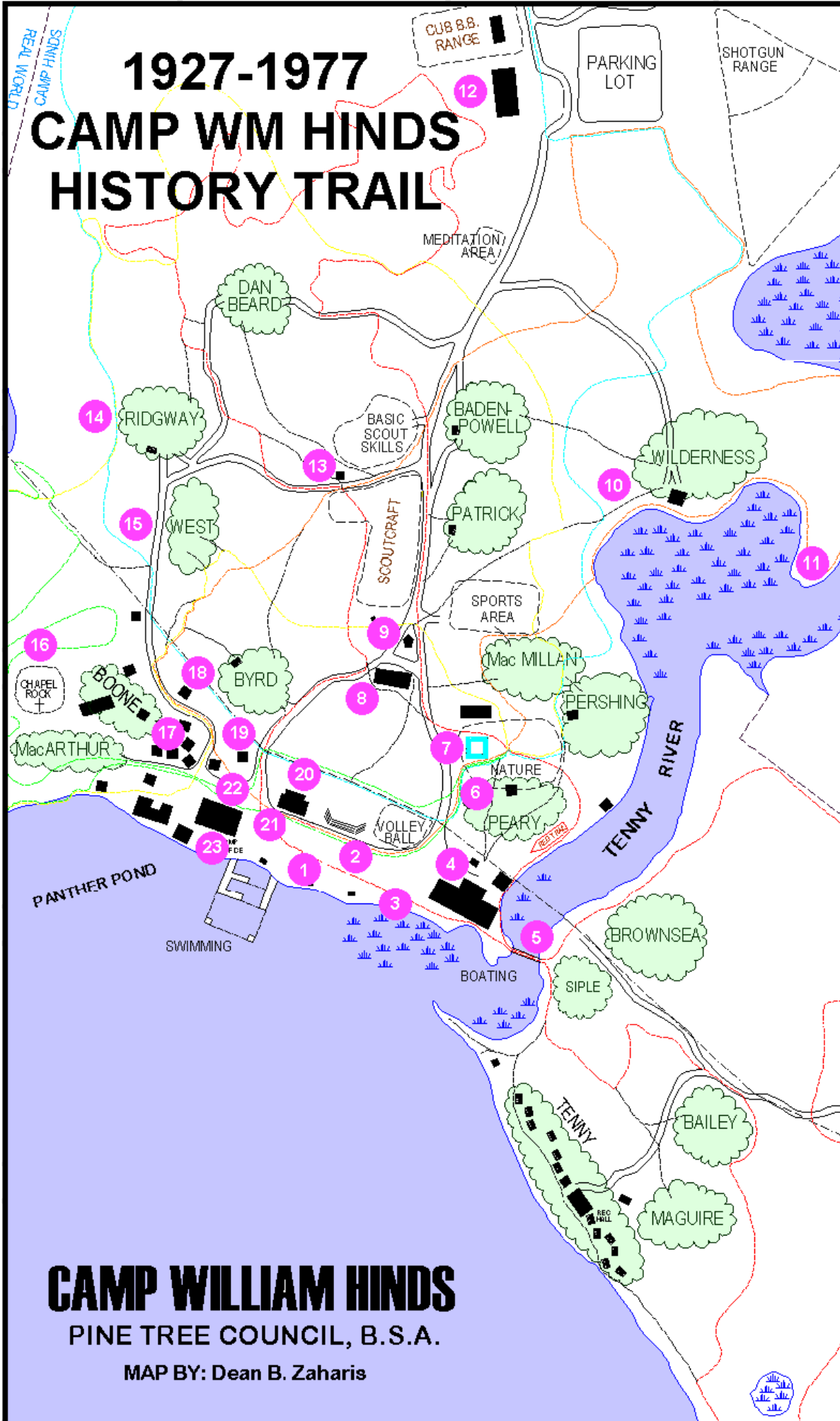


1927-1977 CAMP WM HINDS HISTORY TRAIL



CAMP WILLIAM HINDS
PINE TREE COUNCIL, B.S.A.

MAP BY: Dean B. Zaharis



1

ORIGINAL CAMPSITE AREA

In 1927 a row of eight-boy army tents was set up here to hold an average of 26 boys each week.

Within two years the site had been extended to the area now occupied by the dining hall and was divided into "A" and "B" campsites.

2

COUNCIL RING

The original camp council ring was set up on this hillside, facing the lake.

3

BOAT SLIDE

From the 1930's to the 1950's we had several large, heavy sailboats, and two "cutters", which were large, heavy surf boats manned by several pairs of oarsmen. These vessels were put in the lake each year by sliding them down this ramp, made of long logs arranged like tracks into the water. First each boat was lashed on to the log cradle attached to the camp truck, then it was lowered into the water.

4

DINING HALL

This dining hall was built in 1931, since the original dining hall, only four years old, had already been outgrown. The capacity of this hall was set at 200 boys.

By 1960 we had again outgrown the capacity of the dining hall, so that at every meal troops had to eat at picnic tables outside. An addition to the dining area was built under the leadership of Camp Director Bill Scoville.

In 1989 the old kitchen was torn down and a new kitchen was built.

THE TENNY BELLE

Until 1966 the only way to cross the Tenny River at this point was by rowboat or on the Tenny Belle. This name was applied to a succession of ferry boats, hand propelled across the river on a pulley rope.

An early Tenny Belle was built like a barge, with a hull which had to be pumped out every morning. At later model had oil drums as floatation devices. Often on wet mornings the rope was too tight to pull through the blocks. At other times the line would get so slack that it would drop into the river. One Sunday afternoon an overload of Scouts and parents attempted to cross, all leaning to the same side, were given a sudden and unexpected swim in the river.

6

NATURE LODGE

The original log cabin Nature Lodge stood on this site for over 40 years. It was removed in 1975 when rotting logs made it unsafe.

7

THE TERRARIUM

This addition to the Camp Hinds Nature Area was constructed in the 1930's by Paul Siple, a member of the staff who went on to travel to the Antarctic with Admiral Byrd, and who became a noted scientist.

8

CRAFT SHOP

This building was erected in 1956 to replace the original shop building on the waterfront side of camp. Frank Bailey helped in planning the building, and worked here as craftshop director until his retirement after the 1970 camp season.

9

THE BLOCKHOUSE

This has been a landmark and symbol of Camp Hinds as long as the present staff and camp committee can remember. We have not been able to learn who built it or in what year.

10

WILDERNESS

Until 1958 this was the outpost camping and Scoutcraft area. Boys came here to learn camping, cooking, pioneering, and for overnight hikes. In an iron cookstove in the cabin, boys learned to bake and cook over a wood fire.

11

HONEYMOON POINT

On this secluded point beyond Wilderness campsite, a member of the Camp Hinds staff and his bride pitched a tent and spent their honeymoon.

12

CADIGAN LODGE

Designed by Wilbur Ingalls and constructed in 1966-67 under the supervision of Ken Cadigan, this lodge was built by crews from the Men's Reformatory at South Windham. For several years it was used in the summer as our Nature Lodge, and was then known by that name. In 1977 it was officially dedicated as Cadigan Lodge in honor of Ken Cadigan. It is now used for troop winter camping, training courses and various functions during the summer season.

13

CAMP ICE HOUSE

Until 1988 the building known for many years as "Maintenance" stood here. It was originally the camp ice house. Ice cut from the lake in the winter was stored here, packed in sawdust, for summer use in the kitchen refrigerators. After electric refrigerators took over, the second floor was added. In 1953 the cement floor was poured and this became the craftshop, replacing the old building which collapsed in a snow storm. Frank Bailey & Clyde Nason operated with a large tent pitched in the area in front of this building until 1956, when the new craftshop was built.

14

RIDGWAY CAMPSITE

As troop camping became more popular in the 1950's, the need developed for additional campsites. The thickly wooded area once known as "Ephraim Jordan's Pasture" was chosen as the site of Ridgway, named after the American General in the Korean War. The campsite was opened in 1955.

15

OLD ARCHERY RANGE

This field was the camp archery range in the days when Frank Bailey instructed Archery in the evening hours, after instructing at the craftshop during the day.

16

CHAPEL ROCK

At this chapel site religious services were held for many years. Visiting ministers or Camp Chaplains held the services on Sunday mornings. When Bernie Estey was Assistant Camp Director in 1953, his son Peter Estey was christened here with Frank Bailey as his Godfather.

17

SIGNAL ROCK

When Morse code and semaphore code were part of the requirement for Second and First Class, many Scouts stood on this rock, sending messages across camp.

Camp Hinds has always encouraged boys to come with their leaders, but until 1960, we always had more provisional campers. The camp began in 1927 with one troop site, holding 35 Scouts. This was doubled the next year and increased almost yearly until the "full size" of camp was established with seven sites. All regular troop sites were named after American heroes, and latrines were named after famous colleges. On the river side of camp were Peary, MacMillan and Pershing campsites with Harvard Latrine. On the other side were Lindbergh, later MacArthur, Boone, & Byrd served by Yale latrine. "Senior Camp" was setup in Tenny Campsite using Princeton latrine.

19

SKID RIDGE CABIN

The name "Skid Ridge" was applied after Frank Bailey, Spud Nason and Fred Foster moved the cabin on to the hill by using skids, block and tackle, and truck power. This cabin was used by Frank Bailey until his retirement.

20

KONECKI LODGE

Inspired by the late Dr. John Konecki this lodge was designed by Bill Adams and constructed under the patient care of Ralph Lawrence. Much of the material was a gift from Wilner Wood Products Company of Norway Maine.

Opened as the Health Lodge and business office in 1980, this building has continued to be used as the Health Lodge. Early plans to use this building as a year-round training facility have never materialized.

21

ORIGINAL DINING HALL

The original dining hall was built in one month's time just before camp opened for the first time on June 25, 1927. It was 45' long by 24' wide with a kitchen at one end. The window areas were screened in, and shutters to cover these openings were made by campers under the supervision of Dwight Parker, the craftshop director.

This building served as the dining hall for just four years. By 1931 it had been outgrown and was replaced by the present dining hall. From 1931 to 1951 this building was the craftshop. Then came the big blizzard of 1952 and the weight of the snow caved in the roof.

22

RECREATION HALL

Built in 1928, camp's second year of operation, this building provided space for camp offices, recreation activities and rainy day programs. The end where the trading post is now was first an open porch, then it was closed in and made into a stage, used for many years for camp shows. It was first converted into a trading post in 1974.

23

STUMP REMOVAL

In the first few seasons at Camp Hinds, Scouts spent many hours in clearing their campsites & removing stumps. Skipper Patrick was faced with the need of having all stumps dug out, a job that most boys found tedious and distasteful. When the first stump was ready to be pulled out, the Skipper bent over, reached into the sand, and came up with an indian arrowhead in his hand.

Showing it to the Scouts, he remarked that the Indians often placed such items in the ground when planting trees in areas like this. Thereafter, the boys attacked many tree stumps very willingly hoping to find more arrowheads.



BADEN-POWELL

Baden-Powell is named for Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement.



BAILEY

Bailey campsite was named to honor Frank W. P. Bailey, one of the founders of Camp Hinds and a staff member for 30 years.



BOONE

This campsite was named after the famous American pioneer, Daniel Boone.



BROWNSEA

Brownsea campsite is named for Brownsea Island, England, where Lord Baden-Powell held the first Boy Scout Camp.



BRYD

Byrd campsite was named after Admiral Richard E. Byrd, noted Aviator and Antarctic explorer.



DAN BEARD

Dan Beard campsite is named in honor of co-founder of the Boy Scouts of America



Mac ARTHUR

This campsite was originally named Lindbergh, but was later renamed in honor of World War II hero Douglas MacArthur.



MacMILLAN

MacMillan is named for Admiral Donald MacMillan, famous Arctic Explorer from Maine. Many Maine Scouts went with him to the Arctic.



MAGUIRE

Maguire campsite is named in honor of Frank Maguire, long time staff member and Order of the Arrow Lodge Advisor.



PEARY

Peary campsite was named after Robert E. Peary, famous Maine man and Arctic Explorer.



PERSHING

Pershing campsite is named for the famous American World War I General, John Joseph Pershing.



RIDGWAY

Ridgway campsite honors General Matthew B. Ridgway commander of the American Forces in the Korean War.



SIPLE

Siple campsite is named in honor of Paul Siple, former camp staff member and famous American Scientist.



TENNY

Tenny, of course, refers to the Tenny River, which one must cross to reach the former "Senior Camp".



WEST

West campsite was named for James E. West, first Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

WILDERNESS

Wilderness was for many years an outpost camp, where boys would go to learn the skills of Scoutcraft. It has been a provisional campsite since 1964.