

WINNEBAGO SCOUT RESERVATION HISTORIC TRAIL FOR CUB SCOUTS

A 2-MILE HISTORIC HIKE FOR CUB SCOUTS



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA®
PATRIOTS' PATH COUNCIL

Cedar Knolls, New Jersey

www.ppcbsa.org



Things to Consider Before Hiking the Winnebago Scout Reservation Historic Trail

Your Cub Scouts and families should be prepared for their hiking experience at Winnebago Scout Reservation. Strong consideration should be given to the list of things below before you come to ensure a fully enjoyable experience.

1. One or more of your unit's adult leaders and/or parents may want to consider taking the hike for themselves in advance – and ask them to bring their Cub Scout with them. In this way they can understand how the other families and boys in the unit will respond to the experience, while at the same time getting a better understanding of the trails and rest areas.
2. You may wish to conduct a pre-hike meeting. In addition to discussing the points below, you can discuss the history of Winnebago Scout Reservation and preview some of what the families are going to be seeing there. You can also prepare and begin some of the advancement requirements you might choose to pursue.
3. Review what appropriate hiking attire families should wear depending on season and weather conditions; unless it's been raining, sneakers are okay for this hike.
4. Give a list of items that you suggest families bring as personal gear. These may include:
 - a. First-aid kit
 - b. Filled water bottle
 - c. Trail food
 - d. Flashlight
 - e. Sun screen
 - f. Whistle
 - g. Rain gear
 - h. Etc. (Best to leave the pocket knife at home for this outing.)
5. Review the Buddy System in detail.
6. Provide detailed instruction on the BSA Outdoor Code as well as the Leave No Trace front- and back-country guidelines
<http://www.scouting.org/scoutsource/OutdoorProgram/LeaveNoTrace.aspx>
7. Discuss types of poisonous plants that exist in the park, provide solid tips on how to identify them, and give guidance on what to do if anyone accidentally touches one.
8. Make sure you review with your Cub Scouts and families what they should do if they become lost or separated from the group.
9. Make sure that at least 1 unit leader is trained in Youth Protection and Weather Hazards. Talk through with your families about how to prepare for marginal weather conditions. Arrange to have your unit's first aid kit and an appropriately trained adult present to help with any emergencies.
10. Be sure to review the [Commitment to Safety](#), the [Guide to Safe Scouting](#), [Risk Assessment Strategy](#), as well as [Camp Standards](#) planning tools. www.Scouting.org



The Cub Scout Historic Trail

The Winnebago Scout Reservation Cub Scout Historic Trail is a 2-mile hike around Durham Pond that starts and ends at the Winter Lodge building. The trail is self-run with 13 questions for the Cub Scouts to answer along the hike. A pencil and paper are needed to write down the answers to the questions.

All units taking this hike are required to check in with the campmaster or ranger for instructions before starting on the trail.

This guidebook and map are used by the hike leader. The hike leader will stop and read from the guide and ask questions during your hike.



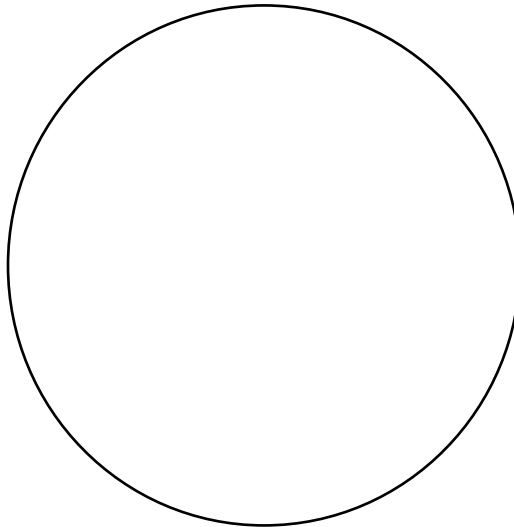


Trail Guide

The trail starts at the Winter Lodge, formerly known as the "A" (administration) Building, which is directly across from the parade field. Follow the camp road east to Searing Site, south to the Corwin Training Center, north crossing the dam, past the wilderness campsites, across the dike following the power lines to the parking lot and on the camp road back to the Winter Lodge.

Begin by gathering your hikers in the middle of the parade field. Discuss the points of a compass to orient Scouts to north, south, east and west.

QUESTION 1. LOOK FOR MEASUREMENT DEVICE AT THE BASE OF THE FLAGPOLE. DRAW A PICTURE OF THE TIME INDICATED.



QUESTION 2. MEASURE THE HEIGHT OF THE FLAGPOLE. Try the pencil method for measuring heights. Have a Scout whose height you know stand beside the flagpole. Step back and hold a pencil at arm's length in front of you. With one eye closed, site over the pencil so that the top of it appears to touch the Scout's head. Place your thumbnail on the pencil where it seems to touch the base of the flagpole. Now move the pencil up to see how many times this measurement goes into the height of the flagpole. Multiple that number by the height of the Scout and you have the flagpole height.

The height of the flagpole is approximately _____ feet.



The Trading Post has an interesting history. In 1963 this building was a small bank building in Linden, New Jersey. It was moved to camp and became the trading post for summer camp.

QUESTION 3. WHAT WAS THE TRADING POST ORIGINALLY USED FOR?

QUESTION 4. IN WHAT YEAR WAS THE TRADING POST BROUGHT TO WINNEBAGO?

Walk east on the camp road to the next building on the lakeside; this is the Dining Hall. Come around to the front, the lake side and stand under the porch. Scouts at summer camp made the plaques you see to represent memories of their camp experiences.

QUESTION 5. ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF PLAQUES HANGING FROM THE CEILING. Have your Scouts count the exact number of plaques in a small section of the ceiling. Then count the whole number of sections of the whole ceiling. Multiply the number of plaques in the small section by the total number of sections. _____

Walk on the camp road trail toward the south end of camp.

QUESTION 6. NAME THE FOUR BUILDINGS ON THE LAKE SIDE (YOUR LEFT).

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____

Stop at Searing Point site, the large open area at the south end of Durham Pond. Before Scouting arrived, the iron furnace and forge operations devastated the forests of the local highlands. Full-time lumberjacks harvested trees throughout the area to provide the wood to make coke and charcoal for the many iron furnaces scattered over the area.

About 1800, Ebenezer Cobb built and operated a forge at Greenville (Marcella) called the Durham Forge. There is archeological evidence of this forge underneath and in the vicinity of the berm at the south end of Durham Pond. It is likely that the Durham Pond dam and berm were built to supply water to the Durham Forge, which used water power to form the pig iron into useful objects.

This is the original waterfront when the camp was first located at the south end of the property. By 1953 the road at the north end of camp was well established and most of the camp was operating at this end.



QUESTION 7. WHAT WAS SEARING SITE USED FOR IN THE OLD BOY SCOUT CAMP?

The first Scout camping occurred at Durham Pond in 1916. A troop from Montclair came in by truck to camp for several weeks and set up camp at the south end of the pond near the dam. The Scoutmaster was Frank Gray and he was a personal friend of Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of world Scouting.

In 1940, Union Council started negotiations for a large tract of land in Marcella. The land was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Williams of Marlboro, Massachusetts. In the summer of 1941, the first troop camping occurred at what is now the south end of camp and the camp was simply known as the Union Council Camp at Marcella. About 1950 the camp was renamed Camp Winnebago. By 1963 with the addition of several wilderness campsites for troop camping, the camp became known as Winnebago Scout Reservation.

Continue on the camp road to the next large building on the left. This building was the original mess hall for the old camp and was named after the founder of the Boy Scouts.

QUESTION 8. WHAT WAS THE ORIGINAL NAME OF THIS BUILDING?

WHAT IS IT CALLED NOW? _____

Walk north in front of the cabin, back in the direction of Durham Pond. Stop at the dam. This is a great location to observe the full length of the pond. A short distance after you cross the dam, there is a trail to the east (your right). This trail is used by Scouts BSA as a portage (when canoes are carried from one body of water to another).

QUESTION 9. NAME THE BODY OF WATER EAST OF YOUR LOCATION ON DURHAM POND.

The trail winds its way up the hill to the wilderness campsites. These are used for outpost camping and wilderness survival. The sites are named for famous American frontier heroes and their names are posted on wooden signs at each site.

QUESTION 10. WHAT ARE THE NAMES OF THE 2 WILDERNESS CAMPSITES?

- A. _____
- B. _____



The trail continues down a slight incline with Durham Pond to the south (your left) across the dike and follows the power lines. The woods to the south (left) are a **RESTRICTED AREA**. Signs posted say **KEEP OUT**. Check your maps, you have passed the north end of Durham Pond.

QUESTION 11. WHAT IS THE SAFETY REASON THAT THERE IS A RESTRICTED AREA?

Continue on the trail until you reach the parking lot. Cross the parking lot and walk on the camp road. The first building on the right serves as the summer camp Health Lodge and winter campmaster quarters. The second building is the ranger's residence and workshops.

QUESTION 12. WHY IS THE FIRST BUILDING IMPORTANT TO SCOUTS AND SCOUTERS?

The first people to live in this area were the Delaware people, also known as Lenni Lenape people. The word Lenape (len-ah-pee) means "original people." Most villages were located along the Delaware River but Native Americans used trails through this area to travel east for trade and for gathering shellfish near the mouth of the great Passaic River. What we now know as Route 46 was one such major trail. All of the campsites at Winnebago Scout Reservation are named after Native American tribes.

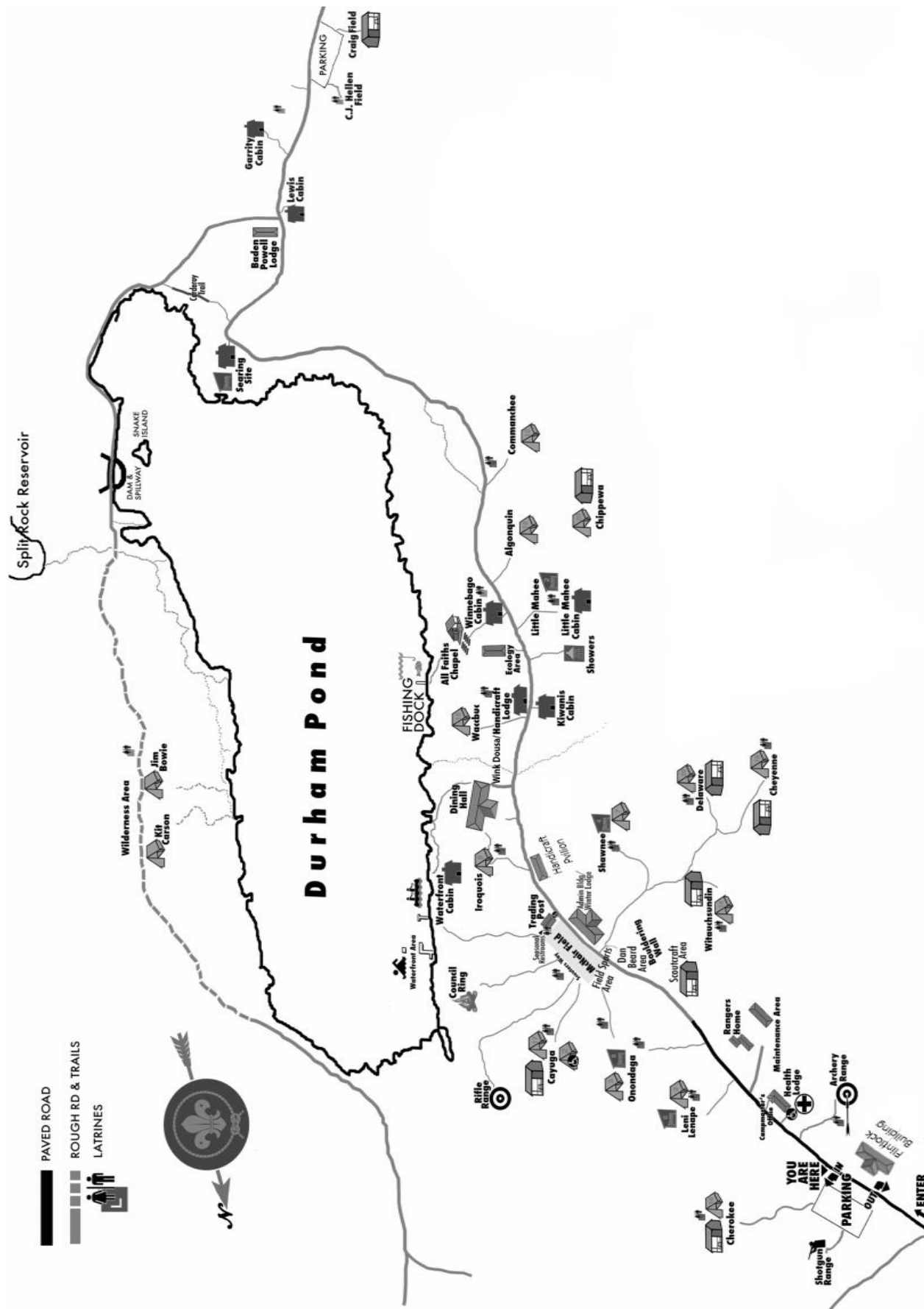
QUESTION 13. NAME THE NATIVE AMERICAN PEOPLE WHO ONCE LIVED IN THIS AREA (HINT: ITS THE NAME OF THE SECOND CAMPSITE AS YOU ENTER CAMP WINNEBAGO).

The hike continues on the camp road back to the Winter Lodge and the Parade field. If you are interested in purchasing the Winnebago Scout Reservation Historic Trail for Cub Scouts patch, please see the campmaster or ranger.



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