



EXPLORING HISTORIC CAMP MANHATTAN

**A G.P.S. Walking Tour of Historic
Camp Manhattan, T.M.R.**

DRAFT

Ten Mile River Scout Museum, 2004

HISTORIC CAMP MANHATTAN

A G.P.S. Walking Tour of Historic Camp Manhattan, T.M.R.

Camp Manhattan, the Manhattan Council Borough Camp, is long gone except for the memories of former campers. Every summer, countless Scouts at Camp Keowa walk across the sites of former Camp Manhattan buildings.

While most of the camp buildings were torn down years ago, a surprising amount is left, including the **Paul Wallingford Todd Museum of Natural History** and the **Michael Friedsam Memorial Hall**.

On this self-guided G.P.S. walking tour, you will visit the key landmarks of historic Camp Manhattan. Use a G.P.S. unit and the coordinates below to visit each landmark. The tour guide provides the history and photos of each site. In the back of the guide is the history of Camp Manhattan from 1930-1941.

The walking tour starts across the Retreat Field from the Keowa Dining Hall (see map) and ends at the Keowa Dining Hall.

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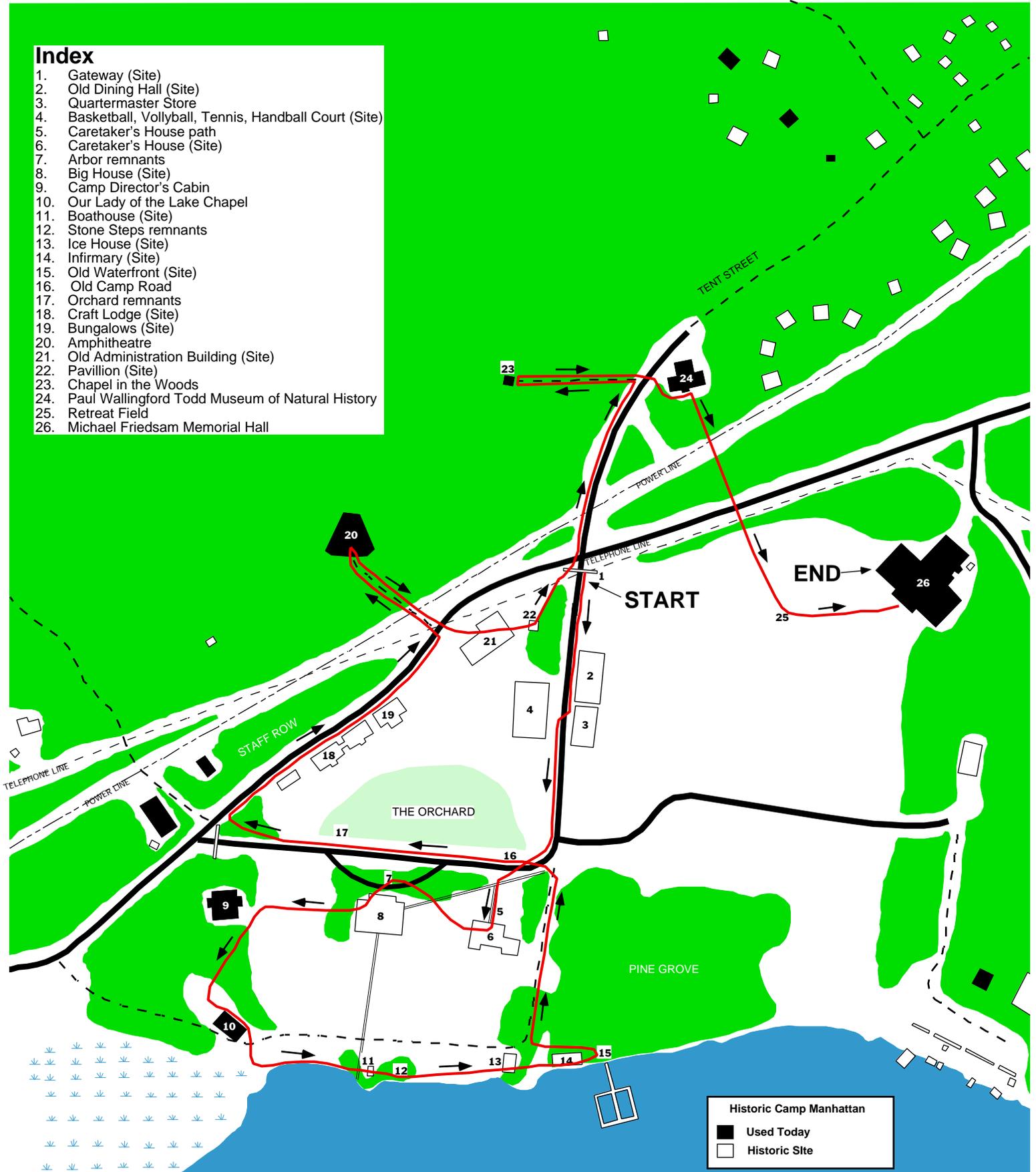
List of Landmarks

No.	Landmark	Latitude	Longitude
1.	Gateway *	41'37.819N	74'54.327W
2.	Old Dining Hall *	41'37.792N	74'54.328W
3.	Quartermaster Store *	41'37.786N	74'54.335W
4.	Basketball, Vollyball, Tennis, Handball Court *	41'37.771N	74'54.352W
5.	Caretaker's House path	41'37.734N	74'54.359W
6.	Caretaker's House *	41'37.771N	74'54.352W
7.	Arbor Remnants*	41'37.743N	74'54.387W
8.	Big House *	41'37.732N	74'54.402W
9.	Camp Director's Cabin	41'37.741N	74'54.431W
10.	Our Lady of the Lake Chapel	41'37.715N	74'54.450W
11.	Boathouse	41'37.700N	74'54.397W
12.	Stone Steps Remnants	41'37.703N	74'54.383W
13.	Ice House *	41'37.700N	74'54.353W
14.	Infirmary *	41'37.706N	74'54.334W
15.	Old Waterfront *	41'37.706N	74'54.319W
16.	Old Camp Road	41'37.741N	74'54.359W
17.	Orchard Remnants	41'37.741N	74'54.393W
18.	Craft Lodge *	41'37.781N	74'54.402W
19.	Bungalows *	41'37.793N	74'54.392W
20.	Amphitheatre	41'37.825N	74'54.395W
21.	Old Administration Building *	41'37.810N	74'54.347W
22.	Pavillion *	41'37.812N	74'54.338W
23.	Chapel in the Woods	41'37.866N	74'54.354W
24.	Paul Wallingford Todd Museum of Natural History	41'37.861N	74'54.302W
25.	Retreat Field	41'37.822N	74'54.256W
26.	Michael Friedsam Memorial Hall	41'37.813N	74'54.224W

* Landmark Site

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25. Retreat Field
26. Michael Friedsam Memorial Hall



Note: Map reflects camp features circa early 1960's with some earlier landmark sites added.

Before Camp Manhattan

When the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York acquired the Crystal Lake Tract in 1929, the site that became Camp Manhattan already had a notable history.

The Van Allen's, a wealthy family from New York City, purchased about 1,000 acres here in the early 1880's, when the lake was known as Big Pond. They developed the property into an elaborate country estate, by erecting buildings and making various improvements. Every summer, the Van Allen family and friends spent a month or more at what was known as the "Van Allen Grange." A photo of Crystal Lake from the 1910's shows gas lamps and formal gardens, hinting at an elegant past.

The property was then purchased by some New York millionaires, also for summer family vacations and outings. In 1923, 3,000 acres of the property was purchased by three Monticello residents as an investment. Two years later, they sold 800 acres to Isidor Liebow of Brooklyn, for use as a youth summer camp. The property then included a hotel, large club house, cottages and various outbuildings.

Mr. Liebow previously operated a boys and girls camp in Putnam County, but his land was taken over for the N.Y.C. water supply system. Much of the camp equipment was obtained from the Putnam County camp. Camp Utopia opened on this site in 1925.

The Van Allen Family owned much of the property later purchased by the Scouts. Their estate included various buildings that were incorporated into Camp Manhattan, including their mansion, called the "Big House," Servant's Quarters, Barn and Boathouse. Apple trees were planted immediately around the the "Big House."

Camp Utopia consisted of various buildings later incorporated into Camp Manhattan, including the Infirmary and Bungalows.



Crystal Lake, 1910's



Crystal Lake House (later Big House)

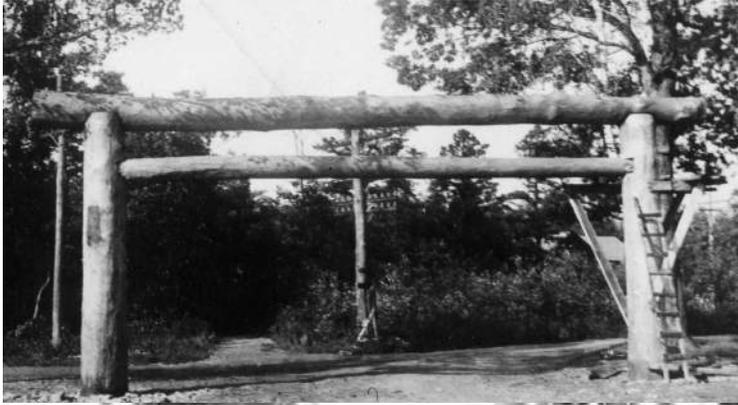
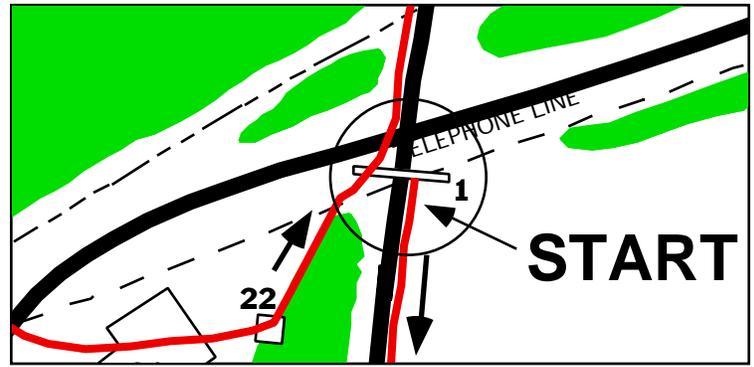


Camp Utopia Waterfront, 1920's

Gateway (Site)

The **Gateway (No. 1, 41°37.819N, 74°54.327W)** was closely associated with Camp Manhattan. Constructed by Ken Crandall, Sr., Camp Manhattan caretaker, the gateway was often depicted on camp patches and was a favorite background for staff photos. It was located on Tent Street just off the road into camp. The Gateway led to the key Camp Manhattan buildings, now mostly gone.

A duplicate gateway was across the road from the Garage.



Gateway under Construction (Looking up Tent Street)



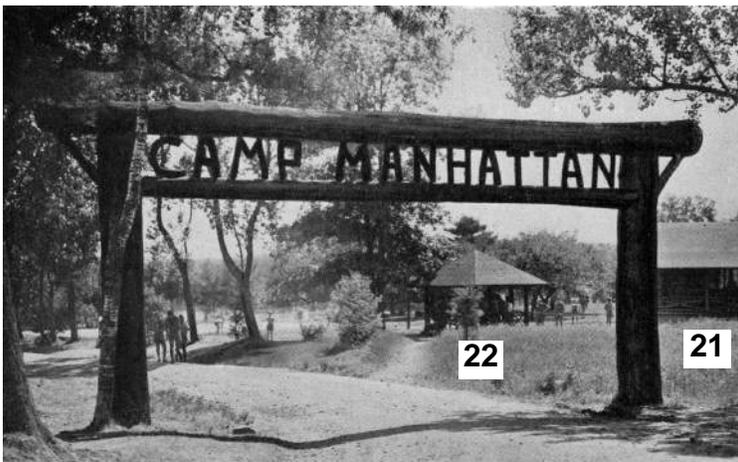
Man-A-Hattin Lodge, 1947



Gateway, with Old Dining Hall (2), Pavillion (22), early 1930's



From Old Administration Building: Gateway (1), Michael Friedsam Memorial Hall (26)



Gateway, Pavillion (22), Old Administration Building (21)



5 Wintertime: Gateway, Old Administration Building (21)

Old Dining Hall (Site)

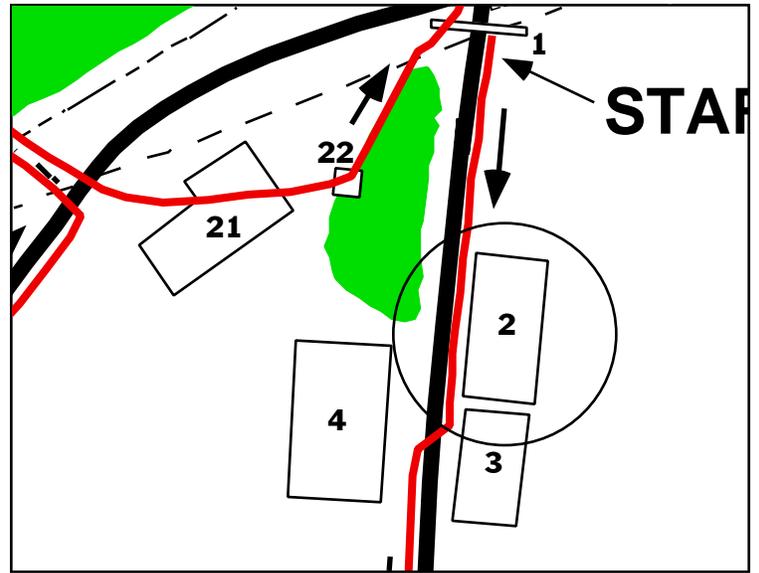
The Van Allen Estate's Barn was entirely remodeled and enlarged for use as the **Old Dining Hall (No. 2, 41°37.792N, 74°54.328W)**. On October 24, 1935, it was totally destroyed by fire, plus much of the camp's equipment. It was thought at the time that the fire was due to faulty wiring. No other buildings were damaged.



Dining Hall from Retreat Field



Dining Hall from Tennis Court



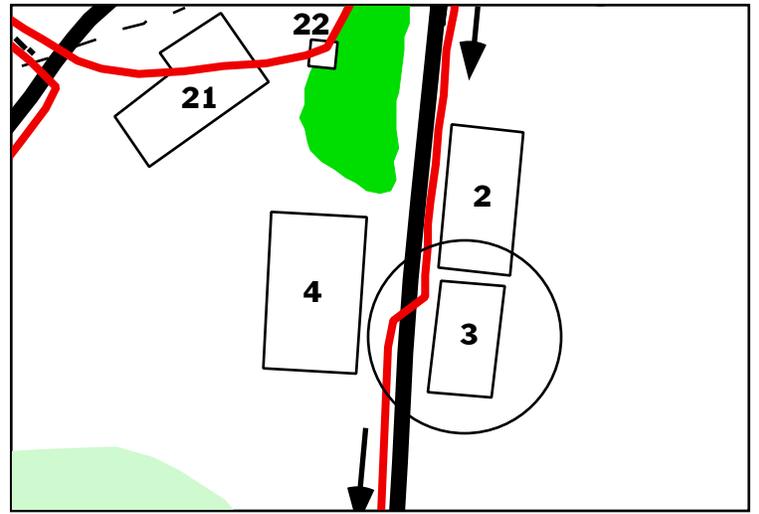
Dining Hall (2) from Old Waterfront



Dining Hall (2), Gateway and Pavillion (22)

Quartermaster Store (Site)

The **Quartermaster Store (No. 3, 41°37.786N, 74°54.3358W)** was adjacent to the **Old Dining Hall**. It contained all the camping/hiking supplies, tools etc that were used and checked out by the Scouts.



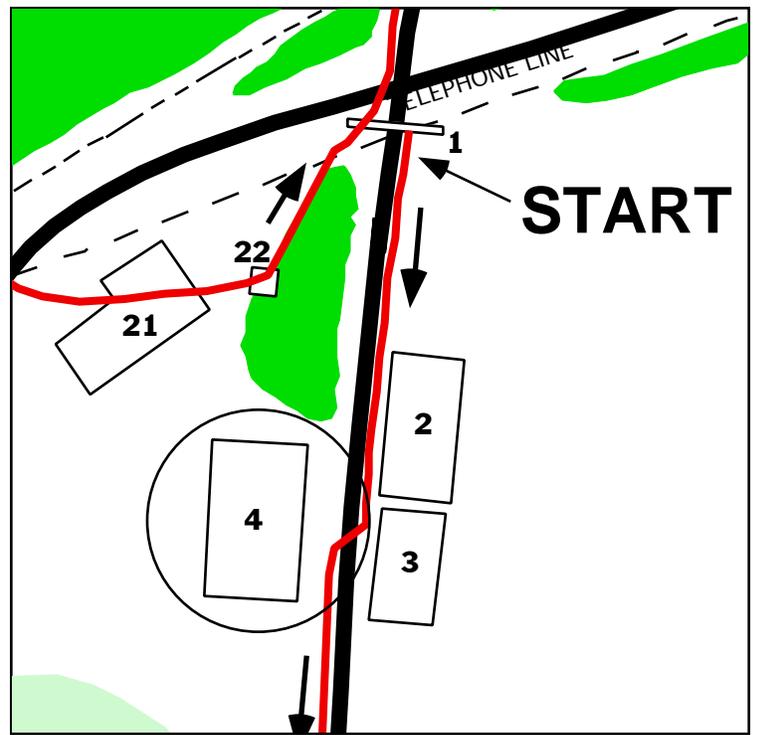
Quartermaster Store (3) from Waterfront

Basketball, Vollyball, Tennis, Handball Court (Site)

Across Tent Street from the **Old Dining Hall** was a **Handball Court (No. 4, 41°37.771N, 74°54.352W)** later used for tennis, basketball and vollyball. The present basketball court was erected in 1979.



Handball Court and Old Dining Hall



Basketball Court



Tennis Court and Old Dining Hall



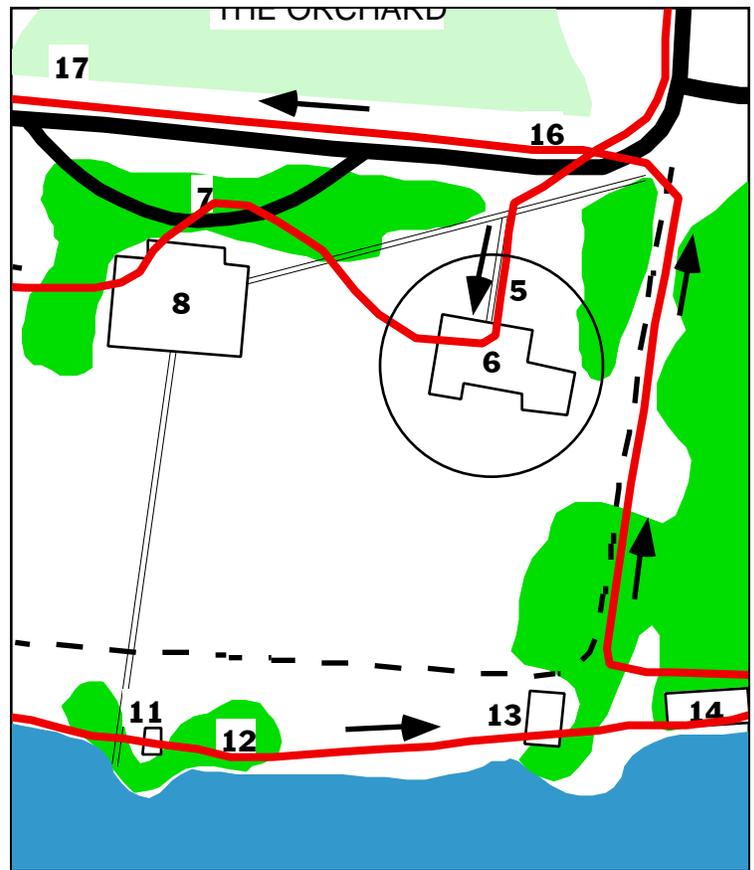
Vollyball Court and Michael Friedsam Memorial Hall (26)

Caretaker's House (Site)

The Van Allen Servant's Quarters was 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 (No. 6, 41°37.734N, 74°54.359W)**. The small side building was a workshop. See the **stone path (No. 5, 41°37.738N, 74°54.357W)** that used to lead to the Caretaker's House.



Caretaker's House, 1930's



Caretaker's House, 1930's. Path (5) and Crystal Lake on right.



Big House (8) and Caretaker's House (6), 1930's.

Kenneth Crandall, Sr. and Family - Kenneth Crandall, Sr. was Camp Manhattan Caretaker from 1933-44. During this period he was responsible for maintenance of camp property and construction of camp buildings and improvements. His three sons: Doug, Ken, Jr., and Dick grew up in the Caretaker's House during the 1930's-40's. It was a rural life, with the nearest neighbor three miles away and a one-room schoolhouse. The family kept a cow, hogs and chickens for milk, meat and eggs. From 1945-1967 Crandall was Property Manager of the Ten Mile River Scout Camps.



Ken Crandall, Sr., 1936, facing future site of Camp Director's Cabin.



Kenneth Crandall and family, Summer, 1941.



Ken Crandall, Sr., circa 1950.



Doug Crandall on Crystal Lake, 1938.



Path (5) to Caretaker's House, with Dick Crandall, in carriage, Orchard in background, 1940.

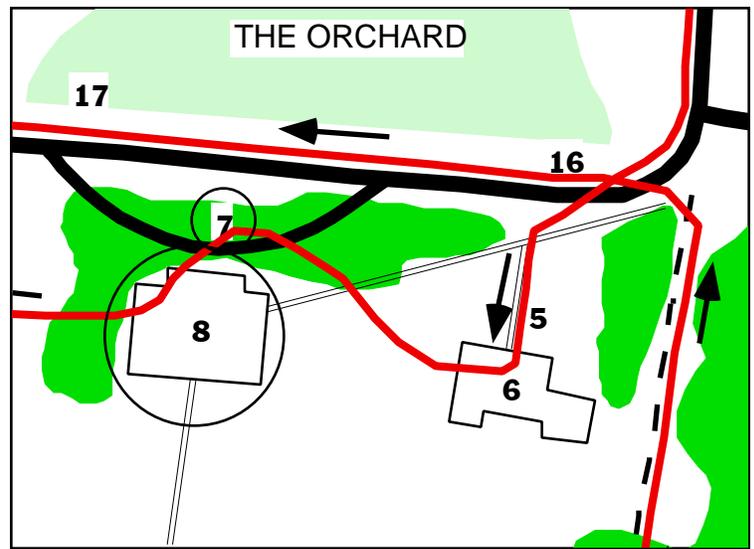
The Big House (Site)

The Van Allen Mansion was called **The Big House (No. 8, 41°37.732N, 74°54.402W)** by both Camp Manhattan staff and campers.

It housed the Camp Infirmary, doctor & nurse, senior staff and their families. Rooms contained both nature displays and a library for the Scouts. Before electricity was installed, acetylene generators created gas to light the house and lamps outside.

See the **stone paving stones** for the **Arbor (No. 7, 41°37.743N, 74°54.387W)** in the pine trees.

Note the generally sinking ground and the **foundation wall**.



Big House (8) and Boathouse (11), 1930's



Big House (side view)



Big House Library, 1930's

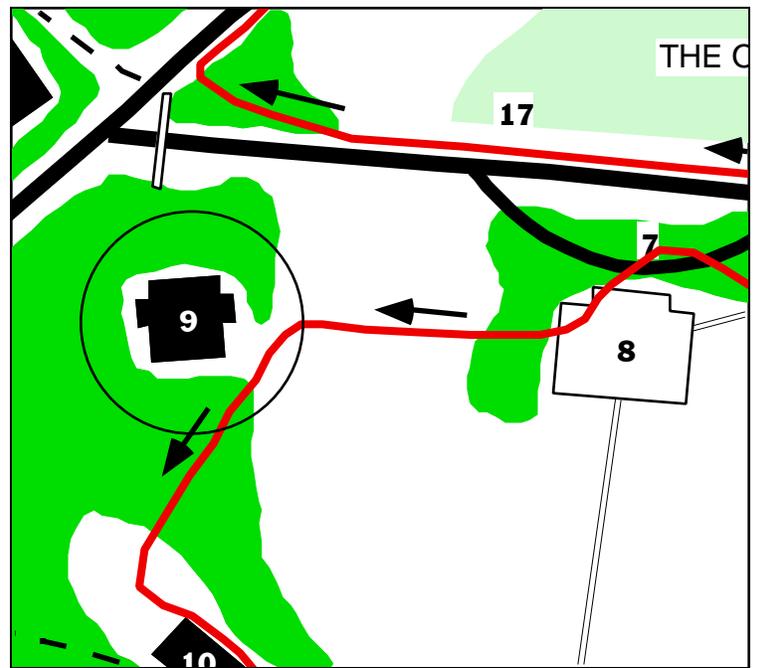
Camp Director's Cabin

The first Camp Manhattan directors lived in the **Caretaker's House**. They stayed in the **Camp Director's Cabin (No. 9, 41°37.736N, 74°54.393W)** after it was constructed in 1938.

During most of the 1930's Camp Manhattan was under the general supervision of Captain James H. Beard, Scout Executive of the Manhattan Council, and under the direct supervision of Mr. William G. Keough, Assistant Scout Executive, as Camp Director. "Chief" Keough was highly respected by the Scouts for his dignity and discipline. His family often stayed with him in camp.



Camp Director's Cabin, 1930's



Bill Keough and Family in camp



William Keough



James Beard



Religious Services at Camp Director's Cabin, prior to construction of Chapel, 1930's.

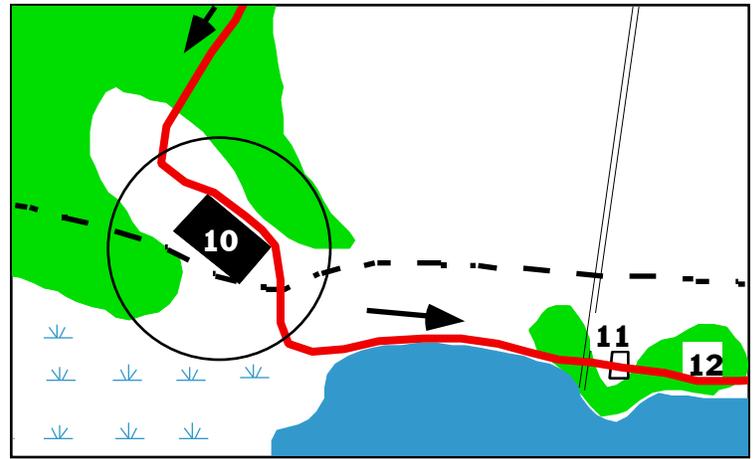
Our Lady of the Lake Chapel

Our Lady of the Lake Chapel (No. 10, 41°37.715N, 74°54.450W) was dedicated July 9, 1941 in the memory of Rev. James A. Hogen of St. Patrick's Church, first priest appointee of the archdiocesan Catholic Youth Committee on Scouting. Leading Catholic clergymen and layman, Boy Scout officials and more than 500 campers attended the ceremony. A gold chalice was donated by Archbishop Francis J. Spellman.

Construction of the chapel was sponsored by the Catholic Youth Organization Committee on Scouting, St. Patrick's church and members of the archdiocesan committee of each of the twelve Scout councils in the Archdiocese of New York. Chief Scout Executive James E. West headed a distinguished group of Scouters at the dedication. It was constructed by Nicholas Muller, a stonemason related to Ken Crandall.

See the **plaque**.

See the **memorial** to Father Dominic Cirigliano, first Catholic Chaplain to the Manhattan Scout Camps.



Chapel, 1940's.



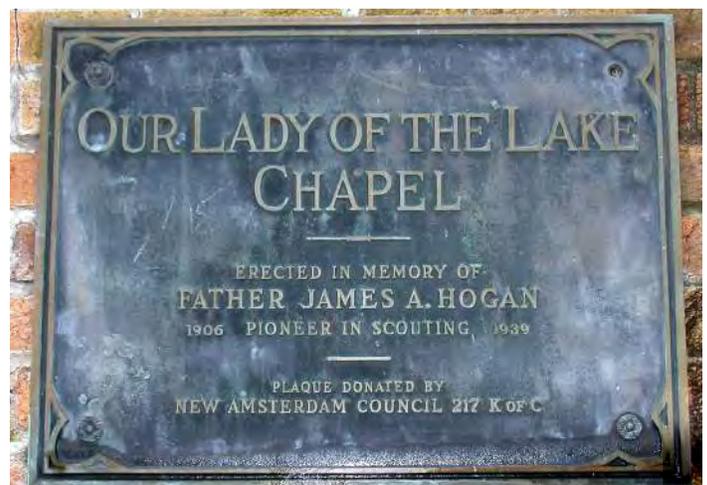
Chapel Dedication, 1941



Chapel Interior



Father Dominic Cirigliano Memorial



Chapel Plaque

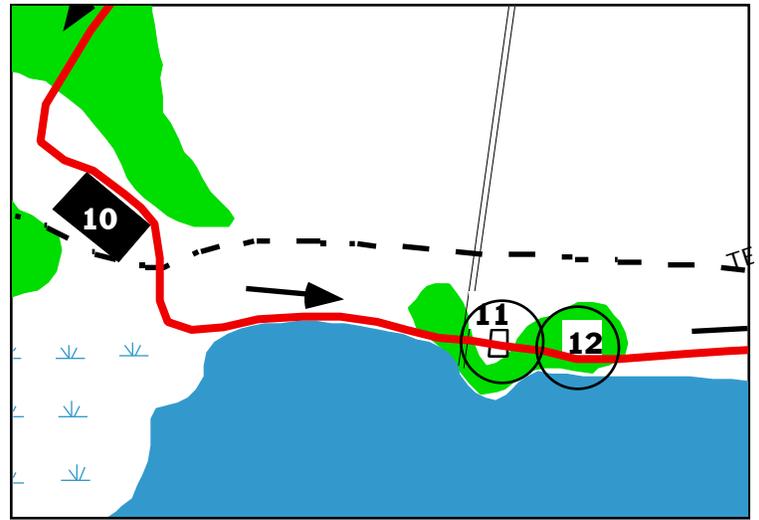
Boathouse (Site)

The Van Allen Estate's **Boathouse (No. 11, 41°37.700N, 74°54.397W)** was located on Crystal Lake, down the hill from the **Big House**. See remnants of the **stone foundation**.

Nearby, see remnants of stone steps (**No. 12, 41°37.703N, 74°54.383W**), probably dating back to the early 1900's.



Boathouse (11) and Big House (8), 1930's



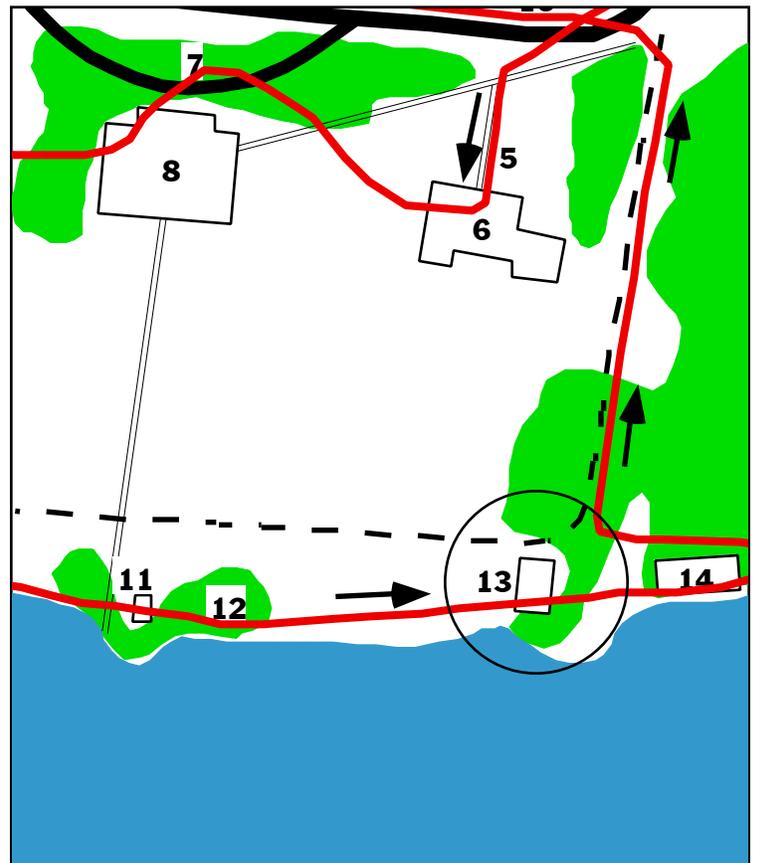
Stone steps, Crystal Lake, 1910's

Ice House (Site)

The **Ice House (No. 13, 41°37.700N, 74°54.353W)** stored in sawdust 18" thick ice blocks cut from Crystal Lake each winter. The ice was used for cooling the drinking fountain in the **Pavilion** and vegetables in the cold storage house by the **Old Dining Hall**. See the **foundation**.



Ice House

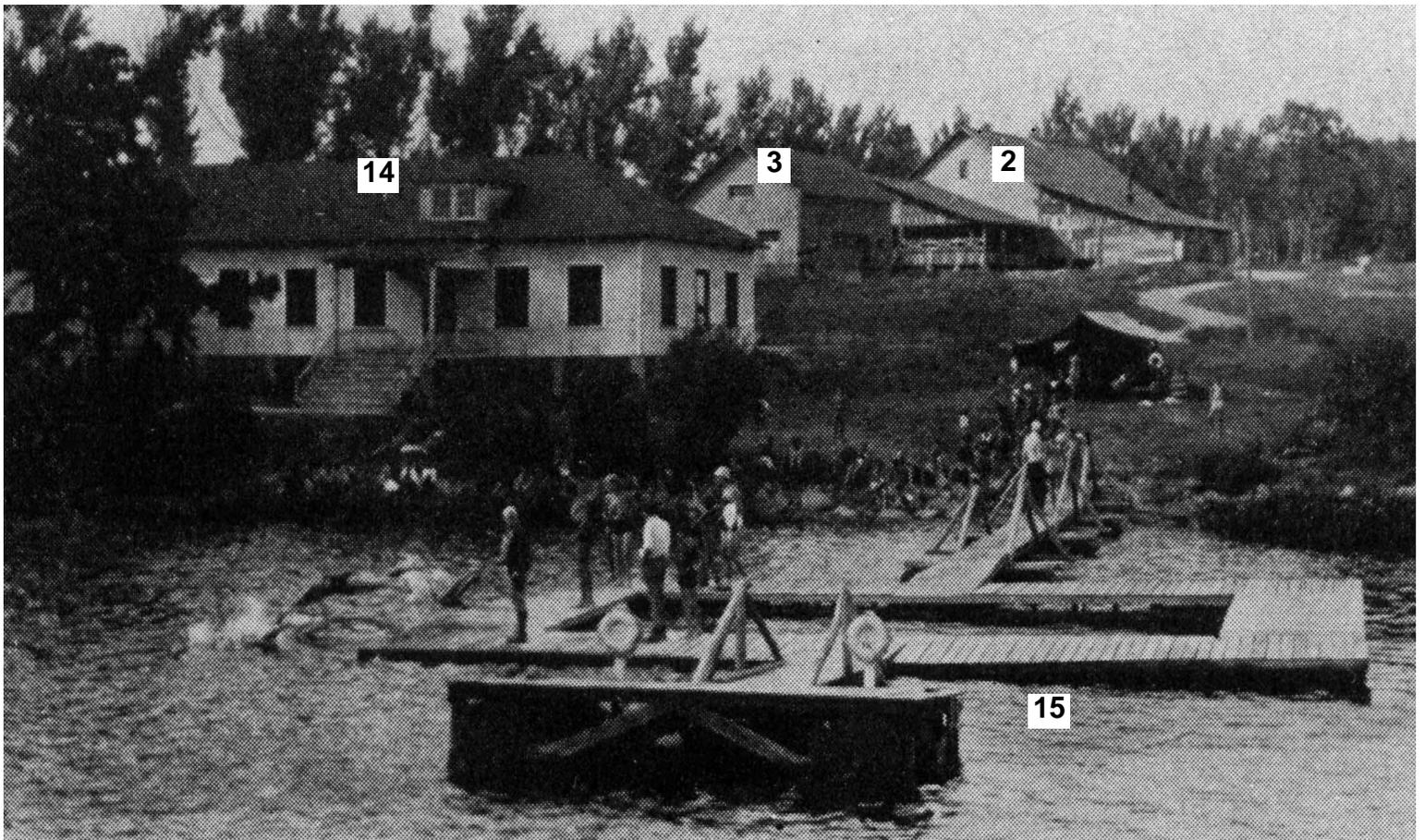
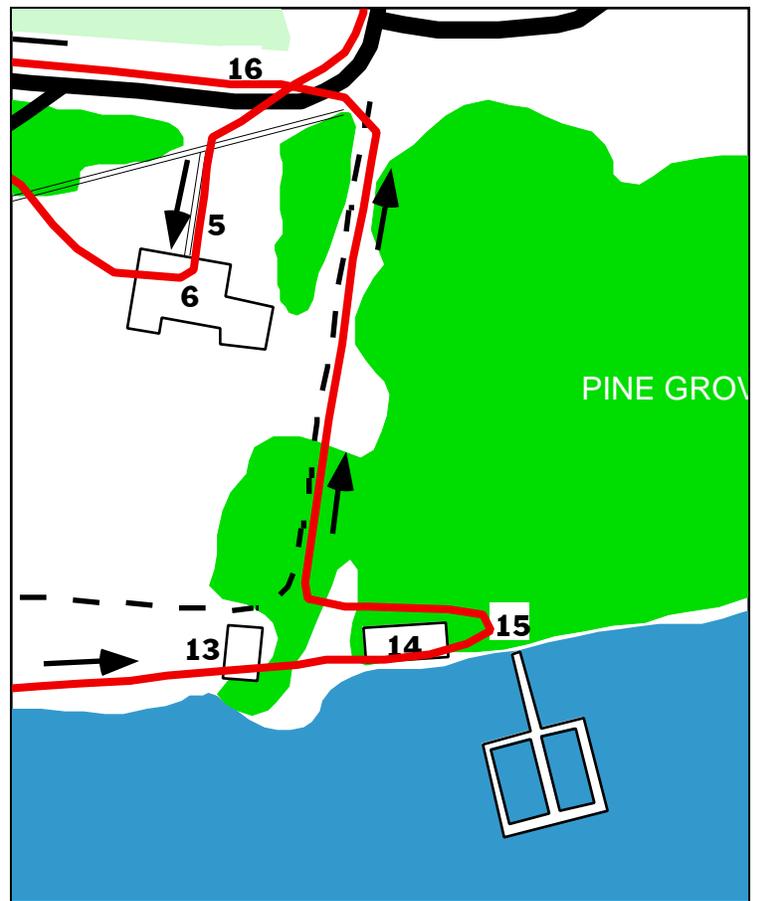


Infirmery (Site)

The well-equipped **Infirmery (No. 14, 41°37.706N, 74°54.334W)** by the **Old Waterfront** cared for minor cases. A physician licensed by the State lived in camp and was always on duty.



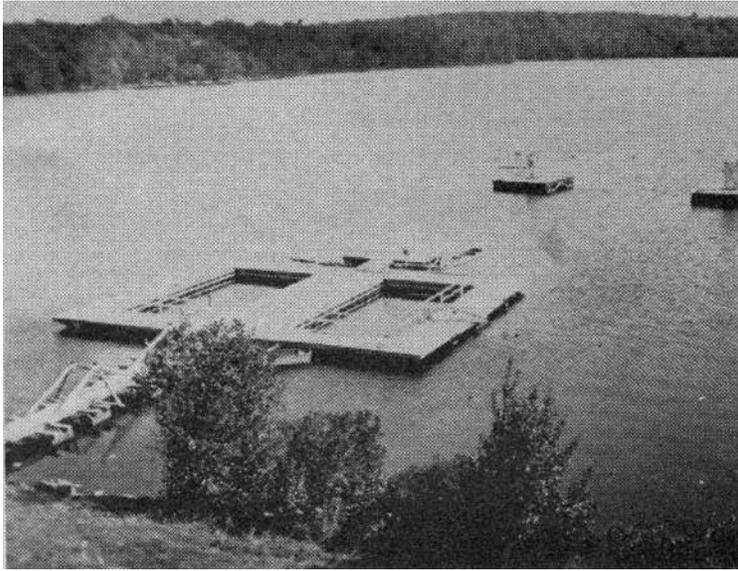
Doctor and Scouts



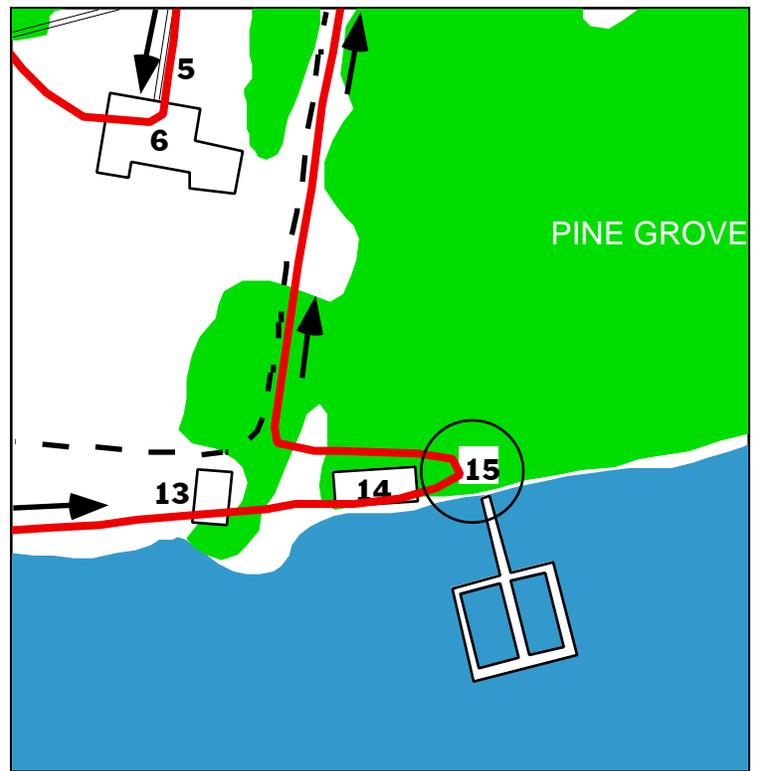
Infirmery (14), Old Dining Hall (2), Quartermaster Store (3), Old Waterfront (15), 1930's

Old Waterfront (Site)

The **Old Waterfront (No. 15, 41°37.706N, 74°54.319W)** was formerly at the lake end of the continuation of Tent Street.



Old Waterfront, 1930's



Old Waterfront, 1930's



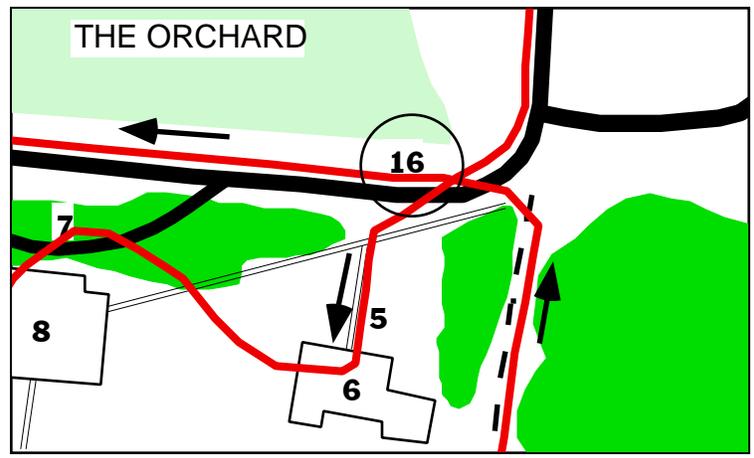
Old Waterfront, 1930's



Old Waterfront, 1930's

Old Camp Road

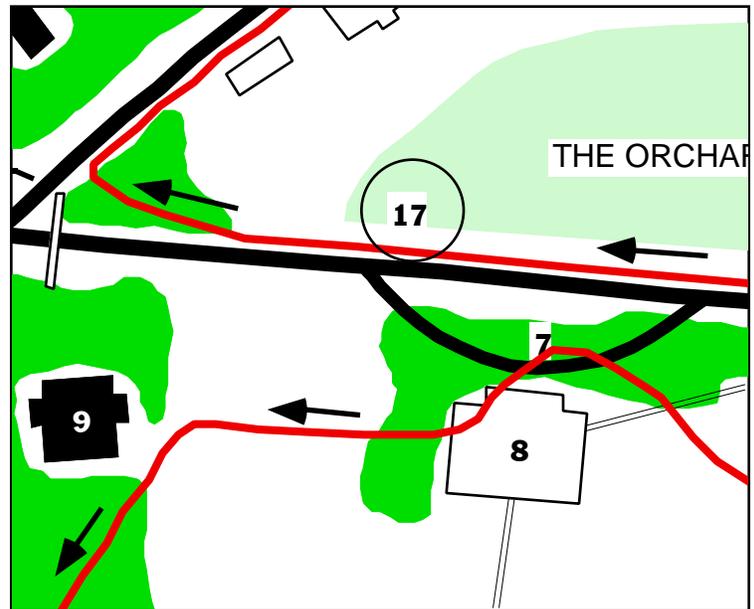
The **Old Camp Road (No. 16, 41°37.741N, 74°54.359W)** was the main road into camp during the 1930's and probably dates back to the 1880's. A **driveway** branched off to the entrance to the **Big House**.



View from the Big House showing the Old Camp Road (16), driveway and Orchard, 1930's

Orchard Reminents

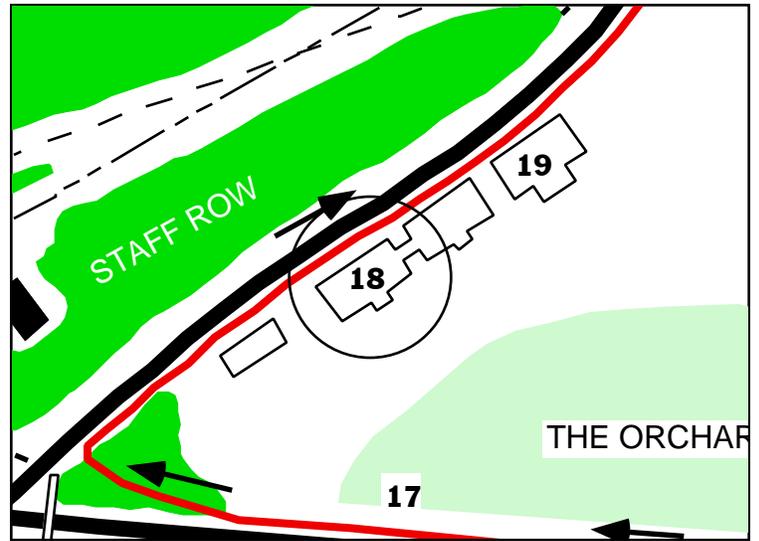
Apple trees were planted around the **Big House** and in the **Orchard** across the **Old Camp Road**. See the **Orchard remnants (No. 17, 41°37.757N, 74°54.401W)**.



Craft Lodge (Site)

The **Craft Lodge (No. 18, 41°37.784N, 74°54.402W)** enabled Scouts to work with wood, leather and metal. Scouts carved miniature totem poles which were displayed in the Mess Hall. It had all kinds of carpentry tools and was always noisy with scouts pounding copper plate into wooden forms to make ashtrays.

Much larger totem poles were carved from 6-8 ft. beams of wood, laid across two wooden horses outside the building. Scouts used wood mallets and chisels. They were permanently affixed to the wooden columns in the Mess Hall when completed.



Craft Lodge, 1930's



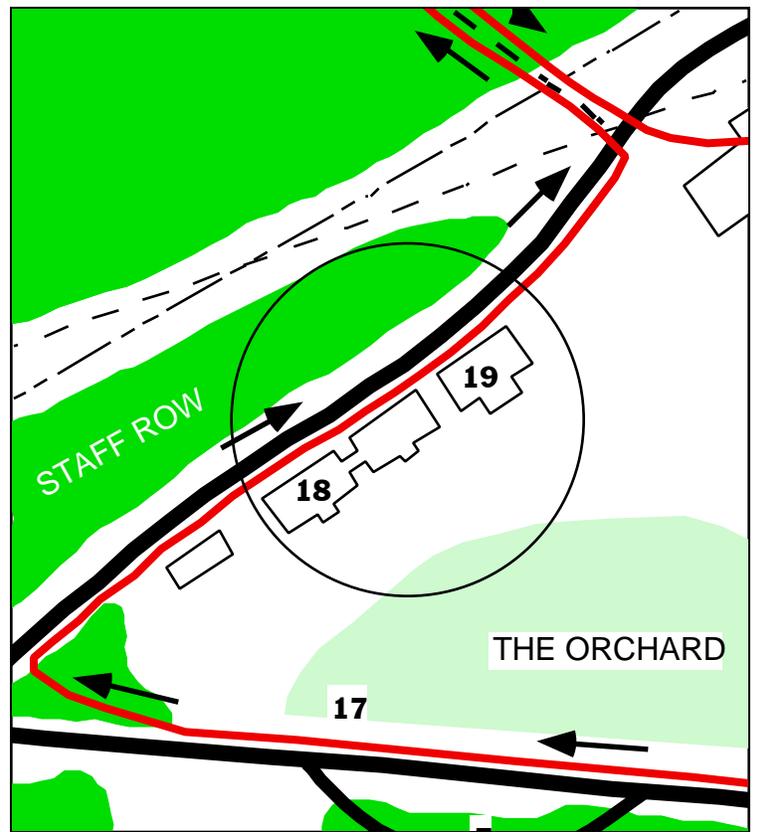
Mess Hall (1940's), with miniature and full-sized totem poles.

Bungalows (Site)

The **Bungalows (No. 19, 41°37.789N, 74°54.389W)** were on the road into camp, near the **Craft Lodge**. They were used by Senior Staff, especially those with families.



Bungalows and Scouts



Craft Lodge (18) and Bungalows (19), 1930's



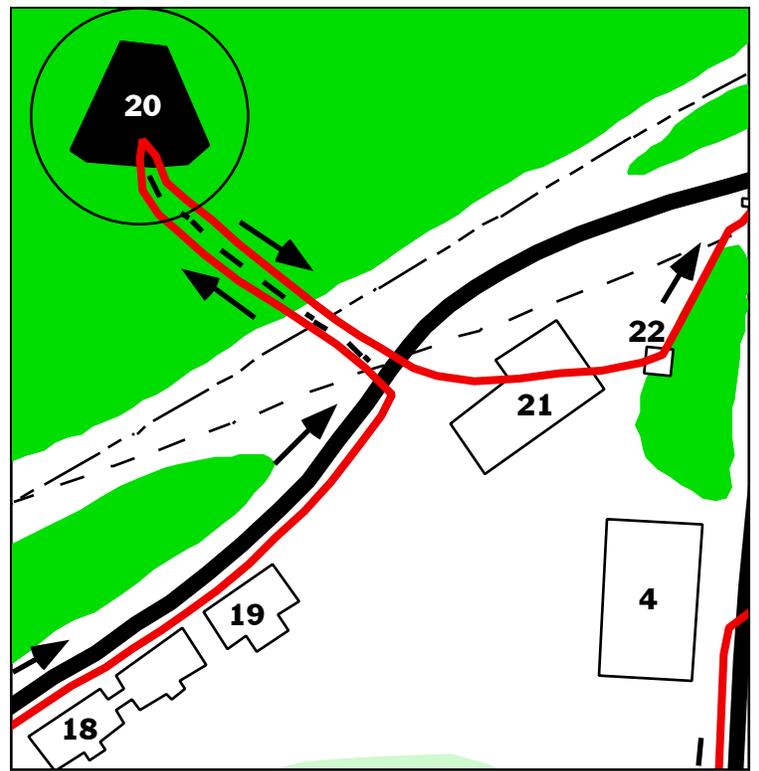
Bungalows (19) and Basketball Court (4), 1930's

Amphitheatre

The **Amphitheatre (No. 20, 41°37.825N, 74°54.395W)** was used for stunt nights and campwide campfires, including the opening campfire and staff program.



Amphitheatre (recent)



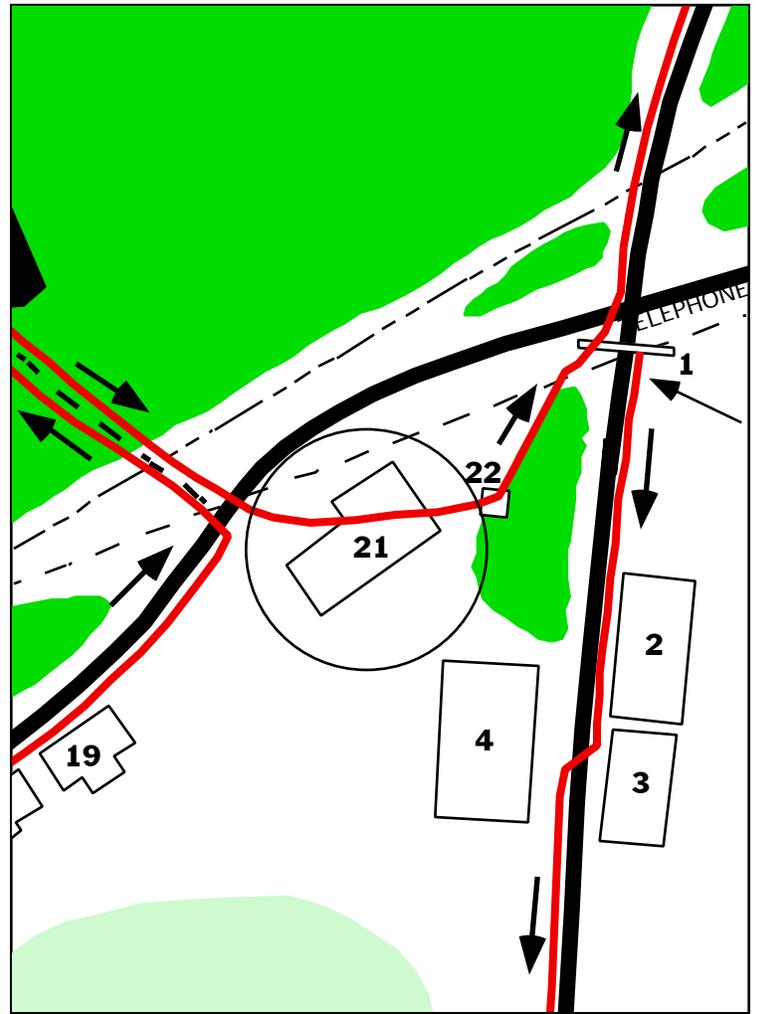
Manhattan Staff in Amphitheatre, 1949

Old Administration Building (Site)

The **Old Administration Building (No. 21, 41°37.810N, 74°54.347W)** consisted of the Camp Canteen, Administrative Offices and Quartermaster section. A limited amount of candy could be purchased each day by a scout at the Canteen. Kerosene, called “bug juice” was available for lanterns of staff at the Quartermaster.



Old Administration Building, 1940's



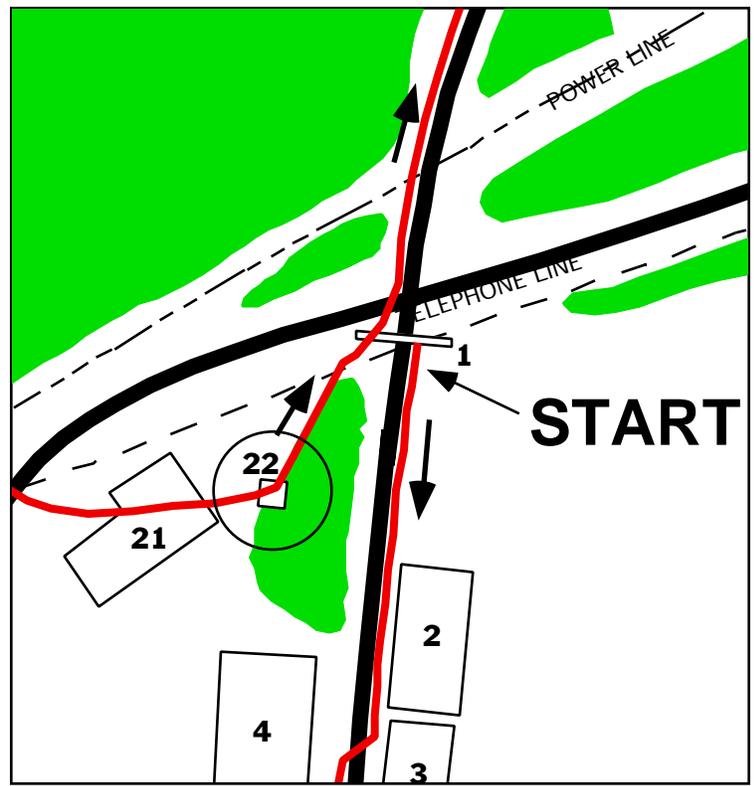
Gateway (1), Pavillion (22) and Old Administration Building (21)

The Pavillion (Site)

The drinking fountain in the **Pavillion (No. 22, 41°37.812N, 74°54.338W)** next to the **Old Administration Building** was cooled with ice every day from the **Ice House**.



Pavillion



Gateway, Pavillion (22) & Old Administration Building (21)



Pavillion (22)



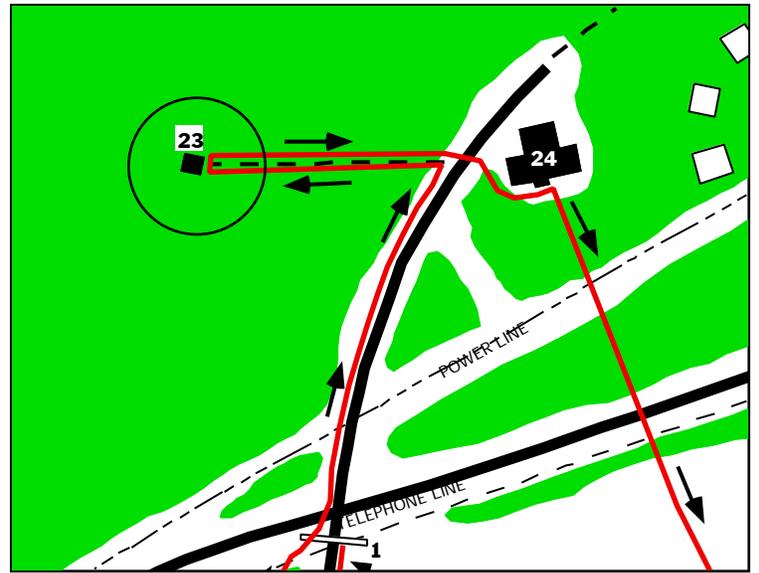
Gateway (1), Michael Friedsam Memorial Hall (26), Pavillion (22)

Chapel In The Woods

The **Chapel in the Woods (No. 23, 41°37.866N, 74°54.354W)** was dedicated August 12, 1946 to Capt. Jacob Joseph, son of Lazarus Joseph, New York City Controller, in a simple ceremony before about 300 persons.

Capt. Joseph of the Marine Corps, was killed in action on Guadalcanal in World War II. General Sessions Judge Jonah Goldstein was the principal speaker, presenting the chapel to J. Conrad Scheider, president of Manhattan Council. A plaque commemorating Captain Joseph was unveiled after four Marines fired a volley and "taps" was sounded.

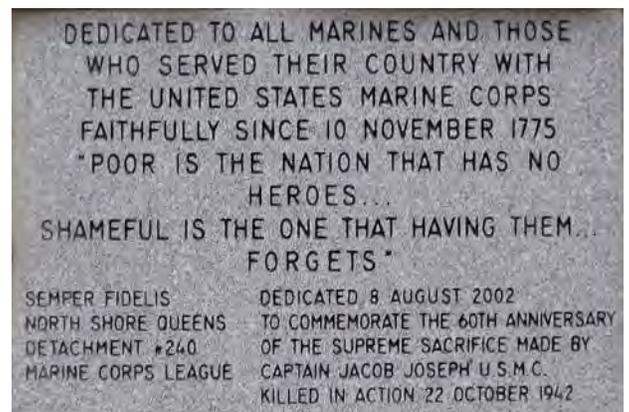
See the **two plaques** and **historical display on Capt. Joseph**.



Chapel in the Woods (recent)



Capt. Joseph Plaque



U.S. Marines Plaque

Paul Wallingford Todd Museum of Natural History

The **Paul Wallingford Todd Museum of Natural History (No. 24, 41°37.861N, 74°54.302W)** was dedicated in 1933. Paul Wallingford Todd was a former Scout who lost his life in World War I. Many local and National Scouting dignitaries attended the dedication. The Museum housed all of the important collections and nature handicraft work of the Manhattan Scout campers.

The left wing of the Museum Building was set aside for preparation work, while another room in the right wing was used as a laboratory and library. The various departments of the Museum were in charge of older Scouts experienced in nature subjects.

In later years it served as the Camp Manhattan Office.

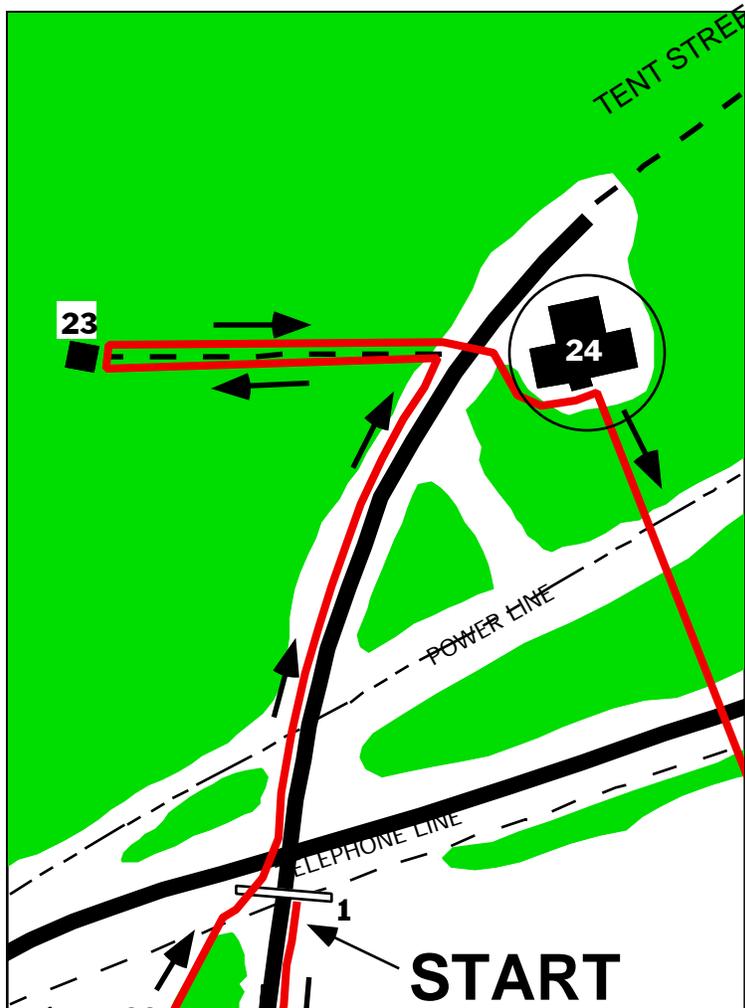
See the **plaque**.



Todd Museum, 1930's



Plaque



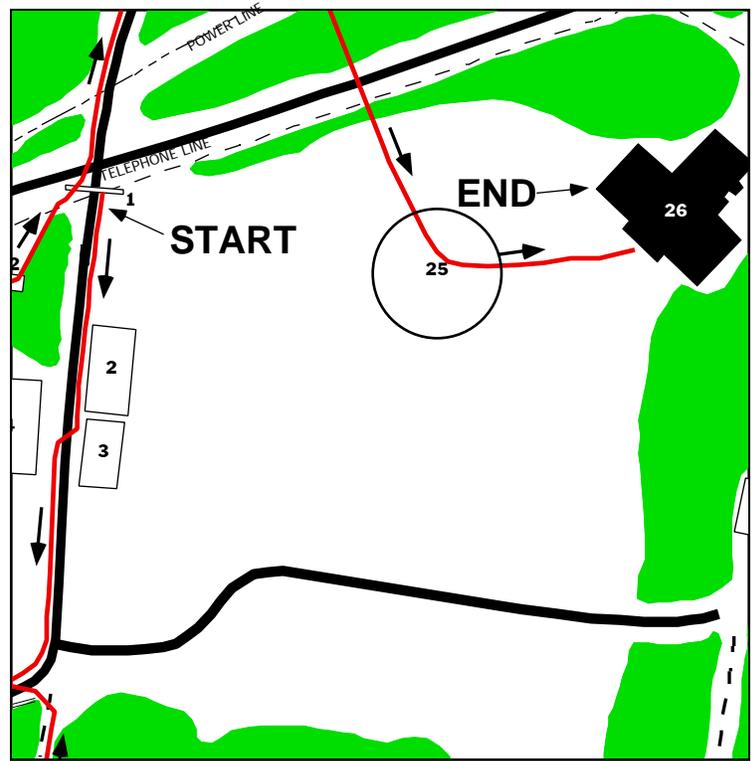
Scouting Dignitaries at Dedication, 1933

Retreat Field

The **Retreat Field (No. 25, 41°37.822N, 74°54.256W)** was ideal for leagues and tournaments for all sports. Scouts participated in athletic contests, treasure hunts and county fairs.

Evening Retreat was the highlight of the day and started at 5:30 pm on the **Retreat Field**. The Staff lined up in front of the flagpole with the various Troops 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.

During the 1930's, you were able to see most of Crystal Lake from the **Retreat Field**. The **Pine Grove** was planted over two days in April, 1939 by fifteen members of Man-A-Hattan Lodge, Order of the Arrow, obscuring most of the lake view in later years.



Retreat Field, 1930's



County Fair on Retreat Field, 1940's



Retreat Field and Pine Grove, 1952



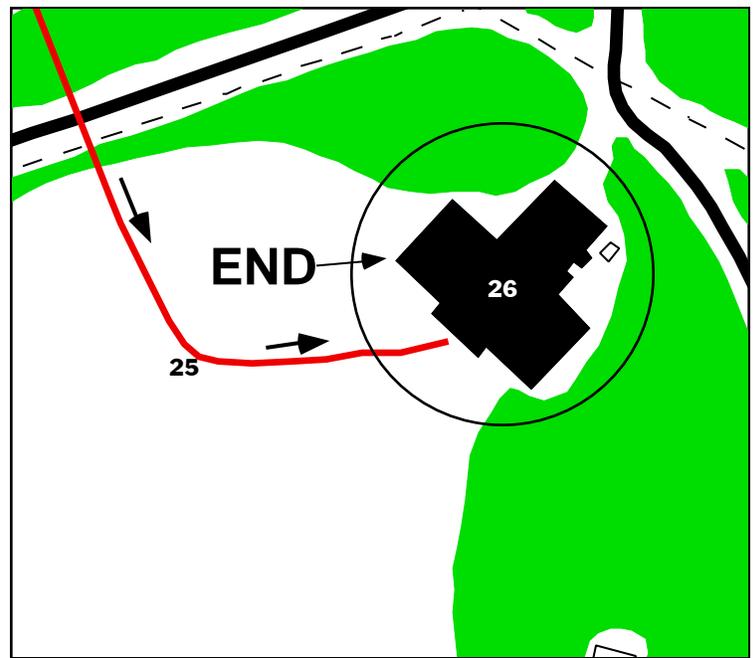
Retreat Ceremony, 1930's. (Prior to construction of Michael Friedsam Memorial Hall.)

Michael Friedsam Memorial Hall

The **Michael Friedsam Memorial Hall (No. 26, 41,37.813N, 74°54.224W)** was constructed In 1936, replacing the **Old Dining Hall**, which burned down in 1935. Chief Scout Executive James E. West, Judge Frederick Kernochan and other Scouting dignitaries attended the dedication.

With a 500-person capacity and every modern device for the preparation of meals, it was considered one of the most modern buildings of it's kind when opened.

See the **plaque** inside.



Friedsam Memorial Hall, 1930's



O.A. Callout, 1940's



Dedication with Scouting Dignitaries, 1936



View from the Big House showing Friedsam Memorial Hal and Orchard, 1930's



Interior, 1940's

Before Camp Manhattan (1880-1929)

The Van Allen's, a wealthy family from New York City, purchased about 1,000 acres here in the early 1880's, when the lake was known as Big Pond. They developed the property into an elaborate country estate, by erecting buildings and making various improvements. The cellar of the "Big House" was dug in 1889.

Every summer, George W. and William H. Van Allen, their family and friends, spent a month or more at what was known as the "Van Allen Grange." A photo of Crystal Lake from the 1910's shows gas lamps and formal gardens, hinting at an elegant past.

The Van Allen estate was home to the Sullivan County Turtle Club, an organization with many New York publishers as members. The club hunted, fished and shot guns on the property. George W. Van Allen, a printing press manufacturer, was acknowledged as a marvelous host.

In 1916, the 8,000 acre property was sold to Otto Gassman for use as a game preserve.

In July, 1917, 4,000 acres were sold to Fred A. Kuenzli, assistant appraiser of the U.S. Customs, Port of New York. Mr. Kuenzli planned to develop the property into a year-round resort, including a winter resort, with skating, tobogganing and coasting.

In October, 1917, the property was sold to Emil Girard, a cafe and restaurant owner from New York City. Mr. Girard planned to develop an extensive year-round resort and social colony. At the time of purchase, the property had accommodations for 130 people, with plans to erect an additional 30 modern cottages. Mr. Girard also planned to add to the property several thousand sheep and pigeons, a large number of partridge and pheasants, and native trout in Crystal Lake.

In 1923, 3,000 acres of the property was purchased by William Miller, Blake Washington and Lui de Hoyos of Monticello as an investment. In 1925, they sold 800 acres to Isidor Liebow of Brooklyn, for use as a youth summer camp. The property then included a hotel, large club house, cottages and various outbuildings.

Mr. Liebow previously operated a boys and girls camp in Putnam Country, but his land was taken

over for the N.Y.C. water supply system. Much of the camp equipment was obtained from the Putnam County camp. Camp Utopia opened on this site in 1925.

History of Camp Manhattan (1929-1941)

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 Wel-Met, 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. In the 1930's, each of the five New York City Borough Councils operated a camp at T.M.R. for their own Scouts. 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 T.M.R.

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 1930's. It was organized into Troop Camps, called Tribes, each of which carried out their own program with a Scoutmaster provided by the camp. Prior to 1933, Troop Camps 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 Troop Camps 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 Troop Camp 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.

In 1937, Camp Manhattan operated fourteen forty-Scout camps: Mohawk, Iroquois, Algonquin, Mohican, Onondaga, Delaware, Wyandote, Seneca, Oneida, Cherokee, Ramapo, Rondack, Cayuga and Chipewa.

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

Scouts were assigned to Camp Troops, each with a Scoutmaster assigned by the Camp. 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.

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.

At a model tentsite 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 1930's, 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 T.M.R. Trail. Another 14-mile overnight route took Scouts to a campsite on the Ten Mile River near Nick Dales (today's 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.

The Caretaker's wife and sons picked up N.Y. Sunday papers in White Lake and sold them to the Scouts. Angelo the Barber came in from Monticello and set up shop in camp for the day on the porch of one of the cabins bordering the orchard. He also sang operas for the Scouts and staff.

Sunday waterfront demonstrations included comic canoeing, bobbing, canoe rescue, long man swim, record breaking medley relay and diving. There were also Father and Son Softball games.

The Blue and Gold Track Meet featured the 100-yard dash, shot put, broad jump, medley relay, cross-country run and mile relay. Inter-Troop Games included Baseball, Softball, Basketball and Volleyball. Seniors and Juniors had separate competitions.

Water Meets featured freestyle, kicking board tournaments, log rolling contests, underwater swim for distance, candle race, back stroke, treading

water for time and medley relay races. In 1937, Camp Manhattan participated in 7 swimming meets: Inter-troop, Spartan-Athenian, Blue and Gold, Novelty, duel meets with Camp Man, the Queens Camp, at both camps, and an Interboro invitation swimming meet at Camp Man.

Each Period Scouting Meet featured competitions in tent pitching, verbal relay, compass, signaling, axmanship, cooking and first aid. The Blue and Gold Adventure Trail featured contests in camping, nature, first aid, signaling, compass, and deciphering.

The Inter-Tribal Nature Competition featured the nature relay game, question bee, Kims nature race and frog jumping contest.

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.

In the late 1930's, a Troop Camp called Rondack opened near Rattlesnake Rock, renamed Eagle Rock, East of the main camp. By 1941, Scouts used small lean-tos.

In 1937, The Children's Welfare Federation administered the Daily News Camp Scholarship Fund for Manhattan Scouts. 135 Scouts who never had a camping experience, had an opportunity to enjoy two weeks at Camp Manhattan.

Resident chaplains made it possible for all campers to live up to their religious duties. Services for Jewish boys were held and conducted by a Rabbi. On Saturday afternoons, confessions were heard for the Catholic boys and on Sunday mornings a Catholic Priest celebrated Mass. Services for Protestant boys were conducted every Sunday by a Protestant Chaplain. The rear porch of the Big House was used for Catholic services, while the Museum was used by other faiths. Our Lady of the Lake Chapel was dedicated in 1941.

In 1931, Paul A. Siple, Antarctic Explorer and Eagle Scout, visited, and talked about his adventures.

In 1933, President Roosevelt visited Camp Man, the Queens Camp, and received a gift of a leather book cover on behalf of Camp Manhattan. Also in

1933, world champion wood chopper Peter McClaren visited the camp and put on an axmanship demonstration.

In October, 1935, the large Camp Manhattan Mess Hall was totally destroyed by fire, including much of the camp equipment.

In 1936, the Michael Friedsam Memorial Hall was constructed at the present site, on the East side of the Keowa field, replacing the Mess Hall. Chief Scout Executive James E. West, Judge Frederick Kernochan and other Scouting dignitaries attended the dedication.

The Paul Wallingford Todd Museum opened in 1933. Paul Wallingford Todd was a former Scout who lost his life in World War I. Many local and National Scouting dignitaries attended the dedication. The Museum housed all of the important collections and nature handicraft work of the Manhattan Scout campers. The left wing of the Museum Building was set aside for preparation work, while another room in the right wing was used as a laboratory and library. The various departments of the Museum were in charge of older Scouts experienced in nature subjects.

In 1937, Governor Herbert Lehman visited Camp Manhattan and was welcomed by Bill Keough, longtime Camp Manhattan director.

Camp Manhattan contained many camp buildings including a Dining Hall, Recreation Hall, Library, Craftshop, Museum, Hospital, Bungalows and Log Cabins.

The Big Dining Hall from Camp Utopia had fully equipped kitchens. The "Big House" contained nature displays and a library. The comfortable and well-equipped hospital cared for minor cases. A physician licensed by the State lived in camp and was always on duty.

The Administration Building consisted of the Camp Canteen, Administrative Offices and Quartermaster section. A limited amount of candy could be purchased each day by a scout at the Camp Canteen. The camp had a modern flush toilet system. Drinking water was supplied by deep artesian wells.

The drinking fountain next to the Administration Building was cooled with ice every day from the ice house.

In the early 1930's, the Rifle Range was in a remote area at the end of Tent Street called the Giant Steps. It later moved closer to Crystal Lake.

A nature trail afforded Scouts an opportunity to study the trees, birds and animals of the woods. Scouts could qualify for Merit Badges in Botany, Forestry and Conservation, and other nature tests. The 1937 Nature Trail started at the Museum, headed over to Mohawk, then joined with the regular trail going to the road. It ran parallel to the road in the deep woods, and cut across the road at the Mess Hall to wind its way down to the lake.

The Craft Shop had all kinds of carpentry tools. It was always noisy with scouts pounding copper plate into wooden forms to make ashtrays.

The Ice House stored in sawdust 18" thick ice blocks cut from Crystal Lake each winter. The ice was used for cooling drinking fountains and vegetables in the cold storage house by the Mess Hall.

The Infirmary was located near the old waterfront at the end of Tent Street.

The old waterfront was formerly at the lake end of Tent Street. By 1937, a new and enlarged waterfront moved to the present location.

Our Lady of the Lake Chapel was dedicated in 1941.

Bungalows were used by senior Staff, especially those who might have family. There was a Camp Bank where a Scout could deposit his money.

Other buildings included a Chief's Cabin, Campmaster's Cabin and Aquatics Lodge.

In the mid-1930's, there were specialty camps organized for Scouts showing particular interest in special activities. Some of these units were:

Foresters' Camp - For those who wish to specialize in Nature study and Museum crafts.

Pioneer Village - A fine unit along Tent Street for older Scouts who wished to do some real outdoor camping. The Adirondack shelters, made of real logs, give the thrill and romance of pioneer days. The "Pioneers" built stone reflector fireplaces in front of each shelter.

Back Woods Camp - Another unit for older Scouts that provides the thrill of genuine, outdoor,

camping away from the main camp.

The Buccaneers - They lived in tents by the lake. A special program in life saving and water safety for more experienced swimmers and campers who desire additional training.

Hikers & Explorers - Operating overnight hiking and exploring jaunts to nearby lakes and places of interest.

Scoutcraft Camp - For Scouts anxious to receive special instruction in Scouting tests and prepare for further advancement.

In 1937, three Ranger Trail Camps were set up along the Ten Mile River Trail, about five miles apart. They were equipped with Foresters tents and all the essentials for camping in the woods away from the main camp. Each camp accommodated sixteen Scouts. Trips to these trail camps took the Scouts away from the main camp for three and four days at a time and give them an opportunity to practice real camping - cooking their own meals and learning camping by doing it on their own. The trail camps were popular, with about thirty Scouts on the trail all the time. The Scouts spent a total of approximately 1,200 nights at the trail camps.

Before camp opened, Pioneer Crews did much of the setup work in camp During Pioneer week.

At the end of the camp season a Grand Banquet in the dining hall featured a special menu and vaudeville-type entertainment.

During most of the 1930's Camp Manhattan was under the general supervision of Captain James H. Beard, Scout Executive of the Manhattan Council, and under the direct supervision of Mr. William G. Keough, Assistant Scout Executive, as Camp Director. "Chief" Keough was highly respected by the Scouts for his dignity and discipline.

Ed Nichols was Director of Program and succeeded William Keough as Camp Manhattan Director.

Kenneth Crandall was Camp Caretaker through much of the 1930's and resided on the property year-round. He was an outdoorsman and reputed to be able to do and build anything. Scouts were honored when he asked them to assist him in some project. He later was responsible for the entire Ten Mile River Reservation.

Other Manhattan Council staff members on Camp staff included Robert M. Zucker and Richard Grey Cooney.

Weekly Courts of Honor were held and camp awards presented. Scouts could earn arrowhead and other awards including the "Good Indian" award.

In 1937, Scouts satisfying the requirements could receive the Camp Manhattan Achievement Certificate. Requirements included advancement, nature, crafts, swimming, boating, canoeing, camping, athletics and participation.

Man-A-Hattin Lodge No. 82, Order of the Arrow, was founded at Camp Manhattan in 1935. The Order of the Arrow ran the Camp Court of Honor and induction ceremonies on Sundays. Callout Ceremonies were originally held during the regular evening retreats. In later years, they were held at night with a distinctive tee-pee shaped fire on the parade ground.

In 1938, overall management of the Ten Mile River Scout Camps was given to Al Nichols, Jr., Chief Camp Director.

Circa 1942-44, Camp Manhattan opened one week late and hosted an American Red Cross Aquatics School during week 1. Famous swimmer and movie star Ester Williams visited the School one summer.

In the mid-1950's Camp Manhattan was split into Camp Keowa and Camp Rondack.

