OLD CAMP AQUEHONGA
C.C.C. CAMP
TEN MILE RIVER
OLD HQ CAMP
HALF-MOON LAKE HOTEL
C.C.C. PLAQUE
/PUMPHOUSE
C.C.C. CAMP
TEN MILE RIVER
WALKING TOUR
CHIMNEY

MT. HOPE & LUMBERLAND TURNPIKE
MORTIMER SCHIFF MEMORIAL
HIGHWAYL.

T.M.R. SCOUT MUSEUM
A-Kernochan Blockhouse
B-Cayuga/Kotohke Cabin
C-Kunatah Trading Post
D-TMR Monument
A B C D

FOX LAKE
TEN MILE
CAMP
OLD W.O.C. CAMP
WALKING TOUR

OLD CAMP AQUEHONGA
WALKING TOUR

HALF MOON LAKE
In 1828, the first Brooklyn Scouts to go to TMR took a ferry to Jersey City, the Erie Railroad to Tusten Station, and then hiked several miles to Telagah Lodge at the north end of Rock Lake to check-in for camp. Their camp luggage came up separately via Railway Express.

The bridge crosses the Ten Mile River at the lookout overlooking Rock Lake. Starting in the 1970s, a variety of coins and medals became available at local flea markets in Philadelphia and later at local flea markets in New York City. The first coin known to have been sold at a flea market was a 1943 copper penny, which was sold in 1974 for $12. Since then, coin values have risen dramatically, and today, a single 1943 copper penny can fetch over $1,000.

The Ten Mile River Village had several. Local sawmills produced adequate supplies of planks for flooring, doors and roofing. Some cut lumber was used for local construction but most was rafted downstream for sale elsewhere.

Lumbering Chute - At first, timber was cut almost at the water's edge. But as time went on and timber became scarcer, they hauled it from farther back in the mountains. The timbers had to be skidded down mule trails to the river. The mules were paid by the ton, with the house’s owner receiving 1/2 cent per square foot.

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

Rating the Delaware River Together

Lumbering Camp (site) - The camp was located on this site, overlooking Rock Lake. Starting in 1970, a variety of coins and metal artifacts were found here by Russell and Florence Hannah, some of which are on display in the inside Sore of the church.

The Ten Mile River was the first settlement on the Delaware River in the region; not less than 10,000 people were employed as choppers, sawyers, teamsters and raftsmen. Most of the towns and villages in the region owed their existence to the lumber industry. The tall, straight trees that grew in the river valley were in demand as ships' masts.

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

Tusten Settlement Church

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

Stone Arch Bridge - The Stone Arch Bridge was constructed in 1876 by William H. Hanks, a local farmer and stonecutter, for Tusten's Improved Order of Oddfellows. The bridge crosses the Ten Mile River just northeast of its loading dock on the Pennsylvania side. When the Erie Railroad came through, the village merited a flag stop near Railroad Bridge No. 9 into Pennsylvania. On April 2, 1779, the Ten Mile River Village was the site of the first meeting of the Town of Lumberland, for many years the central point of Lumberland, which included about half of what is today’s Sullivan County.

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

Town of Tusten (site) - In 1853, the Ten Mile River Village was the site of the first settlement on the Delaware River. Ten Mile River Village was founded by the Delaware Company under the authority of the State of New York. This station was first called Old Ten Mile Village, and then ferried from the Ten Mile River Village across the Delaware River. The bridge crosses the Ten Mile River and the Delaware River.

Tusten Sawmill & Stone Arch Bridge
over the years, starting Ownership changed campers and staff. popular with TMR with pool on Route 97, its restaurant with recreation room was - A bungalow colony Ten Mile River Colony/Bob Landers in the Museum. early 2000s. It is currently on display to automate the mass production purchased the Doughnut machine - A previous name for what we call today the Indian Cliffs.

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

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

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

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

Camp Waramaug/Camp Davis Lake (site) - Originally a Troop Camp called “Warmin” it was constructed by Troop 123 of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn and opened in 1938. The camp held up to 40 Squads of Greater New York, renamed Talequah Lodge, and used as headquarters for the Brooklyn Scout Camps, until the building burned down in 1940.


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

Rock Lake Country Club/Talequah Lodge (site) - The old land could not be sold for $1,000,000 (today $1.5 million) towards purchasing TMR. In 1993, Frieda Schiff Warburg and her son, Frederick Schiff, donated $250,000 for the expansion of the Zum Trail, in recognition of her recently deceased brother.

Camp Brooklyn Infirmary - The original Camp Brooklyn Scouts infirmary later used as the Camp Kutohke infirmary.

Talequah Lodge - The Talequah Council Ring (site) - During the 1930s, the Talequah Council Ring was used every Saturday night for the Talequah Council.”

Camp Brooklyn Infirmary - The original Camp Brooklyn Scouts infirmary later used as the Camp Kutohke infirmary.

Kernochan Blockhouse** - In 1954, Camp Kernochan was opened up into three camps, based on the three Kernochan blocks. The Kernochan Blockhouse, Camp Central and Camp Kernochan, named in honor of longtime National and N.Y.C. Scouter Judge Frederic Kernochan (1876–1937). In search for an identity, the Camp Kernochan leadership decided in 1956 to create a gateway, which would also be the official symbol for Camp Kernochan going forward. It would consist of a blockhouse, stockade gate, and a tower (now long gone) (the symbol of Shu-Shu-Goh Lodge) for camp officials and important guests. The Lodge ran the campfire, with members in indian regalia playing important roles.
The cabins were lit by one feeble kerosene lantern that didn’t give much light. The cabins were dark. This kept them relatively cool during the day and night. The cabins were built of logs, with one door and a window. The doors were made of burlap, and the windows were covered with muslin. The windows were small, and the doors were not very strong. The smoke from the lanterns often exceeded their profits from farming the rest of the year.

In 1912, Hans Howald, a Swedish immigrant and former head waiter at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, purchased the Half Moon Lake Hotel from Conrad Freund and operated it into the 1940s with his wife Lily. It was considered one of the outstanding resorts in the Delaware River Valley. During the summers of 1934 and 1935, Hans tended the bar and ran the hotel with his wife Lily. It was considered one of the outstanding resorts in the Delaware River Valley.

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The Big House

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

In 1925, Louis Liebow of Brooklyn purchased about 800 acres of the Crystal Lake section of “Crystal Lake Resort,” which he converted to summer camps for youth. In 1930, Camp Utopia had separate boy and girl units which were incorporated into Camp Man and Camp Manhattan when the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York purchased the Crystal Lake tract in September 1929.

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

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

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


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

The inscription reads:

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

Camp Nianque Office - The Camp Nianque office was moved to this site after the camp closed in 1946. Note the wood pillars with the Camp Ranachqua “R.”

Camp Nianque Office - Camp Nianque Office located at the site of the previous Nianque Scout Office. The original Camp Nianque building was a two-story, building built like a ship, with two decks, a center cabin fitted with benches, a front section closed in for storage and cabins on the second deck. It had an open deck all around and was electrified with a wheelhouse and game room.

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

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

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

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

Camp Rondack - Camp Rondack opened in 1945 as Rondack Division, Camp Manhattan, operating until 1955. In 1956 the camp was opened as an all-girls camp on a paid service. In 1976, the camp was largely merged into Camp Keowa.

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

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