camps

headquarters building since 1928, was reduced to a heap of ashes in a matter of hours. In August of 1950, the original Unit "E" Dining Hall at Camp Ranachqua burned down and was replaced the following year with a new and much larger dining hall. This is the same structure used as today's Camp Ranachqua dining hall.

Starting in the early 1950s, Districts were encouraged to reserve blocks of campsites for TMR District Camps. It was felt that N.Y.C. Troops would prefer to camp together where practicable. Districts provided their own staff of Commissioners and program specialists, who attended free as members of the camp staff. District Camps encouraged home Troops to attend camp and boy attendance at TMR soared.

In August of 1952, the Silver Jubilee of Ten Mile River was held on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the camp's founding. By that time, Ten Mile River had more than 250,000 alumni, having served an average of roughly 10,000 boys in each of the preceding 25 summers. In June of 1952, former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt gave Manhattan Scout Mark Sobell of Troop 702 a 25th anniversary neckerchief as the 250,000th Scout to register for Ten Mile River. By this time her late husband's fond dream of a camp that could accommodate 3,500 Scouts at one time had been fully realized.

In 1952, the Greater New York Councils began operating for Explorer Units a self-reliant Wilderness Explorer Camp

Unit E Dining Hall, Camp Ranachqua.



on Davis Lake, which had previously been operated as a Troop camp called "Waramaug" by Troop 123 of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. In 1958, under Camp Director Denver Wallace, the new camp, called "Camp



Camp Waramaug

Davis Lake" was opened as a truly primitive camp. Troops were required to prepare their own meals and for the most part provide their own program though staff was now available to supplement the program. During the last week of that summer at Davis Lake, the first Explorer Camp was run successfully. Powerboats were brought in a water skiing program that provided some true high adventure!

THE ORDER OF THE ARROW

Until the mid-1950s, the Order of the Arrow elected and inducted its members exclusively at TMR. Its activities outside of summer camp included monthly chapter meetings and social or service events. The O.A. became a home-troop based organization starting around 1953. Camp chapters became district chapters and elections were shifted to home Troops in the city. Over the



Ranachqua Lodge,
Order of the Arrow

the next several years, Scouts elected by their home Troops in the city had the option of being inducted on a weekend by the district chapter or presenting their letter of election and being tapped out and inducted during one of the four two-week camp periods. This choice was phased out at the end of the 1950s, basically ending Order of the Arrow participation in the camp program.

THE BIG CAMP REORGANIZATIONS OF THE 1950s

By the middle of the 1950s Ten Mile River was organized differently than it had been at its founding. Instead of eleven 100-boy camps around Rock Lake comprising "Brooklyn Camps," there were now four distinct camps known as Kunatah, Kotohke, Chappagat, and Ihpetonga. On Crystal Lake, the original Camp Manhattan was now Camp Keowa and Camp Rondack; while the old "Queens Camp" known as Camp Man was now Camp Kernochan, Camp Lakeside, and Camp Central. On Lake Nianque the original "Bronx Camps," known as

Divisions "A," "C," and "E" were now Family Camp (or "Zumi Village"), Camp Nianque, and Camp Stillwaters respectively. Only Camp Aquehonga remained essentially unchanged by this time.



Family Camp

However, despite the name and organizational changes, the reservation still had the same basic boundaries and very much the same Borough loyalties to the camps, which had existed since the beginning.

Camp Kotohke closed after the 1956 season. Its waterfront was not accessible by emergency vehicles and the camp itself was difficult to reach at the end of a long road.

The Council was also actively purchasing parcels of land bordering the Ten Mile River property so as to increase the potential of the physical operation. In 1959, the old Half Moon Lake Hotel property was purchased giving the Greater New York Councils full ownership of Half Moon Lake. This would later become new Camp Aquehonga and the "Barta House."

THE B.S.A. 50th ANNIVERSARY CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGN

By 1960, home Troops in increasing numbers attended Ten Mile River under their own leadership. New concepts were developed under the title of "self-reliant camping." Instead of sleeping in cabins or lean-tos and eating in dining halls, Scouts would sleep in tents in their campsites and cook their own food.

To fund the huge capital expenditures required, in 1960 the Greater New York Councils conducted the 50th anniversary of Scouting Capital Campaign with the expressed purpose of building capital projects at Ten Mile River and the other weekend camps. This campaign was enormously successful and among the facilities constructed were the staff and family cabins at Rock Lake, Crystal Lake, and Lake Nianque. The entire Headquarters service area including the administration building, the main trading post, the health lodge, the maintenance shop, the central warehouse and fourteen Adirondack shelters for housing key staff and families were also constructed during this era.

The residual effect of this capital infusion was to continue to increase the boy population so that at its peak in 1965 Ten Mile River was operating eleven camps with a peak usage of nearly 12,000 boy-weeks. In 1962, Camp Stillwaters was renamed Camp Ranachqua. In 1963,

The Main Trading Post



Camp Chappegat was absorbed into an expanded Camp Kunatah.

TEN MILE RIVER OUTPOST CAMPS

In 1965, TMR Program Director John Duffy began the Outpost Camp program. Patterned after Philmont Scout Ranch, the eleven TMR camps were each responsible for staffing a nearby Outpost Camp. Scouts participated in an afternoon program, cooked their own meals and slept overnight at the camp. Among these were canoeing, archery, survival, fishing, sailing and Indian-lore camps. Less popular Outpost Camps dropped over the years and by 1973 only five remained.



TMR in 1966

In 1966, the riverfront property known as the "Conklin Farm" was purchased. This enabled the development of a "Canoe Base" from which the Delaware River canoeing operation was first developed. A number of other parcels were purchased in both New York and immediately across the river in Pennsylvania until the land holdings at Ten Mile River totaled more than 14,000 acres.

"SELF-RELIANT" CAMPING INTRODUCED

By 1967, "self-reliant" camping programs were available at TMR. Instead of dining hall feeding, Troops cooked at least one meal each day in their site, using shepherd stoves, patrol boxes, dining flies and kitchen tarps. Troops could either cook their own dinners or receive it, ready to eat, in insulated "heater stacks." Modified Baker tents were provided for shelter. As a result, dining halls closed in Camps Kernochan and Ranachqua and many Troops moved to the remaining dining hall camps. Over the following years, many other dining hall camps closed at TMR.

In anticipation of further increases in population in the late 1960s, Camp Davis Lake was renovated and expanded in 1968. In that same year a brand new and expansive Camp Aquehonga was constructed on the opposite shore of Half Moon Lake and the much smaller old Camp Aquehonga was abandoned. In 1969, yet another new camp was completed and opened on the opposite shore of Davis Lake. It was first called Davis Lake West but was rededicated as Camp Hayden in 1970. Also in 1970,

Camp Sanita Hills in Holmes, New York, was prepared for summer camp usage and Tom Voute, the successful camp director from Davis Lake, got the call as its first director. For the



Camp Davis Lake

first time in almost two decades, the Greater New York Councils was operating summer camps in two distinct locations.

In August of 1969, not long after the Scouts in Ten Mile River had applauded the great event of the first manned moon landing, another momentous occasion took place not 240,000 miles away but less than ten. The Woodstock Music Festival was held at Yasgur's Farm in Bethel, N.Y., not three miles from the northernmost boundary of the Ten Mile River Scout Camps. Though the camp management ordered heavy equipment parked at every back entrance to the reservation in an effort to dissuade enthusiastic concertgoers from camping on Scout property, many of the staff spent their days off attending the festival if they could find a way to get close. In the evenings during that time, the music of the festival could be plainly heard in Camp Keowa.

HARD TIMES IN THE 1970s

By the late 1960s and early 1970s, attendance at Ten Mile River began to dwindle. The aftermath of the Vietnam War had created a deep rift in the American consciousness. Values were changing rapidly and Scouting was getting lost in this readjustment. The National Scouting movement experimented with new programs, which tended to depart somewhat from the things, which made Scouting great; namely, camping and the outdoor program. Scouting enrollment plummeted in New York City and the corresponding effect at Ten Mile River was fewer boys at camp. Some of the very same persons who were involved in the ambitious capital expansions of the 1960s were now forced, by real economic circumstances, to do an about face.

In 1969, Camp Lakeside was absorbed into an expanded Camp Kernochan, which closed its dining hall and converted into a Troop-cooking camp with new campsites. Camp Nianque, which had a long history going back to 1929 when it was known as Bronx Division "C," was closed in 1969 for lack of attendance. At the end of 1973, Camps Davis Lake and Rondack were closed

Camp Aquehonga



for the same reason. Thus, by 1974, where eleven camps had operated a decade earlier, six were still open. The Ranachqua Blockhouse, an icon of the Bronx Camps since 1929, was intentionally burned down in December of 1975 as a result of decay due to inadequate maintenance.

In 1976, the Greater New York Councils no longer found it feasible to operate Camp Hayden but an agreement was worked out with Rockland County Council to lease the camp. By 1977, Camp Ranachqua also became infeasible to operate but another agreement was worked out with Hudson Delaware Council to lease this property and it reopened in 1980. In 1982, Camp Kernochan, the final remnant of the original three Queens camps, was shut down.

TMR's 50th ANNIVERSARY

On July 30, 1977 Ten Mile River celebrated its 50th anniversary with a gala celebration at Camp Keowa. Members of Aquehongan Lodge hiked the 120 miles from Camp Pouch to TMR on a nine-day trip, saluting the anniversary.



[TMR's 50th Anniversary](#)

The same year, Federal funds became available for summer camp programs for N.Y.C. youth. This was seen as a way to dramatically increase attendance at TMR, which had dropped in previous years. Thus, the "Country Adventure" program was instituted, bringing many N.Y.C. youth without camping experience or even a Scouting background to Ten Mile River. Boys were organized into provisional Troops and attended camp alongside traditional Troops. Generally young and inexperienced Provisional Scoutmasters were hired, leading to considerable friction with the traditional Troops. The "Country Adventure" program ended in 1983.

DISTRICT AND COUNCIL PROVISIONAL TROOPS

By 1984, City Districts organized provisional Troops, consisting of Scouts within the District and adult leadership from the District professional staff and volunteers. This further encouraged attendance at TMR. G.N.Y.C. also organized its own provisional Troop, the TMR Adventure Troop, which continues to the present day.

While Boy Scout membership was declining in the early 1980s, Cub and Webelos membership was holding firm. The TMR Cub Camp started in 1985 at Keowa for Cubs and Webelos as a one-week experimental camp.

B.S.A. 75th ANNIVERSARY CAPITAL CAMPAIGN

In 1985, the 75th Anniversary Capital Campaign raised at least \$1.2 million, mostly spent on purchasing new equipment and upgrading facilities at TMR. In 1986, TMR offered a seven-day Junior Leader Training Conference at Camp Keowa called the "Big Oak Experience." Scouts received instruction in Scoutcraft and patrol or troop job skills. Also in 1986, the Ten Mile River Great Expedition, a weeklong backpacking program, was introduced for older Scouts with previous camp experience. Scouts hiked the TMR Trail, visiting the camps and participated in a variety of exciting camp activities.

THE TEN MILE RIVER RALLY

In May of 1986, G.N.Y.C. sponsored the TMR Rally for Junior Leaders. Overnight facilities, most meals and a closing show were provided at Camp Keowa. Different activity areas were established all over the reservation and transportation was provided by the camp bus. The Rally was repeated again in 1988.

TMR's 60th ANNIVERSARY

More than 500 TMR Alumni celebrated its 60th anniversary on July 25, 1987 at Camp Keowa. The daylong affair included opening remarks, a buffet lunch and a walk through the old camps.



[TMR's 60th Anniversary](#)

In 1990, the TMR Trail was designated a Nationally Approved Historic Trail by National Council, B.S.A. Scouts completing the Trail Award requirements received a pocket patch, backpatch, medal and award bars. The following year, TMR offered an expanded program for Cubs and Webelos at Camps Kunatah and Keowa, consisting of four weeks of Cub Camp and seven weeks of Webelos camp. District and Borough provisional Packs were also available.

[The Ranachqua Blockhouse](#)



GROWTH OF TMR SPECIALITY CAMPS

Starting in the 1990s, TMR expanded the number and variety of specialty camps offered. This helped boost camp attendance and utilize the underused camp facilities that were available. In 1991, Scouts could attend Equestrian Camp at the Ponderosa Ranch, the Eagle Trail, Aquatics and Sports Camps at Camp Keowa, the Junior Leader Training Conference at Camp Aquehonga and the TMR Historic Trail Expedition, based at Camp Kunatah. In 1992, TMR began a High Adventure Trek program along the TMR Trail. Each 3-7 day trek was custom-designed and had the option of including a canoe trip down the Delaware River. Also in 1992, TMR offered the North Wind Escape Specialty Camp at Camp Kunatah, with a focus on hiking, wilderness survival and Indian lore.

Camp Kernochan reopened again in 1993 with new basketball courts, updated facilities and program equipment. Camping was in tents or lean-tos with dining hall feeding. In subsequent years, primarily non-traditional scouts including the In-School Scouting program attended the camp.

From 1995-1998, there was substantial improvement of infrastructure at TMR. Financial support from G.N.Y.C. made it possible to improve and upgrade existing facilities as well as construct numerous new structures. In 1997, the Village at TMR was established at the former Camp Lakeside site on Crystal Lake. It offered a variety of programs designed for first-year campers, including a Scout skills area, a fishing station and a barnyard animal petting zoo.

TMR's 70th ANNIVERSARY

TMR celebrated its 70th Anniversary on July 19, 1997 at Headquarters Camp. Alumni heard speeches, toured the camps and bid in a memorabilia auction. Also in 1997, the present version of the Ten Mile River Scout Museum opened as part of 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.



TMR Scout Museum - 1999

In 1998, TMR offered the High Adventure Specialty Camp and the Law Enforcement Explorer Camp, both at Camp Kunatah and two specialty camps for Explorers at Camp Keowa.

IMPACT OF COUNCIL CONSOLIDATIONS AND THE INTERNET

Starting in the 1990s two trends combined to help boost camp attendance at TMR. The first was the consolidation, mainly for financial reasons, of many small B.S.A. councils into far larger "super" councils, resulting in the closing of many summer camps. Troops that faithfully attended their council summer camps for years suddenly found them closed and had to decide where to go. Some went to TMR instead of their "new" council summer camp. The second trend was widespread use of the Internet, which provided easy access to TMR camp information on the tenmileriver.org website.

Beginning in 1999, attendance by traditional G.N.Y.C. Troops at TMR started a slow decline. Attendance by out-of-council Troops at TMR surged between 1997-2003. For the first time, in 2002, out-of-council attendance exceeded attendance by traditional G.N.Y.C. Troops at TMR.

OUTREACH TO MORMON AND KESHER SCOUT GROUPS

In 1998, under Director of Camping A. Richard Greene, Mormon Scout groups in New York and New Jersey were recruited to organize one-week camps at TMR, further boosting camp attendance. Keshet Scouting, a national orthodox Jewish youth organization, took over multiple weeks at Camp Kunatah, which was then the only kosher Boy Scout camp in the United States.



A. Richard Greene

As a result, TMR's attendance jumped from 3,800 Scouts to almost 6,000 Scouts in 2002. Camp Keowa absorbed the old Rondack area, becoming a Greater Camp Keowa, covering the same territory as the original Camp Manhattan. Camp Kernochan, now specializing in Outreach and In-School programs, absorbed most of old Lakeside, making it a greater Kernochan. Ten Mile River began providing camp support and services at Camp Ranachqua under the leadership of a camp director selected by Hudson Valley Council. Camp Ranachqua was opened to both Hudson Valley and New York City Scouts for the first time.

CAMPOREE 2000

In early July of 2000, G.N.Y.C. sponsored Camporee 2000 at TMR, immediately before the start of the regular

Camp Kernochan



summer camp season. Special activities were held at all the TMR camps, ending with a gala evening show at Camp Keowa.

TMR's 75th ANNIVERSARY

On July 20, 2002, over 600 TMR alumni celebrated its 75th anniversary with a gala celebration at Headquarters Camp. The program included a midway, TMR history jeopardy game, visits to the Museum, donut farm recreation and various dedications.



TMR's 75th Anniversary

In 2002, TMR offered an expanded selection of specialty camps, including Venturing Camp, Law Enforcement Camp, High Adventure Trek, Trail to Eagle Camp, Junior Leader Training Course, TMR Provisional Camp and Scuba Camp.

DECLINING CAMP ATTENDANCE DURING THE 2000s

Attendance at Camp Kernochan grew from 1997-2002, filled with youths from Learning for Life, a non-traditional program sponsored by the B.S.A. Starting in 2003, Camp Kernochan attendance dropped and the camp closed in 2004. Out-of-council attendance grew during this period and traditional G.N.Y.C. Troop attendance slowly declined. As a result, overall TMR attendance dropped from 6,000 boy-weeks in 2002 to about 4,500 boy-weeks in 2005.

Camp Kunatah closed in 2007, due to declining overall attendance, a deteriorating dining hall and the inability of Keshar Scouts to supply sufficient youths to justify the camp operation. In 2008, TMR attendance dropped below 4,000 boy-weeks for the first time in recent memory.

POTENTIAL NATIONAL JAMBOREE SITE

When Camp Kunatah closed, the entire section of TMR south of Route 23 was unused, except for the climbing station on Indian Cliffs.

In June of 2008, National Council, B.S.A. announced that local councils interested in permanently hosting the National Scout Jamboree should submit proposals. Requirements included 5,000 acres to be donated or leased for 100 years, water, natural beauty, transportation, ability to also host World Jamborees, and use as a B.S.A.

high adventure/training center in non-jamboree years.

The Greater New York Councils submitted a proposal for the land below Route 23, including a detailed map suggesting how the site would be developed. The main camp would be located between Davis Lake and Rock Lake, with activity areas along the Delaware River, elsewhere on the property and a huge amphitheater at the north end of Rock Lake. It was thought that very few B.S.A. Councils could provide the required 5,000 acres and compete with the G.N.Y.C. proposal. Eventually, the search expanded to non-B.S.A. properties and a site in West Virginia was selected and announced by the B.S.A. in November of 2009.

JACK RUDIN DONATION

In 2008, the Greater New York Councils announced a \$1 million donation by real estate developer and longtime Board member Jack Rudin, for improvement of camp facilities, mostly at TMR. The most significant construction took place at Camp Keowa, which Mr. Rudin served as a staff member in the 1930s when it was Camp Manhattan. From 2008-2011 the Jack Rudin donation paid for Camp Keowa improvements, including a new waterfront, trading post, provisional campsite and an amphitheater.



Jack Rudin

ACQUISITION OF LANDMARK CAMP BUILDINGS BY THE TMR SCOUT MUSEUM

In 2010, under the leadership of Museum Trustee John Romanovich, the TMR Scout Museum started moving landmark buildings from long-closed TMR camps to the Museum grounds. The buildings were then restored and used for display or storage purposes. In May of 2010, the Kernochan Blockhouse, longtime symbol of Camp Kernochan, was moved to the Museum. In November of 2010, the Cayuga/Kotohke Cabin, the last standing remnant of the Brooklyn Scout Camps was also moved. The Jerry Reamer/Kunatah Trading Post was moved to the Museum on April 11, 2012.

INCREASING CAMP ATTENDANCE

In 2011, summer camp attendance at TMR jumped by 23%, due to strong increases in participation by both out-of-council and G.N.Y.C. Troops, the largest such increase

The Cayuga/Kotohke Cabin



Camp Kernochan Blockhouse



Jerry Reimer - Camp Kunatah Trading Post



in at least the previous 15 years. Total camp attendance maintained roughly the same numbers for 2012 & 2013.



Billy & Keith Johnson Scout Program Center

BILLY & KEITH JOHNSON SCOUT PROGRAM CENTER

In 2014, NY Jets owner Woody Johnson made a substantial donation to underwrite the construction of the Billy & Keith Johnson Scout Program Center at Camp Aquehonga, broadening the number of merit badges being offered and improving the food service and administrative function of the camp. This gift also enabled the former services building to be reconfigured as the Trade Skills Center – offering Auto Mechanics, Plumbing and Welding Merit Badges and the former camp office to be reconfigured as the Nature/Environmental Sustainability Center.

Reservation wide expansion of program included the establishment of the LEAF program for first time campers and the ATV program providing high adventure programming for older Scouts.

The Aquehonga Alumni continued their work to improve the facilities and program areas, including the Bowman amphitheater, field sports, staff dining, Scoutcraft, Trade Skills and Aquatic areas.

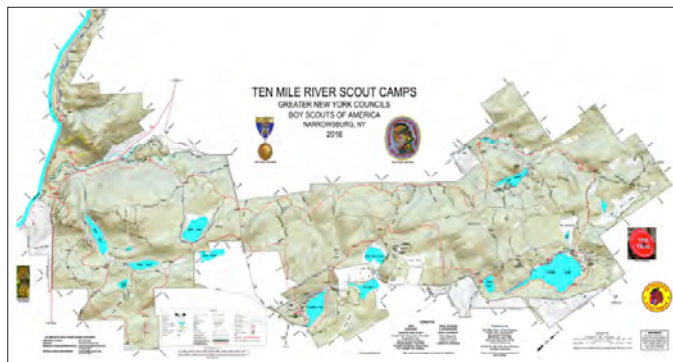
REVISED TMR TREK PROGRAM

In 2016, the TMR Trek program was totally revamped to follow the Philmont Scout Ranch model. A series of Outpost Camps were established on Lake Nianque, the former Camp Kernochan, Davis Lake and Indian Cliffs.



TMR Trek

Trek Crews participated in advanced programs including paddle boarding/mountain biking, target paintball, bass fishing, mountain boarding and natural rock face climbing & rappelling. Trek Crews typically spent four days (one day escorted) hiking the TMR trails and canoed the Delaware River on the fifth day.



2016 TMR Trails Map

NEW TMR TRAILS MAP

In 2016, the first detailed TMR trails map since 1987 was published by the Ten Mile River Scout Museum. Utilizing G.P.S., Sean Johnson and his friends systematically identified all known TMR trails and many new ones. David M. Malatzky organized the project, did the layout and printed the maps. A smaller version of the map was published in 2017 and sold at the TMR Trading Posts and the Museum.

TMR's 90th ANNIVERSARY

In celebration of the 90th Anniversary of Ten Mile River, a combined capital/endowment



Refurbished Camp Keowa Dining Hall

campaign was launched. Pat & Tom Bain underwrote the refurbishment of the Camp Keowa Dining Hall and thoughtful TMR alumni donated James E. West Fellowships as part of the 90 for the 90th campaign; investment income from these TMR James E. West Fellowships will support TMR in perpetuity.

Work continues on various improvements at Camp Ranachqua, Camp Keowa and the Headquarters area.

From August 4-6, 2017, TMR hosted a gala weekend celebration centered at Camp Aquehonga, but with activities at all camps. The program started Friday night at Headquarters Camp at the Museum, Saturday opening at Camp Aquehonga, a midway, program areas open at all camps, multiple dedications and rededications, dinner and campfire at Camp Keowa, and a closing breakfast Sunday morning at Camp Keowa.



From 2016 - 2017, Johannes Knoops led the project to redesign the permanent displays of the Ten Mile River Scout Museum. Major improvements included: professionally printed photos, hanging photo-banners, a new neckerchief slide display and upgraded patch and scouting memorabilia displays.

TMR CAMP DIRECTORS 1948 - 2017

Scout Executive

1944 - 1952 Joseph Brunton, Jr.
 1953 - 1956 Harry Nagel
 1957 - 1962 Robert Billington
 1963 - 1972 Daniel "Dan" O. Henry
 1973 - 1985 Ralph Henry Darian
 1986 - 2000 Richard M. "Dick" Ruffino
 2000 - 2004 Daniel "Dan" Gasparo
 2005 - 2013 Charles E. "Charlie" Rosser
 2013 - 2017 Ethan V. Draddy

Director of Camping

1928 - 1937 (See note on next page.)
 1938 - 1959 Alfred "Al" Nichols, Jr.
 1963 - 1967 D. Winton Hartman
 1968 - 1973 Leroy "Roy" B. Brown
 1974 - 1977 Leslie "Les" Loysen
 1978 - 1980 Bud Hassler
 1981 - 1986 S. Alexander "Lex" Jervis
 1987 - 1989 Daniel "Dan" Ruth
 1990 - 1994 Ronald "Ron" Green
 1995 - 1997 David A. "Dave" Gibbs
 1998 - 2001 Col. Albert "Rich" Greene
 2002 - 2007 Charles E. "Charlie" Rogers, Jr.
 2007 - 2010 Carl "Bob" Madsen
 2011 - 2014 Sean Quinn
 2014 - 2017 Tom Pendleton

Director of Ten Mile River

1928 - 1937 (See note on next page.)
 1938 - 1954 Alfred "Al" Nichols, Jr.
 1955 - 1956 Bob Broadwell
 1957 - 1958 Harvey W. Smith
 1959 - 1962 Joe Klein
 1963 - 1966 Richard M. "Dick" Ruffino
 1967 - 1969 Elmer B. Greey
 1970 - 1972 Steven "Sarge" M. Wells, Jr.
 1973 George A. Smits
 1974 - 1977 Leslie "Les" Loysen
 1978 Vern Gaugler
 1979 - 1980 Bud Hassler
 1981 Jay Murtha
 1982 James Bolger
 1983 Frank Rodger
 1984 S. Alexander "Lex" Jervis
 1985 - 1987 Gary I. Laermer
 1988 - 1991 Frank Rickenbaugh
 1992 Denis Pisanello
 1993 - 1994 Ronald "Ron" Green
 1995 - 1996 C. Robert "Bob" Madsen
 1997 David A. "Dave" Gibbs
 1998 - 2001 Col. Albert "Rich" Greene
 2002 Charles E. "Charlie" Rogers, Jr.
 2003 C. Robert "Bob" Madsen
 2004 Charles E. "Charlie" Rogers, Jr.
 2005 Ronald "Ron" Timmons
 2006 Mark Amatrucola
 2007 Cedric Bodley
 2008 - 2010 Joe & Mark Amatrucola
 2011 - 2013 Sean Quinn
 2014 - 2014 Tom Pendleton
 2015 - 2016 Ryan Ross
 2017 Wayne Holmes

TMR Property Superintendent/ Supervising Ranger

1959 Ken Crandall, Sr.
 1963 - 1966 Ken Crandall, Sr.
 1968 Albert (Greg) Gregson
 1969 - 1970 Edwin Morse
 1971 - 1978 Willard "Will" Wilson
 Bob Gilbert
 Ed Gettle
 - 2017 Jim Loeffel

Crystal Lake Section

1959 Ed James
 1960 - 1961 Dick Climo
 1962 Richard M. "Dick" Ruffino
 1963 Warren B. Gannett
 1964 - 1965 Robert E. Koehler
 1966 John A. Duffy

Delaware Section

1954 - 1956 Harvey W. Smith
 1959 Lou Eberspeacher
 1962 William L. Scollay
 1963 James L. Murray
 1964 - 1965 Walter M. Friedman
 1966 G. Jay Heim

Schiff Section

1959 Donald Stevens
 1960 David Boshea
 1962 Ted Accas
 1963 David J. Boshea
 1964 Robert W. Zadina
 1965 John A. Duffy
 1966 Richard C. Wilcox

Brooklyn Scout Camps

1948 - 1952 Bob Broadwell
 1953 Harvey W. Smith

D-1 Kotohke

1949 - 1950 Harvey W. Smith
 1951 - 1953 Ed Gilmartin
 1954 - 1956 Frank Swiatokos

D-2 Chappegat

1950 Joe Cooke
 1951 - 1953 Donald Law

D-3 Kunatah

1950 John Cicur
 1951 - 1952 Harvey W. Smith
 1953 Rolf Nielsen

D-4 Ihpetonga

1950 - 1952 Bob Lester
 1953 Dan Paul

Camp Aquehonga

1949 - 1950 Donald Lovelee
 1951 Paul Wasmund
 1952 - 1953 Cass Begier
 1954 - 1956 Dick Omundsen
 1957 Stan Waters
 1958 - 1959 Dick Omundsen
 1962 John Tobin
 1963 Gerald Weber
 1964 - 1965 Robert W. Hammond
 1966 Gary Ackerman
 1967 Charles Nunn
 1968 - 1969 George Renwick
 1970 Arthur Schack
 1971 John H. McCaffrey
 1972 - 1973 Edward J. Peterson
 1974 Paul Pfeffer
 1975 - 1994 Bruce DeSandre
 1995 Chuck Eaton
 1996 Joe Kapitsky
 1997 Les McGuire
 1998 - 2000 Cedric Bodley
 2001 Stephen Bettenhauser
 2002 - 2003 Mark Amatrucola
 2004 Msgr. Anthony Marchitelli
 2005 Mark Amatrucola

2006 - 2010 Anthony Allison
 2011 Sal Poidomani
 2012 - 2014 Anthony Zalak
 2015 - 2016 John Farrell
 2017 Jim Pfeiffer

Camp Central

1954 - 1956 Frank Kafka

Camp Chappegat

1954 Walter Friedman
 1956 - 1958 Sam King
 1959 J. Quick
 1960 George Cook
 1962 - 1963 William P. Harper
 1964 - 1965 Alfred B. Kane

Camp Davis Lake

1954 - 1957 Sig Bookbinder
 1958 Denver Wallace
 1959 V. Stevens
 1961 Joel A. Strasser
 1962 David F. Marshall
 1963 Dean Unkefer
 1964 Stephen Phillips
 1965 - 1966 Stephen Zecher
 1968 - 1969 Thomas W. Voute
 1970 Robert Bolton
 1971 - 1972 Richard Milewski
 1973 Roger Gillon

Camp Hayden

1970 Donald M. Hart
 1971 Anthony "Tony" T. Toole
 1972 Robert "Bob" Bolton
 1973 Richard M. Poissant
 1974 Jay Murtha
 1976 - 1977 Bob Hess
 1981 - 1983 Don Knickle

Camp Ihpetonga

1954 Dan Paul
 1955 Bob Lester
 1956 Peter Flanagan
 1957 - 1958 Frank Kafka
 1959 Ron Stingelin
 1962 - 1964 William Dalton
 1965 Julie Altman
 1966 Julie Altman
 1966 Stephen Zecher

Camp Keowa

1954 Harvey Smith
 1955 - 1958 Joe Klein
 1959 Jack Champion
 1960 Leonard Hill
 1962 - 1963 Robert Carr
 1964 Robert Went
 1965 William Spencer
 1966 - 1967 George Renwick
 1968 - 1970 John F. Knight
 1971 Antonio R. Huie
 1972 Douglas A. Anderson
 1973 James Vila
 1974 Joe King
 1975 Ken Busz
 1976 Sid Baker
 1977 Jack Kohler
 1978 David Ames
 1979 Brian Bram
 1980 Tom Minchin
 1981 Don Rodriguez
 1982 - 1983 Ike Ivery

1984 - 1987 Frank Rickenbaugh
 1988 - 1989 Richard "Rick" Martin
 1990 - 1994 Fr. Anthony "Fr. Tony" Marchitelli
 1995 - 1996 Harold Pinkham
 1997 C. Robert "Bob" Madsen
 1998 - 2000 Marc Ryan
 2001 Cedric Bodley
 2002 William "Bill" Kelly
 2003 - 2004 Kenneth "Ken" Swanson
 2005 - 2006 Ronald "Ron" Zic
 2007 - 2007 James Forde
 2008 - 2008 Daniel Julis
 2009 - 2010 Cathy Rihl
 2011 - 2012 Andrew Nam
 2013 John Restrepo
 2014 Steve Courtada
 2015 - 2016 Ryan Ross
 2017 Scott Dellosso

Camp Kernochan

1954 - 1955 Ed James
 1958 Lee Bassett
 1959 - 1961 Robert Carr
 1962 - 1963 Arthur McLoughlin, Jr.
 1964 - 1967 Ronald N. Sands
 1968 Edward Chung
 1969 Martin J. Haley
 1970 Timothy Welch
 1971 - 1972 John Romanovich, Jr.
 1973 Cliff Asdal
 1974 Eric Hertenstein
 1975 Mark Kleinberg
 1976 Jack Kohler
 1978 Ed Chung & Joe King
 1979 Bob Rubsam
 1980 Cliff Asdale
 1981 - 1982 Fr. Anthony "Fr. Tony" Marchitelli
 1993 Lou Cameron
 1994 Joe Crooms
 1995 - 1996 Roger Stewart
 1997 - 1998 Carl Christianson
 1999 - 2000 Kevin Brosnick
 1999 - 2000 Christine Marino-Falk
 2001 - 2002 Anthony Marchante
 2003 Paul Goncalves
 2003 Elenore "Ellie" Judey
 2004 Paul Goncalves
 2004 Tamara Holtzer

Camp Kunatah

1954 Rolf Nielsen
 1955 Roland LaSpina
 1956 Dick Baker
 1957 John Hirschi
 1958 - 1959 John Hargash
 1960 - 1961 Doc Krasner
 1962 Alfred B. Kane
 1963 Seth Kaminsky
 1964 Robert P. Carr
 1965 Brendon J. Sheedy
 1966 Robert P. Carr
 1967 - 1969 Steve "Sarge" M. Wells, Jr.
 1970 Arnie Feldman
 1971 Stanley Kroman
 1972 William "Bill" B. Kosky
 1973 - 1974 Mark Kleinberg
 1975 William Zurhellen
 1976 Al Hershman
 1977 - 1983 Frank Rickenbaugh
 1984 - 1985 Bob Abbott
 1986 - 1988 C. Robert "Bob" Madsen
 1989 Patrick "Pat" Coviello
 1990 - 1992 Tom Jeffrey
 1993 - 1994 Eric Byrne
 1995 Rob McDermott
 1996 Marc Andreo

1997 Harold Pinkham
 1998 - 2001 Andrew Daniels
 2002 - 2003 Cedric Bodley
 2004 - 2005 Rabbi Awaham Witty
 2006 - 2007 Chanina Szendro

Camp Lakeside

1954 - 1957 Pierre Thyvaert
 1958 Joe Recio
 1959 - 1960 Arthur O'Leary
 1961 Ron Bruse
 1962 Steve Ucko
 1963 - 1965 Jack Bart
 1966 Jay Ciser

Camp Man

1950 - 1951 Lou Eberspeacher
 1952 - 1953 Jerry Blair

Central Div./Div. C

1951 Danny O'Neill
 1952 - 1953 Walter Engel

Kernochan Div.

1950 Ralph Seckel
 1951 Bill Friedmann
 1952 - 1953 Nicola Stefanelli

Lakeside Div./Div. A

1950 Perry Kling
 1951 Walter Engel
 1952 Marcus Rothman
 1953 Pierre Thyvaert

Camp Manhattan

1950 - 1952 Frank Parachini

Keowa Div.

1952 Julie Yavarkovsky

Rondack Div.

1952 Thomas Briggs

Camp Nianque

1954 - 1955 Herb Miller
 1956 - 1957 Charles Zupsan
 1958 Bob Zadina
 1959 Barry Halpern
 1961 Donald White
 1962 Ben Wolfe
 1963 Irving Shapiro
 1964 Karl Ziegler
 1965 - 1966 Jerry Roberts
 1967 - 1968 John Bencivenga
 1969 Anthony "Tony" T. Toole

Camp Ranachqua (Old)

1951 - 1952 Skipper Hoffman

Camp Ranachqua (New)

1963 John A. Duffy
 1964 Thomas Forbes
 1965 William Engels
 1966 Ronald J. Rosenbleeth
 1967 Richard Manus
 1968 - 1969 Donald M. Hart
 1970 Arthur Levine
 1971 Luis Torres
 1972 Stuart R. Schwarzer
 1973 Theodore Ward, Sr.
 1974 - 1977 Joseph Suarez, Sr.
 1983 Jim Burns, III
 1984 Bill Weissman
 1985 John Brennan
 1986 - 1988 Ed Peterson
 1989 Jack Mudge

1990 Fred Broadbent
 1991 - 1995 Bob Morgewicz
 1996 Dave Osborne
 1997 James Johnson
 1998 - 2000 Cathy Rihl
 2001 - 2006 Bill Hooper
 2007 - 2013 Dak Zaza
 2014 - 2016 Mike Lennon
 2017 Brian Wersebe

Camp Ranachqua/Unit C

1948 - 1953 Joe Sonnenborn

Camp Ranachqua/Unit E

1950 - 1951 Frank Kafka
 1952 Leonard Hoffman
 1953 Herb Miller

Camp Rondack

1954 Joe Klein
 1955 - 1958 Ted Accas
 1959 Mickey Chaves
 1961 - 1962 James W. Bush
 1963 - 1965 George Renwick
 1966 Wilbur P. Monsell
 1967 Norman Russakoff
 1968 Richard T. Alia
 1969 - 1970 Morty Risch
 1971 Robert L. Jones
 1972 James E. Vila
 1973 John Essex

Camp Stillwaters

1954 Andrew Nisbet
 1955 Bob Hawthorne
 1958 Richard Kintish
 1959 M. Starrs

Catskill Adventure Base

2006 - 2007 William Restrepo
 2008 - 2008 Rob Cristy

Lakeside at Family Camp/ Family Camp/ Scoutmaster's Family Camp

1963 - 1965 Benjamin Wolff
 1966 Maurice Silverman
 1968 Samuel Haberman
 1969 Benedict Barbera
 1970 Carl W. Hertenstein
 1971 Daniel M. O'Leary
 1972 James Fox
 1973 Joel Etra
 1974 Debbie King
 1975 Nancy Quick
 1976 - 1977 Reba "Wynn" Laks
 1978 - 1979 Sandra "Sandy" Wynn
 1980 Reba "Wynn" Laks
 1983 Connie Weiss
 1984 - 2003 Salvatore "Sal" Poidomani
 2004 - 2007 Barbara Fox
 2008 - 2015 Tom Spiegel
 2016 - 2017 Patrick "P.J." Benson

The Village At Lakeside

1997 - 2005 Ira Nagel

Note: From 1928-1937 the five TMR Borough Camps were managed by their Borough Councils and the positions of Director of Camping and Director of

New TMR Map

David M. Malatzky

Reprinted from New York City Scouter, September - November, 2016 issue.

The Ten Mile River Scout Museum has published the most detailed and accurate TMR map in the 89-year history of the Ten Mile River Scout Camps. The 2 ft. x 5 ft. color topographic map is based on a 1962 survey of the camp property, updated with 2015 satellite aerial photography. GPS was used to determine the current routes of the Ten Mile River Trail and all other camp trails. Almost all buildings on the 12,000-acre reservation are included and many are identified. This map replaces the previous TMR topographic map issued in 1987 and is 20 times as detailed.

David Malatzky and Hal Rosenfeld from the Ten Mile River Scout Museum discovered 42 of the original 43 maps from the 1962 survey in storage at TMR and in private collections. With the assistance of Sid Miller and Stacey Maples, the 3 ft. x 5 ft. maps were digitally scanned.

Over a 20-month period, Sean Johnson and his friends systematically hiked every known TMR trail and most camp roads using the Gaia GPS cellphone app to record their routes. Sean also marked and extended several TMR trails and identified the routes of several new trails. These are all on the map.

TMR Director Ryan Ross and the TMR Ranger staff provided some key map details. Additional details were provided by Tom Bain, Eugene Berman, Steven and Richard Benini, Director of Camping Thomas Pendleton, Tom Spiegel and Ed Winters.

David Malatzky did the map layout, based on the 1962 map data, February 2015 satellite aerial photography and the trail routes provided by Sean Johnson.

In the future, the Museum plans to publish specialized versions of the TMR Map, including an historical map, hiker's map and road map (without trails).

All maps will be georeferenced and viewable via the PDF Maps app for compatible cellphones and tablets. You will be able to carry the entire TMR Map on your cellphone and determine your location on camp property with great accuracy. This should be especially useful to groups looking for their campsites and hiking the Ten Mile River Trail and secondary trails.

The Ten Mile River Scout Museum is also in the process of reissuing the Ten Mile River Historic Trails medal and patch (pictured on the map) and publishing a new TMR Trail guide. We hope that, as a result, hiking will increase at TMR.

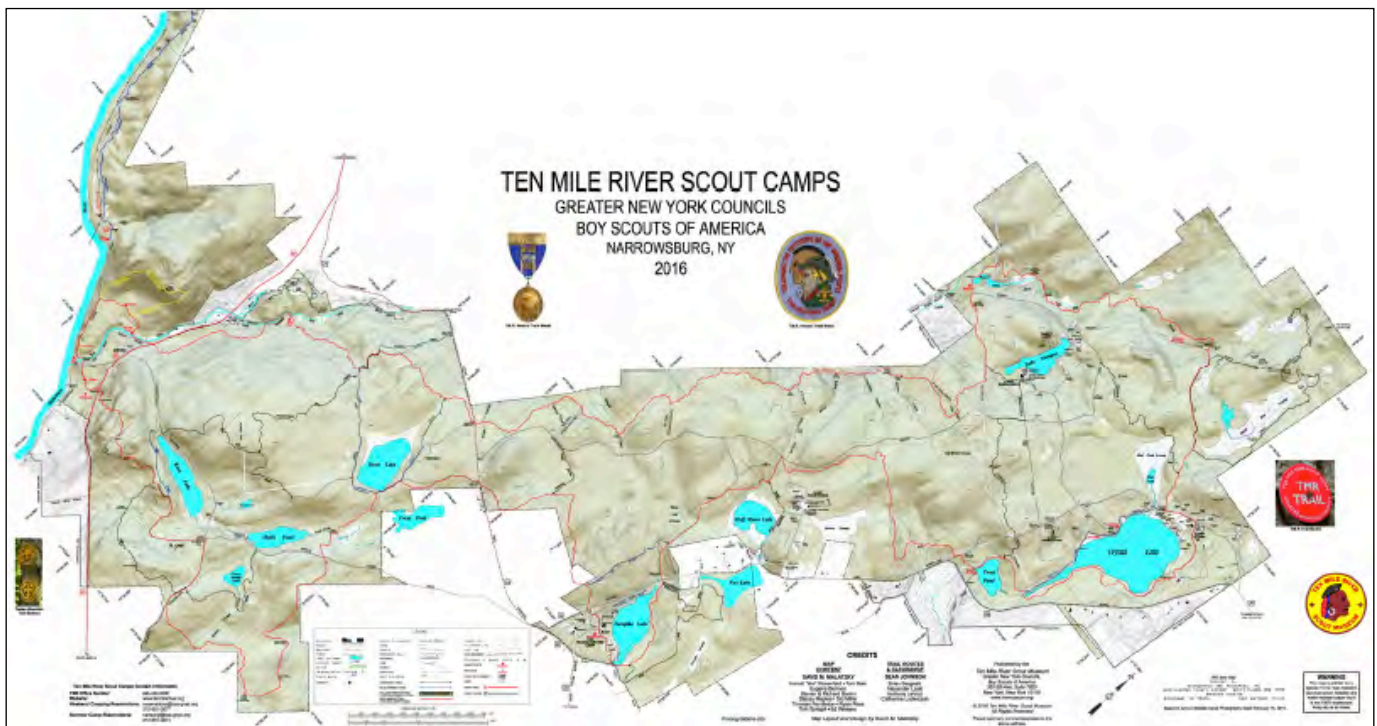
2017 TMR Map

In 2017, the Ten Mile River Scout Museum published a 24 in. x 27 in. version of its 2016 TMR map (next page). This compact map is ideal to use while hiking. For the first time in several years, these maps were available for purchase at the various TMR trading posts and the Ten Mile River Scout Museum.

TMR Hike Guides and Website

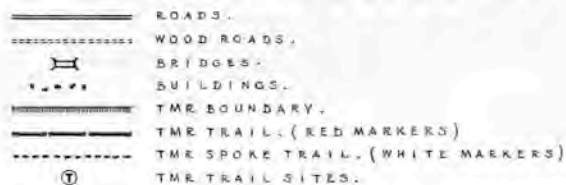
From 2016 - 2017, Sean Quinn and David Malatzky published a series of six guides to loop hikes on TMR property. Each guide includes a detailed trail description and trail map, photos, hike summary and elevation profile.

In 2016, a page dedicated to hiking at TMR was added to the TMR website: www.tenmileriver.org/hike. This page includes the six loop hike guides, TMR trail maps, and other useful information on hiking at TMR.



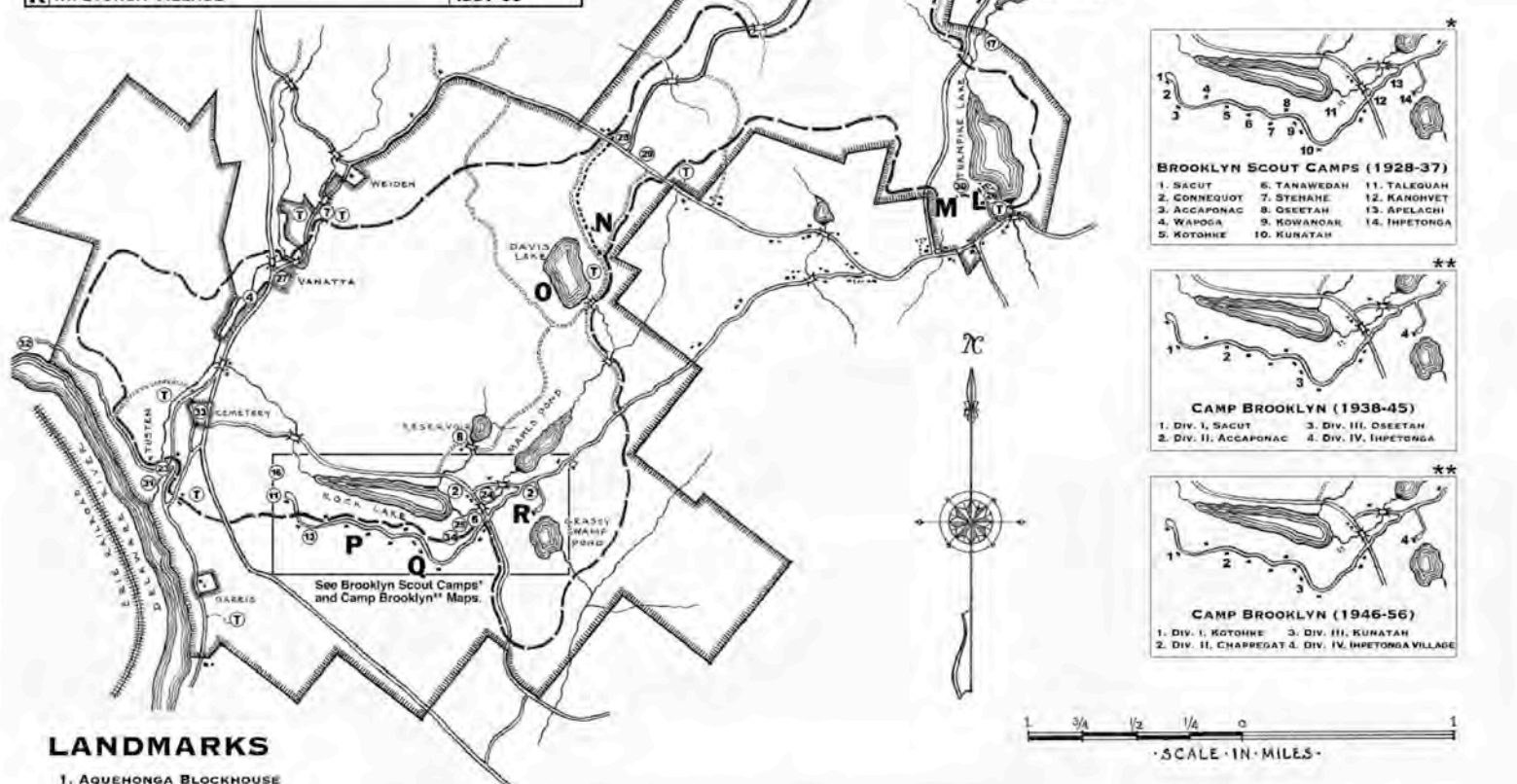
2016 2 ft. x 5 ft. TMR Trails Map

TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT CAMPS



THE CAMPS

| | | |
|----------|--|-------------------------------|
| A | CAMP RANACHQUA - UNIT A SCOUTMASTER'S FAMILY CAMP, ZUMI VILLAGE FAMILY CAMP | 1929-53 1954-74 1975- |
| B | CAMP RANACHQUA - UNIT C CAMP RANACHQUA - NIANQUE DIVISION CAMP NIANQUE | 1929-53 1954-56 1957-69 |
| C | CAMP RANACHQUA - UNIT E CAMP RANACHQUA - STILLWATERS DIVISION CAMP STILLWATERS | 1929-53 1954-56 1957-62 |
| D | CAMP RANACHQUA | 1963-77, 80- |
| E | CAMP MAN - KERNOCHAN DIVISION CAMP KERNOCHAN | 1939-53 1954-82, 93-04 |
| F | CAMP MAN - DIVISION C, CENTRAL DIVISION CAMP CENTRAL | 1930-53 1954-56 |
| G | CAMP MAN - DIVISION A, LAKESIDE DIVISION CAMP LAKESIDE | 1930-53 1954-68 |
| H | CAMP MANHATTAN CAMP KEOWA | 1930-54 1955- |
| I | CAMP MANHATTAN - RONDACK DIVISION CAMP RONDACK | 1941-54 1955-76 |
| J | CAMP AQUEHONGA | 1929-67 |
| K | CAMP AQUEHONGA | 1968- |
| L | HEADQUARTERS CAMP | 1938-62 |
| M | HEADQUARTERS CAMP | 1963- |
| N | BROOKLYN SCOUT CAMPS - CAMP WARAMAUG CAMP BROOKLYN - CAMP WARAMAUG CAMP DAVIS LAKE | 1935-37 1938-56 1957-73 |
| O | CAMP DAVIS LAKE WEST CAMP HAYDEN | 1969 1970-83 |
| P | CAMP CHAPPEGAT | 1957-64 |
| Q | CAMP KUNATAH | 1957- |
| R | IHPETONGA VILLAGE | 1957-66 |



LANDMARKS

1. AQUEHONGA BLOCKHOUSE
2. BROOKLYN GATEWAYS
3. CANOEING OUTPOST
4. DONUT FARM
5. EAGLE ROCK
6. ETERNAL FIRE OF SCOUTING
7. FATHER MEYER'S SWIMMING HOLE
8. FISHING OUTPOST
9. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN MEMORIAL
10. HALF MOON LAKE HOTEL
11. INDIAN CLIFFS
12. INDIAN VILLAGE (NORTH)
13. INDIAN VILLAGE (SOUTH)
14. SEA SCOUT LANDSHIP AMOCHOL

15. SEA SCOUT LANDSHIP JONAS BRONCK
16. PICTURE WINDOW
17. PONDEROSA
18. RANACHQUA BLOCKHOUSE
19. RANACHQUA LOOKOUT
20. SAILING OUTPOST
21. SLIDE FARM
22. STAG HALL
TOWER OF FRIENDSHIP,
THE VILLAGE AT LAKESIDE
23. STONE ARCH BRIDGE

24. TALEQUAH COUNCIL RING
25. TALEQUAH LODGE
26. CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS
CAMP TEN MILE RIVER,
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT TREE
27. TEN MILE RIVER COLONY,
ORVIS VANATTA'S, NICK DALE'S,
BOB LANDER'S
28. TEN MILE RIVER POST OFFICE
29. TEN MILE RIVER
PROPERTY SUPERINTENDENT

30. TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT MUSEUM
31. TOWN OF TUSTEN
32. TUSTEN RAILROAD STATION
33. TUSTEN CEMETERY
34. TUSTEN POST OFFICE

MAP DESIGN BY DAVID M. MALATZKY, 2005
BASE MAP BY G.S. WRIGHT, 2/17/41
PROPOSED BY HAL ROSENFELD.

President Tells Scouts Inspiration for NRA and C.C.C. Came From Them

Excerpts from Middletown Herald, August 24, 1933.

TEN MILE RIVER – The Civilian Conservation Corps and the NRA both are related to Boy Scouting, President Roosevelt told 1,500 scouts in the rustic amphitheater of the Queens scout camp yesterday. The forestry army plan was evolved directly, Mr. Roosevelt said, from an idea gained in scouting experiences at Ten-Mile River. The NRA, he added, was “based on the same principle as scouting – trying to do something for somebody instead of trying to do the other fellow. It is based on service to mankind and it is going to work, just as scouting has worked.”

It was the first visit of a President of the United States to Sullivan County, and it was striking for the informal attitude of Mr. Roosevelt. He spoke to the uniformed scouts as a friend and pal on a brief but friendly visit.

Handshakes for Scouts

The President smiled genially and was almost chatty as he shook hands with scouts who were called upon to make brief presentation addresses. His remarks to the scouts were audible only to those in the immediate vicinity, but apparently had an effect of quieting tense and somewhat stage struck scouts, proud of the honor of speaking to the President, but at the same time overwhelmed.

In order to speed the presidential party on its way and fearful of a traffic rush to see the convoy, an advance party made up of Sullivan County representatives preceded the President's party to the camp by about fifteen minutes. The President, escorted by state police and secret service men came through by way of Newburgh, Bloominburg, Monticello, White Lake, Black Lake and the Iroquois Club.

Visits Former Secretary

On the way out, the party passed through White Lake to Fosterdale, through Fremont to Roscoe, where the President made a brief stop at the Tully residence to visit his former secretary, Miss Grace Tully, and then returned to Liberty, Woodbourne and Ellenville on his way to Hyde Park.

Arriving at the Tully home about three o'clock, Mr. Roosevelt remained about half an hour before resuming the eighty-mile trip back to Hyde Park across the rain and wind swept Catskill mountains. Certain that he would call on Miss Tully, a large crowd had assembled at Roscoe.

On arrival at the camp the party paused for a minute to allow the President opportunity to inspect the Paul Wallingford Todd Museum. He was met at the gate by the reception committee composed of Barron Collier, acting president of the Boy Scout Foundation, presidents of the borough councils and a mounted escort of sixteen Eagle Scouts. A twenty-one gun salute was fired. The party then proceeded to the center of the camp, where representative citizens of the county greeted the President.

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

Sing Happy Days

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 the Suanhacky Lodge, Order of the Arrow, the national camp honor brotherhood of those who serve cheerfully. The introduction was by Scout Executive Charles M. Heistend, assisted by Eagle Scouts. This was followed by presentation of tokens by scouts, one from each camp and all made by the boys. They included a plaque, 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 leather book ends 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.



Charles M. Heistend introducing President Roosevelt.

[President Roosevelt's remarks >](#)

President Franklin D. Roosevelt wears a Native American war bonnet when he was inducted into Suanhacky Lodge of the Order of the Arrow, a “brotherhood of service,” Aug. 23, 1933. He addressed the Scouts at the Camp Man Amphitheater and received gifts from all five TMR camps.



Bronx Eagle Scout Harold Tannenbaum presents a miniature tepee incense burner on behalf of Camp Ranachqua.

**INFORMAL EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
TEN MILE RIVER CAMP OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
TEN MILE RIVER, NEW YORK**

August 23, 1933, 12.45 P.M.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library & Museum

Fellow Members of the Boy Scouts of America:

I have not been here for two years and all sorts of things have happened up here in that time. Among other things I see that you have all joined the cavalry and you have also gone in for a navy on one of the lakes. I do not know what will happen next but I suppose that we will turn you all into farmers before we get through.

Every year that does go by here brings us a little bit closer to an ideal that a lot of us had in the Boy Scouts Foundation years ago when we wanted our own place in the sun and we wanted a big enough place to take care of the Boy Scouts of the City of New York and the neighboring territory for a couple of generations to come. Well, we got the place and now we are developing it. This is one of the finest monuments to scouting that there is anywhere in the country. When I think that at this particular moment on this particular day there are probably somewhere around 250,000 or 300,000 boy scouts out in camp in the United States, it makes me realize that it is a National movement, particularly when I think of the fact that we are nearly a million strong in the country. We have about 100,000 scout masters and scout leaders. All that means that we are getting somewhere.

This Spring, because of my scout training, I took a leaf out of the notebook of scouting in order to take care of a lot of boys who are a bit older than you are. They were boys who had graduated from high school and some of them from college who had not been able to get work for a year or two or three years. So we started the CCC in this country, modelling it to a large extent after scouting and today there are 200,000 or 300,000 of these older boys in various parts of the country in these CCC camps. They are taking care of forests, preventing fires, stopping soil erosion and doing a thousand other tasks that the country needs. Of course, when you get a camp of 200 boys together, some of them naturally develop into leaders and I am told that the boys who have had scout training are coming forward more rapidly than any others and are becoming the leaders of a great many of those CCC camps. It is a pretty fine tribute to what scouting has done throughout the country.

We here are developing somewhat along the lines of conservation. Some day, before you boys pass on, this whole 10,000 acre tract is going to be a demonstration

plot for the entire country as to what can be done on forestry, not only the planting of trees but also the care of trees. That is one of our objectives. We are not only learning ourselves but, in learning, we are providing an object lesson for a lot of other people.

I am glad too, to see that you have adopted the NRA insignia. We are going to enroll about 130 million people before we get through. (Applause) When you come right down to it, the NRA is based on the same fundamentals that scouting is based on, in other words, trying to do something for the other fellow and not trying to do somebody. (Laughter) It is based on cooperation -- you know what that means. It is based on the spirit of service and it is going to work just like scouting is working.

I am very grateful for these tokens that have been given to me by the different councils. I am going to take them back home and place them alongside some other tokens I got here two years ago on my last trip.

I wish that I could take a couple of weeks off and stay with you. There are lots of things that you could teach me. But I suppose that I will have to be getting along on my way and all I can tell you is that I am mighty glad to have been here and to have seen you all today.

I wish I could see all the boys that are up here at all of these camps. To those who are not here I hope you will give my very warm regards and tell them that I hope to come back again next year.



President Roosevelt addressing Scouts at Camp Man, TMR.

[Next page, Camp Man Amphitheater, August 23, 1933. >](#)



Photo on right - President Roosevelt, Bronx Eagle Scout Harold Tannenbaum and Camp Ranachqua Director William A. Stumpp.





Franklin D. Roosevelt - Boy Scout

Excerpts from Franklin D. Roosevelt – Boy Scout, by Arthur W. Procter, Boys' Life Magazine, March, 1933 issue.

During the active war days, stories of Scouts had appeared in the news columns. Their non-military activities, feats of devotion and patriotism were of real interest in the days of that category. They had sold Liberty Bonds and war-saving stamps, they had guided and befriended soldiers in strange camps; yes, and some of them had kept the home fires burning through the long absence of older hands. And in the months following the war, far-visioned citizens appraised Scouting and its opportunity immediately ahead. But the recognition was not general.

What wonder, then, that this new departure in youth-training with its simple code of character-building play should have failed to perpetrate the war delirium? What wonder that Scouting, so obvious, should have escaped the full attention of the people of New York City and that the five borough Scout Councils of the Metropolitan area were in great financial distress, with deficits of more than \$50,000? What wonder that the New York City organization needed a new leader?

In the anteroom of Mr. Roosevelt's downtown law office sat the little group of Scout advocates I have referred to. They were waiting for an opportunity to present their plea. With Mr. Roosevelt was a former deputy, his loyal friend, Colonel Louis McH. Howe.

They were busying themselves with the establishment of a law practice.

Colonel Howe himself brought word back. The request was granted-that is, the interview.

Chief West stated their mission. Scouting in Greater New York was in danger of "going on the rocks." They wanted Mr. Roosevelt-and nobody else-to accept the chairmanship of the Greater New York Committee on Scouting. They wanted him to exert his genius as an organizer, so obvious during his wartime service, to gain financial support, so that thousands of city boys might have Troops and camps and meeting places, build models, earn Merit Badges and meanwhile learn through play how to grow up into useful men.

"That's a wonderful idea, gentlemen," answered Mr. Roosevelt. "I'll gladly contribute my share-but really, I don't think I have either the ability or the time to do what you wish."

Now, James E. West is the Chief Scout Executive because he has the tenacity of a bulldog. He had stuck to Scouting that way from the beginning. He had known that Scouting was intrinsically right. He declared there in the anteroom that morning that Franklin D. Roosevelt was the man to put the Greater New York program on the national map of Scouting. Well, even with all Colonel Howe's tactful help, it wasn't going to be so easy. Most of us know by now that Franklin D. Roosevelt has a mind of his own. He had not declined this opportunity because of scant interest. On the contrary, as we have so happily learned since, he was afraid of his very enthusiasm. He knew that if he let himself in for this job, he would finish that, like all the others. It's a cardinal principle with him. At any rate, he declined.

But the little official committee and other friends of Scouting didn't give up. There was Mortimer L. Schiff, financier and philanthropist. There was Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropley, who saw in Scouting a powerful force for law and order against juvenile crime. There was Barron Collier, internationally famed for his successful enterprises. There was Justice Frederic Kernochan, ready to follow Mr. Roosevelt's leadership the moment he assumed it. There was Alrick H. Man, lawyer, a deep river of cultured wisdom and student of the humanities and Colonel E. E. Hardin, the pioneer champion of Staten Island Scouting.

But all these super-salesmen did not sell Mr. Roosevelt the idea that he must accept the chairmanship, which would involve so much work and so much responsibility. The deciding factor that at last persuaded him came from within himself. He told Colonel Howe he was sold on the Boy Scout Movement at the outset. He could not escape from the retrospects of his own boyhood-from the comparisons it suggested with the meager glimpses of real outdoors by boys living in the mazes of a great metropolis. He began to find himself meditating, he told me years later, on what might happen to some of these boys in the hysteria of crime that always follows after war. And how keen was his foresight then!

Well, Franklin D. Roosevelt received one more telephone call from Chief West. He had not yet arrived at his office and the memorandum was on his desk when he came in. He picked it up-looked off for a moment- then, to Colonel Howe:

"Will you please call this Scout man, West, on the telephone? Tell him I'll agree to that chairmanship-provided there's to be absolutely no work attached to it." And then the real Roosevelt asserted himself. For, while the Colonel was still holding the telephone: "Tell them to bring me all the information they have on Scouting. You

President Roosevelt at Camp Man, TMR.



Governor Roosevelt starting a trek of New York Scouts over the Oregon Trail to Independence Rock, Wyoming.

help me to get up a list of my friends. We'll call some meetings around here-after I've spent the weekend studying their problems."

When Franklin D. Roosevelt assumed the chairmanship of the Scout Committee of Greater New York, the Scout camps were conducted by the National Council and were in the Interstate Park near Bear Mountain, where they remained for many years. One grand celebration was the visit that summer, as guests on Mr. Collier's yacht. They later called it the Boy Scout Flagship. The new Chairman's face beamed with smiles all the livelong way, as hundreds of youngsters swarmed around him, played ball with him and showed him their model. He had the stature and the swinging gait of Jim Corbett in those days.

He worked endlessly on his new hobby. We have learned lately that he has never been without a hobby since he was a small child. In Scouting, he set himself a goal-to give all boys their chance to be Scouts.

By 1922 he had surrounded himself with perhaps a hundred of New York's prominent business and professional men. Together they organized the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York. Within another year or so they had paid off that \$50,000 of old debts and had assumed final responsibility for the financing of the borough councils. He has remained the Foundation's President from its inception.

During his law career and his political campaigns, he has found time to write articles on Scouting for national publications and to join with the Scouts in many of their spectacular accomplishments. Of the latter, who does not remember his farewell to the five who set forth for the old Oregon Trail in a covered wagon? His visits to the great camps are rich in inspiring contacts with Scouts. Most of them did not know that he treasures the finest private collection of ship models in the land; that he has uncounted specimens of nature study subjects-that he has always been and always will be a Boy Scout.

And during the early years of his work in Scouting, Franklin D. Roosevelt never forgot the beautiful reaches of woodland paradise up there among the mountains for New York City boys to have a camp. He never let anyone else forget that vision, either, until it became a reality less than five years ago. I mean the 10,600 acre camp in Sullivan County. One could write a volume about the great camp and a veritable army of the President's friends who helped him to make that dream come true for his Boy Scouts. But that is another chapter.

President-Elect Roosevelt

Excerpts from article by James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, Scouting Magazine, January, 1933 issue.

The whole Scout Field will be cheered with the fact that President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt incident to a meeting of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, of which he was president for twelve years, publicly announced that one of the great satisfactions that he would have as President of the United States would be in serving as Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America. He assured those present they could always count on the fact that they had an ardent friend of Scouting in the White House. He told President Head and me that he had already arranged with the Chairman of the Inaugural Committee for Scouts to have a definite part in the Inaugural Ceremonies at Washington on March 4th.

While all of the Presidents of the United States since the organization of Scouting have served as Honorary Presidents of the B.S.A. and have very definitely shown their interest in Scouting in various ways, and have been very helpful when called upon, it is the first time in our history that we will have as Honorary President an experienced Scouter. President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, after his service as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, became actively interested in Scouting and was a vital factor in the raising of the Million Dollar Fund with which there was purchased and equipped the largest camp for boys in the world, known as the Ten Mile River Reservation for the five Borough Councils of Greater New York. He has always been especially interested in Sea Scouting and in 1930 was awarded the Silver Buffalo, with the following citation:

"Governor of the State of New York, lawyer, public servant, legislator, sometime Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Trustee Woodrow Wilson Foundation; founder of Warm Springs Foundation; President of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, during whose administration an extensive camp site was secured for the Greater New York Scouts. He is an ardent advocate and active leader in constructive social welfare, his career as a public official has been marked by a desire to help his fellow men, through legislation, to better working conditions and to greater opportunities for recreation for both young and old. He has recognized in the Scout organization an outstanding opportunity for service, and has contributed much toward this end."



President-elect Roosevelt at a dinner in his honor on Jan. 16, 1933. To his right, Barron Collier, Vice-President, Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York. To his left, Marshall Field, 3rd.

Brooklyn Camp Memories

Joe Levine was the camp buyer and the official Postmaster. He was short, jovial and shrewd. One of his master strokes



as P.M. was to print some of the Chief's pictures as post cards and give them at no cost to the campers. In turn, they would buy one-cent stamps to send the cards to family and friends. The Tusten Post Office was a fourth-class P.O., in which practically

all earnings were obtained by government payment for canceling stamps - per stamp. So Joe made a lot of money for the camps in this way. A penny went a long way in those days. I know; I made most of the cancellations.



Knocko Naversen, Recollections of the Brooklyn Scout Camps in the 1930s

Tent living was an exercise in cooperation, what with the high population density and the limited space, which we didn't really seem to notice. We did get to be expert in running leaks in the canvas to the edge during a rain-storm, and in gang-rolling tight flaps afterwards. There was no electricity outside of H.Q., who supplied the rest of us with lanterns and kerosene. One of our internal rotating patrol assignments was lantern detail, which consisted of wick-trimming, chimney-cleaning, and filling, prior to morning inspection. When a patrol was docked for the night, they simply took away the patrol lanterns and our flashlights. This didn't always work, because I remember one patrol making it down to the Donut Farm using willy rolls dipped in kerosene as torches.

Bernie Lerner, The Early Days

As I recall...the camp registration card was about 6 X 4 inches and asked what Division and Camp the Scout wanted. I do absolutely know you could check Kosher or Non-Kosher. I assume the lady at 105 Court Street worked from those cards. Kids in the same troop were always put together. We got those...maybe a day before the period ended and then it started. Scoutmasters would review the sheets and start making changes. I always wanted kids from my own troop 240 in my camp. Others did not want kids from their home troop. So we started horse trading right way and scribbling on those sheets.

Bill Dixon, Coming and Going

Another guy that would show up from TMR HQ was a very short and very fat guy who was in charge of the bank and canteens. He always wore a broad brimmed hat which made him look even more funny. Our banker was usually a 14 or 15 year-old kid whose academic achievements were like having completed 8th grade. If we had today's computers we could not have balanced the bank books. Every day we had over 150 transactions and not one exceeded 25 cents. Except, of course for the first and last day of a period. This guy would want to charge this young kid with Bank embezzlement! He was also pushing candy bars at the canteen. Like he thought we should have a quota! He did bring us some stuff...for the handicraft lodge. The leather strands that you could make belts with...and the balsa wood for carving and for those talented few the beads that put on all those strings and make wonderful belts and other stuff. I could never do that.

Bill Dixon, Headquarters Camp

As a kid growing up Brooklyn we had been "to the country" a few times and I had seen houses without electricity and that had outhouses. Thus the Willeys and the lack of electricity was no big deal to me and I do not believe it made any real difference to my friends. Most had flashlights. There were some kids and even staff that had another type of light source. It was a small lantern (could hold in one hand) that had a flame shooting out the front. Some may recall the name but I do not. I think the fuel was something mixed with water maybe? I do not recall. I do recall that this little thing was a very dangerous light source. Kids would use it to put their initials or whatever in the canvas tents or wood bunk walls. There was carbon residue. There was also a GREAT chance starting a fire. I think in the early 50s we prohibited those lanterns.

Bill Dixon, Coleman Lantern

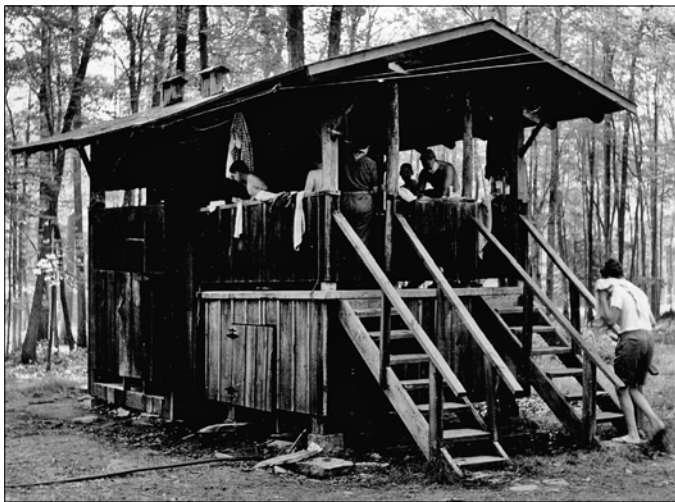
For those who came unto TMR after its time, the original Willy was a two-story affair that was built to look rustic, i.e., "dilapidated." The upstairs, which was accessed by a steep staircase, consisted of two parallel, galvanized-tin sinks, with four taps on each side, and two showers in the back. The sinks were in full use in the morning before assembly, and occasionally in the afternoon for laundry. The cold-water shower was used strictly in the afternoon and evening when it was warm. The only time I remember a shower being on in the morning is when it was used as part of the Ordeal. This practice was almost immediately abandoned as being too cruel.

The downstairs was split into two rooms, entered by separate doors. The sitting room had open seating: four

First Brooklyn Scout Camps Staff, 1928.



The Brooklyn Scout Camps, on Rock Lake, was the first Borough Camp to move to TMR, in 1928, and was always the largest. During the 1930s, a dozen 100-boy camps typically operated each 2-week session, each with their own dining hall and waterfront. Non-kosher meals were prepared in Talequah Lodge and transported to the camp dining halls for serving.



seats in a row set on a single concrete block-bench. This room was the reason that the Willy-House was a 2-story job. The water draining from the sinks and shower was collected in a large tilt-bucket located in the "basement." The bucket was pivoted off-center, so that when it finally filled it would be unbalanced and would suddenly dump. The dump served to flush away the accumulations of the downstairs chambers to the adjacent septic tank. This didn't occur too often, because the bucket was pretty big, but when it did dump, it was always a dramatic event. Unfortunately, if you were occupying one of the wrong seats when the bucket dumped, you stood a good chance of also being flushed. Because the dump-water sometimes ricocheted from the far end, even a new camper soon learned that the preferred seats were those closest to the bucket end.

Bernie Lerner, The Grande Olde Willy House

Early on in the Brooklyn Camps, this had given rise to the Swiss Navy, which was the necessary weekly swab-down of the mess-hall floor. This was a rotating patrol duty, with each patrol assigned to the Navy just once a summer. The supposed chore, done before and after Taps, had evolved into water and soap-fights and a sing-while-you work tradition. Swiss Navy was done by lantern light, in halves: the tables and benches were first piled up in half of the hall and the evacuated half was washed and mopped, following



which the drill was repeated, with the tables and benches moved back to the clean side. The large cracks in the floor-boards made the mess-hall floor highly porous, which was a great help in squeegeeing the floor dry on Swiss Navy night, but which also resulted in lost pennies and nickels during the week.

Bernie Lerner, 1936: The Angel Skunk

My first year on staff all new staff had to enter the "Apprentice" program. This was based on the seemingly sound idea of each new staff person spending one two-week period in each of the many staff positions open to new staff members, e.g. Assistant Scoutmaster of a provisional troop (which was the dominant kind of campsite at that time), waterfront, nature lodge, CCP (Camping, Cooking, Pioneering, for those of you getting forgetful), and, definitely not to be forgotten, PotBoy! In fact PotBoy was the only required part of the rotation, and was the only reason we were paid the small stipend that we received (so small I have forgotten the amount). I spent my two weeks as a PotBoy, and it was the hardest and dirtiest work I had ever done to that point, maybe ever, except for some times in the Army, where I was from 1957-59, stationed in Germany, as a tank commander, some of the coldest and toughest duty ever.

Art Adelman, Staff Positions

One of the very best treats to take in while at TMR was a visit to the Donut Farm. This great place for fresh homemade donuts and ice cold milk was on the west side of Route 97 almost directly across from the road that led into Camp Brooklyn and that took you to the Div. IV end of Rock Lake and from there along internal roads to the other three Divs. Getting there from Div. IV was mostly downhill and not an exceedingly long hike. Getting back was a bit more strenuous but not overly so for young men. One very memorable visit to the Donut Farm that I made that summer of 1942 on one of my days off sticks in my mind because it involved not only eating some delicious donuts and drinking some ice cold milk on a hot summer day after a long trek from camp to it but also because I had a very long conversation with a very pretty blond girl while we were sitting on a stone wall near the then bridge that spanned the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. She was a member of the household that owned and operated the Donut Farm.

Ib Mork, A Boy, A Cub Pack and a Scout Troop

TMR legend Nick Dale 2nd from left.

Movie night at a Brooklyn winter camp. Talequah Lodge >







Brooklyn Camp Memories

It was probably 1940 when our assistant Camp-master was a fellow named Jack (I cannot recall his last name). He was into music and he had an idea. This was the time when Paul Robeson had just done "The Ballad For Americans" on record. This piece became quite popular -- it celebrated America and what it stood for. Jack's idea was that we should create a large chorus and do the Ballad for a Saturday night Camp-fire at Talequah (Headquarters). From my hazy memory we recruited from other camps in K1 (Sacut) to supplement our small group at Algonquin. Jack was our Director and Marvin (Mike) Hodes took the lead - a good Baritone. I was in the chorus. After perhaps 4 or 5 weeks of preparation we were ready and we performed as planned at the big council-fire at the head of Rock Lake. We were very well received and apparently some "higher ups" were in attendance and saw an opportunity for publicity. We were taken by bus to New York City and we performed the "Ballad" in Gimbel's department store to a goodly crowd. Life magazine sent one of their crack photographers (Eliot Elisofon) and we were featured in a full page photo in "Life" magazine. Then at season's end we performed again - this time on "Captain Tim's" show -- I think it was NBC in the early evening. The whole project was great fun for us all and what I got out of it was the fact that great things could be accomplished if one tried hard!!

David Keller, Camp Algonquin and "The Ballad For Americans"

In 1948 (I believe) I was 14 and I signed up to go on the Wallenpaupack canoe trip. We were taken to Lake Wallenpaupack by bus and I'll never forget my first impression. As I looked out on what seemed an endless, rough body of water, way beyond what I had expected, I became very nervous, but there was no turning back. It was a far cry from "Rock Lake."

We began unloading our canoes and setting them in the water. Limited personal gear and supplies were all we carried. I made the mistake of winding up in the bow of a two man canoe. At the end of a full day of paddling, my hands were raw, and my arms ached. We finally arrived at



a resort lodge, where we camped out at the waters edge for a few days. Thankfully we were picked up there and brought back to camp. It was more than I bargained for, but an experience I've never forgotten.

Eddie Kay, Canoe Trip

A few short weeks later I had been packed up and my trunk sent off to camp via the Railway Express Agency and my dad took me to the bus depot somewhere in a schoolyard up in Washington Heights. Almost nobody was driven to camp then as few families had cars and the Thruway & Route 17 Quickway didn't yet exist. 1946 was the first year that buses were used as during the war years, Brooklyn Scouts went to camp on the Erie RR which left from Jersey City, NJ, got off the train at the Tusten station just over the bridge from PA, and hiked the rest of the way to camp over Tusten Mountain. Our bus took us up the service road into camp and we were all let off on the Talequah lawn. Fortunately for me, I met a member of my troop, Stan Pauer, on the bus and he guided me through all of the day one craziness. I don't know if I'd have made it through that day without him. He was a lifesaver!

The first thing that you did on arrival was to line up at a table to get your "Welcome Scout Card." This card told you to which site you had been assigned. I had been assigned to "Mojave" in Division "A" which, to me, might as well have been on the moon. We then proceeded to line up at the door to the Camp Brooklyn infirmary, which, in later years, became the Kunatah Office. You were briefly examined (cough, cough) and then directed to proceed to your campsite. There was a good deal of confusion on opening day in 1946 as Division "C," which consisted of the lean-to campsites up on the hill behind the brand new dining hall, was brand new. Even experienced returning campers were confused.

Karl Bernstein, First Day at TMR

For those campers who came after the war, the fact that the Brooklyn Camps were still there can be attributed almost entirely to Nick Dale. He ran the camps single-handedly for the war years with the typical Dale touch. When one of the patrols were trying out smoke signals at sunset from the top of Tusten Mountain, and the local newspapers misinterpreted it as a flying-saucer visit, Nick hastened to confirm this. The wire services then picked up the story, and Nick was very proud of the telegram he got from one of the guys in the Pacific theatre of operations indicating that they were



The Eternal Fire was on the road into camp and was kept burning all summer by members of the Order of the Arrow camping honor society. At the end of the season a singed piece of wood or two and charred smaller wood pieces from the fire were saved and used to help start the Eternal Fire the following year.

glad to hear that the camps still had their share of extra-terrestrials.

Bernie Lerner , Nick and The Pioneer Crew

In 1948, I was a third year camper who loved every minute of every TMR day! In those years, the camp was divided into 4 two-week periods and I attended the first 3 periods.

The day began with Reveille blown by the camp bugler at 7:15. As today, Scouts washed up etc. in the latrine shared by 2 or 3 campsites and marched off to breakfast in the dining hall. After breakfast, all Scouts went back to their sites for a cleanup period. Beds had to be made, cabins and tents swept and the entire campsite made ship shape. At the end of cleanup, campsites were inspected and the best campsite of the day got a watermelon at lunch.

Following cleanup, there were 2 "opportunity" periods where 1st class Scouts went off to merit badge classes while Tenderfoot & 2nd class Scouts remained in the site

to work on their requirements with the provisional ASM & SM. There were very few home troops in camp in those years.

Lunch was at noon after which every Scout returned to his site for a "siesta" rest period. After siesta there was another period for advancement. At 4 PM, all activity stopped and the bugler blew "swim call." The entire camp including staff would go to the waterfront for a half hour general swim.

After swim, Scouts would return to their sites to shower and dress in full uniform for dinner. There was always a formal assembly and flag lowering before dinner. After dinner was reserved for either troop or camp wide activities; there being a camp council fire the 1st Saturday night of the period and an "all Brooklyn Council fire" the 2nd.

The day was timed by the camp bugler. All activities were announced with the appropriate bugle call.

Taps was 10 PM. All Scouts had to be in their cabins or tents and lights out. The days were exciting and fulfilling and everyone fell asleep quickly.

Karl Bernstein, A Camper's Day at Brooklyn Scout Camps 61 Years Ago - 1948

Camp in the early 30s consisted of 100-man units, each with its own mess hall and cold-water Willies. We lived in 10-man "private" tents, with SPL's in two-man 9' x 9's, and senior camp staff in the staff cabin, usually remotely located. With a Spring birthday, I was able to use Bar Mitzvah money for a full season in 1934 at Accaponac, followed by several more of the same, and then on-and-off staff years through the 40s. The 30s were the depression years, with a fringe benefit being that a season cost about \$100. Of course, for this kind of money, we didn't eat high off the hog, especially not at Sacut and Accaponac. Joe "Spanish Rice" Levine, Brooklyn Camps Quarter-Master, did manage to keep us in plenty of milk, Epco and apple butter, which seemed like a good combination at the time. Chicken was our Saturday lunch, and Sunday lunch included the weekly ration of an ice cream bar. Sunday morning was our formal camp inspection, with Chief Kimball arriving in his usual style in a motorcycle sidecar, driven by an aide. Inspection at Accaponac was held on the parade grounds/volley ball court, now known as the "Picture Window."

Bernie Lerner, The Early Days

Dear Pedro:
I am a Scout in Troop 41 which is located in New York City. This year is the second year I will be staying in Ten-Mile River Scout Camp which is in up-state New York. Last year I was supposed to stay there for only two weeks and I had so much fun I stayed there an extra week.
In Scout camp I had so many activities to do that there was not a second in which we didn't have fun. Some of the activities I and my troop did were horseback riding, swimming, and hiking. Plus we also took a lot of merit badges.
P.S. Please print this letter because I would like very much that Scouts would know how much fun you can have in Scout camps and to join their Scout camp this year or in years to come . . . Ira Horowitz, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Pedro agrees. UU

The Eternal Fire, Brooklyn Scout Camps.



Camp Ranachqua Memories

In 1935, when I became 12, I joined Troop 118, sponsored by St. Stephen's Church, East 238 St. (The Bronx). Our Panther patrol scouts were gung-ho campers and hikers and we often took the trolley to the Yonkers Ferry and camped and hiked at the foot of the Palisades.

To do more of the same, the patrol decided that we should convince our Great-Depression-battered parents to pay for two weeks of Ranachqua for us.

Somehow, they managed Camp Ranachqua to do so.

So, off we went early one summer morning in 1936, assembling on River Ave. under the Jerome Ave. I.R.T. Clutching our hand baggage, eight of us boarded the bus to camp. Most of our gear had been shipped ahead in a trunk via Railway Express.

I had never seen the George Washington Bridge which had recently opened, and we drove across the Hudson and up route 17 towards "the mountains."

We didn't know anyone on the bus but those friendly scouts soon had us feeling like old pals. We did a lot of singing and all of us loved the stop at the Red Apple Rest.

We must have arrived in Unit "E" for lunch, and then assembled in front of the Master Cabin where we were warned never to sit on or enter the Order of the Arrow stone enclosure around the flagpole. We probably had orientation and then were assigned to our tents and reunited with our trunk. We Panthers remained together, sleeping on steel cots on a wooden, raised floor.



Mattress covers and bales of hay also awaited us at our tents. We had to stuff the covers with hay that would become our mattress for two weeks. Each troop site had a stone fire pit that would be the center of bonfires, story telling, games and singing almost every night.

George Pouder, 1936

Our day was regulated by the camp bugler at the Master Cabin. Reveille started a day that was filled with hikes, swimming, crafts, archery, advancement, boating, sports and nature study – a boy's Heaven. Mess Call signaled eating at the Mess Hall, "Come and get your beans,



boys,..." We sat at large tables and each day one of us was Table Captain, whose job was to bring large bowls of food to the table and distribute it fairly. A camp rule was that you could take all you wanted but eat all that you took. Tattoo and Taps meant lights out, quiet and bed. (There were no electric lights in the tents or cabins, only the campers' flashlights.)

We signed up again as a patrol for two weeks the next year, 1937.

George Pouder, 1936

That summer, when I was 15, I got my first job at camp for a month — Doctor's Orderly on "A" Staff. No pay, but room and board free. In 1939, they employed me again as orderly but this time for the whole season, and at full pay.



The blockhouse had a canteen that Horace Skidmore, "Skid," opened for a few hours everyday to sell candy bars, cheezits, crackerjacks, stamps, soap, etc. "Skid" also ran the switchboard that connected camp to the outside world. Part of it was an apparatus that had to be handcranked – I suppose it was linked to phones within camp. There were phones in all the mess halls and master cabins too, but I never remember seeing any homesick campers lining up to call home.

The infirmary was located in one corner of the blockhouse. Ranachqua seemed to be singularly free of the mishaps teenage boys are likely to get themselves into. Or maybe they were having so much fun there was no time to go on sick call for the usual bruises, scraped knees, sore muscles. We did a big business in hay fever shots, (the straw mattresses?) which had to be administered by our

Ranachqua Unit E Dining Hall.



Ranachqua waterfront circa 1960s.



resident physician. Dr Chansky was a recent graduate of, I think, N.Y.U. As he gave the kids their shots he got them laughing by telling them that they were taking a chance with Chansky.

Since the infirmary did not have a refrigerator, vaccine was kept chilled in Chief Stumpp's house. I observed that the Chief hadn't always eaten in the mess hall and usually had fried chicken and potato salad sharing the shelf with our medicine. His spare bedroom was used as an emergency ward, if needed.

George Pouder, 1939

We ate in "C" or "E" mess and rode each way on the Zumi Trail in an open flat back truck driven by Harry Gobelsman, who was one wild driver. As we slid on our bottoms from side to side and end to end over the steel floor we would sing, "Oh, H.A.G., have pity on me, Take it easy on the bend, We're not anxious for the end." Somehow we always made it safely, always swore we'd walk back. But never did.

"A" Staff could be very macho and we shouted out our anthem with little prompting. This is how it went,

"Oh, who runs the camp,
Oh, who runs the camp,
Oh, who runs the camp, the boy scouts say,
Why, we run the camp,
Why, we run the camp,
The devastating staff of Unit "A".
Followed by, "Oh, who are the best....."', ad infinitum.

Everyone (even I) sang at Ranachqua.

George Pouder, 1939

1941 turned out to be my last year at Ranachqua. Now 18, I would start college that fall, but Pearl Harbor was about to change everything forever for my generation.

I was employed full-time and full pay as troop leader on "E" staff. Staff tent held three of us, myself, Harold Moore, lifeguard, and Al Katz, assistant troop leader.

Polio epidemics were the scourge of those pre-Salk summers. Outbreaks usually occurred in August, September or October with devastating consequences. My tent mates, Al and Harold, both caught polio that October, and both were in iron lungs for months, but survived. Me — lucky, as usual.

Very few black scouts attended camp in those days. Bronx demographics, the lingering Great Depression's financial pressures, or what. We did have a terrific African-American on staff, Art Manning, former camp bugler, now a troop leader. Enormously popular, Eagle, Order of the Arrow, everyone's friend. Later, a life-time commitment and the embodiment of cheerful service to scouting.

My troop had two black scouts, the Braithwaite brothers from a Harlem troop. I also had a Jewish refugee from Nazi Germany, Joel Bigelman. His parents had fled to Cuba to escape Hitler. Joel was brought up in Havana and spoke Spanish until the family finally got to the States. I used to practice my high school Spanish on Joel, always getting an indulgent smile from him.

George Pouder, 1941

Several Jewish staff were longing for bagels and lox. One, who had a car, volunteered to drive back at night to Fordham Rd. or Mt. Eden Ave. and return to camp before reveille with Jewish soul food. (He claimed that he knew where there was an all night kosher deli.) Although I would die for a hot pastrami on rye, I only went along for a ride to my house. He was supposed to pick me at 5 a.m. the next morning. Knowing that "there's many a slip twixt the pastrami and the lip," I alerted my assistant troop leader that I might just be delayed in Tent site inspection the morning. Sure enough, the driver had a flat, or maybe couldn't find an open deli, and we got back later, undetected, thanks to Al. I knew then and know now that there was no scarcity of novi in nearby Monticello.

George Pouder, 1941

My most vivid recollection of Ranachqua in the 40s, is of the "snake pit." There really was a snake pit and we used to go out on the trails, hunting for them. We had a snare, a 3 or 4-foot pole with a rope attached to form a loop that could be pulled tight from the far end of the pole. We find snakes hidden under rocks, captured them, and turned them into a burlap bag. Back at the camp, they were tossed into the snake pit. I remember an occasional diamond back rattler being caught. I cannot recall a scout ever capturing one, and assume that they were caught by staff members.

George Greenstein

Lake Nianque Barge

Ranachqua Blockhouse, photo by Morton A. Berger. >

The name "Camp Ranachqua" has a long history at TMR. From 1929-1956 it was the overall name for the Bronx Borough Camp, consisting of Units A (Administration), C (Kosher) and E (Non-kosher). In 1957, Unit E was renamed Camp Stillwaters and Unit C was renamed Camp Nianque. In 1963, Camp Stillwaters was renamed Camp Ranachqua.







Camp Man Memories

Camp Man in the summer of 1930, was the last of the New York City Scout Camps to move to Ten Mile River. The Camp construction was not completed by opening day – sites not cleared, water lines not filled in, and amphitheater not complete.

The Camp staff arrived for Staff Training a week before camp opened, coming from Queens by bus, arriving late evening at dusk to be guided, with some difficulty, to their camp quarters in the woods with no trails and with no campsite clearings. To add (unintentionally) to the confusion, we had used the Lenni-Lenape dictionary in naming the Unit Camps. All of this could have been most discouraging, but with the great camp staff, it wasn't. They accepted the challenge and in fine scouting spirit, they started a fine camp.

Queens Council acquired the former Camp Utopia for Girls, as their location on Crystal Lake as part of the Greater New York Foundation gift. The camp was named for Judge Man who helped with the Foundation as a representative for Queens Council. The then property consisted of waterfront, five wooden buildings on the hill, a dining hall and two wooden buildings on the lakeshore. Stag Hall was the administration center. The Scouts divided the property into Divisions "A" with 7 campsites. The feature being the Landship Amochol for scouts interested in the aquatic field. The "C" Division had four camp sites plus Adirontrek - for Scouts interested in hiking, outdoor trails and cooking. In each of the special sites members were easily identifiable. The Amochol scouts sported a blue kerchief hooked onto the right pant belt loop. The Trek scouts wore an identifying red kerchief affixed to the right pant belt loop.

Camp periods were of two-week duration. Following arrival usually by bus to the main parade grounds, staff directed the scouts to Stag Hall for check-in, medical recheck and then to the lake for the swim classification. Then scouts returned to the parade grounds picked up their equipment and proceeded to their assigned campsite. At this time all sites were provisional with a Scoutmaster, Senior Patrol Leader who was usually a craft leader, and a Junior Assistant Scoutmaster for nature study. After being shown his bunk, the scout met with the Scoutmaster to review his advancement record and discuss opportunities for the next rank and other pertinent information.

Each campsite composed in the "A" Division with a Leader's Cabin with sleeping quarters in the rear and the front was used as a gathering place for teaching crafts

and or nature. Scouts' quarters were cabins of 8 boy capacity usually two on each side of the campfire circle. Adjacent to the leaders' lodge was the fire pail rack composed usually of 8 water-filled #10 cans painted red.

The camp provided an interfaith chapel for the three different services. In 1938 the second campsite in "A" was changed to a staff camp with three chaplains cabins.

Kernochan Division was named for Judge Kernochan whose generosity and that of his friends made the camp possible. A dining hall, administrative building, staff row for program specialists, 6 tented campsites, latrines, and waterfront were included.



The same year "A" Division was named Lakeside and "C" Division was called Central. The parade grounds were the separation physically between the camps.

Pierre Thyvaert

We checked in with the site leaders, older boys, and were assigned to tents. There were four four-man tents down each side of the more or less open space which was the center of the site, with the leaders' cabin at the low end of the slope, and a fireplace and some logs for sitting on in the center, around the fireplace.



Then we went back to the parade ground, where the buses had stopped, found our bus, and dug through the pile of bags and suitcases next to the bus for our things. No sleeping bag. We checked inside the bus, and through the lockers underneath it, and then expanded the search through the other buses. It never showed up.

Fortunately my trunk had arrived, and I had an extra blanket in it, and some of my friends loaned me some blankets, so I slept well enough. Each tent had two cots on either side of a center aisle, metal frames and springs, just like the cots I found when I was inducted years later into the army, and with a similar mattress. The tents were made of white canvas, and looked weather and time-worn. There were frames from the tent platforms to tie them to, so no pegs were needed, and there was an additional tent fly over the tops to provide additional shade, and additional water-proofing during rain. In addition to sleeping in them, I think we had a "quiet time"

Assembly with the Camp Man cannon.



each day after lunch when we'd be in our tents, possibly to take naps.

I think the area we were in had 8 troop sized camp sites, each with a different name displayed over the entry to the sites. There were some on either side of the central dining hall for all eight units. And I think there were two wash-houses, one on either side of the mess hall, each used by four units. They had cold water only, but we were expected to take at least one shower a week. Otherwise we bathed by going swimming. There were a couple of times a day when we could go down to the waterfront to go swimming.

Bob Levy, Camp Man – 1943



That year I went on a fourteen-mile hike, a requirement for First Class, the first day of which almost killed me; the first six miles were all uphill, then the last mile was downhill. The second day was much easier, one mile uphill, and six miles downhill. We also went on an overnight to a place where there were two lean-tos. The one to which we were assigned wasn't finished, the floor was still just a pile of rocks. So we climbed up and slept on the roof. The only thing wrong with that was that we kept sliding down in our sleep, waking up when our feet and knees were hanging over the edge, and having to squirm back up in our blankets. All the time dreading that we'd roll, right off the roof. No one did, fortunately.

Bob Levy - Camp Man - 1944

The dining hall had a lot of 8-man sized tables with oilcloth tablecloths, and benches along either side. So, if there were 8 units, with four tables per unit, there must have been at least 32 tables. I don't remember if the leaders sat at the same tables as their campers. Each day each unit had to send some of us for K.P. Those boys had to set the tables, and then afterwards clean off the dishes and take them back to the kitchen area where they were washed and put away by some of the kitchen staff.

After everything had been cleared away, the K.P.s had to wash and dry the table tops. A senior boy (one of the kitchen staff) would then come around, and run his fingers over the table top. If he saw greasy marks, he'd make that boy clean the table top again. It took only one such rejection, that I made him wipe his fingers on a paper napkin before testing the tables I had cleaned. Lo and behold! It was his fingers that were greasy, not the table tops. None of us on duty that day ever again had to clean the tables a second time, we always made him wipe his fingers off before testing them. I don't know what happened on other days.

Bob Levy, Camp Man – 1943



The waterfront swimming area was divided by piers into three areas. The piers looked like a capital "E." There were strings of floats closing the two gaps, and then the free-swimming area was off the top of the E. The one closest to shore was for those who had to keep one foot on the bottom, the middle one for those who could swim, but hadn't proved to the staff how far they could swim, and the one farthest out for those who had proved they could swim from the pier to the float. All of the swimming was on a "buddy" basis. We each had to go into the water with a "friend" or with the next person in line as we walked out on the pier. The lifeguards would periodically blow their whistles, and the buddies had to join hands, and hold them in the air together. (One hand each.) If the buddies weren't close enough to do that within seconds, they were made to get out of the water for a time. You were moved from one area to the next by telling a staff member that you thought you could do so. He'd then watch while you swam in the area you were in. If you wanted to move into the deepest area, a staff member would row along next to you while you swam from the pier to the float, and then back again. That was a goal with an incentive; you couldn't check out a canoe until you had become a "skilled" swimmer.

Bob Levy, Camp Man – 1943

[The Stag, Tower of Friendship and Stag Hall in 1936.](#)

[Camp Lakeside Dining Hall](#)

[Next page, Tower of Friendship. >](#)



Camp Man was the overall name of the Queens Borough Camp from 1930-1953. It consisted of Central and Lakeside Divisions, with Kernochan Division (in honor of Judge Frederic Kernochan) added in 1938. In 1953, the three Divisions were renamed Camp Central, Camp Lakeside and Camp Kernochan.







Camp Man Memories

As a Camp Man, Lakeside Division rookie in 1953, I was housed with my "home troop" in Kiwiken, a nondescript lean-to campsite. The sole claim to fame of the place was its proximity to The Tower of Friendship.

Virtually every Scout from each camp which bordered Crystal Lake took a day hike to The Tower of Friendship and was exposed to its lore. The "hike" from Kiwiken to the Tower was approximately two hundred yards, so our visits were virtually on a daily basis.



We were in awe of the collection of stones from each of the states and from several foreign countries...all provided by Scouts like ourselves. Our conversations focused on the place names. On some level we comprehended the relevance of the Tower as a physical symbol of the profound bonds created through Scouting.

Stephen Bergman, An Unheralded Strength of Scouting: Nurturing Life-Long Friendship

Everyone loathed serving as KP or dishwasher yet every camper was required to take his turn. Each Scout invariably vowed, once his turn was over, to never again participate in such activities. Unbeknownst to us as young Scouts, such skills would serve very well when marriage came into our lives. After all, despite earning Cooking Merit Badge, how many of us were actually called upon to do the cooking later in life? But most of us did do kitchen clean up and did it with the skills, which were involuntarily honed at TMR. No one can calculate how many marriages must have been saved by the husband's willing and skillful participation in such chores. When the wife said, "Take out the garbage," we obediently answered "Yes, dear." Thank you TMR for teaching us to play by the rules.

Stephen Bergman, Haute Cuisine, Ten Mile River 1950s Style

The most commonly served beverage, known as bug juice, was a mystery drink. It was produced from a powder, which was mixed with water in a large vat with a device resembling a canoe paddle. Those of us taking Canoeing Merit Badge did not fail to see the humor in this likeness. At the time, Cool-Aid, a standard brand was a popular warm weather drink and was considered pretty palatable. Perhaps with TMR bug juice the proportions of powder to water were at fault or it may have been

the poor quality of the powder itself. Whatever the explanation, many of us went without beverage at meals.

Stephen Bergman, Haute Cuisine, Ten Mile River 1950s Style

There was one wonderful meal served each week: roast turkey with all the trimmings. It was straight out of a Thanksgiving feast and much anticipated. Turkey was always served as Sunday lunch...that is when the parents were visiting. The aroma wafted out to the place where the parents were eating home packed sandwiches. Needless to say, many a parent was impressed by these wonderful aromas. By Sunday supper, all parents were off the property, so the Sunday evening meal was invariably the least popular meal of the week. Canned hash was frequently served, as was canned stew, as well as something resembling Spam. But it really did not matter to the Scouts whose parents had left them with CARE packages. At the close of World War II, people often sent packages through the agency known as CARE to refugees in Europe. The name stuck. Our homemade CARE packages, more often than not, contained cake and candy. Hence, we regarded the Sunday night mess hall meal as an inconvenience before we ate the good stuff.

Stephen Bergman, Haute Cuisine, Ten Mile River 1950s Style

Truth be told, food portions were generally small. Invariably, as soon as the Scouts were dismissed from the evening meal, there would be a universal declaration that starvation had set in and, hence; there was a mad rush to the camp canteen. After waiting in a line reflective of the fact that



many were feeling the same hunger, we would place our order. It was always the same: beer and a male Hershey bar. Of course, the beer was birch beer, a soda flavor none of us had tasted in New York City. But, we liked calling it beer...it made us feel grown up. Use your imagination why the Hershey bar was male. We were clearly growing into young men, but it was an uneven transition, despite a newfound self-awareness of maturity. The source of our laughter in placing the canteen order was strictly juvenile, because, at the same time we were maturing, we were still kids.

Stephen Bergman, Haute Cuisine, Ten Mile River 1950s Style

The Tower of Friendship was conceived in 1936 by Queens Scout Executive Charles M. Heistand, Camp Man Director Joseph H. Brinton, and Assistant Camp Director Russell A. Turner. It symbolizes the friendships that scouts made while in camp.



National and local Scouting leaders, Scout Councils in each of the forty-eight States, and several foreign countries were invited to contribute stones from their different localities. Paul Siple, the Eagle Scout who journeyed to the South Pole with Admiral Byrd, brought back a piece of volcanic rock from Antarctica. The Tower was designed and constructed by Queens Neighborhood Commissioner A. G. Jeffrey.

1954: THE RED DOT TRAIL...OR NOT

When the list of merit badge classes was posted, a fellow Lakeside Scout and I decided to opt for Hiking Merit Badge. We were the only campers who signed up. It turned out that the requirement was, for the first week, to serve as an indentured servant to the camp quartermaster--the staff man who was in charge of Hiking Merit Badge--cleaning, sorting gear, sweeping the QM shack. In short, doing all the onerous chores actually assigned to that staff man.

During the second week of the camping period, the qualifying hike took place. The Scouts were issued a "sketch map" of TMR, showing, among many other features, the Red Dot Trail. That was the trail blazed over many years mainly by Order of the Arrow candidates from each of the then existing five OA lodges, who were undertaking "the ordeal." Their task involved clearing trees and brush in establishing the trail, and marking that trail, initially by painting a red dot on trees along the way and, in later years, nailing the circular, red painted #10 can tops or bottoms to trees along the trail.



Early on the assigned day, with the weather cooperating, we picked up our food provisions at the rear of the Lakeside mess hall and were off. For the first three hours, all went well and then...the red dots disappeared as did any semblance of a trail. We used a compass in conjunction with our map but ultimately we were hiking in the forest primeval...completely lost. If rescue by the New York State Police in the middle of the night were in the offing, Hiking Merit Badge would be no more than a pipe dream and all of our slave labor for naught. After aimlessly traversing the woods for considerable time, we heard what sounded like a truck traveling a dirt road. The roads were primitive so the noise was considerable and it carried well in the wooded atmosphere. Traveling in the direction of the noise, we ultimately came upon that dirt road and followed it. Use of a "developed" route was not authorized in the Hiking Merit Badge requirements. In fact, officially, the use of such road would constitute disqualification. To our total amazement, half an hour later we strode into, of all places, Camp Aquehonga.

We explained our sorry plight to a highly amused group of staff men who mumbled things like, "Well, what do you expect from Queens Scouts...no self respecting Staten Island Scout would find himself in such a quandary." But, with the assistance of their pity and several peanut butter

sandwiches and bug juice, we were guided to the Red Dot Trail and back onto the authorized route. We miraculously returned to Lakeside just in time for the evening meal.

When queried the next day by our "instructor," we boasted of our complete success as hikers and map-readers...well aware that, by Hiking Merit Badge standards, we should be disqualified. His only concern was that we resume the onerous chores in the QM shack. At the end of the week, he signed the cards awarding each of us Hiking Merit Badge. If there had been a merit badge called Getting Lost in the Forest and one called Maintaining the QM Shack, we were particularly deserving of these, too.

Stephen Bergman, Life Lessons at Ten Mile River Scout Camps: Navigating the Unexpected



What I remember about TMR:

Going to Lakeside campsite Hilltop. . . . Retreat at days end at the Lakeside baseball field/parking lot. . . . Going on a "round robin" of activities also at the Lakeside baseball field/parking lot. . . . My first fishing trip at Hilltop 7 catching a "Sunny." . . . Eating the food at the Lakeside dining hall with a drink called "Bug Juice." . . . The rotation basis that was used at the Lakeside Dining Hall for "waiting" on the tables. Doing dishes if you were the last person to clean your area, you got to clean the "Wash Area" or cleaning the entire dining room floor. . . . Going to the PX to get anything. . . . Going to the lake for swimming with the areas broken down: nonswimmers, beginners, & swimmers and going to and getting various merit badges especially the aquatics family: i.e. swimming, canoeing, lifesaving. . . . Taking hikes the length of TMR to Bob Landers for a 20 mile hike. . . . The nature walks that were abundant with animals, tracks and nests. . . . The hikes to the wilderness area with dehydrated food in our packs. . . . Sunday being "Visitors Day" with an easy going schedule. . . . A latrine made of wood and doing laundry with brown soap and lots of elbow grease. . . . Going to the Skeet and Archery ranges. . . . Having a campfire at the Amphitheater with the telling of jokes, doing skits, songs, and a "Tap Out" for new OA Candidates. . . . "The Last of The Mohicans" and another about Niagara Falls. . . . Waking up to "Reveille" in the morning and going to bed with "Taps" at night.

Harry W. Hoffman



Stag Hall 1936. Stag Hall was a hunting lodge and part of the original property purchased by the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York in 1929. It was used as the Camp Man administrative center.

Camp Manhattan Memories

When the original 9,776 acres was purchased in October, 1927, the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York stated that the property would be sufficient to house camps for all five New York City Borough Councils.

By 1929, attitudes had changed and it was felt necessary to acquire additional property for the Queens and Manhattan Council Camps. Less funds were available for camp construction, so the emphasis was on acquiring already existing camps so that minimal new construction would be necessary.

As a result, the 970-acre Crystal Lake Tract was purchased on September 18, 1929, consisting of two existing camps: Camp Utopia for Girls, a girl's camp, at today's Village, was converted into Camp Man, the Queens Council camp. Camp Utopia for Boys was converted into Manhattan Council's Camp Manhattan (later Camp Keowa).

In 1930, Camp Manhattan moved from the Kanohwahke Lakes in Harriman State Park to the Camp Utopia for Boys on Crystal Lake. Camp Manhattan was the Scout Camp for Manhattan Scouts.

The earliest buildings on the site were from the Van Allen Estate which originally encompassed much of Camp Manhattan. The Van Allen Mansion was called "The Big House" by both staff and campers. It housed the Infirmary, doctor & nurse, senior staff and their families. Apple trees were planted around "The Big House."

The Van Allen Servant's Quarters were first used by the Camp Director and his family. After the Camp Director's cabin was built in 1938, it was used as the Caretaker's House. The small side building was a workshop. The Caretaker and his family maintained a cow and chicken coop, near the Garage. The Estate's Barn was entirely remodeled and enlarged for use as the Camp Manhattan Dining hall.

Camp Utopia for Boys was located on the West side of today's Keowa field. Camp Manhattan utilized many of the Camp Utopia buildings during its first summer of operation in 1930, including the Dining Hall, Handicraft Lodge, Infirmary, Caretaker's House and the "Big House."

Substantial facilities, a huge athletic field and easy access to beautiful Crystal Lake made this one of the premiere camp properties at TMR.

Double-roofed eight-person waterproof tents on wooden platforms were built well off the ground.

Each tent section had its own toilet and washing facilities (called the "La-La" by the Scouts) in small buildings nearby, including hot and cold showers. By 1936, the tents were replaced with large, open-air cabins along Tent Street, paid for by the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York.

In 1930, Scouts took the train to Middletown and a bus through Monticello to the camp. By 1933, direct bus service from New York City was available for \$5 per scout.

Camp Manhattan started with a capacity of 400 Scouts in 1930 and grew throughout the 1930s. It was organized into Camp Troops, called Tribes, each of which carried out their own program with a Scoutmaster provided by the camp. Prior to 1933, Camp Troops were organized along "Camp Streets." In 1933, the "Camp Streets" were demolished and replaced by ten thirty-two Scout Troop Camps, each nestled away in the woods by themselves. Most Camp Troops were along either side of "Tent Street." Troop Camps were near enough to take their meals in the big central dining hall and come under the supervision of the general camp staff for sanitation, medical care, swimming and water safety.

Each Camp Troop had its own name and campfire circle. Some Troop Camp names in 1933 were: Mohawk, Seneca, Oneida, Cayuga and Onondaga. Camp Manhattan operated nine weeks in 1933, four two-week periods and a one-week period. Camp cost \$15 for two weeks, \$35 for four weeks, \$55 for six weeks, \$75 for eight weeks and \$85 for nine weeks.

Camp Manhattan grew through the 1930s, with 1,200 Scout-Weeks in 1933 and 3,581 Scout-Weeks in 1937, taxing the camp facilities.

Camp Troops were subdivided into Patrols with Patrol Leaders in charge. Each patrol selected as a totem some animal or bird. Scouts could organize their own patrol in the city, elect a patrol leader and go to camp as a unit. City Troops had the option of attending camp with its own Scoutmaster. While City Scoutmasters were encouraged to take their Troops to summer camp, only eight did in 1937.

The camp uniform included the official Scout hat with rank pin, khaki shorts, light gray athletic shirt with Blue 'M', royal blue neckerchief, Scout stockings and rough shoes.

Scouts typically stayed in camp for a two-week period, but some stayed all summer long. Camp staff were role models for the Scouts and many developed life-long social and leadership skills as a result of the people they met and the experiences they had at Camp Manhattan.



2nd scout from right: William D. Keough, son of longtime Camp Manhattan Director William G. Keough.

Camp Manhattan was the name of the Manhattan Borough Camp from 1930-1954. It consisted of Unami, Minsi and Rondack Divisions. In 1955, the Unami and Minsi Divisions were renamed Camp Keowa and the Rondack Division was renamed Camp Rondack.

Every Scout, upon arriving in camp, was given a thorough physical examination, assigned to a Camp Troop, filled his bed tick with straw and moved into his tent or cabin. The ticks were replaced with mattresses in 1935. He was then told to prepare for Retreat and dinner. Troops planned some cheers, and assembled in the Council Ring for the Opening Camp Fire and Staff Program. Next morning, the Scouts took their swim tests and registered for classes in Second Class and First Class instruction.

By 1936, patrol tents were replaced with 4-6 large, open-air cabins and two-person staff cabins or tents. Scouts slept on cots, each with a "bed tick." In their spare time, Scouts improved their campsites by constructing stone walls, council rings and gateways.

In 1933, Scouts were urged to send their laundry home by parcel post or make arrangements with the camp to use a laundry in a nearby town. In 1937, complete laundry service was available in camp for an average cost of \$1 per week. Sheets & pillow cases could also be rented for \$.25 from the laundry company. Scouts staying a month or full season at camp could send a camp or steamer trunk via Railway Express.

Bugle calls alerted Scouts of key times in the camp schedule and were made at 3-4 different places in camp. Each program had its own unique call. Distinctive notes at the end of each call distinguished them from bugle calls originating from Camp Man.

In 1937, Reveille was blown at 7:00 am. Scouts washed up in the latrines, which included sinks and showers. Next was breakfast and announcements in the Dining Hall at 8:00 am.

Following breakfast each Troop was assigned a section of the camp grounds to police. There was sick call at the Infirmary. After returning to the campsite, scouts cleaned up their cabins, worked on campsite improvements and advancement.

There was a campsite inspection at 8:45 am. Daily program started at 9:00 am, often with a visit to the Craft Shop. Non-swimmer training was at 9:30 am. Half the camp attended First Swim at 10:00 am and the other half at Second Swim at 10:45 am.

Mess and announcements at 12:00 pm was followed by a Rest Period at 12:30 pm. Scouts wrote letters home and took care of other personal matters. The afternoon program began at 1:15 pm with First Swim at 3:30 pm and Second Swim at 4:15 pm. Scouts participated in basketball and baseball, visited the Craft Shop, took merit badges at scheduled classes, and hiked.

Flag Ceremony and Dining Hall.

[Log Rolling](#)>





At a model tent site near the basketball courts, scouts practiced their cooking skills and took cooking merit badge. Scouts returned to their sites to clean up and put on their full uniforms.

Evening Retreat was the highlight of the day and started at 5:30 pm on the parade grounds. The Staff lined up in front of the flagpole with the various tribes spaced around them in the form of a square. Scouts were scored on attendance, uniform, cleanliness and appearance. The bugler called retreat and a small cannon was fired off, echoing over the lake. The flag was solemnly lowered and folded. Marching music exploded from the camp loudspeakers and the tribes marched into the dining hall at 6:00 pm.

Each table was covered with a paper tablecloth and served eight scouts sitting on wooden benches. A designated Scout acted as the waiter for his table. Dinner was followed by songs led by a staff member and announcements.

Following dismissal, the Scouts rushed out every exit and ran to the Camp Canteen across the field. One scout at each table stayed behind to clean up. Recreation followed at 6:30 pm. Scouts played baseball and basketball, or participated in programs at their campsites.

Evening programs started at 8:00 pm. They included campfires with songs and storytelling, canoeing and boating, silent movies in front of the Craft Shop and special events. There was a contest for best Campsite with the winning Troop receiving a watermelon.

Scouts raced Camp Man on Crystal Lake in the long war canoes. Scouts walked back to their sites along Tent Street and prepared for bed. Taps was called at 9:30 pm.

Wholesome food, prepared by experienced chefs, were served to scouts in the big dining hall. Meats, milk and other perishable foods were delivered daily and kept fresh in the big electric refrigerators until consumed.

The big field was ideal for leagues and tournaments for all sports. Scouts participated in athletic contests, volley ball, treasure hunts, boxing matches, basketball, baseball, handball, tennis, horseshoes, archery and rifle shooting.

In the early 1930s, waterfront staff were members of the American Red Cross Life Saving Corps. Beginners were taught to swim in a shallow "crib" and were not permitted in deep water until they first passed the swimming test. Instruction was given to all Scouts in the handling of boats and canoes. Only Scouts passing swimming tests were able to use boats. Those who passed a more

advanced swimming test could use canoes. Experienced canoeists could try to knock over other canoes in special competitions. Scouts could dive and there were evening swims and water meets. Scouts could also fish in Crystal Lake.

The Craft Shop enabled Scouts to work with wood, leather and metal. Scouts carved miniature totem poles which were displayed in the Mess Hall.

Evening campfires featured songs and stories, stunt nights and massed games.

Scouts participated in hikes ranging from afternoon jaunts to those lasting several days. On long hikes, Scouts slept in "pup" tents and cooked over an open fire. In 1937, Scouts followed a 14-mile circular route from Camp Manhattan to Bethel, N.Y. partly along the TMR Trail. Another 14-mile overnight route took Scouts to a campsite on the Ten Mile River near Nick Dales former Bob Landers). Camera hikes, Nature hikes, Moonlight Walks and Ghost Hikes were also available.

On rainy days there were indoor activities. Fires were started in the big open fireplaces where Scouts gathered for reading and indoor games.

Instruction was available for Second and First Class Scouts and for Merit Badges. Weekly Courts of Honor were held and camp awards were presented.

Other activities included nature study, motion pictures, fireworks displays, amateur shows, Indian pageants, morning cookouts, Camper/Staff Tug-o-War, Troop campfires, Klondike Rush, and Treasure Hunts, where eight teams competed to find and follow clues left all over camp to find the treasure.

Sunday was Visitors' Day, and the Scouts were kept in Camp so that their parents may meet them. Church services were held in the morning. Soon afterwards, numerous cars and a few buses arrived in camp.

County Fairs lasted several days, with tribes running all types of games, concessions, amusements and competitions. The Scouts designed and constructed the props used. Special county fair money and tokens were used for payment.

Camp Manhattan Archives

< Camp Manhattan "County Fair" 1941.

Medical check at check-in.



Staten Island Memories: Scouting, then and now

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When you arrived at Aquehonga, one of the first things you did was to unpack your "tick sack," which was like a muslin cloth sheet with openings.

Why is it called a "tick sack," you ask? Because when you got to camp, you filled it with straw and whatever lived in the straw. You then slept on the tick sack. The more straw you put in, the thicker your mattress. And, I guess, the more straw, the more potential to encounter ticks.

Although I don't remember anyone actually getting bitten by a tick back then.

In the '50s, you shared a 4-person lean-to with double-decker bunks. A lean-to is a three-sided wooden structure. Today, the Scouts sleep in two-person tents.



Also back then, putting rocks in a bunk was a way to police behavior of a disruptive Scout. I remember one bunk mate returning to find his upper bunk almost touching the lower one. It was quickly named "The Quarry."

Today, such behavior would be considered "hazing" and all participants would be facing criminal and civil charges. And probably with text messaging, the Scoutmaster would receive a summons and complaint from the Scout's lawyer about five minutes after Johnny notified mom of the incident from his cell phone.

In the '50s, new Scouts were referred to as "rookies." This was a status equivalent to a serf in feudal England. Rookies wore different colored tabs on the garters of their knee-high socks and were not permitted to roll up their short pants. It was a rite of passage when, at the end of the two weeks, it was announced "rookies, roll up your

shorts." It was a custom to roll your shorts one fold for each year you went to camp.

Rookies might find rocks in their bunks just on general principal, might have tooth paste put on them while sleeping, and when walking would be yelled at by older Scouts for being a "rookie."

Rookies would be sent to look for things like a "left-handed smoke shifter" or a "sky-hook" to hold pots over a fire. All of these '50s "traditions" have been eliminated from Scouting.

One of the highlights of summer camp in the '50s was taking an overnight backpack hike to the Split Rock campsite.

What made this special was the chance to stop at the "Doughnut Farm," which was a farm house that made its own piping hot fried doughnuts. Even a good zeppole doesn't capture the magic of a Doughnut Farm doughnut. Near there was Bob Lander's, a restaurant which had a game room. Scouts would sneak in and play pinball until caught.

Because we went to camp for two weeks, the second Sunday was "visitors' day," when parents would come and visit. They would bring up all kinds of goodies from home. Invariably, because Troop 18 was from the JCC, some parent would bring kosher salami to be shared by the troop.

The current Aquehonga opened in 1968. It's located on the other side of Half Moon Lake. The Scouts bought that property and moved the camp across the lake. There are no buildings remaining at the original site, although it's used for overnights for the Wilderness Survival Merit Badge.

ON THE LAKE

Speaking of Half Moon Lake, in the '50s all swimming and boating took place there. For some reason, it was considered a badge of honor to take out the war canoe, which was a multi-person canoe, and try to sink all of the smaller canoes. The punishment was getting "docked" — meaning no aquatic activities for at least a day. Which, as a kid, seemed like a severe punishment.

Current Aquehonga features patrol cooking of meals. Each troop cooks and eats in its own campsite. The original Aquehonga had a mess hall where all of the troops gathered for meals. You learned songs — which is now a lost art — and challenged other troops to contests. No meal was started without reciting the TMR grace. Saying grace is still a Scout practice.

Call to colors, Camp Aquehonga Triangle.



Half Moon Lake with Bob Viggiano.



Today, when Scouts make a trip to the trading post, they are likely to buy a slushie, or a Hot Pocket to heat in the microwave. In the '50s, the treat of choice would be a Coke, a Scooter Pie or a Milky Way.

Finally, today each campsite has a flush toilet. In the '50s there was the Happy Latrine and the Sad Latrine — called that because of the faces painted on the front of each of them.

Just about every baby boomer who was a Scout in NYC in the '50s can relate similar stories about TMR and their own experiences. The camps may have been different, but the life lessons learned were universal. Just mentioning TMR to Scouts from that era will stir up priceless memories.

Judge Philip S. Stranieri

My own experience at Camp Aquehonga began as a camper in 1942 when I was 13 years old. My first year as a staff member was in 1944 as the Camp Nature Director. This was an exception because they could find no one who was both at least 16 years old, and, qualified in nature matters. I already had my bird study merit badge - this and civics merit badge were always the last to be achieved for most boys wanting to achieve the Eagle rank. I was the nature counselor in 1944, '45, '46, and '47.

Nature Lodge Activities: Although on the occasional rainy day the boys spent their study period in the nature lodge, most of the time was spent outdoors identifying different types of trees, plants, birds, insects, animals, toads and frogs, lizards and salamanders, and weather conditions - cloud formations, growing seasons, etc.

Most often we would walk up to the ball field, then down toward the waterfront and back to the nature lodge in the course of one period in the day and be able to see most of what the topic was for that day. A number of specimens were available in the nature lodge for introduction purposes and for those few rainy day sessions. The lodge had no electricity so it was pretty dark even though there were two windows and a front door.

The lodge setting was in fairly thick tree cover. One of the favorite scout activities was for the boys to make casts of animal footprints. For me, one of the most rewarding experiences was to notice the boys reactions on the second or third day at camp when a small group of us would go up to the ball field and when everyone was very quiet they were asked to describe what they heard and saw. Most never really HEARD bird songs - to tell the differences in bird calls, or to see the differences in types of leaves of different types of trees, and they never thought about cloud types being different or having any specific meaning.

Before each two week period was over I could usually find an early evening for a few of the advanced nature study boys to walk down the "fire trail" beyond the ball field (toward Anna Ness' farm). Almost always we could count on seeing some deer grazing at the edge of the woods among the extensive bracken fern growths. For many boys from New York City, even though it was more rural on Staten Island, this was a sight that awed them. Deer in those days were not nearly as plentiful as they are today.

Another point of amazement for most of the scouts was the discovery of star constellations during an evening walk - again, up to the ball field. For most scouts, all this was a real eye opener.

Camp Program: At camp we always had strong activity programs. Boys were seldom idle and were constantly working toward achieving the next award or rank. Sports, other than all the waterfront activities, were insignificant. Physical and mental strength was not an obsession but these traits were always something to try to improve while at Camp Aquehonga. Singing the typical campfire songs generated enthusiasm both at campfires and in the dining hall, after lunch and after supper. In fact some songs were suitable for dividing the group into two competitive teams. That turned into a noisy, fun time. The singing was very much on key and done with heartfelt emotion. A special effect for lighting campfires was created when in the dark after the group was assembled and quiet, an Order of the Arrow member in Indian costume recited a brief "invocation," a hidden, flaming arrow was released from high in a close by tree following a hidden wire straight down into the stacked wood pile already lightly soaked with kerosene. This had a stunning effect.

In my earlier years at Camp Aquehonga the camp bugler began the day with "reveille," then sounded bugle calls throughout the day to let campers know when it was mealtime, when to change periods to go to the next activity, when to assemble at the flagpole to raise and lower the American flag and, at the end of the day, he would sound retreat fifteen minutes before taps when all were to be in bed and quiet. The first night at camp - especially for first year campers, there wasn't much sleep. By the second night exhaustion finally set in!

For the camp staff most were required to be at camp a full week ahead of the first campers in order to set up the tents, and in general get the facility ready for use. Then at the end of the season most staff stayed another three days to prepare the camp for a winter of inactivity. Both these work sessions were sought with pleasure by the more experienced staff personnel.

Roland A. Nesslinger

[Camp Aquehonga Scouts and longtime camp cook, Herman.](#)

[Aquehonga Dining Hall >](#)



Camp Aquahonga was the Staten Island Borough Camp from 1929-1954. Starting in 1955, the camp was open to all New York City Scouts. In 1968 the camp was totally rebuilt as a patrol-cooking camp on the opposite side of Half Moon Lake.





Getting to Camp

From the year it opened in 1928 Scouts travelled to and from summer camp at TMR by the Erie RR. In the mid 1930s they started travelling by buses hired by their Council HQs for that purpose. So, as all others, I did the same in 1937 through 1942. The trip to camp was obviously one that filled the Scouts with joyous anticipation and excitement on the way to camp and with somewhat dampened ardor travelling back home two weeks or more later.

One of the much-anticipated experiences on the bus trip to camp was the rest stop at the Red Apple Rest on Route 17 in Southfields, N.Y. Most of the Scouts were familiar with this restaurant from their overnight trips to Spruce Pond. But the stop, for our Red and Tan buses, on the way to TMR for a half hour was special in its own way. It also provided a much-needed respite from the bus ride at what was approximately the halfway point in the 3-hour trip.

The second much anticipated experience occurred along Route 97 just a short distance north of Port Jervis, N.Y. Here, very high above the Delaware River seen below on the west, this road takes a series of serpentine curves of various sharpness and the bus drivers would invariably drive along these turns at speeds that gave the Scouts a sense of being on a roller coaster and they reacted with delightful screams and shouts of added thrills.

When the Scouts left for home at the end of their TMR stays they were much subdued compared to their demeanor on the way to camp. Camp was over; return to school lay ahead as did life in the city. And they were sad to leave camp and newfound friends. And in their minds they were reliving the high points of their time in camp. So they were introspective of mood. Thus the heightened thrills of the serpentine curves along Route 97 and the rest stop at the Red Apple Rest were not as exciting. Nevertheless, youthful exuberance and resilience being what it is, by the time they got off the bus back in downtown Brooklyn they were upbeat again and greeted their awaiting parents with joy and bombardments of their short and tall tales of life at TMR.

In 1943, 1944 and 1945 however the wartime shortages made it necessary to again use the railroad to get there. Scouts would travel to Hoboken, NJ where they would board Erie RR trains that took them to Narrowsburg, NY. There they would detrain and then hike to TMR but their carry-on camping gear would be trucked to camp. The heavier camp footlockers or trunks would have been sent ahead by RR Express. The excited emotional temperaments of the Scouts remained as they had been

on the bus trips going to and leaving from TMR. Use of buses resumed in 1946.

Ib J. M. Mork, A Boy, A Cub Pack and A Scout Troop

THE ROAD TO CAMP

My first year at the camps was 1931; the last week in July and the first week in August. The fee was \$15 for the first two weeks and \$10 for each additional week. Four in my troop went, Walt Myers, Ed Miller, "Ofty" and me.

We took the 4th Ave. Local from 59th St. in Brooklyn to the City Hall station and then walked to the ferry for the ride to the Erie Terminal in Jersey City. About 600 scouts climbed aboard the "Weary Erie" cars and, after a short wait, started on the journey of about 3 hours. It was a beautiful sunny day and before we knew it, we were chugging across the single-track Erie trestle crossing the Delaware from Pennsylvania into New York at the Tusten Station.

We were met by Phil Wagner and some of his crew who instructed us to put our camp gear in the stake truck and start the hike for camp. The Council Ring said that the hike to camp was a "short mile." That was a euphonious way of saying to the edge of the camp grounds, but neglecting to include the last 3 miles to Tahlequah. Anyway, this horde of scouts started up the road towards the camps. Since there was some merit in arriving among the first, it became something of a race to get up there. Soon, the 600 were pretty well strung out. The hike wasn't bad for the first part until Route 97 was crossed, then it was straight up. I remember looking at the fellows that were about even with me and wishing that they would take a rest, but no one gave in and we pushed on. Finally, we came to the top and glimpsed Rock Lake through the trees and got fresh heart for the final mile.

Knocko Naversen, Recollections of the Brooklyn Scout Camps in the 1930s

That video also mentions the train to Tusten. I recall taking the subway and then walking (with members of my patrol) to the ferry. The ferry crossed the Hudson and took us to the Erie Railroad station. They were HUGH steam engines. I am not sure if it was just in 1944 or also 1945. I do remember very clearly on the train...3rd period 1944...there were four young boys in chains with two guards and shot guns. Every scout had a reason to walk through that car several times to look. The train stopped at Middletown...which had a reform school. In fact when we started taking the bus we passed it. There was a truck waiting for them. Every one of those boys was white. The

Arriving at Tusten Station.



only blacks on that train was going to Boy Scout Camp. At Tusten, we throw our packs in a truck and walked up to camp. I came to camp for two weeks with just a basic pack and a horseshoe with two blankets.

Bill Dixon, The Train to Tusten

The summer of 1943 some of the other boys in my troop were going during the fourth two-week session (late August) and they recommended that I put in for the same site at Camp Man that they had been to the previous year. Most of my things were put in a foot-locker sized trunk, and shipped off by Railway Express. To avoid problems if it hadn't arrived before I did, I rolled up one days clothing, my pajamas, and some other things into my sleeping bag, and took that with me.

We took the subway to northern Manhattan, where the bus(es) were. I don't remember whether there was a bus terminal, or if they were just parked on the street. When I got in, and got a seat, there wasn't enough room in the overhead rack for my sleeping bag, so I had to put it in the rack near the back of the bus. I don't remember sleeping in the bus, and we didn't stop and get off anywhere except at the Red Apple Rest. For most of us it was just a "pit stop" because the restaurant's prices were more than we had extra.

When we got to camp, the others from my troop rushed to get off, and wouldn't wait while I fought my way to the rear of the bus to get my sleeping bag. They said, "Don't worry about it. We'll come back later; the driver will pile things outside the bus." So I ran to catch up where they were running off through the woods on a rough and rocky trail. Somewhere along the way I turned my ankle on something, and sprained it badly enough so that I could no longer run, and had trouble walking. I limped after them, and came out near the group washroom was, and into the campsite where we were going to stay.

Bob Levy, Camp Man – 1943

In the summer of 1943 I went to Boy Scout Camp, Camp Man, one of five camps, one for each of the boroughs, in a huge wooded, lake-filled area southeast of Narrowsburg, the Ten Mile River Boy Scout Camps. To get to scout camp we rode for hours in big old buses (similar to the one in "It Happened One Night,") with one stop at the Red Apple Rest. The first trip I went with others from my troop, and in all the excitement I left my sleeping bag on the bus. When I went back to get it, it was gone. All sorts of other luggage had been piled by the side of the bus, but not mine. Fortunately I had a couple of blankets in my foot

locker, and my friends loaned me some of theirs. The foot locker had come up by Railway Express.

Bob Levy, Camp Man – 1944

I am certain that none of today's Scouts can fully appreciate what it was like to be a camper at TMR in those days. The bus would leave from mid-town, usually via the Lincoln Tunnel, and find its way to Route 17 and head north. Rockland County was still rural then, and in short order we City kids felt as if we were driving through uncharted woods. After a stop at the Red Apple Rest opposite Spruce Pond, it was on to Port Jervis, and then along the serpentine highway that snakes along the Delaware River, and then we were there. Our Camp residence was a platform tent with roll down sides; the bed a wire frame cot; the mattress a "tick" or large bag, and one of our first tasks was to stuff it with straw. A not uncommon trick of some tentmates on another was to "french" his bed, i.e., redo the blankets so that legs could only go halfway down the bed, or sometimes put rocks or other things in the bed or under the mattress -- all in good fun most of the time.

World War II was just over, the metropolitan area had not yet become suburbanized, air conditioning was just coming into vogue, and summer fears of polio epidemics were still prevalent, so we Brooklyn boys at Camp were in a world very different from the steaming asphalt and concrete of the City we had left. And at night a unique and wonderful sound no longer heard -- the steam whistle of locomotives -- would be borne by the wind across the Delaware from the freight trains moving along the tracks that were then (and may still be now) on the Pennsylvania side of the river. I vividly recall how each summer the coolness of the wooded Camp we had left would give way to more and more heat as the bus approached the Lincoln Tunnel on the return trip, until we exited the tunnel in Manhattan to be met with the smell of hot tar and asphalt and the sight of children playing in the spray of open fire hydrants. That reentry into the City always made me feel especially grateful that TMR existed and was available to all for a nominal cost. Troop 79 was quite ecumenical, and most if not all of the members were children of immigrants, so the nominal cost was important.

Jack Gilmartin, Camp Brooklyn Memories

Camp trunks delivered to Narrowsburg Station, Nick Dale pictured.

Off to Camp Man, 1936. >







Sea Scouting

My salary paid for a bunk on the Sea Scout ship for the last month of camp. The sturdy "Jonas Bronck" was solidly "moored" on the Nianque shore near the dam and the blockhouse. So solidly, that we never had to acquire sea legs.



Skipper Morton Goldberg, First Mate Howard Seeschaf, and an eight-man crew were onboard. I was the only landlubber and had to learn the new routine and vocabulary: salute colors while coming aboard, the difference between starboard and port, bow and stern, fore and aft, ship's time and even the abandon ship drill.

There was no "head," to use the nautical word, on board. Instead, we went down the gangplank to "piddle rock," a boulder in the woods or to a one-holer latrine way back in the woods — or hiked to the blockhouse.

There was no electricity on the ship; but even though she never moved, we had green and red kerosene running lights on the front-oops, bow.

It was a musical ship; we actually sang sea chanties like "What do you do with a drunken sailor early in the morning." We also had our own song. It went like this:

Sea scouts, we are the scouters of the sea,
Sea scouts, our name will live in history,
Over Lake Nianque we paddle our own,
All over camp we are very well known,
We come from the camp right down to our ship,
And we always make headway,
We have a skipper,
and he sure is a pissar,
Sea Scouts, B.S.A.

More often we endlessly blasted Nianque with our entire inventory of three worn out records, "Tangerine," "Begin the Beguine" and "Green Eyes" using a hand cranked Victrola phonograph.



One of the best perks as an honorary sea scout was access to their canoes and rowboats. The dinghy was restricted to the more seasoned salts.

George Pouder, Camp Ranachqua, 1940

Truth be told, the happiest and most profound TMR memories are rooted in Summer 1955 when, for the first three camping periods, I was a proud crew member of the LS (Landship) Amochol at Camp Lakeside. Our unit was colloquially referred to as Ship. Rather than a scoutmaster, we were lead by a skipper, one Arthur P. O'Leary, a resident of Hingham, Massachusetts. In subsequent years, Arthur became Lakeside Camp Director. Our first mate, Jack Ringelberg, was subsequently elected Chief of Suanhacky Lodge. Years later, rumor had it that Jack had joined the U.S. Navy...not surprising for a man with roots on the LS Amochol.



Assignment to Ship meant having living quarters aboard the most prestigious unit at Camp Lakeside. The benefits were apparent. For one, we actually had electricity throughout the ship, something no lean-to or tent or even leaders' cabin at Lakeside's conventional campsites could boast of, short of the posh living conditions at Staff Camp.

The men of Amochol wore sailor hats and sported a blue bandana attached to a side belt loop, along with the conventional khaki scout or green explorer garb. We were not Sea Scouts...we were Explorer Scouts.

Our unit's boundaries were defined by a thick rope mounted on posts, the hawser, which prominently displayed the cautioning sign, "3 Mile Limit." That is, Ship property was officially off-limits to all but members and their invited guests.

Ship had a game room onboard. Of course, in accordance with nautical parlance, this was the forecabin. It was the site of nightly Nok-Hockey tournaments which were the talk of the ship.

When each Lakeside unit was scheduled to hold a unit campfire, Amochol's "campfire" was held on the aft deck. This venue was much more comfortable than sitting on the cold ground of a conventional campsite and breathing in wood smoke.

At all times, a crew member was on station in the wheelhouse where the ship's bell was positioned, whereby the time of day was sounded. Only those privy to the nautical system of time telling could fully appreciate this feature.

Throughout Camp Lakeside, each latrine was assigned to scouts from multiple campsites. Ship had its exclusive

Landship Amochol I, Camp Man.



Two of the TMR Camps offered Sea Scouting programs: Camp Man (Landship Amochol I and II) and Camp Ranachqua (Landship Jonas Bronck).

state-of-the-art latrine which was located at the Lakeside Quadrangle. Such convenience...such luxury!

The LS Amochol served many diverse purposes. Its primary goal--unknown to us because we were too busy having fun to analyze anything--was to retain older scouts who sought something more than the conventional campsite's culture. We had all happily experienced customary campsite settings and now, at age fourteen or fifteen, we craved something new. It is worth noting that many Ship alumni, interested in staying in Scouting, transitioned to positions as TMR staff members when they came of age, which was sixteen. This, despite the agony of obtaining "working papers" from the New York State Department of Labor. We were proud of our ship for a myriad of reasons.

We were at our happiest when showing off the Amochol to parents on visiting days and to young ladies from various girls' camps who came for "the tour." We always displayed our signal flags on such occasions, spelling out "WELCOME" and, it was rumored among the crew, some less conventional messages.



Moreover, we were the only unit participating in dances, for which we traveled to girls' camps by flatbed truck. This was the very same truck which, by day, was used to transport garbage barrels from the mess hall to the dump. Being fourteen or fifteen years old, we were ecstatic to receive letters doused in perfume from the young ladies we met at these soirees.

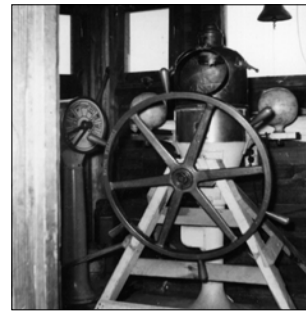
In a camp known for its dining hall and campfire songfests, the Amochol crew members were in the forefront. We even had our own fight song, much to the chagrin of the rest of the campers. It went something like this: "Oh, we have no keel or rudder and we've never been to sea, 'But we can take the gravy from the bloomin' infantry," "We have no time to worry, 'cause we're itching for a fight, And victory will be for Amochol tonight!"

Without fail, each camping period Ship achieved the honor of having earned more merit badges than any other campsite at Lakeside. Because Ship was, appropriately, located on the lakefront, many crew members earned all four aquatic merit badges: Swimming, Lifesaving, Canoeing, Rowing. My own experience with Canoeing Merit Badge involved a mandatory several days canoe trip on the Delaware River. Many Ship men served as lifeguards, manning the painted bamboo pole at the Lakeside waterfront during camp-wide swim sessions.

During the first camping period of 1955 I undertook the ordeal for membership in Suanhacky Lodge of the Order of the Arrow. Little did I suspect that four years later I would be elected lodge chief. A good percentage of Ship members had already been inducted and it was no surprise that our skipper served as leader of the OA ritual team.

At Friday evening retreat, when Lakeside, Central and Kernochan scouts assembled at the Central parade grounds, it fell to hand-picked crew members from Amochol to be responsible for firing the cannon and lowering and folding the American Flag. I was chosen to participate on two occasions. To this day I am convinced I achieved this status by deliberately sporting a freshly cleaned uniform at the time I knew the skipper was selecting participants.

Because Amochol scouts usually stayed at camp for two, three or four camping periods, we were able to take advantage of the bus trips to Monticello, New York, which were arranged for "change day." This outing provided an opportunity for a much needed haircut, a movie and a deli sandwich. However, the deli owner did not applaud our presence because, immediately upon taking a table, we would devour all the pickles in sight. Oh, yes, the owner's daughter was about our age and gorgeous and, true to the red blooded tradition of Amochol, we were all madly in love with her.



One of the strongest memories was of leaving camp for home at the end of the third camping period. At that time, unfortunately, what the Amochol men had in common with the rest of the camp population was illness. The weather at camp had turned exceedingly wet and unusually raw for August.

Most of us, including the skipper, were running low grade fevers and visiting the latrine on an ongoing basis. Being of an analytical bent, we diagnosed our malady as the "creeping crud." To this day, on those rare occasions when I exhibit similar symptoms, I label the malady in the same scientific fashion.

Being assigned to Ship provided the very best of times for this TMR camper. For reasons I am not privy to, the good ship Amochol was dismantled in the early 1960s, but the terrific memories Ship provided can never be dismantled.

Stephen Bergman, The Extraordinary Summer of 1955 at TMR

Landship Jonas Bronck, Camp Ranachqua.

Next page, Amochol II, photo by Frank Mulane. >







Order of the Arrow

Membership in Shu-Shu-Gah Lodge has played a very important part in my life. I was inducted on August 24th, 1950 so my license plate today reads 50-WWW. I can't believe that almost 50 years has passed since that day, and I have seen many changes in our Lodge.

Ten Mile River too, was very different at that time. The summer season consisted of 4 two-week periods with, for some unknown reason, the second and third periods always being the most popular. In the early fifties, you had to have your reservation in for these times by March or you probably wouldn't have a place. Camp back then was almost 100% provisional. Very few units came with their own leaders. Brooklyn Scout Camps was then composed of 4 divisions that we called D1 - Kotohke, D2 - Chappagat, D3 - Kunatah and D4 - Ihpetonga. Each division had provisional sites composed of about 30 Scouts. There was a provisional Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmaster for each of these sites.



Preparing for Ceremony - Irwin Green

The Order of the Arrow played a large part in the daily life of the camp. Around the middle of each of the 4 periods, OA elections were held in each of the provisional camp troops. At that time, there were no elections held in the city, as the OA was a basically a camp organization. In order to be eligible for election, you had to be at least a second-year camper, and a First Class Scout. Usually, depending on the number of Scouts in the provisional unit, two eligible Scouts could be elected by attaining a third of the ballots cast. Campsite elections were a very impressive evening event. Each camp troop would be seated around a small fire as each campsite had its own small council ring. The provisional Scoutmaster, if he were an OA brother, or some other OA staff member would speak about the meaning of the OA, always stressing "cheerful service." The legend was then recited; this was a very solemn event around the campfire. Scouts could not help but be impressed with the importance and solemnity of the Order of the Arrow, and the significance of being a member. Then ballots were passed out to each Scout.

One or two nights later, tapouts were held. This usually took place on the Tuesday or Wednesday of the 2nd week of each period. Great preparation was involved. A large fire

was prepared on one of the fields in each of the divisions. At dusk, on the evening of the tapout, the whole division assembled and marched in single file and in absolute silence to the tapout field. The campers and staff stood in a huge circle around the perimeter of the field. There was always a fabulous fire relighting ceremony, never being repeated from one tapout to the next. Then the actual tapouts began. All of the Scouts could feel the tension in the air. Remember, no one knew who had been elected, but every eligible Scout was hoping that he would be among those who had been chosen. The Indian dancer (Uncas) would begin his circling of the field, clad in dance costume and bells, accompanied by several drums. He carried a flaming torch or sometimes (as I often did) a flaming hoop. Two costumed "runners" followed Uncas. An OA brother, called a "spotter" was assigned to stand behind each of the Scouts who had been elected and as the dancers approached, he would hold a sash, arrow pointing down, over the head of the Scout who had been chosen. As quick as a flash, with a yell, Uncas would push the elected Scout back out of the ring. Instantly the spotter would push the Scout back into the circle where he was grabbed under each arm by the runners and run out into the center of the circle to be seated before Allowat Sakima. When all of those elected had been tapped out, Uncas would return to Allowat Sakima and report to him that all those considered worthy by their fellow Scouts had been brought before him. The rest of the camp then returned in silence to their quarters. This was a very serious event and impressed all of the Scouts.

After the tapout, the candidates were escorted back to their campsites in order to gather their sleeping gear for the night. In D-I, where I was inducted, we were led down to the edge of Rock Lake. There, Allowat Sakima spoke to us using much the same ceremony that is used today, "That you my fellow campers..." Then from out of the mist covering the lake came a line of canoes, each paddled by a brother in costume.

Each candidate was helped into a canoe and ferried across the lake. When all candidates had crossed, Meteu spoke to the candidates, "Oh my friends, you now are starting..." much like what is said today and the candidates were bedded down for the night.

In the morning, the candidates were collected before breakfast, taken back to camp to put away their sleeping gear and told to dress for a day of hard work. In D-I, all of the candidates were marched up to the dining hall and sat across the road on the rock ledges during meals to show the other Scouts that they had been set aside for something higher. The Ordeal, in those years, was conducted in absolute silence. Barring a severe emergency; no talking of any kind was tolerated. Any

Kintecoying Lodge



candidate who uttered even one word was "broken." That meant that his candidacy was terminated and he returned to his campsite, often in tears. Such a Scout had the opportunity of being elected again the next camp period. I, having been elected during the 4th period, had a "now or never" attitude and I made sure not even to breathe too hard!

How many of you know that the "picture window" on the road to the Indian Cliffs was a product of two D-I ordeals in 1952? At the end of day working on projects for the camp, you were sent back to your campsite to shower and dress in full uniform. You were on your honor not to talk, and nobody ever did as far as I know. You were sent into the woods to meditate on the activities of the day and the meaning of the Order of the Arrow, and were instructed to gather at a place where you were led to the induction ceremony. The first words that you spoke after your tapout were your acceptance of the obligation. After the induction, a gala banquet or feed, as we called it, was held to honor the new brothers. Each brother read a funny place card written just for him and there were skits and songs. It was a true evening of Brotherhood.

Upon your induction, you became a member of the chapter associated with the division that you were in; D1 - Saccaponac, D2 - Osectah, D3 - Bischuwi and D4 - Ihpetonga. Chapters met in Brooklyn during the fall, winter and spring on a monthly basis, usually with an attendance of about 50 brothers. The entire Lodge met once each year, in the fall, to elect officers. Business of the Lodge was conducted at monthly "Board of Governors" meetings at the council office which was at 105 Court St. It was my privilege to serve as Lodge Chief.

Karl Bernstein, Shu-Shu-Gah Lodge 75th Anniv. Journal, 2000

It was a cold and dreary night and we had gone to that remote site that was used for the Brotherhood induction ceremony. It began to rain during the ceremony, and by the time the ceremony was done, we were all soaking wet. It was especially hard on the brothers who were in full Indian regalia. So we began to head for home. The rain and the darkness obscured what even in daylight was a path that was rather hard to follow. In short order, the leaders of our group lost the path and we found ourselves trekking through the brush. The torches were out, and all we had were a few flashlights to keep us strung together.

After an hour or so of crashing through brush, our Indians shivering with the cold and bleeding from scratches on their shins, someone said: "Listen!" We could hear a distant sound of cars along a road. It was our first

indication that we might be able to find our way. Putting our best ears to the fore, we headed for the sound of cars. Finally, we emerged from the woods, and found ourselves on a highway that we concluded was Rte. 97. Guessing that we were east of Nick Dale's, we flagged passing cars and, despite our bedraggled appearances, a car actually stopped. We explained our situation and persuaded the driver to stop at Nick Dale's and have him call Camp. About an hour later, a truck driven by Ziggy Bookbinder showed up and we climbed aboard for the ride back.

Naturally, it was our scouting skills that enabled us to find our way out of the woods and our spirits never for a moment flagged.

Marv Antonoff, Indians on Route 97



A dramatic setting – sundown, a bonfire leaping up into the night, distant drumbeats. Then, stealing out of the forest and into the circle of awed campers, came the "indians." Inscrutable, stopping, searching, always searching faces, coming right at Troop 136 and suddenly right in front of ME! Brawny arms smash down on my shoulders so hard that my knees (already wobbling) collapse under me, and they yank me out of the line. Then, whispered instructions – don't speak, don't eat, go back to your tent for blankets and a flashlight and meet us at the Master Cabin.

Next, down the Zumi Trail to God-Knows-Where, dropped in the woods, told to make a bed of evergreen branches and ferns and try to sleep. Never mind that the Ranachqua mosquito population knew just where I would be spending my night. Morning at last, and my hoping they'd remember where they dumped me. No breakfast.

Now set up for my "ordeal" – building a trail. Day finally over, silent, bone-weary and famished. Sunset, and something to eat. Then the actual induction. Another bonfire, this time in an isolated clearing somewhere in the woods. Induction ritual, oath, and the commitment to cheerful service. A whole band of new brothers for me. Eagle and the Order – what a summer it had been.

George Pouder, Camp Ranachqua, 1940

Ranachqua Lodge, circa 1950s.



Man-a-Hattin Lodge tapout, circa 1940s.





All campers being called out one night by Scouts, dressed as Indians and carrying torches made of kerosene soaked toilet paper rolls on the end of sticks, to form a circle around a huge bonfire. Behind the circle "Indians" ran and then would tap some Scouts standing in the circle on the shoulder to be candidates for admission to the Order of the Arrow. To be eligible, you had to have spent at least one previous summer in Camp. To be inducted you had to first survive a day of working on various chores around the Camp while wearing a handcarved arrow strung around your neck and maintaining complete silence. I was tapped the second year, but said "Yes" when asked a direct question (something that was not supposed to be done) by the counselor in charge of our group, so I didn't make the cut. I don't remember whether the Scout working along side me who had the misfortune to step into a bees' nest and was hopping around trying somewhat unsuccessfully to stifle his painful cries was also disqualified, but that was a scene not to be forgotten.

Jack Gilmartin, Camp Brooklyn Memories

Going back to TMR camp, after the Order of the Arrow push out ceremony, the candidate was rushed back to his bunk to get a blanket, and was led into the deep woods at the end of Rock Lake, where he spent the night alone. He was picked up the next morning. He was instructed to carve a small wooden arrow which he hung around his neck. This was the Ordeal Honor. Usually a Patrol Leader who was not a member would start electioneering, being ultra-friendly to campers in his camp. Occasionally an ordinary camper usually in his second summer at least would be elected.

Norman Palmer, Some Good Memories - Ten Mile River Scout Camp Reservation - Brooklyn Scout Camps, 1938+

The Ordeal Honor (1st Degree) induction council fire was also deep in the woods below a high ridge on which sat the lodge building of the Shu-Shu-Gah Lodge. During the induction ceremony, among other things, you were told a brief history of the OA and its purposes, the words that WWW represent and their meaning, the secret password and shown the secret handshake.

After the induction ceremony all at the ceremony walked up the steep path to the lodge building inside of which was held a very festive and delicious dinner. Words of congratulations and welcome were extended to the new members and then what seemed to me to be the biggest and best tasting hamburgers I'd ever seen or eaten were served along with delicious French fries, fresh tomatoes and onions and fixings.

Among those assembled were the lodge officers, camp staff members and campers who were OA members as well as my three comrades, I was now entitled to wear the OA Sash that had been draped over my left shoulder to right hip during the induction ceremony.

During the summer camping season of 1942, I was a camp staff member for the entire season and it turned out to be my last time ever at the Ten Mile River Scout Camps. That summer I was selected by the Brotherhood Honor members to be elevated to this degree. This honor was also totally unexpected by me but it certainly made me humble and grateful to be considered worthy. The service requirement to be completed for this level of OA membership was a camp improvement project selected by the candidate. I decided to make the extensive repairs needed by the Brooklyn Division 4 Camp Wapoga baseball field's wide and tall backstop. The ball field lay a distance ENE always from Camp Wapoga itself and the work was done by me in my off-duty time and was completed over about two weeks.

Then came the Brotherhood Honor conferring council fire and dinner and speeches. I was now entitled to wear my OA sash over my right shoulder to left hip. I remember very little about that special event.

The OA sash is all made of flannel or felt. The sash is white and about 2 inches wide. On the front half section is a red arrow about 30 inches long with the arrowhead facing upward and feathers at the opposite end. The Vigil Honor sash differs in that it has a red equilateral triangle, about 6 inches to a side, superimposed over and centered on the shaft of the arrow with one apex of the triangle pointing up towards the arrowhead. The triangle has a white arrow along each side. That was then and some changes have been made in the interim.

I still feel extraordinarily honored and proud that my fellow campers and peers felt I had earned and was worthy enough to be selected for these privileged awards of camping honor. I am also humbled by their respect for my efforts to be of service. Knights of yore must have felt similarly when their knighthood was conferred.

Ib Mork, A Boy, A Cub Pack and a Scout Troop

< Suanhacky Lodge tapout, circa 1930s.

Aquehongian Lodge, recent.

Shu-Shu-Gah Lodge Officers.



The Indian at Indian Cliffs

Johannes M.P. Knoop

In attendance at Kintecoying's past 2017 Honors Weekend was Ed Pino, the "Indian" who posed for the iconic Indian Cliffs image we so fondly identify with.

In Ed's own words, "There is not much of a story but here goes. I was 15 or 16 in 1965. Director of Crystal Division John Duffy and then Suanhacky Lodge Advisor Norman Russakoff asked me to pose for some pictures in full Allowat Sakima regalia... I was very active in Suanhacky Lodge at that time I was the Stag publisher and Vice Chief in 1967 and in 1968-69 I was Lodge Chief."

"I knew that it was for the camps' promotion. I did not know to what extent that this image would be used. I am so humbled by the fact that it became the TMR image and am so grateful that I and the image has withstood 50 years."

Knowing this, a team from our Museum led by Ira Nagel rallied Ed and his wife to visit Indian Cliffs and re-create the legendary scene. Snafued Saturday by a locked gate and then a need to get the regalia back in time for the Brotherhood ceremony, we then made a third attempt Sunday morning May 28th to eventually stage the pose.

We essentially identified the legendary position, but I must admit, I was holding the camera too high to exactly match the previous scene. But all in good fun, we commemorated TMR 90 with these photos...



1934 image by B. Lerner



Postcard 1950s



Postcard early 1960s



Distinguished TMR Alumni

TMR Alumni Association

Hon. Gary L. Ackerman – Eagle Scout, Queens T183, P183

He was a U.S. Representative from New York and a member of the New York State Senate.

Dr. Jordan Baruch – Eagle Scout, Brooklyn, 1923-2011

Dr. Baruch had made significant contributions to acoustic engineering, the early application of computers to medical and educational practice and management, and teaching technological innovation at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and Dartmouth College. He was also a Founding Member and director of Boston Broadcasters Inc. (Channel 5, Boston) until he joined the Carter administration in 1977 as Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology, a post he held until 1981. He was National Academy of Engineering Fellow and Senior Scholar in 2001. Dr. Baruch is also a fellow of the Acoustical Society of America, IEEE, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and New York Academy of Science. He was a founder of the Trans-Atlantic Institute of the American Jewish Committee and the US/Israel Bi-national Industrial Research and Development Foundation. Dr. Baruch holds 12 patents, is the author of numerous articles, has worked in Africa, India, Indonesia, and Jordan, and has been honored by China and Israel for his work in and with those countries. At James Madison High School he participated in the after-school activities of the Microscope Club. One of his projects on hydroponics was selected to be exhibited in the New York World's Fair. He is a graduate of MIT.

Daniel Carter “Uncle Dan” Beard – Eagle Scout, Queens, †1941

An illustrator, author and social reformer who founded the Sons of Daniel Boone in 1905,

Beard merged his organization into the Boy Scouts of America when it was founded in 1910. Beard became one of the first National Scout Commissioners of the Boy Scouts and served it for 30 years. He later became the editor of Boys' Life magazine, BSA's official magazine, and wrote a monthly column for youth. The work of both Beard and Ernest Thompson Seton are in large part the basis of the traditional scouting movement. Beard is considered a founder of Troop 1, Flushing, believed to be one of the longest continually registered units in the nation. Junior High School 189 Daniel Carter Beard located in Flushing, Queens, is named in his honor. Prior to the establishment of the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award, Dan Beard was recipient of the only “gold Eagle badge.” Beard is considered a founder of Troop 1, Flushing, believed to be one of the longest continually registered units in the nation.

Eugene Bennett Jr. – Brooklyn T259, †2014

In 2002 Eugene was inducted into the World Drum Corps Hall Of Fame. He was the first living African American to receive this honor. As an Engineer with Hazeltine Corporation (currently part of BAE SYSTEMS, one of the largest defense electronics developers in the world) he helped develop the Lunar Excursion Module (LEM), FAA Microwave Landing System, one of the world's first cellular telephone antenna systems and IFF systems. At age eight Eugene joined the Bluejacket Guard, a Sea Scout Drum and Bugle Corps based in Brooklyn, initially playing the bugle then later moved to the drums.

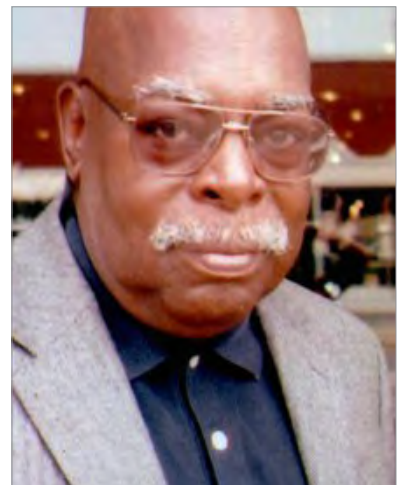
William “Bill” Bennett – Eagle Scout, Brooklyn, 1943-

Bill is an conservative pundit, politician, and political theorist, who served as Secretary of Education from 1985 to 1988 under President Ronald Reagan.



Dr. Jordan Baruch

Made tremendous contributions to the field of acoustic engineering



Eugene Bennett Jr.

World Drum Corps Hall Of Famer and distinguished Engineer



“Bill” Bennett

Conservative pundit, politician, and political theorist

He also held the post of Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy under George H. W. Bush. In 2000, he co-founded K12, a publicly traded online education company. He is also the host of Morning in America, a nationally syndicated radio program.

Scott Berger – Distinguished Eagle Scout, Brooklyn

Scott is an associate director of the CBS Evening News, where he helps put out a 30-minute news program every weekday and must be ready to go on the air any moment with breaking news. In 2009 Berger received the Director Guild of America's Franklyn J. Schaffner Award, given to an Associate Director of Stage Manager in recognition of their service to the industry and DGA.

Michael Berrin also **MC Serch** – Queens, 1967-

Berrin is an hip hop MC and former member of 3rd Bass best known by his stage name MC Serch. As a member of the group 3rd Bass, he recorded two gold albums, "The Cactus Album" (1989), and "Derelicts of Dialect" (1991). From 2003-06 he hosted Search In The AM on Detroit Urban Radio Station FM 98 WJLB; he was the first Jewish DJ at that station.

Harry Gerard "H. G." Bissinger III, also **Buzz** – Manhattan

Buzz is a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and author, best known for his non-fiction book "Friday Night Lights." He is a longtime contributing editor at Vanity Fair magazine. In 1987, while writing for The Philadelphia Inquirer, Bissinger won the Pulitzer Prize for Investigative Reporting for his story on corruption in the Philadelphia court system.

Shawn Bowman – Eagle Scout, Staten Island T36, Aquehonga Staff, 1973-2001

He was a Human Resources information specialist for Cantor Fitzgerald and died at WTC.

Peter J. Brennan – Manhattan, 1918-1996

Mr. Brennan was United States Secretary of Labor under Presidents Nixon and Ford. Brennan had previously been the president of both the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York and the Building and Construction Trades Council of New York, and returned to the former position after leaving the Ford administration. He was elected President of the Council in New York City in 1957 and President of the Council in New York State in 1958. He was a strong opponent of affirmative action measures to increase the number of minority construction workers.

Joseph H. Brinton – Eagle Scout, Queens, 1907-1992

While serving as camp director he, along with Scout Executive Charles M. Heistand and Assistant Camp Director Russell A. Turner conceived of the idea of the Tower of Friendship which was built at Camp Man during the summer of 1936. In 1936 Brinton was also elected Grand Lodge Chieftan of the Order of the Arrow. He served on the selection committee for the OA's Distinguished Service Award in 1940, and was a recipient of the award in 1942. He began his BSA professional service in 1929 and retired after 42 years in 1971.

Bob Brown – Eagle Scout, Queens, 1929-

Bob is a member of the Westchester Sports Hall of Fame in recognition of his record in platform tennis (37 Nationals finals, 20 wins, 17 finalists), national golf championships while living in Indonesia, track achievements (including



Scott Berger
Distinguished by the Director Guild of America



Buzz Bissinger
Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist



Peter J. Brennan
Secretary of Labor

Scarsdale High School long jump record set in 1946 and still stands), and his long time, dedicated service to the administration and growth of platform tennis, which was invented in Westchester.

Justice Albert H. Buschmann – Queens T17, 1913-1984

Buschmann was a Justice of State Supreme Court in Jamaica, Queens. He served in the 11th Armored Division of the Army in World War II and was commissioned a major in the field. He was awarded the Bronze Star and served as both a post and Queens County commander of the American Legion.

Charles Joseph “Charlie” Camarda, PhD – Queens, 1952-

Charlie is an engineer and a NASA astronaut who flew his first mission into space on board the Space Shuttle mission STS-114, NASA's “return to flight” mission following the loss of Space Shuttle Columbia. He served as Senior Advisor for Engineering Development at NASA Langley Research Center and is now NASA's Director of Engineering. He holds seven patents on various innovations, including NASA's Heat-Pipe-Cooled Sandwich Panel, named one of the top 100 technical innovations of 1983 by Industrial Research Magazine. He is a graduate of Archbishop Molloy H.S. and Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn with advanced degrees from George Washington University and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Lt. Father Vincent Capodanno, USN – Staten Island, 1929-1967

Farther Capodanno was a United States Navy Roman Catholic chaplain and a posthumous recipient of America's highest military decoration — the Congressional Medal of Honor — for actions during the Vietnam War.

Lawrence Joseph Crockett, PhD – Queens T17, 1926-2010

Crockett was a professor, author and botanist who served as president of the Torrey Botanical Society. His writings on the flora of the Unicorn tapestries at the Cloisters of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City brought him international recognition.

Tony Curtis (Bernard Schwartz) – The Bronx, 1925-2010

Tony was a film actor whose career spanned 6 decades. He acted in more than 100 films in roles covering a wide range of genres, from light comedy to serious drama. In his later years, Curtis made numerous television appearances. As a youth, he was the member of a street gang that performed petty crimes, but a friendly neighbor of the family paid to send him to a summer Boy Scout camp which re-channeled his energy and focus. The Curtis Estate wrote us, “He was very proud to be able to recite the Boy Scout Pledge to the end of his life.”

John D’Allara – The Bronx, TMR Staff, 1954-2001

John D’Allara was an Officer in the elite Emergency Service Unit Truck 2 of the New York City Police Department. John's Unit was one of the first to arrive after the planes had hit the Twin Towers on 9-11. He was posthumously awarded the New York City Police Department's Medal of Honor for his heroic actions.

Tony Danza (born Antonio Salvatore Iadanza) - Brooklyn, 1951-

Tony is an Italian-American actor and former professional boxer. He is best known for starring on the TV series Taxi and Who's the Boss?, for which he was nominated for an Emmy Award and four Golden Globe Awards. In 1998, Danza won the People's Choice Award for Favorite Male Performer



Bob Brown
Platform Tennis Champion



“Charlie” Camarda
Astronaut and now NASA's Director of Engineering



Tony Curtis
Hollywood legend



in a New Television Series for his work on the 1997 sitcom The Tony Danza Show. (Needs to be confirmed)

Kenneth Duberstein - Eagle Scout, Brooklyn T8, 1944-

During President Reagan's two terms in office, he served as White House Chief of Staff (1988–1989), as well as both the Assistant and the Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs (1981–83). Duberstein is said to be the first Jewish-American appointed as White House Chief of Staff. In January 1989, Duberstein was awarded the President's Citizens Medal by President Reagan. [14] He is chairman of the Ethics Committee for the U.S. Olympic Committee and served as vice chairman of the independent Special Bid Oversight Reform Commission for the U.S. Olympics Committee. Duberstein was also a consultant on the West Wing episodes '2162 Votes' and 'Separation of Powers.'

Harvey Finkelstein – Distinguished Eagle Scout, Silver Beaver, Brooklyn

Finkelstein is an inventor with numerous patents to his credited, his name can be found in "Patent Genius" and "Who's who in Plastics and Polymers." VP then President of Rockland County Council, BSA.

Hon. Johnny Ford – GNYC Executive, Brooklyn and Bronx, 1942-

In 1972 Johnny Ford became the first African American elected mayor of Tuskegee, Alabama. Early in his career, he moved to New York City, where he worked for the Greater New York Council, first as a recruiter in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn and later as director of all Boy Scout activities in the South Bronx. There he met Robert F. Kennedy, the senator from New York, who was running for president. Ford was hired as a strategist for the RFK campaign. Ford is the former mayor of Tuskegee with an unprecedented 8 non-consecutive terms. He is also the founder and Director General of the World Conference of Mayors. Ford is the President-emeritus and Founder of the National Conference of Black Mayors. He was an appointed to the Presidential Advisory Committee on Federalism and the U.S. Intergovernmental Policy Advisory Committee on Trade.

Hon. Charles William Froessel – Queens, 1892-1982

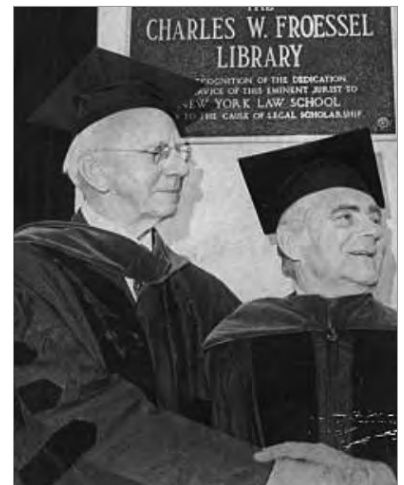
In 1937, Froessel was elected to the New York Supreme Court. Previously he was Counsel to the Sheriff of Queens County from 1916 to 1920. He was Assistant District Attorney of Queens County from 1924 to 1930. He was Special Assistant to the U.S. Attorney General in charge of slum clearance projects in New York City from 1935 to 1937. In January 1937, he was appointed a Justice of the City Court in Queens County. As an active Freemason Froessel served as Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York for two terms, 1944 and 1945. He joined scouting as a young adult (24 years old) in 1916 and served as the first President of Queens Council and honored with the Silver Buffalo in 1955.

James Power Gordon, PhD – Eagle Scout, Queens, 1928-2013

Gordon was a physicist known for his work in the fields of optics and quantum electronics. His contributions include the design, analysis and construction of the first maser (an acronym for "microwave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation") in 1954 as a doctoral student at Columbia University under the supervision of C. H. Townes (Dr. Townes, who thought Gordon should also have been included in the honor, gave some of his Nobel Prize money to Gordon who used it to buy a Buick station wagon) development of the quantal equivalent of Shannon's information capacity formula in 1962, development of the theory for the diffusion of atoms in an optical



Hon. Johnny Ford
First African American elected mayor of Tuskegee



Hon. Charles William Froessel
New York Supreme Court and first President of Queens Council



James Power Gordon
Distinguished physicist in optics and quantum electronics

trap (together with A. Ashkin) in 1980, and the discovery of what is now known as the Gordon-Haus effect in soliton transmission, together with H. A. Haus in 1986. On another note, he won the Men's National Championship in Platform Tennis in 1959 and won the Mixed Nationals in 1961 and 1962 and is listed in the Platform Tennis Hall of Fame.

Michael Louis Gargiulo – Manhattan, Eagle Scout, 1960-

Gargiulo is a television news anchor at WNBC (News 4 New York), NBC's flagship station. He has anchored Today in New York with Darlene Rodriguez since 2008, and has been embedded with United States military units in Afghanistan, Iraq, Kuwait, and the Persian Gulf. He was awarded several Emmys in 2009, 2010, 2013 and 2014. He is a graduate of Xavier High School and New York University.

Earl Gilbert Graves, Sr. – Brooklyn, 1935-

He is a entrepreneur, publisher, businessman, philanthropist, and advocate of African-American businesses. A graduate of Morgan State University, he is the founder of Black Enterprise magazine and chairman of the media company Earl G. Graves, Ltd. He is the current director for Aetna and is on the National Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America. He received the Silver Buffalo Award from the Boy Scouts of America in 1988, and served as the national commissioner from 1990 to 1995. He received the NAACP's Spingarn Medal in 1999. In 2002, Graves was named as one of the 50 most powerful and influential African Americans in corporate America by Fortune magazine. Graves was appointed by the administration of George W. Bush to serve on the Presidential Commission for the National Museum of African American History and Culture. On April 26, 2007 Earl G. Graves Sr. was inducted into the Junior Achievement U.S. Business Hall of Fame. In 2009, Graves became the recipient of the 2009 NCAA Silver Anniversary Award. Graves currently serves on the BSA National Advisory Board.

Prof. Charles G. Gross, PhD – Eagle Scout, Brooklyn T381, 1936-

Dr. Gross is a Psychologist and Professor at Princeton University and a recipient of the American Psychological Association Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award. The award cites: "For his outstanding discoveries on the role of the cerebral cortex in perception and behavior. Charles G. Gross has radically expanded our view of the workings of the primate visual system by finding that neurons in the inferior temporal cortex respond selectively to complex features of visual objects, including faces and hands. These remarkable findings have had a major influence in the field of neuroscience and have contributed greatly to our understanding of sensory processing and pattern recognition.... His collaborative work has contributed to a better understanding of 'blindsight' and sensorimotor integration." Among his many honors and awards he is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. As a youth his frustrated academic drive was channeled into earning Boy Scout merit badges, making him the youngest Eagle Scout in Brooklyn.

Donald Halperin – Brooklyn T144, 1945-2006

Halperin was a member of the New York State Senate from 1971 to 1993. Halperin was appointed as New York State Commissioner of the Division of Housing and Community Renewal.

Alfred Harvey (Alfred Petra Harvey Wiennikoff) – Eagle Scout, Brooklyn T101, 1913-1994

He was the founder and publisher Harvey Comics and the creator of the



Michael Louis Gargiulo
Emmy award-winning news anchor



Earl Gilbert Graves
Philanthropist, advocate and founder of Black Enterprise magazine



Charles G. Gross
Noted Psychologist and youngest Brooklyn Eagle Scout

comic book characters Little Dot, Richie Rich, and Adam Awards. Alfred Harvey's company, Harvey World Famous Comics, produced comic books and cartoons featuring Wendy the Good Little Witch, Spooky the Tuff Little Ghost, Casper the Friendly Ghost, Baby Huey, Little Audrey, and Little Dot. It also published "Sad Sack," the military comic strip.

Hon. Carl E. Heastie – The Bronx T164, 1967-

Heastie was elected Speaker of the New York State Assembly in 2015. On February 2, Assembly Democrats voted unanimously for Heastie to become the new Speaker. He is the first African American elected to the post. Graduate of Stony Brook University of the State University of New York and Baruch College of the City University of New York.

Charles M. Heistand – Queens, 1897-1987

He joined the Scouts' staff in 1910, the year the organization was founded in the United States, and retired 52 years later as Assistant Chief Scout Executive with the National Council. During those years he held local and national positions, including Scout Executive for tQueens Council from 1929 to 1937. In addition he co-founded Suanhacky Lodge with Mr. Briton and Directed Camp Man. He was honored with the National OA Distinguished Service Award in 1952. Scout Executive Charles M. Heistand, Camp Director Joseph H. Brinton and Assistant Camp Director Russell A. Turner conceived the idea of the Tower of Friendship.

Capt. Jacob Joseph, USMC – Manhattan, 1920-1942

Killed in action on Guadalcanal, "one of the heroes in the Solomon Islands" where he was killed in action. He was the youngest Marine officer holding the rank of Captain. Captain Joseph was also scion of a family devoted to religious education and civic affairs. The Camp Keowa Chapel dedicated to his memory. A playground on Manhattan's Lower East Side, bounded by Henry and Rutgers Streets, is also named in memory of Captain Jacob Joseph. The dedication ceremony was attended by Mayor William O'Dwyer, Parks Commissioner Robert Moses, Councilman Stanley Isaacs, and Captain Joseph's father Lazarus Joseph – a Democratic Party leader who was a six time State Senator and New York City's Comptroller at the time. NYC Department of Parks and Recreation also unveiled a bronze commemorative plaque on the flagstaff, which celebrates the life and bravery of Captain Joseph.

Murray Juvelier – Queens, 1924-2012

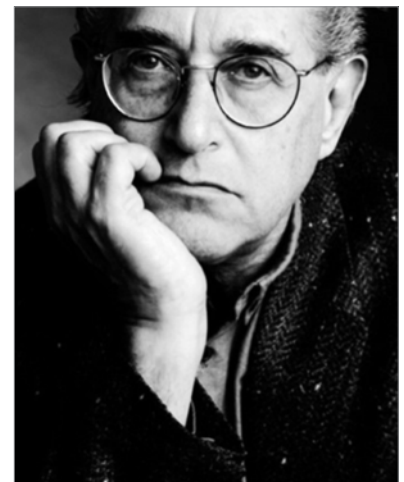
By an Act of Congress, the President awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross to Staff Sergeant Murray Juvelier, United States Army Air Forces, for extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight as a member of the 873rd Bombardment Squadron, 19th Bombardment Group, in action on 24 April 1945. Sergeant Juvelier was Radar Operator of a B-29 flying from a base in the Marianas Islands on a precision bombing mission against the Hitachi aircraft company in Tachikawa, Japan. In the face of heavy fighter opposition, his formation approached the briefed target. They bombed visually from 11,500 feet with devastating accuracy. More than fifty percent of the bombs hit within one thousand feet of the briefed aiming point, resulting in severe damage and destruction to the plant. The excellent work of Sergeant Juvelier aided materially in the destruction of eighty percent of the plant. The initiative, combat proficiency and courageous actions of this veteran of repeated assaults against the Japanese homeland reflect great credit on himself and the Army Air Forces.



Alfred Harvey
Founder and publisher Harvey Comics with Jackie Cooper of T101



Hon. Carl E. Heastie
Speaker of the New York State Assembly



Art Kane
Art Directors Club Hall of Famer and first Bronx Scout to earn Reptile Study

Michael Kahn – Eagle Scout, Manhattan, 1935-

Kahn was a stage director and Oscar winning film editor. His credits range from TV's Hogan's Heroes to feature films directed by George C. Scott and Steven Spielberg, with whom he has had an extended, notable collaboration for more than thirty years. Kahn is the most-nominated editor in Academy Awards history with eight nominations. In addition Kahn holds the record for the most wins (three) in the category of the Academy Awards for Best Film Editing. He has also received six BAFTA nominations for Best Editing, winning two for Schindler's List and Fatal Attraction. In 2011, he received the Career Achievement Award of the American Cinema Editors. At the ceremony, Steven Spielberg said of editing: "this is where filmmaking goes from a craft to an art." (Needs to be confirmed)

Art Kane born **Arthur Kanofsky** – The Bronx, 1925-1995

Kane was a fashion and music photographer active from the 1950s through the early 1990s and is in the Art Directors Club (ADC) Hall of Fame. He created many portraits of contemporary musicians, including Bob Dylan, Sonny and Cher, Aretha Franklin, Frank Zappa, Jim Morrison, Janis Joplin, the Rolling Stones, and The Who. His portraits of Louis Armstrong, Lester Young and Duke Ellington, his shot of Charlie Parker's grave and finally his grand, sepia-toned jazz alumni photograph are legendary. During the Second World War he served in an unusual deception unit known as The Ghost Army, an incubator for many young artists. He became, at age 26, the art director for Seventeen Magazine, one of the youngest art directors of a major publication. He was the first Boy Scout in the Bronx to get a Reptile Study merit badge (he owned 32 snakes).

Commander Thomas J. Keane – BSA Executive, Queens, 1892-1984

Commander Keane had been Chief of Naval Operations, Arlington, Virginia, and is one of the persons most responsible for the development of Sea Scouting. Between 1922 and 1925, he completely revised the Sea Scout program. He wrote the new requirements for advancement and changed the Boy Scout nature of Sea Scout uniforms into the seagoing uniform that Sea Scouts still wear today. As a result of his fine leadership, the Sea Scout Manual was almost completely revised and published in 1924. In 1927, Commander Keane was appointed the national director of Sea Scouting, its first full-time professional director. One of T.J. Keane's earliest projects was organizing the first Antarctic expedition to include a Scout. The Scout, Eagle Scout and Able Sea Scout Paul Siple of Erie Pennsylvania, ably participated in Admiral Robert Byrd's expedition of 1928-29. Keane was also the National Director of Civic Affairs for BSA. In 1942 along with Joseph H. Brinton he was awarded the Order of the Arrow Distinguished Service Award. He received the Silver Buffalo in 1962.

(He was first involved in Scouting in Chicago then with National in New York)

Hon. Frederic Kernochan – Queens, 1876-1937

Judge Kernochan fought in the Spanish-American War. In 1908, he received a Congressional Medal of Honor for saving the life of a drowning woman at Highlands, New Jersey, in 1886. He was appointed Justice of the Court of Special Sessions in 1914 and Chief Justice in 1919. In 1932, Kernochan testified against alliances between Tammany Hall and racketeers. He was present in February 1933 when Giuseppe Zangara tried to assassinate President-elect Roosevelt in Miami, Florida, after a cruise on Vincent Astor's yacht, the Nourmahal. Kernochan later interrogated Zangara in his prison cell. Camp Kernochan was named in his honor.



Thomas J. Keane
Critical leader in the history of Sea Scouting



Hon. Frederic Kernochan
Scouting pioneer, Chief Justice and Congressional Medal of Honor



Lindsley F. Kimball
Numerous achievements including the New York Blood Center

Lindsley F. Kimball, A.B., PhD, LLD - Brooklyn, 1895-1992

Lindsley F. Kimball, was a longtime Rockefeller family associate who organized the New York Blood Center and also headed the U.S.O. and National Urban League. Mr. Kimball led the founding of the blood center, the nation's largest, in the early 1960's. The center ended the chaos in the region's blood supply that sometimes resulted in tainted blood donations and shortages that delayed operations and even forced emergency transfusions with wrong blood types. In World War II and the Korean War, he served as president of the United Service Organizations, the coalition of groups assisting American military men and women. His efforts won a presidential medal from Harry S. Truman. He conducted a study that led to the formation of the Greater New York branch of the American Red Cross in a merger of its borough units and also helped create the national Council on Foundations. In World War I, he served four years in the United States Navy. There he invented a mathematical device to adjust the aim of turret guns for the listing of a ship. He became the commanding officer of a submarine-chasing squadron and reached the rank of lieutenant. He became the full-time chief executive of the Brooklyn Council, the nation's largest. In 1938 he became a top officer in the new Greater New York Fund, which later merged with United Way. His work there with corporate executives caught the attention of Mr. Rockefeller, who recruited him to work on special projects. He founded Shu-Shu-Gah Lodge and was its first Vigil Honor.

Prof. Leonard Kleinrock, PhD – Eagle Scout , Manhattan T715, 1934-

Kleinrock is an engineer, computer scientist and Distinguished Professor at UCLA. He developed the mathematical theory of packet networks, the technology underpinning the Internet, while a graduate student at MIT in the period from 1960-1962. The birth of the Internet occurred in his UCLA laboratory (3420 Boelter Hall) when his Host computer became the first node of the Internet in September 1969 and it was from there that he directed the transmission of the first message to pass over the Internet on October 29, 1969.

He received the prestigious National Medal of Science, the nation's highest scientific honor, from President George W Bush in the White House on September 29, 2008. In 2010 he shared the Dan David Prize. In 2012, the Internet Society inducted Kleinrock into the Internet Hall of Fame. Leonard Kleinrock was inducted into IEEE-Eta Kappa Nu (IEEE-HKN) in 2011 as an Eminent Member. The designation of Eminent Member is the organization's highest membership grade and is conferred upon those select few whose outstanding technical attainments and contributions through leadership in the fields of electrical and computer engineering have significantly benefited society.

When I was awarded the rank of Star Scout, my Scoutmaster said to me, "Len, you can become the first Eagle Scout in our troop," and he challenged me to do it. That was hard. How the heck was I going to get twenty-one merit badges in the city? I took the challenge on and I did become the first Eagle Scout in my troop. That was the first real achievement for me, one that looked almost out of reach. It was hard to do, and I did it. I went to Scout Camp one summer and got thirteen merit badges in two weeks. When I came back my mother did not recognize me when I got off the bus. I was as thin as a rod. As a result, I became an Eagle Scout. If you go upstairs in my house, you will see I have a big wall full of my academic diplomas and awards, and I have placed them in a collage. Of those many significant diplomas, the one in front is my Eagle Scout award; it trumps them all in importance to me.



Leonard Kleinrock
Eminent engineer, National Medal of Science and a father of the internet



Lawrence M. Langer (right)
Nuclear physicist that supervised the assembly of the first atomic bomb



Robert J. Lefkowitz
2012 Nobel Prize for Chemistry

Prof. Lawrence M. "Larry" Langer, PhD – Manhattan, 1914-2000

Langer was a nuclear physicist who supervised the final assembly of the first atomic bomb and later told colleagues he slept on top of it to keep it safe the night before it was dropped on Hiroshima. He spent the night atop "Little Boy," the first bomb. "Neither the (military police) nor the scientists trusted each other and, as extra security, he said he slept on top of it before the bombing run. During the war he also did work on early versions of radar and sonar. His wartime work represented just a fraction of the important experimental advances he helped make in nuclear physics. After the war, Mr. Langer developed an instrument called a shaped-field spectrometer, a device that allowed him to precisely measure emissions of radioactive nuclei. From those measurements, he and as a student deduced the upper limit of the mass of the neutrino, a finding that stood for 40 years.

Prof. Robert J. Lefkowitz, M.D. – The Bronx, 1943-

He is a physician (internist and cardiologist) and biochemist. He is best known for his groundbreaking discoveries that reveal the inner workings of an important family G protein-coupled receptors, for which he was awarded the 2012 Nobel Prize for Chemistry with Brian Kobilka. He is currently an Investigator with the Howard Hughes Medical Institute as well as a James B. Duke Professor of Medicine and Professor of Biochemistry and Chemistry at Duke University.

Rabbi Aryeh Lev – Brooklyn, 1912-1975

Rabbi Lev received the Legion of Merit in 1972 for his service with the 314th Infantry the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, the Office of the First Army Chaplain and the Army Chaplains School, on various overseas assignments and as "the key military religious consultant to the Chiefs of Chaplains on all Jewish denominational matters." He was the director of the Commission on Jewish Chaplaincy of the National Jewish Welfare Board from 1945 to his death. He was honored with the Silver buffalo from GNYC in 1970 and served on the GNYC Jewish Committee and National BSA Jewish Committee. During the 1950's and early 1960's he served TMR as the Chief Jewish Chaplain. Lev received the Silver Antelope in 1961. Jay Schnapp's mother was his secretary.

Prof. Michael Lewis, PhD – Brooklyn, 1937-

Professor Lewis is the University Distinguished Professor of Pediatrics, Psychiatry, and Psychology at Rutgers University, where he also directs the Institute for the Study of Child Development. Professor Lewis is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Association for Psychological Science, and the American Psychological Association. Among his many honors, his most recent book, *The Rise of Consciousness and the Development of Emotional Life*, won the 2014 APA William James Book Award. In 2009 he won the APA Division 7 Urie Bronfenbrenner Award for Lifetime Contribution to Developmental Psychology in the Service of Science and Society, and the 2013 Society for Research in Child Development Award for Distinguished Scientific Contributions to Child Development in recognition of his lifetime contribution to the scientific body of knowledge and understanding of children's development.

He attended TMR from 1949-1953 and was the Brotherhood Chairman of the Order of the Arrow in 1952-1953. He has a home on Grassy Swamp Road in Narrowsburg, two miles from Rock Lake in TMR and has swam and fished in that lake for over 68 years.



Michael Lewis
Distinguished Professor celebrated in developmental psychology



Michael G. Mann
Environmental advocate and educator for urban youth



Marty Markowitz
Brooklyn Borough President 2002-2013

Michael G. Mann – Eagle Scout, Brooklyn T8, †

All New York Water Taxis are named for the unsung heroes of the New York Harbor. One such ferry is named in honor of Michael Mann. He was honored for his efforts to bring inner city youth to camp at Gateway National Recreation Area, giving them a natural experience in Jamaica Bay while introducing them to conservation and stewardship, and for his commitment to the waterway through his work with Clearwater. New York City Friends of Clearwater teaches to protect the Hudson River and related waterways and shores, including New York Harbor through education, advocacy, and celebration. He had also been President of the Environmental Education Advisory Council (EEAC) the only nonprofit organization with the sole purpose of promoting and supporting outstanding environmental education in New York City schools and other centers for learning. His widow, Marcia Kaplan-Mann set up a college scholarship for Boy Scouts in New York City.

Marty Markowitz – Brooklyn, 1945-

He was Borough President of Brooklyn, New York City and was first elected in 2001 after serving 23 years as a New York State Senator. He served as Borough President from 2002 to 2013. During the Blackout of 2003, he stood on the Brooklyn Bridge as throngs of fellow Brooklynites trudged home from work in Manhattan, holding a megaphone and cheering "Welcome home to Brooklyn!" to thunderous applause. He repeated this during the 2005 New York City transit strike, inviting Brooklynites into Borough Hall for warm drinks and a chance to call loved ones. He founded and hosts the Seaside Summer Concert Series (begun in 1979), New York City's largest free weekly concert series, and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Concert Series (started in 1983), the nation's largest free public concerts for African American and Caribbean audiences.

Boyd "Rainmaker" Melson – Brooklyn, Aquehonga Staff, 1981-

Melson is a light middleweight boxer. As an amateur, Melson won the 48th World Military Boxing Championship gold medal in the 69 kg. weight class, and was a four-time United States Army champion, a three-time NCBA All-American boxer, a four-time West Point Brigade Open Boxing Champion, and received the Colonel Marcus Award. He also won gold medals at the All Army Boxing Championships twice and at the Armed Forces Boxing Championships twice. He made it to the quarterfinals in the welterweight 2005 World Amateur Boxing Championships, and won a bronze medal at the 2005 US Amateur Boxing Championships.

As a professional, through May 2015, Melson was 15-1-1, with 4 of his wins coming by knockout. Melson became a professional in 2010 to raise research funds to honor a woman who had been his girlfriend. She had been in a wheelchair for 17 years, since the age of 10, following a diving accident. They had met during his senior year at West Point, when she was already using a wheelchair due to a diving accident. Melson donates all of the money that he earns in his boxing matches to stem cell research and his efforts have been profiled on Emmy Award winning HBO series Real Sports, ESPN.com, Sports Illustrated and Yahoo. In 2013, he was inducted into the National Jewish Sports Hall of Fame

Brendan Morrocco – Staten Island, 1987-

As an Army Infantryman in Iraq Morrocco's jeep was hit with an armor piercing roadside bomb in 2009. He was the first person to lose all four limbs in Iraq/Afghanistan and survive his injuries. He was the first serviceman have a double arm transplant. While a Scout at AQ, he twice shot an arrow and hit the bull's eye. Each time, he followed it up by splitting the arrow already



"Rainmaker" Melson
Champion boxer, fundraiser and
National Jewish Sports Hall of Famer



Tito Puente
Grammy award winning Latin jazz
legend



Ray "Konga" Richardson
Buglers Hall of Famer

in the bull's eye.

Raymond Moskowitz, USMC – Queens T17, 1925-1945

A Marine Private who died in the February 1945 assault on Mount Surabachi, Iwo Jima. He was with the 28th Marines Regiment.

Richard “Richie” A. Perlman – Queens T106, Aquehonga Staff, 1983-2001

Assisting first responders Perlman was killed at 9/11 in the service of others. He was working with Forest Hills Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

Ernest “Tito” Anthony Puente – Manhattan, 1923-2000

Puente was a musician, songwriter and record producer. He is best known for dance-oriented mambo and Latin jazz compositions that endured over a 50-year career. He recorded over 100 albums during his 60 years in the business and won 10 Grammy awards. By age 14, he was a member of a local Boy Scout troop that met each week at the American Legion Hall on 5th Street.

Ray “Konga” Richardson – Brooklyn, †2007

Inducted into the Buglers Hall of Fame he had a lifelong career with the New York Skyliner Drum and Bugle Corps. Mr. Julian was the first African American to join (in 1950) the New York Skyliner. He began his drum corps career with the Berean Baptist Church Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps from Bedford Stuyvesant.

Captain Manuel Rivera, Jr. – Eagle Scout, The Bronx, 1959-1991

Rivera had been born in the Bronx and grew up in a public housing project. He was the first serviceman of Puerto Rican descent to die in Operation Desert Shield during the Persian Gulf War. He graduated from Aviation High School and Dowling College. Capt. Manuel Rivera died while conducting a training mission over the Persian Gulf when his AV-8B Harrier smashed into the Omani coastline. He had ongoing plans to apply for admission to NASA as an astronaut candidate.

P.S. 279 was renamed P.S. 279 Capt. Manuel Rivera, Jr. in honor of his memory. Also, a street, park and public housing project were named after him in the South Bronx. In March 1995, the United States Marines donated a McDonnell-Douglas TA-4F, a Marine Corps fighter jet, to Aviation High School in memory of Rivera Jr.. The students at the school use the jet to learn inspection and maintenance procedures. His name was engraved in “El Monumento de la Recordación” (Monument of Remembrance), dedicated to Puerto Rico’s fallen military members and situated in front of the Capitol Building in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and unveiled by Puerto Rico Senate President Kenneth McClintock and PR National Guard Adjutant General Col. David Carrión Baralt on Memorial Day, 2007.

Ambassador Gilbert A. Robinson – Eagle Scout, Manhattan

Ambassador Gilbert A. Robinson is Chairman of GAR Inc., an international firm advising companies on international trade, governmental relations and communications. From 1998-2003, he was also National Director and Chief Operating Officer of the Center for the Study of the Presidency with headquarters in Washington, DC. From 1983-1985, Ambassador Robinson served as Ambassador and Special Advisor for Public Diplomacy to Secretary of State George Shultz. In February 1981, President Reagan appointed him as Deputy Director of the United States Information Agency, and the Senate confirmed him unanimously. He has held numerous other governmental appointments. He is the author of “Why I Like Ike,” a



Captain Manuel Rivera, Jr.
Perished in the Persian Gulf War.



Gilbert A. Robinson
Named Ambassador-at-Large in 1983



Jack and Lewis Rudin
Manhattan real estate empire

collection of anecdotes about Eisenhower and "Reagan Remembered," the only Presidential Book that has a collection of stories and anecdotes by 81 of the men and women appointed by President Reagan who were close to the President on a daily, weekly or monthly basis.

Diego Rodriguez – Distinguished Eagle Scout, Queens,
The first Hispanic to run the FBI's largest field office. as assistant director in charge of the FBI's New York office, he's overseeing about 2,000 agents and some the nation's most important terrorism, insider trading, cyber fraud and public corruption cases.

Jack Rudin – Manhattan, 1924-2016
With his brother he co-headed the Rudin Management Company, real estate builders/owners. In the 1950s and 1960s, the Rudin family was one of the most prolific builders of skyscrapers in Manhattan. In addition he served as a Camp Manhattan staffer and early Director of Camp Rondack.

Lewis Rudin – Manhattan, 1927-2001
With his brother he co-headed the Rudin Management Company, real estate builders/owners. In the 1950s and 1960s, the Rudin family was one of the most prolific builders of skyscrapers in Manhattan.

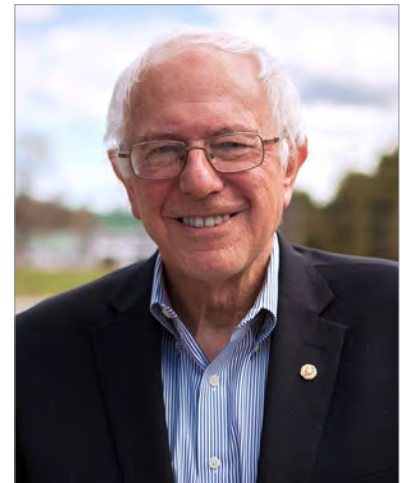
Michael Alan Weiner professionally "**Michael Savage**" – The Bronx, 1942-
Michael is a radio host, author, activist, nutritionist, and conservative political commentator. He is the host of The Savage Nation, a nationally syndicated talk show that aired on Talk Radio Network across the United States until 2012, and in 2009 was the second most listened-to radio talk show in the country with an audience of over 20 million listeners on 400 stations across the United States. Dr. Savage is the author of twenty-five books, including four New York Times bestsellers. His media presence and profile earned him the coveted Freedom of Speech Award from Talkers magazine in 2007.

Hon. Bernie Sanders – Brooklyn, 1941-
Sanders is the junior United States Senator from Vermont. Previously he was Mayor of Burlington, Vermont for 3 terms and member to the U.S. House of Representatives. He is a graduate of James Madison High School, Brooklyn College, and Chicago University.

Sanders: "When I was a kid growing up in Brooklyn, we lived in a lower-middle-class neighborhood in an apartment. I went to Boy Scout camp for three or four years. And going into the country was transformational for me. I remember on one occasion when I came back, I was crying, getting back into the city." Both he and his brother felt a deep fascination with rural life and the ability to grow things.

Hon. Antonin Gregory Scalia – Queens T17, 1936-2016
Was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He served on the Court for nearly thirty years, during which time he espoused a conservative jurisprudence and ideology, advocating textualism in statutory interpretation and originalism in constitutional interpretation.

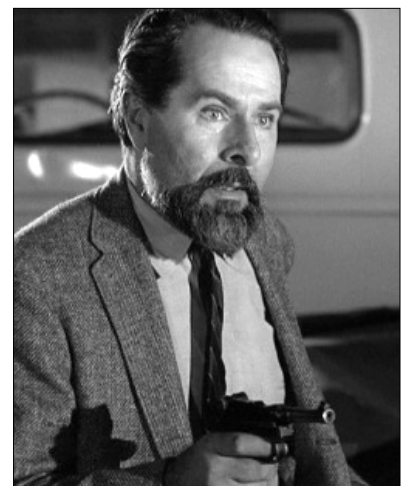
Alexander Scourby – The Bronx, 1913-1985
He was a film, television, and voice actor known for his deep and resonant voice. He is best known for his film role as the ruthless mob boss Mike Lagana in Fritz Lang's The Big Heat (1953), and is also particularly well-remembered in the English-speaking world for his landmark recordings of the entire King James Version audio Bible, which have been released in numerous editions.



Hon. Bernie Sanders
The junior United States Senator from Vermont



Hon. Antonin Gregory Scalia
United States Supreme Court



Alexander Scourby
Wielding a Luger as Professor Amadeus in The Man from U.N.C.L.E..

Scourby recorded 422 audiobooks for the blind which he considered his most important work. He has a reputation in the audiobook industry as being one of the greatest narrators: "He is heralded as having the greatest voice ever recorded."

Ivan Seidenberg – Distinguished Eagle Scout, Bronx T341, 1946-

Seidenberg began his career in telecommunications as a cable splicer straight from high school. He went on to lead Verizon from its inception in 2000, first as co-Chief Executive Officer, then as sole CEO, and then as CEO and chairman. He transformed Verizon into a premier global network company by building a nationwide wireless network, deploying high-speed fiber broadband direct to homes, and expanding Verizon's global Internet backbone network around the world. Seidenberg is a member of the President's Export Council, which advises the President on how to promote U.S. exports, jobs and growth, and the National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee, which provides counsel on communications issues related to national security. Seidenberg is also a member of the New York Academy of Sciences' President's Council and serves on the board of trustees of the New York-Presbyterian Hospital, The New York Hall of Science, Pace University, the Paley Center for Media, and on the Board of Directors of BlackRock Inc..

Albert Shanker – Bronx, 1928-1997

He was president of the United Federation of Teachers from 1964 to 1985 and president of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) from 1974 to 1997. He is a graduate of Stuyvesant High School and Columbia University

Kenneth Shinozuka – Eagle Scout 2014, The Bronx T729, 1999-

At the 2014 Google Science Fair Shinozuka won a \$50,000 first prize at the Scientific American Science in Action Award in recognition for his project "Wearable Sensors for an Aging Society." To help his grandfather and millions of other Alzheimer patients and caregivers, he created a system that wirelessly triggers an alert on a caregiver's smartphone when a patient steps out of bed. He started this project at the age of 15.

Lt. Frank Spangenberg, NYCTP – Queens, 1957-

Spangenberg garnered fame in 1990 when he set the five-day cumulative winnings record on the game show Jeopardy!, becoming the first person to win more than \$100,000 in five days on the show. He has been called one of the "veritable legends" of the show. The host, Alex Trebek, put it this way: "Of all the contestants we've had on 'Jeopardy,' Frank is the one I am asked about most often." Previously, Frank had been a Lieutenant in the New York City Transit Police Department.

Henry Stern – Manhattan T529, 1935-

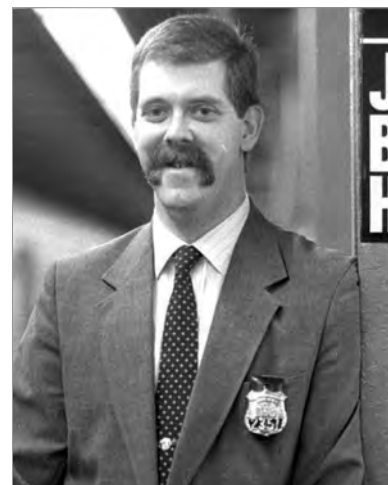
Stern was a member of the New York City Council from 1974 to 1983 and appointed as the Commissioner of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation from 1983 to 1990 and again from 1994 to 2000. At a fundraising lunch at the Brooklyn Club in 1974, he said, "you want me to say Grace? I'll say one I learned at a Boy Scout camp Ten Mile River: Father for this noonday meal..."

William A. "Chief" Stumpp – The Bronx, 1894-1980

Chief Stumpp was called "Chief" because he was, and always will be, the longest serving lodge chief in the Order's history. Stumpp became the first chief of Ranachqua Lodge in 1920 when the lodge was formed. That was



Kenneth Shinozuka
Google Science Fair winner



Frank Spangenberg
Jeopardy! TV show legend



William Stumpp
Scouting pioneer and longest serving
OA Lodge Chief

the custom of the day that the Scout Executive as Supreme Chief of the Fire was often the chief of the lodge. However, long after Scout Executives gave up the position and let other, typically young men, serve as lodge chief, Stumpp continued holding that office. Stumpp finally stepped down as lodge chief of Ranachqua Lodge in 1949 after serving for 29 years. Stumpp was forced to step down after the OA became an official BSA program and adults could no longer serve as lodge officers.

Stumpp was acknowledged for his years of service in 1940 at the National Meeting when he was awarded one of the inaugural Order of the Arrow Distinguished Service Awards. He also was Camp Director at Camp Ranachqua, a camp along Kanawaukeek Lakes. From that position Chief Stumpp initiated many lodges into Wimahtendienk including founding the Order's fourth lodge, Ranachqua Lodge, in 1920 to serve his own council. Stumpp is credited with starting more lodges than any other Arrowman by spreading the word to the camps around Kanawaukeek Lake. Among the lodges Stumpp is credited with starting are Cowaw, Wawonaissa, Pamrapaugh, Chappagat and Shu Shu Gah lodges. In 1923 Stumpp was elected the third Grand Lodge Scribe. During his term in 1924 he created what is known today as the National Bulletin. On October 31, 1924 Stumpp became the 31st Third Degree (Vigil) honor member. Stumpp's Vigil name meant "Singing One". In 1926 Stumpp became the sixth Grand Lodge Chieftain of Wimahtendienk.

Rafael "Ray" Suarez, Jr. – Distinguished Eagle Scout, Brooklyn, 1957-

At broadcast journalist and host of Inside Story on Al Jazeera America. He was a senior correspondent on the PBS. He is also a host on America Abroad from Public Radio International and host of the National Public Radio program Talk of the Nation. Suarez is the author of three books. The most recent is Latino Americans: The 500 Year Legacy That Shaped a Nation published by Penguin/Celebra in 2013. He is also the Diocesan Liaison at the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C.. He is a graduate of John Dewey High School, New York University and the University of Chicago

Captain Paul Coburn Sawtelle – Queens, T17, 1946-1971

Sawtelle was Captain L CO, 75TH INFANTRY, 101ST ABN DIV, USARV Army of the United States. He was killed in action during the Vietnam War and interned at the West Point Cemetery.

Hon. Frank Torres – Manhattan T 680, 1928-

Frank became attorney, 1957; Assistant District Attorney, Bronx County 1958-1962; Administrator in U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); New York State Assemblyman, 1963; Judge of the Family Court State of New York, 1980; Justice of New York State Supreme Court, 1985; Mentor to aspiring Hispanic law students, many who now sit as judges within the New York State Unified Court System, his proudest achievement.

Leonard "Len" H. Tower Jr. – Eagle Scout, Queens, 1949-

MIT alumnus, Tower is a free software activist and one of the founding board members of the Free Software Foundation, where he contributed to the initial releases of gcc and GNU diff. Free Software Foundation supports the free software movement, which promotes the universal freedom to study, distribute, create, and modify computer software, with the organization's preference for software being distributed under copyleft ("share alike") terms, such as with its own GNU General Public License.

Ed Weinberger - Manhattan, 1942-



Rafael "Ray" Suarez, Jr.
Broadcast journalist and author



Hon. Frank Torres
Long serving Judge and mentor to aspiring Hispanic law students



Leonard H. Tower
Software activist

A subject of an essay in the New Yorker, "The Furniture Philosopher," by Lawrence Weschler, Ed Weinberger began to suffer the onset of Parkinson's disease at the age of 40. A venture capitalist by trade, in the wake of his illness, Ed began to design and make furniture. These are amazing aesthetic pieces that, similar to his own strange physical conditions, seems to challenge – while articulating – the laws of gravity. He has had solo exhibitions at the Barry Friedman Ltd. Gallery, New York and the Galerie Jean-Jacques Dutko, Paris. Robert De Niro worked with Weinberger to replicate his catalogue of symptoms for "Awakenings." A Fellow of the American Academy in Rome, Weinberger was honored with a Rome Prize in Design Arts.

Hon. William 'Windy' Wildemore – Brooklyn 1921-2013

He was the founding father of the National Judges Association (NJA) and served as Chief Judge for three decades. He was also chief judge of Drum Corps Associates (DCA) and the founder of the Tournament of Bands. He was a member of the Reilly Raiders when the World Drum Corps Hall of Fame selected them as the corps of the decade.

John Williamson – Queens T201, 1968-1994

A New York City Housing Police officer, Williamson was killed in line of duty. He had been Chapter Adviser to Tatanka.

Lawrence S. Wittner, PhD – Brooklyn T193, 1941-

Mr. Wittner is an award-winning historian, writer, and activist for peace and social justice. The holder of a Ph.D. in History from Columbia University, he taught for 43 years at American colleges and universities, finishing up in 2010 at the State University of New York/Albany, where he is now Professor of History emeritus.

He is also the author or editor of thirteen books and hundreds of published articles and book reviews, has given lectures or talks in seventeen nations, and has been interviewed on numerous occasions on radio and television programs. His article "Peace Movements and Foreign Policy" won the Charles DeBenedetti award of the Conference on Peace Research in History in 1989, and his *One World or None: A History of the World Nuclear Disarmament Movement Through 1953* received the Warren Kuehl Book Prize of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations in 1995. He received the New York State/United University Professions Excellence Award for scholarship, teaching, and service in 1990 and the Peace History Society's Lifetime Achievement Award in 2011.

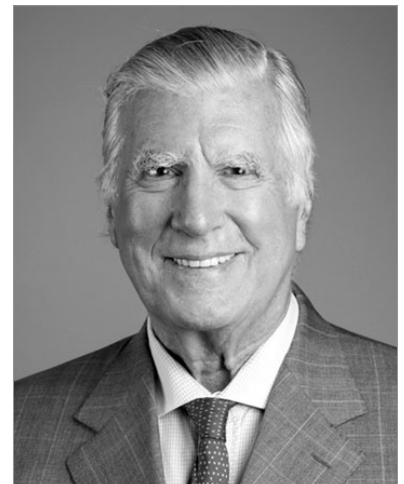
He has received major fellowships or grants from the American Council of Learned Societies, the MacArthur Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the U.S. Institute of Peace, and has been honored with awards from many organizations, including the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, Citizen Action, United University Professions, and Veterans for Peace. At present, he serves as executive secretary of the Albany County Central Federation of Labor (AFL-CIO) and a member of the national board of Peace Action.

Alexander Eleftherios "Alex" Zagoreos – Manhattan, 1937-

Mr. Zagoreos received the 2014 Thomas W. Keese, Jr. Conservation Award for his leadership in environmental protection and natural resource conservation. He serves as a Director at the National Audubon Society, Inc., and previously was its Chairman. Alex is a Senior Advisor of Lazard Asset Management. He received his Bachelors and his MBA from Columbia University.



Lawrence S. Wittner
Celebrated historian and activist for peace and social justice



Alexander Eleftherios Zagoreos
Environmentalist and a Director at the National Audubon Society

Distinguished Alumni Task Force

Researchers included George Cuhaj, Ralph DeFalco, Morty Fink, Johannes Knoops, David Malatzky, Ian Pinnavaia, John Pritchard, Hal Ronsenfeld, Jay Schnapp and others.

Inclusion to this list of distinguished alumni requires a Wikipedia page, an obituary in a national newspaper of record or similar verification of having distinguished themselves amongst their peers.



CELEBRATING 90 YEARS AT TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT RESERVATION JAMES E. WEST FELLOWSHIP AWARD

For Contributions to the permanent Endowment
Funding Scouting at TMR in Perpetuity

JAMES E. WEST, the first Chief Executive Officer of the Boy Scouts of America, was a New Yorker and visionary. He took the principles of Scouting and during 30 years of service, led the Scouts into the leading youth movement in the United States.

The James E. West Fellowship Award recognizes individuals, foundations and corporations that make a gift of \$1,000 to the Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America Endowment Fund. The gift can be made by you in your name or in memory or honor of a Scouter. Gifts can be made by check, installments via credit card or stock transfer.

The principal of your gift will be retained in perpetuity and the annual income will be used to benefit Ten Mile River Scout Reservation.

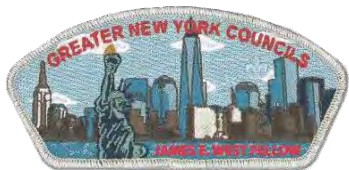
Name to be placed on certificate: _____

Donor Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____



The James E. West Fellowship Program to support

Ten Mile River in perpetuity
(Qualifying Gifts of \$1,000 or more)

Payable over 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years



Amount: \$ _____

☐ Bill me

☐ Check Enclosed for: \$ _____

In the form of: ☐ Cash ☐ Stock Transfer
☐ Pledge ☐ Bequest

☐ In Honor of ☐ In Memory of

Check Payable to: BSA, GNYC

\$1,000 JAMES E. WEST

Select one: ☐ AMEX ☐ Discover ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Name: _____

Card #: _____

Signature: _____ Exp Date: _____

☐ GNYC, BSA is authorized to charge my credit card in equal monthly installments

- ☐ 1 year (12 payments of \$83.33)
- ☐ 2 years (24 payments of \$41.67)
- ☐ 3 years (36 payments of \$27.78)
- ☐ 4 years (48 payments of \$20.83)
- ☐ 5 years (60 payments of \$16.67)

Donors may make cumulative gifts to reach Silver, Gold, and Diamond levels.



90 for the
90th Anniversary

Ten Mile River Bronze Member Level (\$1,000): Certificate and pin

Heritage Society Member Level (\$2,500): Certificate

Silver Member Level (\$5,000): Certificate and Silver pin

Gold Member Level (\$10,000): Certificate and Gold pin

Diamond Member Level (\$15,000): Certificate and Diamond pin

Steven Benini
James E. West Fellowship Award
Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America
350 Fifth Avenue, Suite 7820
New York, NY 10118
Phone: 212-651-2815; Fax: 212-633-6107
Email: Steven.Benini@scouting.org

In celebration of the 90th
anniversary of
Ten Mile River,
we are seeking 90 TMR
Alumni to become TMR
James E. West Fellows

Ten Mile River 90th Anniversary Capital Campaign

Distinguished Supporters

Pat & Tom Bain



Major Contributors

William G. Farrell
Glenn Hubbard
Ivan Seidenberg
Gary Wendlandt



Contributors

David Fleischer
Robert Hackney
Leon Haimes
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90 for the 90th TMR James West Fellows

Special thanks and appreciation to these Scouters for making a one-time donation of \$1,000 to the Ten Mile River permanent endowment fund, the principal will be retained in perpetuity and the annual income will be used to support TMR for generations. Thank you.

Ronald Altman
Emil Becker
Rich Benini
Steven Benini
Ira L. Berger
Morton A. Berger
Ethan V. Draddy
Jeremy Duenas
Andrew P. Ewanitz, III
William Gaillard Farrell
Alex Fredericks
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Michael Sorensen
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Mitch Strauss
Stanley Davis Webber
Robert Went
Omer S. J. Williams
Steve Ucko
Anthony H. Zalak



For more information: Steven.Benini@Scouting.org

JACK RUDIN

In Memoriam

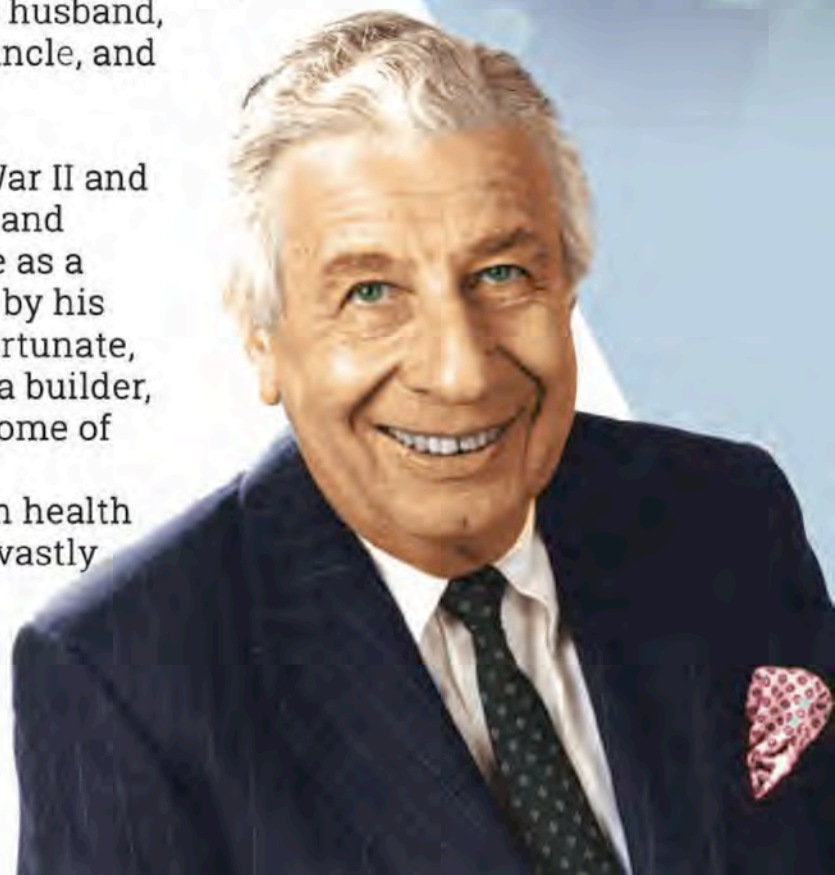
We remember Jack Rudin, former Boy Scout and Ten Mile River camper, Silver Beaver recipient, and long-time supporter of the Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America. Jack was Chairman of Rudin Management Company and one of New York City's leading real estate builders and owners. He was also a highly dedicated and generous philanthropist. Jack was a patron of Ten Mile River, especially Camp Keowa which was Camp Manhattan when he and his brother Lew spent summers there in the 1930's.

Jack loved New York, and along with his late brother, Lewis, carried on the tradition of their parents, Samuel and May, in business and public service, including establishing and funding for the Rudin scholarships for TMR Camp staff to fund their college studies.

Jack was born in the Bronx in 1924. He grew up in Scouting on Manhattan's Upper West Side. Jack was a husband, father, stepfather, grandfather, uncle, great-uncle, and great great-uncle.

Jack served in the U.S. Army during World War II and was a recipient of the Bronze Star for heroic and meritorious service in combat. Jack's stature as a business and civic leader was matched only by his devotion to improving the lives of the less fortunate, and he left an indelible mark on our city. As a builder, he oversaw the design and construction of some of New York City's most iconic building, his philanthropy and community involvement in health care, education, the arts and social services vastly improved the quality of life for many New Yorkers.

Our condolences to his wife Susan, his son Eric, and daughters Madeleine and Katherine.





HOW CAN I CONTINUE TO ASSOCIATE WITH SCOUTING IN NEW YORK CITY?

If TMR's 90th Anniversary celebration is your first Scouting event in many years, we hope that you will take a few moments to learn how you might be able to share your Scouting experiences with our newest Scouts.

You can join a local Troop and serve as a member of the committee or as an Assistant Leader by helping with camping trips, merit badges, Troop advancement, developing youth leadership, and more.

You could sign up with one of New York's five boroughs or districts to offer support in running special events, merit badge fairs, adult leader training courses, serve as a mentor or commissioner to a unit needing help, or serve as a leader in camp, both weekends and summer.

You could volunteer to help develop special programs in camp for weekends and the summer including: camp craft, archery, handicraft, field sports, and more.

Provide financial support individually or through your company/employer.

HOW CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION ABOUT VOLUNTEERING FOR SCOUTING?

It's easy! Call or email your local Field Director:

Bronx

Jason Tewes: 1-212-651-2816; jason.tewes@scouting.org

Brooklyn

Markus Olvet: 1-212-651-2914; markus.olvett@scouting.org

Manhattan

Curtis Miller: 1-212-651-2861; curtis.miller@scouting.org

Staten Island

Greg Mustoe: 1-212-651-2863; greg.mustoe@scouting.org

Queens

Joe Schiltz: 1-212-651-2827; joe.schiltz@scouting.org

Camp Mail

John Dowd

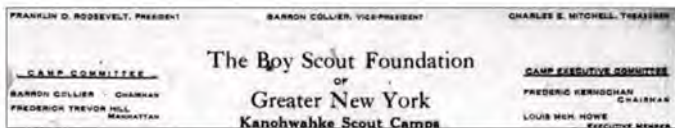


Boy Scout Encampment, Harriman-Interstate Park, N. Y.



Konohwahke Lake, N. Y., and Iona Island, N. Y., separated from the Harriman- Interstate Park by mud flats, is now a National Estuarine Sanctuary and Research Reserve.

Tusten, New York, the five councils left behind two post offices, Konohwahke Lake and Iona Island.



Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York letterhead

In 1928 year the foundation President was elected New York's Governor. He enjoyed visiting the camps and scouts. During his association with the Greater New York Councils, he raised the million dollars need to purchase the property which is the Ten Mile River Scout Camps.

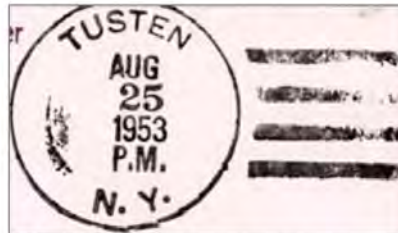
Four years later Franklin D. Roosevelt became the 32nd President of the United States. Visiting the scout camps as Governor and President was a major event for the Town's local residents. The number of scouts who relocated from the Brooklyn Scout

Boy Scouts from urban environments in particular, often stayed additional two weeks during the summer. For first time campers it was an important part of their experience to have contact with parents. Typical letters reminded parents about upcoming visiting weekends and for them to bring missing items or send money.

When the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, at Harriman Interstate Park trekked north to their new camp in



Typical Camp Sites at Harriman-Interstate Park



Tusten, N. Y. summer Post Office Four Bar Hand Cancel



Camp Tahlequah, General Headquarters, Boy Scout Camps at Konohwahke, N. Y.



White Door to post office lower right

the Lake and group of Lakes. Kanohwahke Lakes and Lake Kanawauke. Park administration used Kanaquauke.



Boy Scout Headquarters, Beaver Brook, N. Y.

Camps in 1927 and 1928 relieved some of the Bear Mountain camps over capacity. That gave more affordable sites to other social service organizations like orphan homes, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and nearby New Jersey/New York Boy Scout Councils.

By the late 1890's the Post Office Department provided for a Summer Post Office to handle the temporary increase of incoming and outgoing mail and related services such as stamps and money orders. For the Brooklyn Council the post office took a retired office name "Tusten" to service the camps. The spelling of K o n o h w a h k e was different for

In Tusten the former Rock Lake Resort administration building was designated the Tahlequah Lodge for the name of Camp Tahlequah from the Kanohwahke camp. Water thrown on a kitchen grease fire ended the structure usefulness and the post office was consigned to the back of the quartermaster's shed.



"Ten Mile River, NY." Machine post mark on Camp Headquarters, stationery.

When mail volume exceeds what could be done by hand canceling "Tusten, N. Y.", mail was processed by the new electric canceling machine's at the Narrowsburg post office. Pictures of the equipment were made a few years ago before it was discarded. It still worked but Date Slugs were no longer available.



The Scout Special Arrives at Tusten Station, Brooklyn Scout Camps



Bear Mountain Landing End of Boy Scouts' River Hike



Indian Cliffs at the Greater New York Council's Ten Mile River Scout Reservation view of the Delaware River valley looking south.

Scouts and mail got to camp by the Erie Railroad, "Scout Train" to Tusten Station, New York. The "Scout" Special left from Hoboken, New Jersey. The scouts trip started with a five cent subway ride, to Manhattan and then a ferry boat ride across the Hudson River to connect at the Hoboken Station. Previously the scouts boarded the Hudson River Day Line, Albany Night Boat, from Manhattan which stopped at the Harriman-Interstate Park. Upon arrival at the Tusten Train station, the sacks of mail traveled with the scout's trunks, by horse drawn wagons belonging to farmers boarding houses. The

scouts hiked the old logging road, a mile up to their camps, past the Indian Cliffs. The logging road was used in the winter to slide trees to the Delaware River where logs were lashed together in rafts for the trip to Philadelphia.

By 1931 the remaining four councils, Bronx, Queens, Manhattan and Staten Island, had relocated and the Tuxedo Park, source for the name of men's formal ware, took over processing for the Kanohwahke Lake and Iona Island post offices. Later a Bear Mountain Post Office was established to service campers. Twice as many scouts, in four new camps, were spread between two Towns, Tusten and Bethel. Narrowsburg being the closest post office at eight miles, a second location was established at the head of the Zumi Trail leading from the four camps. During the camping season the Ten Mile River post office building was a wooden shack with a dirt floor.

The Reservation Property Manager became a full-time postmaster, operating out of the headquarters building, his home during the winter. A storm destroyed several watercraft and the manager was not rehired for the following season. His Commissioned Postmaster status complicated the situation. Council Board minutes do not provide any insight on how the problem was resolved.

Camp Aquehonga, the Staten Island Council



Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Silver Jubilee Camp Season, Staten Island, Council. Council anniversary, Ten Mile River's seventh anniversary.

camp issued a Council Anniversary Cover. Note: Misstatement about being The only Boy Scout Post Office in America.

By 1935 the Philadelphia Council was operating Treasure Island N.J., two islands in the middle of the Delaware River, and the Chicago Council operated Owasippie, Mich. at Twin Lakes, near White Hall, Michigan. Three other camps also had their own post office after 1935.

By 1951 the council was using a Ten Mile River, N.Y.



Ten Mile River, N. Y. Mailers Permit

Later a Mail Permit No. 2 was issued with the Narrowsburg, N. Y. indicia because the camps post offices were reassigned as a Rural station of Narrowsburg.

Before the Permit mail scouts were encouraged to bring a penny post card to dinner. Not exactly altruistic on the part of the camp postmaster since his remuneration was partial based on post office revenue.



Postmasters Camp Bulletin stationery.

The other Camp Ten Mile River was established by Executive Order of the President to allow and Emergency Work Relief camp constructed on private property prohibited by the Act. The popular name was the Civilian Conservation Corps, CCC the Enrollee's, term for those employed by the program. Twenty-five Enrollee's arrived from Oregon, during a winter storm October 1933 to construct the barracks for the rest of the unit's arrival that November. Military Reserve Officers supervised in camp activities while supervisory Foresters supervised in the fields. One CCC building, the Pump House is still in operation.



Headquarters Camp New Trading Post and Post Office.

When the camp was closed in April 1936 all the facilities remained and were in use until the construction of the new Headquarters Camp. By then both Tusten and Ten Mile River Post Offices were consolidated with mail processed at Headquarters and Rural Route 2 Carrier's delivering the mail directly to each camp.

Mailers Permit Narrowsburg No. 1. Preprinted post cards were used for promoting camp or soliciting donations.

The Council Camps were reorganized in the early 1960's to provide better service to the campers.



The Thirtieth Anniversary cachet from Bronx Explorer Post. Rural post offices became stations of their servicing post office by 1957.

The new headquarters provided for both an Administration Building and a separate Trading Post with out going postal services using the new Rural Station hand cancel.

The year 1957, saw the Wild Turkey Conservation Stamp issue and the birds were reintroduce at the Ten Mile River Reservation. Staff members had great



For the Seventy-Fifth anniversary, 20 July 2002, a commemorative hand mark was provided by the post office.

fun teasing the post master by pounding on the other side of the post office wall to make the rubber hand stamps fall from the holder. The post mark was used with

Cachet. When the three cent and four cent scout stamps ran out the four cent Canal Zone stamp was used.



Mixed franking Canal Zone and United States stamps paying thirty-seven cents rate.

One of the scarcest items is the cancel on an International Reply Coupon. A few covers are available from the Ten Mile River Scout Museum.

**We salute these
TMR Alumni Organizations
for their continued support:**

Aquehonga Alumni
Jack Kohler-Suanhacky Campership Assoc.
Ranachqua Foundation
Ten Mile River Alumni Association
Ten Mile River Arrowheads
Ten Mile River Scout Museum
The Friends of Ten Mile River, Inc.

Ten Mile River Alumni Association



The Ten Mile River Alumni Membership Association, is the "official" Greater New York Councils alumni group of TMR campers and staff. The purpose is to foster fellowship and engagement of friends of TMR through a range of events and activities for the betterment of the camping program.

The TMR Alumni Association is managed by volunteers and staff of the Greater New York Councils Camping Committee. Annual dues are \$20. <https://www.bsa-gnyc.org/tmralumni>

Aquehonga Alumni



For countless years Aquehonga Alumni have contributed both physically and financially to help maintain and improve the facilities and available program options at Camp Aquehonga. This track record is a testament to the character of the individuals that Ten Mile River and specifically, Camp Aquehonga has attracted on camp staff.

Building on the long history and tradition of AQ volunteers, since the planning and construction of the Shawn E. Bowman Amphitheater in the spring of 2002, a group of Aquehonga Alumni have banded together every year to undertake projects for the betterment of Camp Aquehonga. Projects such as the construction of a Low Cope course and assembling the water slide at the new pool have enhanced existing program areas. Helping to clear an area near the lake and constructing a new latrine literally put site 15 on the (new hand carved) camp map. While the group may be partial to tradition, there was no hesitation when it came time to retire the tired staff dining tent and replace it with a permanent pavilion, Alumni Hall, 10 years ago.

Some projects have focused on upgrading program teaching areas within Scoutcraft, Field Sports and the Waterfront – replacing tarps or carports with more open permanent pavilions. Some projects have been small – a shed to store fishing poles, another to house the kiln near Handicraft and replacing the fishing docks. Some have been resourceful – reclaiming space used by the old pool filters to add a shaded teaching area near the pool deck or repurposing the commissary to house the new STEM center. Some have been less glamorous or noticeable – jacking up the Services building and replacing portions of the rotted sill or supporting the finishing work in the Johnson Center. All projects have strengthened the alumni ties to the camp and friendships with each other.

The group doesn't have a formal mission statement but expects to keep working on the mission for years to come.

Ranachqua Foundation



Summer camp at Camp Ranachqua at TMR was an unforgettable experience for a 12-year-old Bronx kid in the 1930's. It had to be, for this group to have stayed together for eighty years. Looking at each other's gray hair, they still see young, cherubic faces wearing a green and black beanie.

Their parents' \$15 investment for two weeks of camp has indeed paid off. Scouts attended as individuals, so they developed their friendships at camp, first as campers, and then on staff as a dishwasher or troop leader. Those teenagers (our founders) lived from summer to summer, and though they palled around between, discussion still reverted back to their camp experience.

As young adults they shifted into careers and callings, interrupted by WWII. Upon discharge, those who served drifted back to the Bronx and renewed old contacts. Some reunions were held at TMR, and so the bonds continued to tighten.

In 1948, the untimely death of Buddy Gordon, in his early 20's, motivated some of his close TMR friends to chip in a few dollars to send a needy Bronx kid away to camp for a 2-week stay. The idea caught on, the circle grew, and the group had a cause. Leadership was easy to come by, fund-raising became no challenge, because it was a social event with a purpose very close to their hearts. Families joined in and became just as enthusiastic, if not more. Ranachqua Buddies became the full-fledged Ranachqua Foundation.

The work of RF has been quietly carried on for sixty-nine years at an accelerated pace. During this time, 16,000 young men whose camp stay we have underwritten have benefited from our labor of love. Things change. With the current cost of a week at camp at \$400 per week, our 1-week subsidy in 2013 was 23 times the cost of a week when our founders went.

In 1999 we developed an additional new and different way, not only to "give back to Scouts and Scouting," but to encourage scouts to do the same. Our Hirsch-Ranachqua College Assistance merit grants recognize commitment to the Scout Oath and Law, and service to Scouting and community. Renewal for up to four years is contingent on our recipients continuing this service to others in and out of Scouting. Largely funded by a bequest from the estate of Rhoda K. Hirsch, in memory of her late husband Sol, a former Ranachqua camper and staff member who credited his Boy Scout experiences as a major influence on his esteemed career in news,

intelligence and the Foreign Service, supplemented by donations, this fund has paid out or committed almost \$400,000 in grants to 53 deserving scouts.

While a few of our founders, now in their 90's, still serve on the Board of Directors, the elders have paved the way for continued success by incorporating a new wave of enthusiastic members who share a belief in our cause, and welcomed them to take on active leadership roles.

In the past sixty-nine years, the foundation has branched out from the performance of a single good deed to that of an institution whose business it is to continue in the pattern of that one worthwhile experience. While our founders' ranks are much thinner, our memory of those who have left us is strong, and our enthusiasm and resolve for what we do is not diminished.

Jan Schwartz, President
Mildred Green-Thompson, Chairman of the Board
www.ranachquaafoundation.org,
ranachquaafound@aol.com
(718) 798-3932

Jack Kohler - Suanhacky Campership Association, Inc.



HISTORY

The Jack Kohler-Suanhacky Campership Association, Inc. was founded by friends of the late John J. Kohler, Queens Camping Chairman and Suanhacky Lodge Advisor, in the spring of 1986. It helps keep Jack's memory alive and supports the camping programs of Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America, Ten Mile River Scout Camps and Kintecoying Lodge #4 Order of the Arrow.

PURPOSE

The Association's purpose is two-fold:

1. To perpetuate the feeling of fellowship, love of camping and Scout Spirit that Jack Kohler lived by. This is achieved through many programs we organize and/or support.
2. To provide financial assistance to Queens Boy Scouts so that they may attend the long term Summer Camp of Greater New York Council, Ten Mile River as well as the Cub World program at Alpine Scout Camp.

CAMPERSHIPS

Each year the Board of Directors meet to determine how many camperships should be awarded, as well as the amount of the camperships, for that coming camp season. The camperships are awarded to Queens Scouts who have applied for assistance from the Council. We have awarded more than 1,250 camperships since our initial summer season of 1986.

FINANCES

The Association is recognized by the IRS as a nonprofit, 501(c)(3) organization. It is a completely volunteer organization, with no paid staff or trustees. Funds are raised through various fund raising activities and donations. Operational costs are minimal, thus more than 95% of all monies raised go directly to support the camperships.

OUR PROGRAMS

The Association supports numerous programs in addition to providing camperships. Below is a summary of these programs. More information can be found at www.jackkohlercampership.org.

OUTSTANDING SCOUTER

There are many unsung heroes amongst the volunteers of Queens Council. The Association's Outstanding Scouter Award is bestowed upon those who, like Jack, have gone the extra mile for the Scouts of Queens. Presentations to awardees take place at our bi-annual luncheon.

HERITAGE SOCIETY

The Heritage Society is an opportunity for anyone to honor, thank, or pay respect to someone for their efforts to/for the Scouting Program.

JOHN WILLIAMSON NOAC SCHOLARSHIP

To honor the memory of John Williamson, active Scouter of Troop 201; a NYC Police Officer killed in the line of duty in 1994, the Association awards a \$250 scholarship to a Queens's scout to attend the National Order of the Arrow Conference (NOAC). To receive experience in training and fellowship with scouts from throughout the nation.

64-34 99th Street, Apt. 2A, Rego Park, New York 11374
www.jackkohlercampership.org
JKohlerAsn@aol.com

Mitch Morgenstern, Chairman and Founder; Denis Sackett, Vice-chairman.

Ten Mile River Scout Museum



The Ten Mile River Scout Museum is operated by the Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America and is dedicated to preserving the history and artifacts of the Ten Mile River Scout Camps and the local area. Located in TMR's Headquarters Camp, the Museum consists of a Museum Building, the Kernochan Blockhouse, the Karl Bernstein Cayuga/Kotohke Cabin and the Kunatah Trading Post.

We are open to the general public and offer various tours and indoor exhibits, outdoor programs and local history exhibits. Our store has a variety of Museum and

TMR publications, patches and collectibles for sale. We also offer Scouts a variety of merit badges.

Troops camping at TMR can hike to the museum and participate in a Matinee Museum Lunch in our picnic area.

Our Research Library covers the history of the Kanohwahke Scout Camps, the Ten Mile River Scout Camps, New York City Scouting and local history. See camp and staff photos, biographies, newspaper articles, camp and local maps dating back to 1856 and other paper items. There is also extensive documentation on President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his role in the origin of TMR.

While TMR summer camp is in session you can call the Museum at 845-252-3775. E-mail the Museum at questions@tmrmuseum.org. Contact the Museum Director, Paul Lumpkin, at deaconpaul430@verizon.net. Contact the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Michael Drillinger, at chairman@tmrmuseum.org. Visit our recently improved website at tmrmuseum.org.

HISTORY OF THE TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT MUSEUM 1997-2017

*by: Dr. Gene Berman-Founder and Chairman Emeritus,
TMR Scout Museum*

Like so many little acorns that grow into mighty oaks, the Ten Mile River Scout Museum began in 1997 as a little acorn.

The story begins once upon a time when my good friend, Bob Madsen, who was Director of Ten Mile River at the time, and now Chief Financial Officer



The Museum in 1999

and Director of Support Service of the Greater New York Councils, and I were having dinner at the old Eldred Preserve one night. For those who remember the Preserve you are not old but have a few seasons under your belt. Bob knowing of my hobby of collecting patches and neckerchiefs asked if I would be willing to do a display to brighten up the Main Trading Post at HQ. I agreed and put together a display of some of my TMR patches and neckerchiefs. A couple of my friends who were there from the very beginning helped enhance the display. Among them were Frank Mullane and Bill Mulrenin.

It was so well received, that Bob promised me a section of the Main Trading Post for 1998 to establish in 1998 what I called, "Our little Ten Mile River Museum."

The 1998 exhibit was considerably enhanced with the purchase by David Malatzky of five salmon-veneer showcases, still in use today. The monies for the purchase came from the sale of a valuable souvenir leather wallet from the 1927 Grand Lodge Meeting, hosted by Ranachqua Lodge No. 4 at Camp Ranachqua, Kanohwahke Scout Camps.

It was a great little exhibit, except to be able to see it one needed to earn climbing merit badge as apparently the Main Trading Post Staff never got the memo and visitors had to climb over cases of sweat shirts or soda cans to be able to truly see the exhibits we created.

Each day was a new challenge. Bob saw the problem and told us for 1999 we could use the right side of the Main Trading Post for our Museum. For those old enough to remember, it was the old grocery store and like me you ARE OLD; for those not old enough to remember, it was the door to the right (main trading post was to the left as you entered) that you always wondered what the right side was used for.

But the reservation catering staff would have none of that as they said they needed that area for storage as they pre-purchased a whole summer's worth of nonperishables.

So, Bob came to me at the close of the 1998 season and told me the sad story. But he said not to be dismayed because he was going to give the now fledgling Museum its own stand alone building, all to itself. I said that would be great. I said I hoped it wasn't too far away from Main HQ and the Trading Post Area. He said, "No, in fact it is right next to the Trading Post Building. I said that sounds great. Are you going to build it from ground up?" He said, "No, we are going to renovate an old building." I said, Okay what was it before. He sort of mumbled, "the old abandoned visitor's latrine!!"

"SAY WHAAAAT," I said. "You are giving us a building that did not even qualify to be a latrine???" He said, "Do not worry, we will fix it up during the winter and it will be great." And Bob and the TMR rangers kept their word and did a super job in creating what is today, room ONE of the Museum. It was nice but small. We met once or twice in the 1998-1999 winter and decided to set up our own committee. Since we were part of GNYC they assigned us to the TMR Alumni Association under the leadership of Mark Weisburger. Meanwhile by that time I had recruited Hal Rosenfeld and the late Karl Bernstein to serve on our committee. I recruited the late Bernie Sussman to be our summer Curator/Director and he gave his showbiz flare to the Museum. I think many visitors came to see Bernie perform as well as see the exhibits. Our original patch-trading group of Frank Mullane, Bill Mulrenin, Dave Malatzky who now became our treasurer, and Johnny Gonzalez came on board. We had an assistant named Victor our first year but for 2000 we were fortunate enough to have Ian Pinnavaia serve as our Asst. Curator and he did some great things, not the least of which was surviving

a summer with Bernie. David was great at fund-raising and other ideas and eventually we outgrew the Alumni Association, and by 2002, the 75th anniversary we had our own Board of Trustees and were well on our way to building our second room. A big thanks here to the Motelson family of Staten Island for their financial aid to get the second room built and it is named for Patriarch the late Steve Motelson. Frank Mullane and Mike Mahone introduced me to a group of Staten Island Friends dubbed the "Staten Island Good Guys" headed up by Bob Chiusano and Bob Viggiano as well as Fran Harty, the late Marty Poller and others. While we raised money from our various patch sales, our newly established Wall of Fame and other endeavors to build the envisioned third room, the Good Guys did all the inside work. Historians John Dowd and Ed Winters joined the Board and our security expert Frank Rickenbaugh came aboard, as well.

About this time I recruited an old friend from our days on the 1969 Kunatah Staff, and hijinks better saved for another time around Crystal lake, as John Romanovich took over the reins of Kernochan and I caused all kinds of havoc on the waterfronts. He formed a team, which he called the Heavy Lift Team, which included some members of the aforementioned Staten Island Good guys and Bronxites, Rich Miller and Mike Herbert. We shared a common vision of turning the Ten Mile River Scout Museum building into the Ten Mile River Scout Compound by rescuing old and historic buildings.

First project was to save the Kernochan Blockhouse, which represented Kernochan, a now closed camp but also the history of the area when it was first settled in the 1750s. The Blockhouse was in disrepair but the Heavy Lift crew rescued it successfully and it was migrated to the Museum. Through the good work of Jim Loeffel we reclaimed the area to the right of the Museum and created a nice grass-filled picnic area and the TMR Wall of Fame. Not satisfied, John and his heavy lift team took a challenge that all including me told him could not be done. But they did it. They moved the last standing Kotohke cabin from Kotohke to the Museum. It was a major engineering feat and we now have exhibits in it showing how scouts in the 1930s through the 1950s lived with authentic cots, straw ticks, sleeping bags. Kotohke closed forever after the 1956 season.



The Camp Kernochan Blockhouse

The heavy lift team has since moved the Jerry Reimer Trading Post from Kunatah to the Museum Compound and this year we have the reattachment of the back end which will be remarried to the mother ship.

In 2014 after 17 years at the helm as Museum Chairman of the Board, I decided to step down. I was in the process of retiring as a dentist and needed to devote

time to that. The grand kids were getting bigger and need my help with school and helping take them here and there. The TMR Scout Museum was very fortunate to find a



The Cayuga/Kotohke Cabin

FANTASTIC guy to replace me, in current Chairman, Michael Drillingier. He has been doing an incredible job for the past three years in modernizing exhibits in the interior with interactive features for example. We were also fortunate to find Bernie's replacement as Curator/Director in Deacon Paul Lumpkin who has done a super job running the Museum. And last but not least we reached into our own Board of Trustees to find our Assistant Director/Curator in Ira, the last living Ramone. Nagel who has helped improve the Museum with the addition of Outdoor Programs along with the Indoor exhibits and added his personality to the Museum as Bernie had done. YO BEACH!!

Some of you today might be thinking about visiting your old camps. Some are accessible but some are not with roads not maintained and nothing left but vestiges of what once was. I would recommend if your camp was such, you keep your memories intact. Many who have gone have come back disappointed saying I should have just remembered it the way it was. Instead, come visit the Ten Mile River Scout Museum where all your Memories are intact, your friends have not aged a day. They still all have hair and their bellies are flat and everything is as you remember it.



Jerry Reimer - Kunatah Trading Post



The Museum Today

I like to think of my 17 years at the helm and almost 20 running Alumni days as creating the Model T Ford and advancing it to the Muscle cars of the 1950s. Michael Drillingier has taken it to a whole "nother" level with the modernization of the Museum. He has taken my muscle car and made it self-driving and at the rate Michael and current staff are going it won't be long before the Museum is on the level with a "FLYING CAR." Enjoy Alumni Weekend.



The 90th Anniversary of TMR is also the 20th Anniversary of the TMR Scout Museum.

In honor of our 20th Anniversary we have been completely renovated with a fresh new look and exciting exhibits of TMR of old and TMR today.

We look forward to your visit.



Visit our improved website and online store at tmrmuseum.org.



TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT MUSEUM



Thanks For the Memories

TMR Arrowheads*

The Premier Order of the Arrow Alumni Association



**Congratulations to
Ten Mile River Scout
Camps
And Every Professional
And Volunteer Staff
Scouter
For Excellence in
Providing
Fun, Education, Moral
and Physical Develop-
ment
Of Scouting's Youth**



**Note to Arrowmen Alumni:
Join the TMR Arrowheads
Renew your camp memories
Of fun and service to others.**

**Contact Larry Fener
Email: lih@optonline.net
Cell: 516-551-4676
For details and information.**

***TMR Arrowheads -
An informal association of for-
mer Ten Mile River Boy Scout
Camps Order of the Arrow mem-
bers**





AQUEHONGA ALUMNI



Above: AQ Staff Alumni gathered at the dedication of the Shawn E. Bowman Amphitheater during TMR's 75th Anniversary in 2002

Left: A significant addition to the new pool in 2004 included a 135 foot long water slide. A group of AQ alumni assembled the slide over the course of a long weekend. First was the tedious task of bolting together the various sections of the slide. Then came the task of hoisting and connecting the sections together.

Below: Site 15 was added to Aquehonga located along the road to the lake. During the course of a weekend the site was cleared of trees and brush, new tent platforms were setup and leveled and a brand new latrine was constructed.



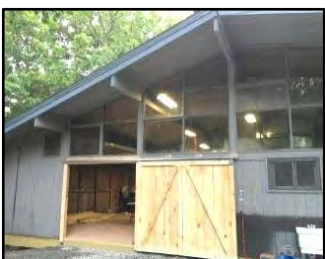
Below: In 2007, roughly 30 construction volunteers and 40 donors replaced the dilapidated staff dining tent with a permanent pavilion, Alumni Hall. Over the course of 3 work weekends and a few days in between the foundations were dug, footings poured, the steel columns and glue lam beams set. The roof was decked, a metal roof installed and the permanent lighting turned on.



Above: The 2010 Scoutcraft project included the installation of a split rail fence, construction of a 12 ft. wide stone fire ring, and a complete overhaul of the rope bridges.



Below: The 2013 facelift at the lake included a new larger lake cabana, replacing the fishing docks and building a fishing pole storage locker.



Left: Field Sports gets a pavilion and new soccer goals installed in 2014.



Left: Replacing portions of the rotted sill of the Services building and repurposing the old Commissary for the new STEM center in 2016.

Right: The multi-purpose building near the new parking lot will serve as the Sunday welcome center, Mountain Bike lodge and flex instruction area in 2017.



The Friends of Ten Mile River

The Friends of Ten Mile River, Inc. (FoTMR) is a non-profit Corporation under the laws of the State of New York. FOTMR consists of past and present, TMR staff, campers, volunteers and other supporters of TMR. We are a private organization separate from the Alumni Association, the Council, and have no legal affiliation with the Boy Scouts of America.

We provide volunteers and support to Ten Mile River. This includes donations of equipment for summer program activities for the Scouts, service projects and volunteer assistance such as inspections. The Red Dot Trails is our official newsletter. FoTMR works with other GNYC committees, especially the Camping Committee towards the improvement of TMR, along with the Risk Management and Activities Committees.

We encourage anyone who wishes to aid the camp or volunteer to join our group. Your efforts can be anything from writing an article for the newsletter, helping with projects, donating to our FoTMR Endowment Fund, volunteering at camp or anything else to help TMR. We hope to see you all.

Our Mission

1. To provide service to the Ten Mile River Camps, which are owned and operated by Greater New York Councils of the Boy Scouts of America. Service is to include, but not limited to, Camp Masters, Camp Inspectors, Camp Staff Volunteers, service projects, and anything else that might benefit Ten Mile River.
2. To help preserve the history and heritage of the Ten Mile River Scout Camps.
3. To provide a social and fraternal network for those that have and will work and camp at Ten Mile River.

Some of Our Accomplishments

- Donated enough money for TMR to purchase 16 mountain bikes.
- We purchased two Aqua Jumps
- Donated funds for the purchase of the Keowa motor boat and the Aquehonga Catamaran sail boat.
- Assisted with the purchase of new .22 and 20 gage guns for the shooting sports program,
- FoTMR members took part in TMR's 85th & 90th anniversary
- Members continued to serve on GNYC Camping Committee, Risk Management Committee, Museum Committee and several other Council and District Committees
- Our service day at TMR provided staff to cut and assemble tent platform frames and Trex floor boards
- Members took part in the 2010,13,17 National Jamboree
- Members served on TMR Camp Staff and Unit

Leadership

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| President | <u>John Farrell</u> <u>scoutmasterbooboo@gmail.com</u> |
| Executive Vice President | <u>Jim Shaughnessy</u> <u>ranger3540@aol.com</u> |
| Secretary | <u>Mike Moskowitz</u> <u>MIKEM54@VERISON.NET</u> |
| Treasurer | <u>Frank Rickenbaugh</u> <u>reospw@aol.com</u> |
| Newsletter Editor | <u>Peter Purrington</u> <u>ppurrington@gmail.com</u> |

**HELLO
T.M.R. ALUMNI!
BEST WISHES
FROM THE
1953
CAMP KUNATAH (D-III)
STAFF**



**1-MORTY FINK
2-JERRY GORDON
3-HERBERT KAYE
4-HAL ROSENFELD**



William Scheib

Devoted Son, Brother, Husband, Father, U.S. Army Veteran, Scouter, Camper, and Leader
January 27, 1945 - October 31, 2010

Joined Troop 253 Bayside, Queens - 1957

Senior Patrol Leader & Junior Assistant Scoutmaster. Ten Mile River Staff: Keowa 1963, Kunatah 1964.

GNYC District and Council member of the Camping Committee, Roundtable Commissioner, District Commissioner, Queens Council Commissioner and Vice President of Queens Council, TMR Camping Health & Safety Committee.

Received the Award of Merit and Silver Beaver Award and is a Vigil Honor member of Suanhacky Lodge.

Co-founder of The Jack Kohler Campership Association and member of The Heritage Society.

Troop 33 Milltown NJ Assistant Scoutmaster and Committee member.

Central Jersey Scouting Council Camping Committee member and Volunteer.

Organizer of Cub Scout Fun Days at Kittatinny Mountain Scout Reservation Branchville, NJ. Longtime Campmaster at K.M.S.R.

Member of The Boy Scouts of America for over 53 years (1957-2010)

Congratulations to Ten Mile River Scout Camps on its 90th Anniversary. So many fond memories of T.M.R.!

Jason Scheib, Stephanie & Colby Eaton, Edmund & Nancy Scheib





LIFELONG, TEN MILE RIVER CAMPER
AND STAFF EXPERIENCES PROVE
INVALUABLE

STEPHEN BERGMAN
CHIEF, SUANHACKY LODGE W.W.W.
1959-1960

VIGIL HONOR NAME:
RENAPE, THE TRUE MAN

MARTIN VON HOLDEN
CHIEF, SUANHACKY LODGE W.W.W.
1960-1961

VIGIL HONOR NAME:
GELEMEND, TRUE LEADER

FRIENDS FOR LIFE

**IN LOVING MEMORY
OF
MICHAEL G. MANN**

**SCOUTMASTER OF
BSA TROOP 8,
BROOKLYN, NY**

MARCIA KAPLAN-MANN

Happy 90th Anniversary to Ten Mile River!

From a Family Camper and a Thunderbird, we wish Ten Mile River a happy 90th anniversary, and we look forward to many more years of Ten Mile River creating amazing memories for the Scouts of New York City.



Nicole & Justin Rodstrom
TWWAB

Tribute to TMR

TROOP AND POST 107

Bayswater Jewish Center
Far Rockaway, NY

Camp Nianque | 1962-1964



Post 107 at Sanita Hills, 1963

Left to Right: Unknown, Keith Krasnove, George Ganak, Fred Savoy, Jules Krasnove, Bob Natt, Mark Lapidus, David Saunders, & Joe Saunders (Photo by Sid Fuchs)

Other members not pictured: Sid Fuchs, Alan Binder, Michael Cohen, Richard Zeitlin, Morrell Berkowitz, Peter Lustig, Arthur Dubin, Eric Drucker, Robert Feltingoff, Mark Goodman, Michael Kertes, Richard Krasnove, Fred Marin, Dan Mausner, Neil Ribner, Neil Roiter, Richard Sollenmann, Glenn Singer, Richard Tannenbaum, Ronald Adler, & Roger Shelling

Other Leaders: Bob Oppenheim, Irv Wexler, Max Cohen

Thanks for the memories.

**In Memory Of The Following Noble
Hendrick Hudson Scouters
*Sittin' Round The Eternal Campfire in the Sky...***



**James Terrell
Edward F. Brockway
Leon Albury
William "Bill" Millam
John Ward**

**Gents...You Are All TRULY Missed Around OUR
Campfire...**

Sponsored by: COL William A. Woods, Eagle '75, Vigil Honor, Wood badger, Silver Beaver and a friend
to each of these great Scouters and quality men.

Congrats

Ten Mile River On Your **90th** Anniversary
Of Being The Greatest Place In The World!



Proud To Serve on the TMR 90 Committee

TMR 90 Logistics - Shuttle Commander

Proud To Serve as a TMR Staffman

1990 - 1999

Keowa • Headquarters • Aquehonga



CAMP KEOWA



Proud TMR Camper 1983 - 1989

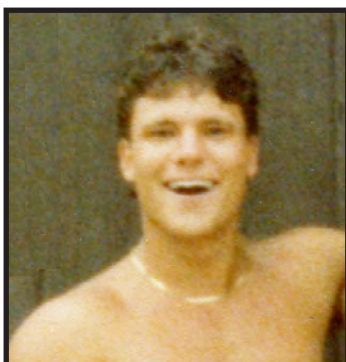
Camp Keowa - Troop 28, Queens, GNYC

Suanhacky Lodge Chief • Vigil Honor Member



Thanks For All of the Great Memories

Alan Wolfe



In Memoriam

William "Billy" Poole

**Friend, Scouter and
Aquehonga Staffer**

1962 - 1995

Always remembered

**Jim McCleary
Aquehonga Staff 1980 & 1981**



Camp Chappegat Staff Photo - 1952
(Mat Loonin seated on right end of bench.)

With fond memories and lifelong lessons from years at T.M.R. (1945-52).

Congratulations on your 90th Anniversary. My very best wishes to all fellow alumni along with staff and friends.

Mat Loonin



The Alumni of

SHU-SHU-GAH LODGE 24

*salute the Ten Mile River Scout Camps
on its 90th Anniversary
of providing outdoor adventure to the
Scouts of New York City.*

The Lodge Chiefs of Shu-Shu-Gah Lodge

Arthur Evans
Herm Humer
Lou Levy
Al Cronin
Arthur Porcella
Bill Radke
Bill Matthews
Frank Grieten, 1946-1947
Phil Nelson, 1947-1948
Jesse Wolfensohn, 1948-1949
John Cullen, 1949-1950
John Cleary, 1950-1951
Nelson Roger, 1951-1952
Ted Green, 1952-1953
Jack Zusman, 1953-1954
Richard Stillwell, 1954-1955
Burt Yanofsky, 1955-1956
Karl Bernstein, 1956-1957
Hal Rosenfeld, 1957-1958
Gerry Newman, 1958-1959
Alan S. Baker, 1959-1960
Harvey Bank, 1960-1961
Irwin Butch Graber, 1961-1962

Artie Silverstone, 1962-1963
Joel Vidars, 1963-1964
Arthur Schack, 1964-1965
Bill Siegel, 1965-1966
Bruce Slepian, 1966-1967
Steve Shupack, 1967-1968
John C. Burns, 1968-1969
James Studley, 1969-1970
Frank Silano, 1970-1971
Harris Diamond, 1971-1972
Jeff Block, 1972-1973
Marc Sherman, 1973-1974
Gary Battaglia, 1974-1975
Steve Panzer, 1975-1976
Pat Coviello, 1976-1978
Danny Knopp, 1978-1979
Scott Berger, 1979-1980
Anthony VanDunk, 1980-1981
Robert Ponzo, 1981-1982
Neal Drobenare, 1982-1983
John Marshall, Jr., 1983-1985
Ken Church, 1985-1986
Darren Frazier, 1986-1987

Mark Belli, 1987-1988
John FitzRoy, 1988-1989
Robert McDermott, 1989-1990
Brad Bender, 1990-1991
Roger Gaitan, 1991-1993
Thomas Chau, 1993-1994
Robert Gobaira, 1994-1996
Keith Gilbride, 1996-1997
Craig Hillery, 1997-1998
Yakov Kaushanskiy, 1998-1999
Steven Magnus, 1999-2000
Colin Pinnavaia, 2000-2001
Yakov Kaushanskiy, 2001-2002
Jason Keel, 2002-2003
Alex Mogavero, 2003-2004
Michael Williams, 2004-2005
Roy Martin, 2005-2006
John Fagan, 2006-2007
Gregory Gounardes, 2007-2009
Sean Riback, 2009-2010
Joseph Giamboi, 2010-2011
Thomas Kramer, Jr., 2011-2012
Robert Rowley, 2012-2013

The Lodge Advisers of Shu-Shu-Gah Lodge

Bill Radke, 1944-1960
George Reitz, 1960-1964
Larry Askenas, 1964-1968
Al Ponzan, 1968-1969
Milton Roth, 1969-1974

Sam Fliegler, 1974-1978
Joel Vidars, 1978-1981
Scott Berger, 1981-1983
Maxwell Frame, 1983-1987
Stuart Nemkowitz, 1987-1991

David Coleman 1991-1993
Stuart Nemkowitz 1993-2003
Ken Hood 2003-2006
Colin Pinnavaia 2006-2011
Anthony Bracciante 2011-2013



NEW YORK CITY'S ORDER OF THE ARROW LODGE **KINTECOYING LODGE 4**

CELEBRATES 90 YEARS OF TEN MILE RIVER

*Dale Henderson instructs new member at
T.M.R. May 2016. Photo by Jeremy Dueñas*



A LEGACY OF SERVICE

For 93 years, the Greater New York Councils chartered lodges in each borough. Ranachqua Lodge 4 was founded in 1920 and served the Bronx. Shu-Shu-Gah Lodge 24 was founded in 1925 and served Brooklyn. Suanhacky Lodge 49 was founded in 1930 and served Queens. Man-A-Hattin Lodge 82 was founded in 1935 and served Manhattan. Aquehongian Lodge 112 was founded in 1938 and served Staten Island. In April 2013, the council's five lodges merged to create Kintecoying Lodge 4 which now works to fulfill the mission of the Order of the Arrow for all of New York City.

KINTECOYING: A NAME FOR THE FUTURE

The area we now know as Astor Place used to be called Kintecoying or, "Crossroads of Nations," and was used as a pow-wow point for the Lenape tribes of Manhattan. At this spot, where the branches of the trails converged, the Lenapes traded with each other, exchanged news, and held spiritual ceremonies and tribal councils to settle disputes. The "Crossroads of Nations" also speaks to New York City's role as the "Capital of the World" and a "Melting Pot" of peoples from many lands from around the globe.

KINTECOYING LODGE 4 SWAG

Wicking T-Shirts

Red Short Sleeve \$15 (XXL \$18)

Green Long Sleeve \$20



TMR 90th Anniversary

Franklin D. Roosevelt Flap Set

\$10 or 5 for \$40

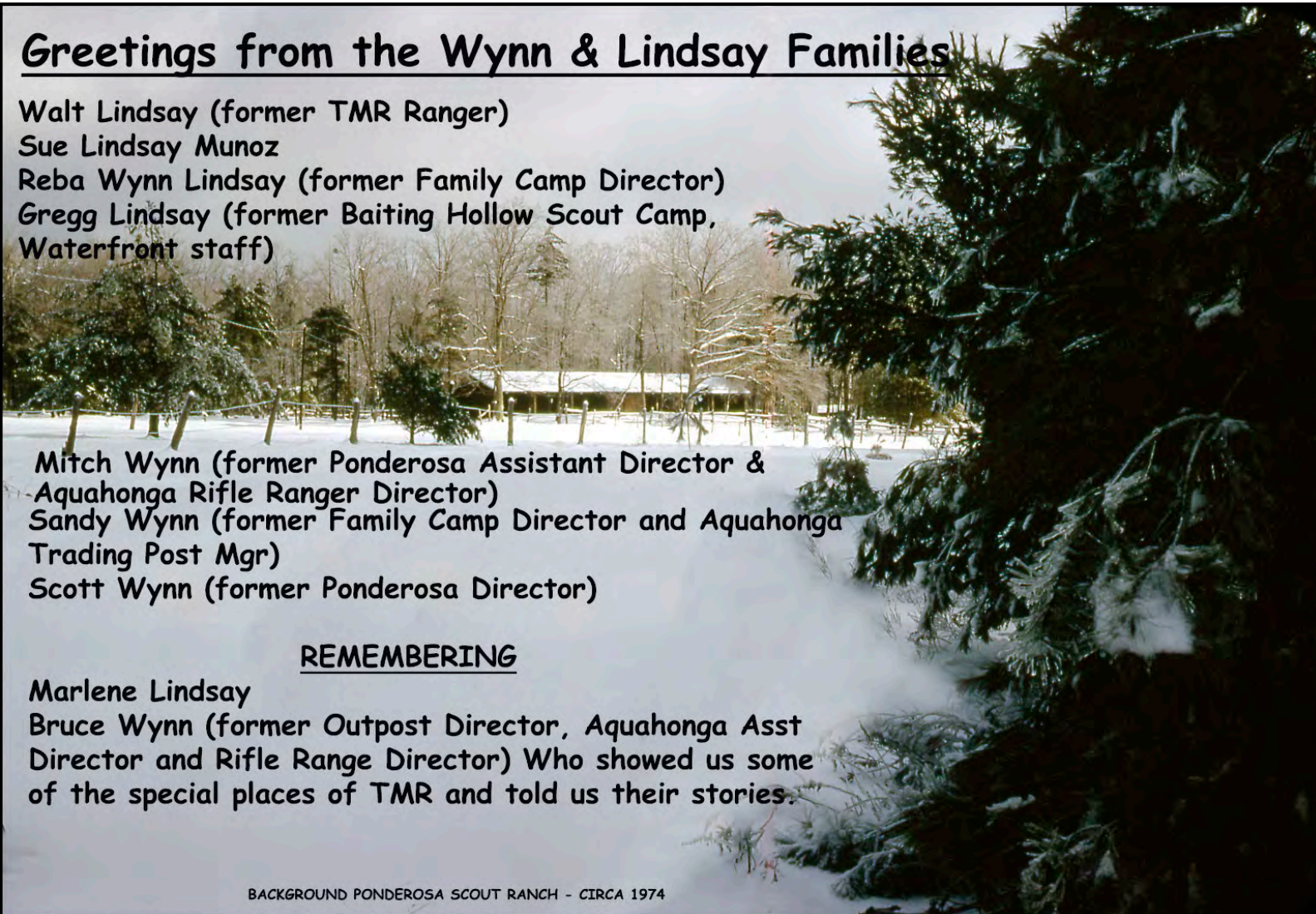


To Order Contact Memorabilia Adviser Anthony Bracciante
abracciante@verizon.net - (718) 891-8658

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Kintecoying
LODGE 4
NEW YORK CITY

112



Greetings from the Wynn & Lindsay Families

Walt Lindsay (former TMR Ranger)

Sue Lindsay Munoz

Reba Wynn Lindsay (former Family Camp Director)

Gregg Lindsay (former Baiting Hollow Scout Camp,
Waterfront staff)

Mitch Wynn (former Ponderosa Assistant Director &
Aquahonga Rifle Ranger Director)

Sandy Wynn (former Family Camp Director and Aquahonga
Trading Post Mgr)

Scott Wynn (former Ponderosa Director)

REMEMBERING

Marlene Lindsay

Bruce Wynn (former Outpost Director, Aquahonga Asst
Director and Rifle Range Director) Who showed us some
of the special places of TMR and told us their stories.

BACKGROUND PONDEROSA SCOUT RANCH - CIRCA 1974

**CONGRATULATIONS ON
90 YEARS OF CAMPING
EXCELLENCE**

CAMP AQUEHONGA



Anthony H. Zalak

Camper: 1990 - 1996

Leader: 2001 - 2002

Staff man: 2003 – Present

I started going to Camp Keowa in 1977 with Troop 161 Bensonhurst, I remember great times. I've stayed active in the Scouts & TMR ever since.

Some time around 1995 I came to Aquehonga with Troop 76 Brooklyn. In the Spring of 1998 Alan Wolfe Offered me the Rifle Range Director position and after a fractured ankle during Staff Week, I was hooked yet again.

**1999 Aquehonga Field Sports Administrator
2000 Aquehonga Scoutcraft Director
2001 Camp Keowa Scoutcraft & Mountain Bike Director
National Jamboree Trap Range Staff
2002 Keowa Mountain Bike Director & Provo ASM
TMR Staff Volunteer at Aquehonga & Keowa 2003 - Present**

Great Times & Great Friends!

Looking Forward to the Next 90 Years!

**Merit Badge Counselor ♦ NCS Shooting Sports Director
National Camping School Faculty ♦ NRA Training Counselor & CRSO
GNYC Chief Range Safety Officer ♦ NYS Emergency Medical Technician
GNYC Shooting Sports Instructor Course/Clinic Faculty
GNYC Enterprise Risk Management Committee ♦ Camp Medical Back-up
GNYC Camping & Shooting Sports Committee ♦ Wood Badge
James E. West Fellow ♦ Brooklyn Heritage Society ♦ All Around Good Guy
I've remembered TEN MILE RIVER in my will and you should too.**

**Yours in Service
Glen S. Schneider**



**ON THIS NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY
I SEND MY
SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS TO**

TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT CAMPS



FROM EDDY PETERSEN

Eagle Scout, Troop 2, College Point



Welauchsit Allogagan Uteney
"We who love the woods and camping"
Vigil Honor 1981



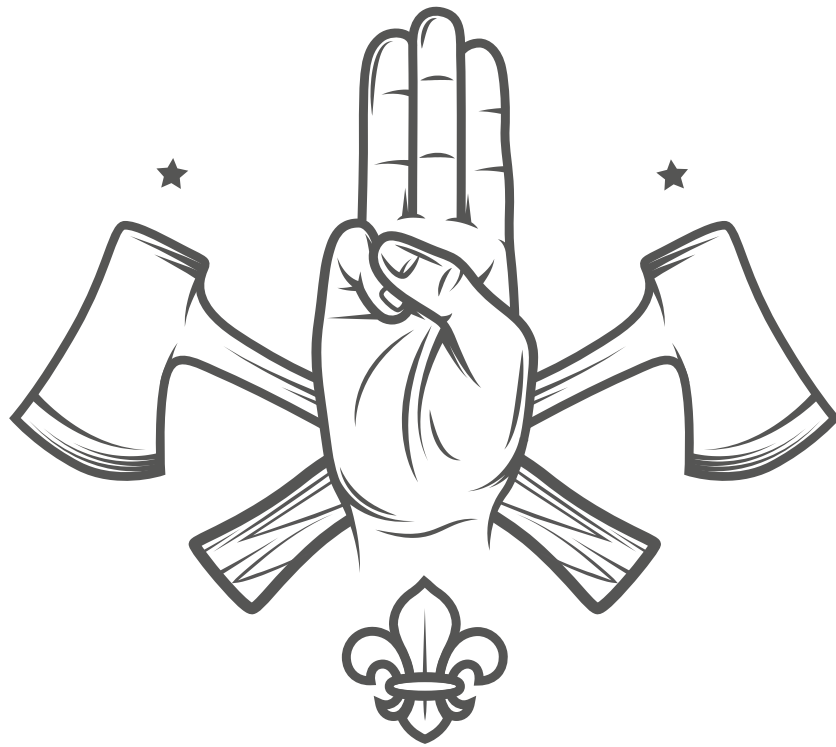


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**Congratulations to Ten Mile River Scout Camp
for 90 Years of Great Scouting Memories!**

Troop 70, Queens

Celebrating it's 45th Year at T.M.R.

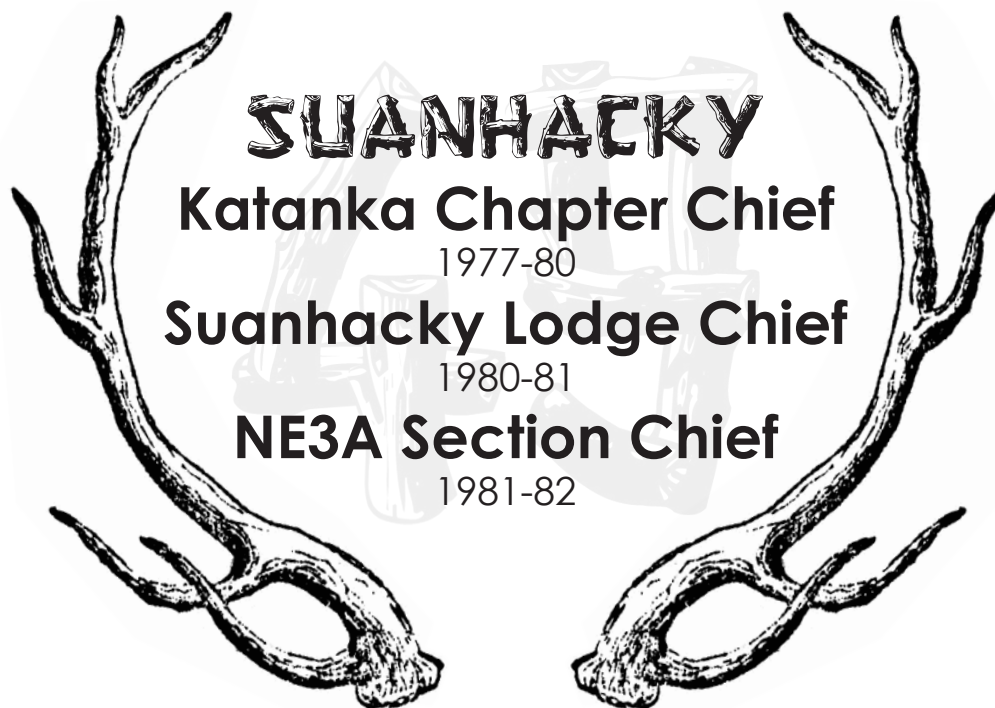
Kernochan, Hayden, Aquehonga, Kunatah

Over 20 Troop Members Served on Camp Staff



**Past Scoutmasters (L-R) Robert Petrillo, John Martens,
John Pritchard, and continuing the T.M.R. traditions,
Troop 70 welcomes our newest Scoutmaster, Joel Acosta**

CONGRATULATIONS TO TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT CAMPS



PROUD TO BE A PART OF TMR 90

In memory of my parents, Leona Knoops and Jacobus "Jack" Knoops

Johannes M. P. Knoops

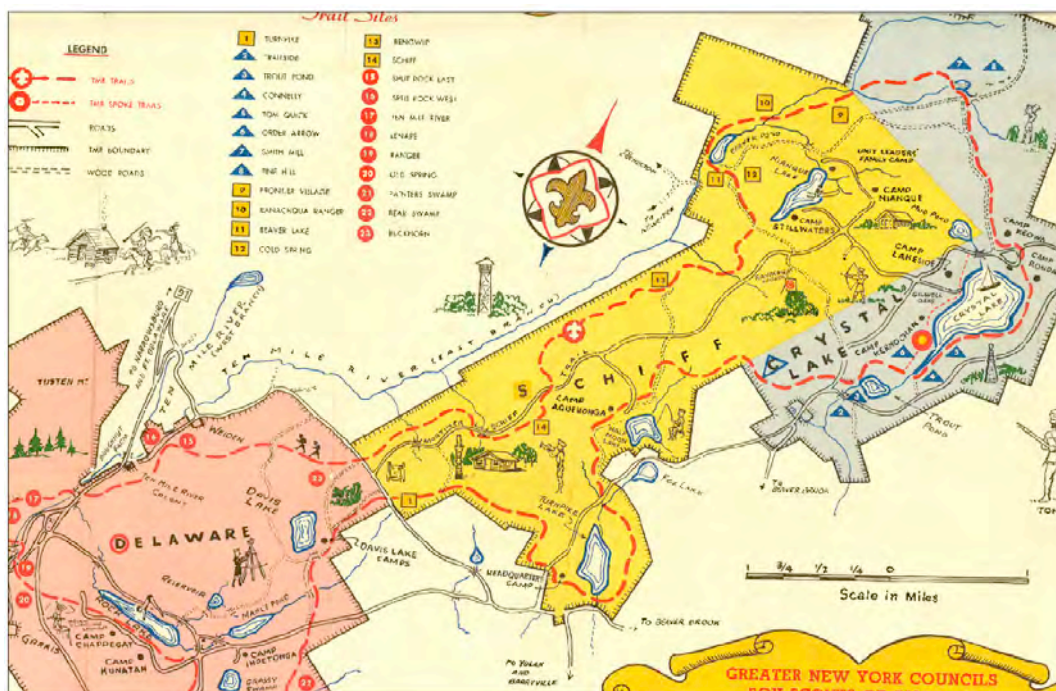
Eagle Scout

Troop 300, Queens Council, Michael Weitman - Scoutmaster

Camp Aquehonga Staff, Bruce DeSandre - Director



Kittelendamwagan Gischihan
Earnest Artist



Greetings from **MARK S. KLEINBERG**

This is TMR as I remember it growing up in camp: 11 camps in 3 Divisions.

Starting in 1959 as a scout in Kernochan, then Lakeside, then Kunatah.

In 1963 I began staff as a CIT. Then staffed every summer thru 1975.

Worked in Davis Lake, Ihpetonga, Keowa, Kunatah, Rondack, and Kernochan.

Camped as a home troop leader in Ihpetonga, Davis Lake, Kunatah, Ranachqua, and Aquehonga.

To the many scouts that I hopefully inspired to appreciate **Nature**.

Thanks to the many staff I supervised who delivered an exemplary scouting program while I was Camp Director at Kunatah (73, 74) and Kernochan (75).

With fond memories of:

My home **Troop 353, Queens** (and S. Kermit Meltz, Scoutmaster).

Suanhacky Lodge #49

Hiking (and more hiking), Swimming at Father Meyers, Canoeing the Delaware, Bog Hikes at Grassy Swamp Pond, Flushable latrines, Father Anthony Paone.

TMR 2002—2007



From the 75th anniversary to the 80th anniversary I had the distinct pleasure of spending 6 summers at Headquarters as the Director of Camping. I want to thank each of the thousands of leaders and staff and tens of thousands of Scouts who helped turn 12,000 acres of Sullivan County into a Scouting paradise and set a course for camping in the 21st century! I was blessed to work with some of the most capable and diverse staff leaders in the history of the camps. From long-time TMR legends like Fr. Tony, Bob Madsen, Cathy Rihl, Cedric Bodley and Sal Poidomani & Barbara Fox to great, young (back then) directors including Mark and Joe Amatrucola, Bill Hooper, Bill Kelly, Dak Zaza, Paul Goncalves, Anthony Allison, James Forde, Will Restrepo, Ken Swanson, Ellie Judey, Tamara Holtzer, Chanina Szendro and Anthony Marchante as well as Rabbi Witty and Ron Zic. They developed outstanding staffs and I have enjoyed seeing a number of them move into and out of various leadership roles at the camps in the years since. I would put that group up against any group in the history of the camps! Jim, Lou, Bob, Tom and a slew of amazing rangers kept the place in terrific shape.

Gene Gottesman, Camping Chairman throughout this time gave excellent leadership to the Camping committee and the camps received great support from The Jack Kohler Camping Association, The Ranachqua Foundation, FOTMR, the Alumni Association and 5 OA Lodges. I want to personally thank everyone who is and was associated with these outstanding organizations for all of their support over the years.

My three kids had more uncles and aunts than a kid could ever hope for and I can't think of a better place for them to have grown up. My youngest son Patrick was known to fire staff simply by playing with a toy fire truck—but that may just be a camp myth.

The camps have had a great history but the best 90 years are the next 90 years and, while we probably won't be at the 180th anniversary, I hope we will all consider what we can do to support the future success of Ten Mile River Scout Camps! If you need further encouragement, I will be glad to share my Apple speech, Starfish story or why "Shaving Cream" is just a really bad camp song!

To years of Fun and Adventure - Charlie Rogers, GNYC Director of Camping And Program 2002—2007

TROOP 106



**QUEENS COUNCIL DISTRICT CAMP
AT CAMP AQUEHONGA
PROVIDING LEADERSHIP SINCE 1980**

IN MEMORY OF GORDON BENNETT & JOSEPH BRADLEY

**Congratulations on the 90th Anniversary of TMR
and the
20th Anniversary of the TMR Museum**



TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT MUSEUM
Greater New York Councils - Boy Scouts of America

Deacon Paul Lumpkin
Museum Director

1481 Crystal Lake Road
Narrowsburg, NY 12764
Museum: 845-252-3775

430 Third St.
Newburgh, NY 12550
Cell: 845-527-5407
E-mail: deaconpaul430@verizon.net

Heritage District Chairman
Hudson Valley Council

Congratulations Ten Mile River Scout Camps 90 Years of Operation—Still Serving Youth



Troop 76 St. Bernards R.C. Church

Camp Aqueonga 1981-2017 Site 2 & Site 2A, Weeks 3 & 4
Camp Kernochan 1974-1976, 1978-1980
Camp Ranachqua 1977
Camp Sanita Hills 1962-1968, 1970-1973

**We salute the Camp Staff who make it happen.
Every day, every year!**

Especially the Directors at AQ who have made our stay an outstanding experience.

Thank you Anthony, Sal, Anthony, Mark, Fr. Tony, Steve, Cedric, Les, Joe, Chuck

&

Bruce DeSandre who did everything A to Z.



**John Farrell
Scoutmaster**

**Reservation Program Director 2014
Director Camp Aquehonga 2015, 2016**

THANK YOU FOR THE MANY FOND MEMORIES



LOOKING FORWARD

In memory of my father, Marvin Cochran and my Scoutmaster, Jerry Reimer

Richard J. Cochran
Eagle Scout
Troop 159, Flushing, Queens



Wulapeju Memgukek Tulpe
Just Plain Tortoise

Walter Anderocci

32 Court St., Brooklyn NY

Lakeside Waterfront Staff 1961

**Salutes TMR
on its 90th Birthday.**

**It Was the Best Summer
of My Life.**

Thank you!

CONGRATULATIONS TEN MILE RIVER ON YOUR 90TH ANNIVERSARY

CONGRATULATIONS TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT MUSEUM ON YOUR 20TH ANNIVERSARY

From

Dr. Gene Berman, Patricia, Chris, Brian, Layla, Iris, Annette, Jessica and Rocky

And

Richard Preto, Rosa, Damien, Laurence, Gabrielle, Bella and Lucas

LOOKING FOR THE FOLLOWING STAFF NECKERCHIEFS WITH VERY HIGH PRICES PAID:

**AQUEHONGA-1949, DAVIS LAKE-1959, KERNOCHAN-1954, CAMP MAN-1952
HEADQUARTERS-1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953. RANACHQUA-1949, 1950 UNIT C, 1955
RONDACK-1959**

ALSO LOOKING TO INTERVIEW STAFF MEMBERS FROM THE ABOVE LISTED CAMPS AND YEARS.

**Dr. Gene Berman
69-03 222 Street
Oakland Gardens, NY 11364
718-229-5566
geneberman@verizon.net**



TROOP 166 from Brooklyn, NY on the Camp Kunatah ball field.

A 1969 memory from Steven "Lefty" Lefland (broken arm).

Happy 90th Anniversary Ten Mile River Scout Camps.

Congratulations to TMR

**To all those who have staffed, volunteered
and supported TMR over 90 years we all say**

**‘Thanks.’ Looking forward to the next 90,
one at a time.**

**Troop 102 ‘Da Bronx’
St. Barnabas R.C. Church
419 East 241st St.
Bronx, N.Y. 10470**



**Congratulations to Ten Mile River
on your 90th Anniversary**

**Many fond memories, Proud to do my
little part in support of its future**

May TMR's best years be yet to come

Richard Benini



**Leviathan Mechanical Corp., Lo Sardo General Contractors Inc.
and J & M Mechanical Consulting**

**Proudly Support the 90th anniversary celebration of
*Ten Mile River Scout Reservation***

Silvio C. Lo Sardo, Former Queens Scout and TMR Camper, PAL Sponsor, CORE supporter.

James Gallo, Former Brooklyn Scout, TMR Camper / Staff, Scoutmaster, Museum Trustee, GNYC Training Committee,

35 Crescent Street, Brooklyn NY 11208—718-647-4924 / 5120

NYC MP Lic. 1625 | MFSC Lic. 773 | Westchester MP Lic. 1382

IN MEMORY OF OUR FATHER

Joseph Totaro

*Amangi Achge'gim Machque
Large Training Bear*

AND OUR DEAR FRIEND

Father Barry Frazzitta

*Nutemekiset Achewen Mekis
Shepherd Of The Fuzzy Flock*

Anthony Totaro

*Gischitehen Allogagan Wawulamallessin
Determined One Who Serves Well*



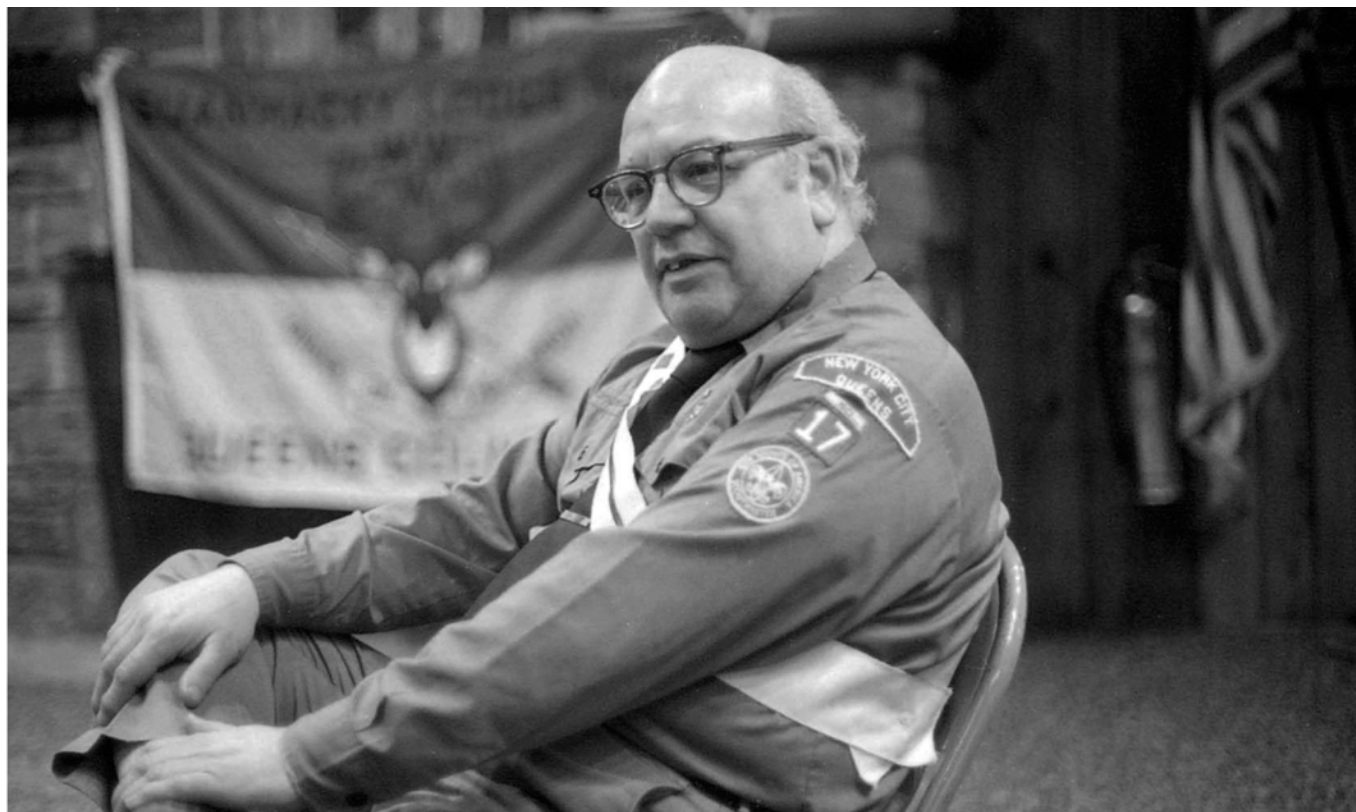
John Totaro

*Achgumen Achowalogen Achgegingen Takquak
Cloudy One Who Labors Hard To Train Others*

Eagle Scouts, Troop 142, Queens Council

W W W

Honoring Ralph DeFalco 75+ Years of Scouting



Troop 17 Elmhurst, Queens, NY

***Congratulations to
Ten Mile River
on 90 years of serving the youth of America
and
in special memory of our
departed brothers including
Arthur Schack,
Bob Buonvino,
Joel Viders
and
Bernie Satten***

Mary Anne & Bob Guarnaccia

THANK YOU TMR

Thank you Mom, for suggesting I try Scouting.
Thank you Paul Silver, my first Scoutmaster, for getting me started.

Thank you Bobby Silver for getting me to TMR.
Thank you for Kunatah 1969 for so many wonderful memories. It was then TMR grabbed hold of me and never let go.

Thank you Steve Strauss my Provisional Scoutmaster who taught me the joys of backpacking. I've never stopped.

Thank you Larry LeShay and Karl Bernstein for the OA.

Thank you to every scout in Troop 202 I Scoutmastered and who grew up to be such fine men and good friends.

Thank you TMR for lifelong friendships.

Thank you Rock Lake and Indian Cliffs for being there.

Thank you Rosalind Dickinson for being my life partner and for loving TMR with me.

Thank you TMR

Michael Drillinger—Kunatah 1969
Provisionals (Steve Strauss, SM)



Greetings From - **Gene Gottesman** TMR 1942-1945 Brooklyn Scout Camps

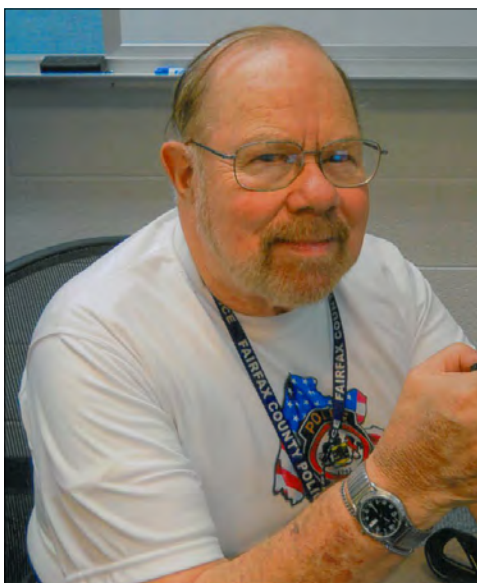


Eagle Scout. Silver Beaver.

TMR Hall of Fame

Order of the Arrow

Gottcom Center



In memory and honor of our Dad,
Mort Berger,

1/7/34 - 3/25/17

by

Marcy Newman and Scott Berger

Congratulations Ten Mile River Scout Camps on 90 Years of Camping



Jack Kohler
(1920-1983)

Join Us

**Jack Kohler-Suanhacky
Campership Association**

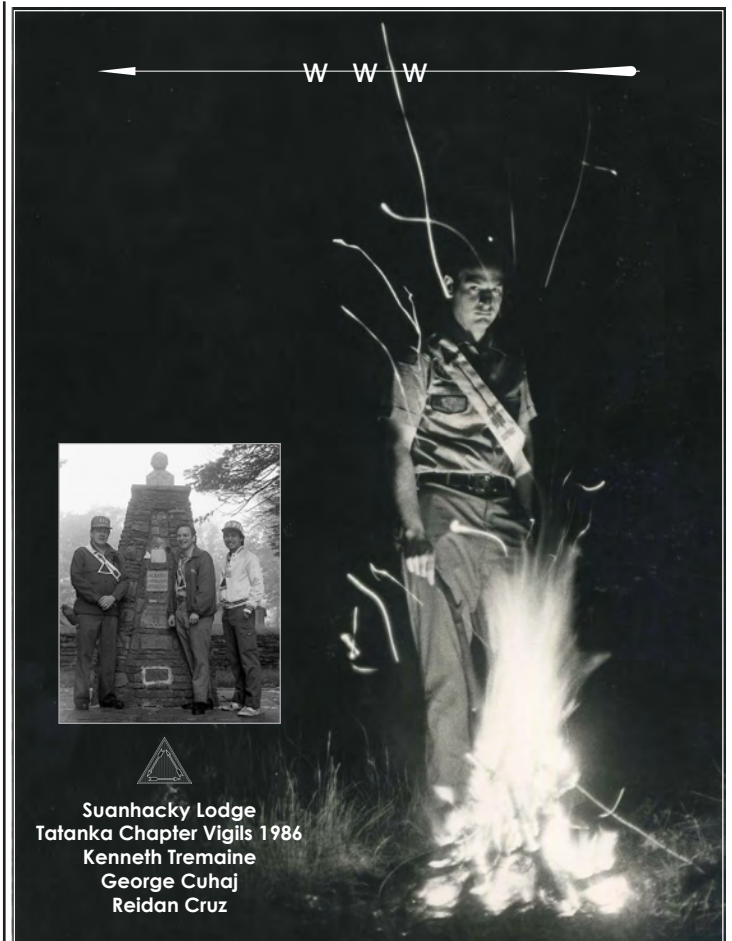
www.jackkohlercampership.org
email: JKohlerAsn@aol.com

**The Gaynor's salute
Ten Mile River
(Dennis Sr., Trudy,
Dennis Jr. and Frank)**



In honor of and with gratitude
to Harold "Bud" Cole,
Scoutmaster, Troop 4, West
Nyack, New York, Rockland
County Council, to whom I and
hundreds of men mentored by
him owe a large measure of
our personal and professional
success.

God Bless the Boy Scouts of
America and God Bless Bud
Cole.



Suanhacky Lodge
Tatanka Chapter Vigils 1986
Kenneth Tremaine
George Cuhaj
Reidan Cruz

**Happy 90th Birthday
TMR**

William Keogan

In memory of my parents,
Carmella Spero and
Scoutmaster John Spero
for starting me on The Scouting Trail
as a Cub Scout



John Spero

Eagle Scout
Troop 2, Queens Council



IN MEMORY OF TROOP



109

And it's Scoutmaster Ernst Pino and
Scout mom Hindy Pino

ED PINO

Suanhacky Lodge chief 1968-69
TMR camper and staff 1961-68

△
Togatcho Mawachpo
Good natured collector



*Congratulations to our beloved
Ten Mile River Scout Reservation!
The memories made there last a lifetime.*



Sincerely,

The Royal Order of the Most Esteemed Mr. Fuzzball !

Dedicated to our founders: Bill Fleck, Fr. Barry
Frazzita, Brian O'Neil, William Schatz, James
Tranchina and Joe Varon.

Fuzzy wuzzy is a ball. Fuzzy wuzzy knows it all.

Yeah Nianque!

**Congratulations
TMR on your 90th
Anniversary**

Norm Ginsberg



CONGRATULATIONS
TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT CAMPS
On your 90th Anniversary

John Pritchard

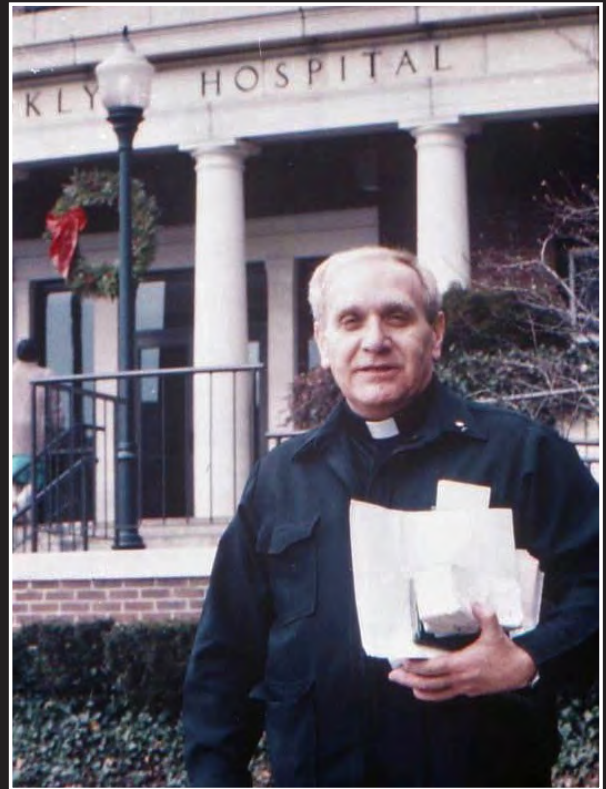
TMR Staff: Kernochan, Hayden and Headquarters
Weekend Warrior: Aquehonga, Kunatah and Headquarters



Sachgagunnumen Allapijeyjuwagan

One who leads activities

IN MEMORY OF FATHER BARRY



Nutemekiset Achewen Mekis  Shepherd Of The Fuzzy Flock

IRA NAGEL
A TMR LEGEND



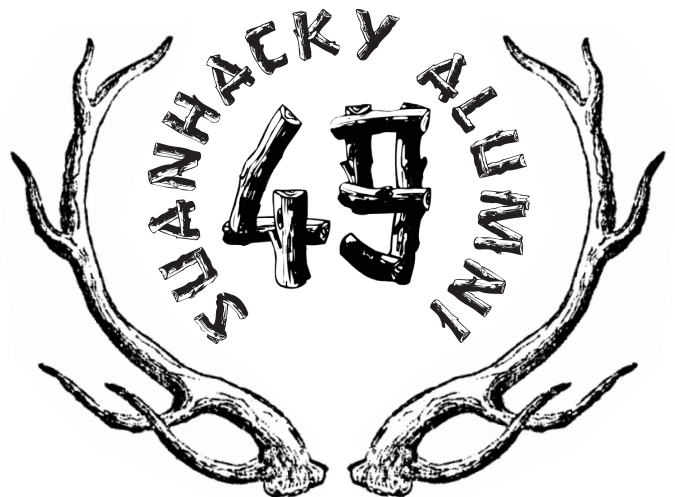
56 summers as a camper and staff member
and still going strong...

Hey Ho, Let's Go!

"Yeah, Whatever"

We thank you Ira for the many great memories!

IN HONOR OF OUR BIRTHPLACE
OUR BELOVED
TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT
RESERVATION



W W W

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Congratulations TMR BSA

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GREAT TIMES FOND MEMORIES



PROUD TO BE A PART OF ITS RICH HISTORY

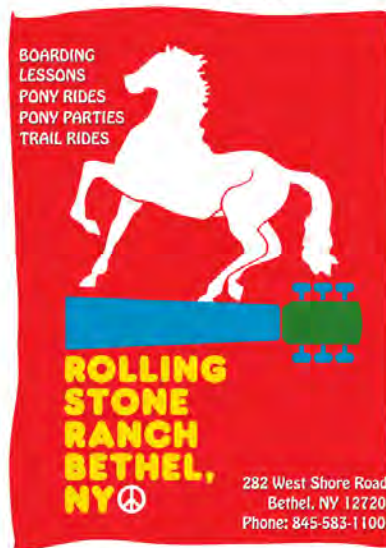
Richard A. Clausen

Eagle Scout
Troop 18, College Point, Queens Council
Camp Kunatah Services Director

W W W

Nguttitehen Pakantschiechton Wiwasch
One Who Agrees To Meet Challenges

Congratulations On 90 Years of TMR!



**We Are Proud To Be of Service
to The Boy Scouts**



**Horseman
Merit Badge
Provider**

**Looking forward to
many more Summers at
Camp Ranachqua
Frank and Sean Gaynor**



TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT MUSEUM

Greater New York Councils - Boy Scouts of America



IRA NAGEL

**Museum Director
Program Specialist**

Ten Mile River Scout Museum
c/o Ten Mile River Scout Camps
1481 Crystal Lake Road
Narrowsburg, NY 12764

Cell: 718-541-1653
Work: 845-252-2063
E-mail: Ramapos@aol.com



**Visit the NEW Ten Mile River Scout Museum
website: www.tmrmmuseum.org**

- Purchase patches & other items from our online store.
- Text-search our extensive TMR & NYC Scouting archives.
- Preview and plan your Museum visit.
- Request a date & time to visit the Museum.



Congratulations TMR. You gave me my start in my professional life and taught me the very essence of independence, leadership and personal growth as a camper and a staff member.

I'm sure every person who walked the grounds of our great camp has good memories of days gone by. Let us continue the TMR tradition by supporting the current scouting movement and the scouts of the future.

Support scouting, support our youth and support Ten Mile River

Ronnie Kanterman

Camper 1967-1970

Staff 1971-72-73-74

Kernochan and Aquehonga

Eagle Scout & Vigil Honor Member/OA

Nakowa Chapter Chief

Shu-Shu-Gah Lodge-Vice Chief

Troop 456-Bath Beach, Brooklyn



45 YULAN-BARRYVILLE ROAD

FOR TAKE-OUT CALL : (845) 557-9903



JERRY & LARRY FENER

Campers 1952-1955

**Larry, Staff 1955 &
1956 as Bugler**



**In memory of
Tito Puente**

Puente Family

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Congratulations GNYC & Ten Mile
River Scout Camps for the many years
of Scouting fellowship, out of door
experiences, personal growth, new
skills and opportunity.

Carsten W. Glaeser
Rondack Camper 1973-74
Aquehonga Alumni 1975-1981

**In Fond
Remembrance of
"Trailblazer District
Finest"**

**Gordon Bennett
George Bley
Joe Bradley
Henry Joerz**

We all salute you.

Steven Benini



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TEN MILE RIVER SCOUT MUSEUM

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Ten Mile River Scout Camps 90th Anniversary Journal

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Distributed to participants at the Ten Mile River Scout Camps 90th Anniversary Celebration, August 4-6, 2017, Ten Mile River Scout Camps, Narrowsburg, New York.



In anticipation of the 90th Anniversary of Ten Mile River Scout Reservation, The Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America is raising \$900,000 for Various Improvements to the program areas and camping facilities of TMR.



Phase 1 - Funded & Underway



Keowa Dining Hall

Camp Keowa

Dining Hall Renovations\$300,000

Aquehonga

Construct new parking lot\$10,000

Ranachqua

Develop New Well & Water Delivery System.....\$30,000

Reservation Wide

High Speed Internet & WI-FI\$30,000



Keowa Dining Hall

Next Phase - Seeking Funding



Ranachqua Dining Hall

Ranachqua

Dining Hall Roof, Entry Doors & Windows.....\$90,000

Performance Amphitheater

& Campfire Area (Seating & Signage).....\$65,000

Aquehonga

Repurpose the camp office

Into Nature/ Ecology Center\$120,000



Former Aquehonga Camp Office



Ranachqua Campfire Area

Reservation Wide Campsite Improvements

Tents, Frames, Platforms,
Picnic Tables, Tarps,
Bunks, Mattresses\$220,000

Replace signage\$35,000



Wall Tents at Campsite

To support this effort please visit
www.bsa-gnyc.org/90tmrcc

