### Jockey Hollow Trail Award Requirements

**Revolutionary History Hunt**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wick Farmhouse – Stark’s Brigade – Soldier Huts Loop (5.2 mi)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jersey Brigade hike (3.0 mi)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ford Mansion and Headquarters Museum (<em>in Morristown</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Essay (<em>min. 250 words</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>“What part did Morristown and the Jockey Hollow area play in the American Revolution?” OR “Why did Washington select the Morristown area for his encampments?”</td>
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<td>Orienteering Course <em>optional</em></td>
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Jockey Hollow Trail
A Ten-Mile Adventure For Boy Scouts of All Ages
since 1962

Patriots' Path Council, BSA
Morris Park, Nj
The Jockey Hollow Encampment

December 1779 - May 1780

For most of 1779, the Revolution was a stalemate. In December, Washington ordered his troops to Morristown, where nine brigades encamped in two lines behind the crest of Kemble's Mountain, a few miles south of town. The New Jersey Brigade settled a little farther southwest near the mouth of Indian Graves Brook, and the artillery Brigade set up camp with their cannons closer to Headquarters. In all, about 12,000 troops from Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Canada spent the worst winter of the century here in Jockey Hollow.

Each brigade at Jockey Hollow set up their own “log hut city” on the slopes of these well-drained hills. Their encampments were about a kilometer in length and about a hundred meters deep. The soldiers’ huts were precisely arranged eight to a row and three or four rows deep. Officers’ huts were placed higher up the hillsides. In a matter of weeks, the troops built more than a thousand buildings for living quarters, hospitals, and storage.

Life in the log-hut city was hard and dull. Discipline was a daily problem and desertions became frequent. The troops were poorly-fed and clothed, often ill and mostly unpaid. What is most remarkable is that this miserable army survived through the winter at all! That it did is mostly due to the perseverance of General Washington, whose determination to overcome the problems of recruitment and supply helped keep his army intact and the Revolution alive. Many residents of Morristown were strong supporters of independence, and did their best to help feed and clothe the ragged army.

General Washington made his headquarters at the Ford Mansion in Morristown. He and his aides, including the brilliant young Alexander Hamilton, spent the winter planning the 1780 campaign. In April, emissaries from France and Spain confirmed that their Kings were willing to support the Americans. A month later, the young Marquis de Lafayette arrived with the best news of all: six French war ships and six thousand soldiers were on their way.

Maybe the war would soon be over!
Visitor Center and the Wick House

When you introduce yourselves to the Ranger, let him or her know that you are hiking the Jockey Hollow Trail. If you're starting after 1:00pm, you should get your Jockey Hollow Trail Application stamped at the front desk.

Here, you'll watch the movie about the Hard Winter of 1779 and take a close look at the reconstructed soldier hut. On the panoramic painting of the encampment you should be able to generally trace most of today's route. Take a head count and make sure each Scout has a buddy before entering the 18th century and heading to the Wick Farmhouse. Dogs must be on a leash no longer than six feet.

The Wick farmhouse is pretty much the same as it was in the winter of 1779-80 when General St. Clair moved in. The garden is especially interesting, as it contains a fine variety of important medicinal herbs and plants.

Take a head count again and check for missing buddies. If your group is larger than 20, split up into groups of 12 or less (including an adult for each group).

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<th>Jockey Hollow Trail Hike Plan</th>
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<td>Visitor Center - movie and reconstructed soldier hut display</td>
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This book was designed and compiled by scouting volunteers to be used as a reference guide only. Although we have strived for accuracy, the Paterson Path Council, BSA cannot be held responsible for any historical, trail or Park information it contains.
The Jersey Brigade

6.7km | 75 minutes | A few tough slopes, beautiful riverside walk, interesting remains

Follow the Old Road beside the split rail fence until you get to the paved Jockey Hollow Road. Take a short detour (left) here to pay your respects to Capt. Bettin (it was actually "Bitting," as discovered recently), who was accidentally killed during a mutiny. His grave is about halfway up the hill. He was a brave and honorable officer who did his duty to God and his country.

Returning to the Old Road, keep an eye out for the Patriots’ Path trail marker, where you’ll turn right onto the New Jersey Brigade Trail. (Orienteers record the trail-post marker number here.) After crossing a little brook, you’ll climb over a small hill before descending into the valley of the Passaic River. On the other side of the bridge, follow the trail downstream until just past the ledge above where the river takes a sharp left bend. You’ll leave the river here, taking the trail to the right which follows a long heap of stones.

You’re now on the Audubon Society’s property (Respect Wildlife). Turn right on the Dogwood Trail, and climb the long hill to where the trail splits. A sign directs you to the right ("Cross Estate NPS"), over the crest and down into the valley of Indian Grave Brook. Turn left where the trail meets Patriots’ Path at a curious heap of stones.

At the end of this trail is the encampment area of the brave Jerseymen who, so far from the rest of the Army, suffered such miseries during the Hard Winter. Note the map-post number, turn left and head up the hill past the twin plaques which discuss the Jersey Brigade. Turn left at map-post 63 and inspect the archaeological remains of some of the New Jersey Brigade’s huts.

From here, you’ll be on Patriots’ Path all the way back to the Old Road.
Stark’s Brigade

6.7km | 75 minutes | Tough slopes - mostly downhill, fine view over the countryside

Follow Patriots’ Path past the Cross Estate. This is a grand old home with an impressive garden which now belongs to the National Park Service. Take a look around if you have time. The trail drops down to the bridge over the Passaic River, where you’ll be back on the trail taking you back to Old Road.

This will be a fine place to get your bearings before heading into the woods again (Orienteering control point 1). Camped along the slopes above the road was General Hand’s Brigade - a tough unit which had seen plenty of action.

The trail dives down into the valley. Along the slopes to your left were the log hut cities of the two Connecticut Brigades. Close to the bottom, the path will level out along the hills above Primrose Brook for about a half-klick. Cross over the brook on Eagle Scout John Harding’s bridge and turn right onto the Old Camp Road, which leads through the saddle between Tea Hill and Mount Kemble. At the crest, you’ll pass an old house (quietly - it’s private property) turn left into a pine grove, and skirt the hillside to Stark’s Brigade.

During the hard winter of 1779, the British General Clinton (no relation to our 42nd President) left New York under the command of Gen. Knyphausen. The terrible weather and the protective hills around Morristown worked to the advantage for the patriots, as they endured the winter without an attack.

Take out your compass and shoot a bearing about due East to New York City. On a clear day, you might be able to see the top of the Empire State Building from here. On the ridge of Watchung Mountain at 142°, you can see a water tower. Right in front of it is a large corporate campus at Murray Hill. See what else you can identify from here. The buildings marked “A” below are the campus of the College of St. Elizabeth at Convent Station, a few miles east of Morristown. What do you think might be at “C”?

On top of the hill at 110° was the South Mountain lookout (above Milburn and Maplewood, marked “B” below), where sentries kept an eye out for the British Army or their spies. On many hilltops, from Newburgh to Monmouth, the local militias set up signal posts where huge smoky bonfires could be lit to send an alarm across the countryside. Stark’s troops would be watching for these signals, day and night. Smoke or fire on the horizon meant trouble, and word would have to get to General Washington as fast as possible.

Orienteers will record the map-post number farther down the trail where it meets a private driveway.
The Soldier Huts

The Mt. Kemble Trail continues along the hillside, and meets a private driveway beyond a barrier-pole gate. Follow this driveway as it bends behind a stately home and pick up the trail again at the next gate on the left.

At the brook at the base of the hill, take a left and walk down to Cat Swamp Pond. Joe Hanfeldt’s Eagle project (Troop 34, Morristown) restored the shoreline as you see it today. This is one of the sources of Primrose Brook, which supplied water to most of the troops in Jockey Hollow. Just imagine carrying enough water for five hundred men back to Stark’s Brigade.

Take the right-hand trail up to the New York Brigade Comfort Station. Can you identify the trees around here which have been attacked by birds? Why are others untouched? The New York Brigade was encamped on the slope to your right. Can you see some of the piles of rocks which were once chimneys?

It’s a short walk down the road to the Grand Parade where the troops assembled every day. Here, the brigades would line up for inspection. Their officers would check to make sure their guns were working and that they had enough ammunition. Sometimes, soldiers who disobeyed their officers would be punished. Deserters could be hanged.

The trail over the hill is difficult to see when there’s snow on the ground. It could be even easier to miss the left hand turn halfway up the hill. Over the summit just past a map-post, are the reconstructed Soldier Huts. A good place for a break.

Private Martin Recalls the Winter of 1779-80

Soon after this there came on severe snowstorms. At one time it snowed the greater part of four days successively, and there fell nearly as many feet deep of snow, and here was the keystone of the arch of starvation. We were absolutely, literally starved. I do solemnly declare that I did not put a single morsel of victuals in my mouth for four days and as many nights, except a little black birch bark which I gnawed off a stick of wood, if that can be called victuals. I saw several of the men roast their old shoes and eat them, and I was afterwards informed by one of the officers’ waiters, that some of the officers killed and ate a favorite little dog that belonged to one of them. If this was not ‘suffering’ I request to be informed what can pass under that name. If ‘suffering’ like this did not ‘try men’s souls,’ I confess that I do not know what could.

- Private Joseph Plumb Martin, First Connecticut Brigade
Back to the Visitor Center

1.9km | 20 minutes | Easy stroll on a clear path, minor hill at the end

When you’re finished exploring the Soldier Huts, head down the hill to the copse of cedars across the road. Historians believe this was the site of the Army’s cemetery. Orienteers should note one of the map-post numbers down here, if they forgot to log the one at the top of the hill behind the Soldier Huts. Take a head count and pick up the yellow trail which follows the Cemetery Road back to the Wick Farm. (At certain times of the year, the road itself may be a more durable surface.) Make sure you make the right turn after passing the spring, staying on the yellow trail.

When you emerge from the woods onto the road behind the Wick farmhouse, turn around and take note of the old Jockey Hollow Trail marker — it’s been there for over 40 years. There are two others in the Park - did you notice one on the way back from the Jersey Brigade?

Well Done! You’ve completed the Jockey Hollow Historic Trail Hike! Make sure you get your Award Application stamped at the Visitors Center and thank the Rangers for making Morristown National Historical Park such a special place. Please come back again for a special event or a service project.

If you have not yet visited Washington’s Headquarters at the Ford Mansion in Morristown, you should head there now. It’s about a fifteen minute drive if you avoid downtown Morristown. Remember to ask a Ranger to stamp your Award Application at the reception desk in the Museum.

Selected Park Regulations

All paleontological, natural and historical resources are protected. Special activities and groups may require permits. Contact a Ranger at the Jockey Hollow Visitor Center at (973) 543-4030 or (973) 539-2016 ext. 210 for more information.

- Bicycles and motor vehicles are not permitted on any trails.
- Horses may only use trails designated for horse use.
- Fires are not permitted within park lands.
- Pets must be on a leash no longer than 6 feet in length.
- Possession and/or use of a metal detector or similar device is prohibited, and may result in significant legal action.
- Hunting, trapping, and pursuit of wildlife is prohibited.
- Possession of weapons and/or traps is prohibited.
Washington's Headquarters

60 minutes
Museum exhibits, movie, guided tour of the Ford Mansion

Jacob Ford, Jr. had already made a fortune in a number of ventures - including iron mines and forges - when he moved into his new mansion a few years before the Revolution. The "Intolerable Acts" required him to deliver most of his raw iron to London merchants, as it was illegal for colonists to make steel goods for local markets. He and his father were well-established and popular local leaders. Their support for Independence was shared by most of their neighbors, and General Washington felt especially safe in this patriotic upland community. Perhaps of greater military interest was Ford's gunpowder mill, hidden below the mansion along the banks of the Whippany River.

Jacob Jr. died suddenly during the army's first winter in Morristown (1777) and was buried with full military honors. When Washington and his army returned to Morristown in 1779, the widow Theodosia Ford agreed to allow her grand home to serve as headquarters for the General's "Family," reserving for herself and her four children only one room and kitchen privileges. The Ford Mansion became the focal point of the Revolution for the next six months - and a key target for the British. Washington's generals and aides did their best to deal with the desperate condition of their army in Jockey Hollow during that hard winter. Here, protected by hilltop sentries for miles around, as well as an encampment of heavily armed guards, they were able to plan ahead and prepare for the upcoming campaign season.

The building and grounds were sold at auction in 1873. It was purchased by a group of wealthy gentlemen who formed the Washington Association of New Jersey. It became a private museum, welcoming visitors for almost sixty years before it became our nation's first Historical Park in 1933.

Gen. Washington Describes the Situation

The situation of the Army with respect to supplies, is beyond description, alarming. It has been five or six weeks past on half allowance, and we have not more than three days bread at a third allowance on hand, nor any where within reach. When this is exhausted, we must depend on the precarious gleanings of the neighboring country. Our magazines (storehouses) are absolutely empty everywhere, and our commissaries entirely destitute of money or credit to replenish them. We have never experienced a like extremity at any period of the war. We have often felt temporary want from accidental delay in forwarding supplies, but we always had something in our magazines, and the means of procuring more. Neither one nor the other is, at present, the case. This representation is the result of a minute examination of our resources.

General Washington to the Governor of Pennsylvania, Dec. 16, 1779
Orienteering in Jockey Hollow

Scouts seeking to earn the Orienteering merit badge should have blue cards signed, and most of the requirements completed before using the Jockey Hollow Trail as one of the three events for requirement 7, or serving as an official for requirement 8. Experienced orienteers might try running the course backwards or against a clock. Scouts always work with a buddy.

The course begins and ends at the plaque between the Visitor Center and the Wick Farmhouse (as left in the photo on page 2). Your first control point is about a klick away at 160°. Don’t forget to visit Capt. Bettin’s grave on the way there. At control point 1, write down the number on the map-post (like the one in the photo, at right) and hike down to the Jersey Brigade. When you return to control point 1, you will resume the orienteering course, and write down the map-post numbers which you will find near control points 2 (Stark’s), 3 (Soldier Huts), and 4 (Wick Farm).

On the worksheet below, you will also estimate the distance between the control points (column “Distance” in miles), record the map-post numbers (column “Map-Post No.”), and calculate the highest and lowest elevations on your actual route (in feet). Do not overlook the fact that the map is in meters.

### Orienteering Course Worksheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Bearing</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Map-Post No.</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>160°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>80°</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Extra Credit</td>
<td>What is the compass bearing for the water tower between A and B (photo, page 4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>315°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>220°</td>
<td></td>
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*Hike to the Jersey Brigade and resume the course upon returning to control point 1.*

*If you choose to run the course cross-country, instead of Traveling on Durable Surfaces (sticking to designated trails), you will not be able to use the hike as one of the three required for the Leave No Trace award.*
40 Years of Scouting in Jockey Hollow

When Scoutmasters Fred Bruchne and Warren Wheeler (Troops 25 and 27 in Madison) first put together the Jockey Hollow Trail in 1960, it was a 17-mile overnight hiking and camping event. Their Order of the Arrow friends at the Allemakewink Lodge helped them maintain the trail and it was officially opened in May, 1962. Some of their original trail markers are still mounted on trees along the pathway.

Their idea was that it would be a good weekend adventure for scouts from New York, Newark and Jersey City. They could take the train to Peapack on Friday after school and hike to the famous Schiff Scout Reservation by dinnertime. The next day, they’d get as far as Jockey Hollow, and set up camp at the Grand Parade. Then on Sunday, they’d hike to Morristown and visit Washington's Headquarters at the Ford Mansion.

At the end of the day, they could return home by train in time for dinner. Some Troops would hike the entire Jockey Hollow Trail in a single day for the Hiking merit badge.

The enduring purpose of the Jockey Hollow Trail is to teach Scouts about the hardships our soldiers suffered during the hard winter of 1779-80.

Scout Advancement in Jockey Hollow

TENDERFOOT

5. Explain the rules of safe hiking, both on the highway and cross-country, during the day and at night. Explain what to do if you are lost.
9. Explain why we use the buddy system in Scouting.
11. Identify local poisonous plants; tell how to treat for exposure to them.

SECOND CLASS

1a. Demonstrate how a compass works and how to orient a map. Explain what map symbols mean.
1b. Using a compass and a map together, take a 5-mile hike (or 10 miles by bike) approved by your adult leader and your parent or guardian.
5. Identify or show evidence of at least ten kinds of wild animals (birds, mammals, reptiles, fish, mollusks) found in your community.
6b. Prepare a personal first aid kit to take with you on a hike.

FIRST CLASS

1. Demonstrate how to find directions during the day and night without using a compass.
2. Using a compass, complete an orienteering course that covers at least one mile and requires measuring the height and/or width of designated items (tree, tower, canyon, ditch, etc.)
6. Identify or show evidence of at least ten kinds of native plants found in your community.
# Revolutionary History Hunt Worksheet

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*Write your final answers on the back of the JHT Award Application*

## Soldier's Recruitment Oath

_I promise to be true to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever; and to observe and obey the Orders of the Continental Congress and the orders of the General and officers set over me by them._
Leave No Trace in Jockey Hollow

Plan Ahead and Prepare
Thorough planning and preparation helps Scouts accomplish trip goals safely and enjoyably with properly located campsites, responsible campfires, minimal trash and unobtrusive group sizes. Scouts identify their group’s goals, skills, activities, and abilities. Tour Permits, maps, local details, site regulations and weather forecasts are obtained in advance. Leaders keep the group on schedule.

Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces
Scouts avoid damage to the land while traveling through the backcountry by staying on designated trails and siting camps on durable surfaces. The most durable surfaces are ice, snow, gravel, sand, rock, pine needles and dry grasses. We are especially careful with cryptobiotic surfaces like moss, river banks and lake shores.

Dispose of Waste Properly
Backcountry visitors always repackage and pre-process their foods. Even the smallest scraps are taken home. Scouts know whether to concentrate or disperse wastewater and body wastes, and always do so 200 feet from water, trails and camp. Two of the most important tools are a cathole shovel and a strainer.

Leave What You Find
Allow others a sense of discovery by leaving rocks, plants, archaeological artifacts, and any other objects as you found them. Examine, but do not touch cultural or historical structures and artifacts. Minimize site alterations and avoid damage to live trees and plants. Report damage or trail obstructions to Park Rangers.

Minimize Campfire Impacts
Scouts keep campfires within existing fire rings, and specialize in mound fires and portable fire pans. Hatchets and saws are not necessary, as we prefer downed limbs which can be broken by hand. Lightweight portable stoves have now made most fires unnecessary. (No fires of any kind are permitted in Jockey Hollow.)

Respect Wildlife
Allow animals unrestricted access to their environment. Scouts avoid their food and water sources, their ranging paths, and their offspring. Food is always stored securely. Garbage and food scraps are kept away from animals so they will not become “camp robbers.” You are too close if an animal alters its normal activities. In bear country, make just enough noise to let them know you’re there.

Be Considerate of Other Visitors
Courtesy is the key to setting a good Leave No Trace example. We have a duty to make sure that other visitors - even those we never actually meet on the trail - go home with a positive attitude about the Boy Scouts of America. Scouts respect the privacy of others, obey area regulations, keep noise to a minimum, and practice Leave No Trace.
Morristown National Historical Park

Jockey Hollow  Site of the 1779-1780 “hard winter” encampment of Gen. George Washington’s army. Over 27 miles of hiking trails. Park open 8am-5pm (later in summer). Visitor Center and Gift Shop (9am-5pm), Wick Farmhouse (9:30am-4:30pm).


Fort Nonsense  Site of a Revolutionary lookout and signal post. Enjoy the view, have a picnic (dawn to dusk).

Programs  Learn about farming and cooking, toys and games, women and African-Americans, tall tales and legends from the days of the American Revolution.

Special Events  You might meet Joshua Guerin (a local farmer), Joseph Lewis (an Army Quartermaster), Col. McHenry (Gen. Washington’s aide), Col. Robert Erskine (Gen. Washington’s mapmaker), and all sorts of soldiers, craftsmen and civilians. You might even walk into a major encampment re-enactment!

Call the Park headquarters at (973) 539-2016 x210 for details, or visit the Park website at http://www.nps.gov/morr

Patriots’ Path Council

Boy Scout Summer Camps

Sabattis Adventure Camp
The camp consists of 1,240 acres with a 150 acre lake in the heart of the Adirondack wilderness. Sabattis was purchased by the Boy Scouts in the 1950’s and is the Council’s high adventure canoeing, backpacking and camping experience. Near Long Lake, NY

Allamuchy Scout Reservation
Camp Somers is located near Waterloo Village in Stanhope, NJ. Scouts can experience sailing, swimming, rifle and shotgun shooting, archery, ecology and much more. Camp Somers also offers a C.O.P.E. Course (Challenging Outdoor Personal Experience), which consists of activities designed to build individual confidence, develop leadership and inspire team cooperation.

Winnebago Scout Reservation
 Scouts can sail, swim and fish at Camp Winnebago’s beautiful lake and also participate in the “Portage Program” to nearby Split Rock reservoir. A comprehensive merit badge program is offered at WSR. Serving Scouts for 60 years near Rockaway, NJ.
**Historic Trails in New Jersey**

More than 300 trails nationwide have been approved for Scouts and family campers. The Boy Scouts of America strongly recommends that hikers use only historic trails that have been nationally approved. Trails that have not been approved often do not meet Scouting standards.

**Battle of Monmouth Historic Trail**

Beginning at Quail Hill Scout Reservation, the Trail passes historical places such as the battlefield, Old Tennent Church, East Brunswick Village Inn. The trail ends in Freehold, NJ. Uniform is required. The Trail is about 11 miles long. *(Patch/Logo)*

Monmouth Council, BSA (www.monmouthbsa.org)

**History of the Glen Trail**

The History of the Glen Trail travels for 9.3 miles around 800 acres of Camp Glen Gray and the Ramapo Mountains. While hiking, you will visit and read about the millstones, the Cannonball trail, charcoal production, iron mining, the people who lived here and the rich history of this camp. *(Patch/Logo)*

Bergen County Park System (www.GlenGray.org)

**Appalachian Trail Experience**

21 Miles, Yard's Creek to Kittatinny Mountain Scout Reservation *(patch)*

**Millstone Valley Trail**

Kingston to Manville *(patch)*

Central NJ Council, BSA (www.cnjbsa.org)

**Palisades Historic Trails**

Created by Troop 120 (Norwood, NJ), the Palisades Historic Trails are made up of portions of the Long Path, 11.3 miles on top of the cliffs, and the Shore Trail, 12.5 miles under the cliffs by the Hudson River. Both stretch from Fort Lee Historic Park and Northern NJ Council's Camp Alpine in Alpine, NJ. They are connected at the south and north ends by other trails. *(Patch/Logo)*

**Thomas A. Edison Trail**

Edison Laboratories Historic Site, South Mountain Reservation. 9 miles *(medal)*

**Cannonball Trail**

Mahwah to Oakland, NJ. 17 miles *(patch)*

Northern New Jersey Council, BSA (www.nnjbsa.org)

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**Join ... The “Adopt-A-Trail” Program**

Join the “Adopt-A-Trail program as a “Trail Walker,” “Trail Maintainer” “Boundary Maintainer,” or to help run the program. Share with others your enthusiasm for the outdoors as you learn about and work to protect the Park’s trail and historic resources. There are plenty of projects at the Park; one of them is probably perfect for your Troop, Pack, Crew, or Post.

*For information, stop by the Visitor Center or call (908) 766-6841*
Morristown National Historical Park

The Ford Mansion first became a museum in 1876, operated by the Washington Association. Combined with Fort Nonsense and Jockey Hollow, it became our nation's first National Historical Park in 1933 and has been an important destination for Scouts for almost 100 years. The Patriots' Path Council is proud to support the Park and its outstanding educational programs.

Admission Fees: Adults $4, children 16 and under free (valid for seven days and includes admission to the Museum and Ford Mansion in Morristown). Annual pass $15.

Pets are permitted, but must be leashed (six feet or less) at all times.

Park Information: (973) 539-2016 - http://www.nps.gov/morr

Directions

Jockey Hollow

I-287 to exit 30-B
("Bernardsville" - Head west at end of exit ramps)

Right on Rt. 202 North
(Look for signs to Jockey Hollow)

Left at Tempe Wick Road

Right at National Park entrance - parking on left

Washington Headquarters

I-287 to exit 36/36A
("Morris Ave" - entrance is behind the Ford Mansion)

Signs are very clearly posted.

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ppbsa.org

Patriots' Path Council
Boy Scouts of America

LEAVE NO TRASH