

ONTEORA SCOUT RESERVATION

CAMPSITE GUIDE

CHIEFS CAMP

| <u>Campsite</u> | <u>Cap.</u> | <u>Patrols</u> | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---|
| ADOETTE | 24 | 3 | A Kiowa Chief, born in 1845. The name means "Big Tree". |
| AZTEC | 18 | 2 | A trusted and efficient Scout and interpreter of the Delawares, Born 1806. |
| COCHISE | 40 | 5 | One of the most famous Apache chiefs. |
| CORN PLANTER | 26 | 3 | A chief of the Senecas, born about 1735 Known as Kaiiontwa or "what he plants". |
| DULL KNIFE | 32 | 4 | Or Tah-me-la-pash-me, a chief of Northern Cheyennes who helped wipe out Custers Command. |
| GERONIMO | 28 | 4 | Or Goyathlay, "one who yawns" nicknamed Jerome by the Mexicans. A famous chief of the Chiracahau tribe. |
| HEAWATHA | 24 | 3 | Huion-hwa-tha or "Maker of Rivers", the name and title of hereditary chiefs of the Mokawks. The second on the roll of chieftainships of the Iroquois confederation. |
| KANAKUK | 30 | 4 | A famed prophet and chief of the Kickapoos. |
| LITTLE RAVEN | 20 | 2 | Hosa or "Young Crow", a chief of the Araho. |
| NACHE | 24 | 3 | A Cheracahua Apache warrior, second son of Cochise. |
| MASSASOIT | 26 | 3 | Woosamequin, or "Yellow Feather" a chief of the Wampanoags, lived in the vicinity of Briston R.I. and who together with Samoset welcomed the pilgrims in 1621. |
| OURAY | 36 | 4 | The Ute pronunciation of Willie, the name of a white family who adopted him. He was chief of the Utes. |
| PONTIAC | 30 | 4 | An Ottawa chief born in 1720, lead the Ottowas and Chippewas in General Brad-docks defeat. |

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|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---|
| RED CLOUD | 32 | 4 | The most famous of all Sioux chiefs, lived in the Dakotas. His name, Mak-hpiyaluta means "Red Storm". |
| SITTING BULL | 34 | 4 | An oglala Sioux chief. |
| TEWMSEH | 24 | 3 | Teksem-thi on "the one who springs" often refered to as "Crouching Panther" or "Shooting Star". A famous Shawnee chief born near Springfield, Ohio in 1768. |
| WAMOSIT | 26 | 3 | An important tribe of the Pennacooks, lived on the south bank of the Merrimac River in Mass. Later moved to Quebec. |
| ON-ON-TIIO | 44 | 6 | The first campsite developed on the Onteora Scout Reservation. Site is composed of all leantos dedicated to the memories of several Nassau County Scouters. |

BUCKSKIN CAMP

(Development of this area not complete. Completed camp will include Food Service Facilities, Aquatic area, and all program facilities).

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|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---|
| APPLESEED | 18 | 2 | Given credit for having crossed the United States during its early development and planting appleseeds as he traveled. |
| DAN BOONE | 22 | 3 | The most famous of American pioneers and backwoodsman. Although born in Pennsylvania is supposed to have discovered and founder of Kentucky. His exploits are the foundation for much of the frontier legend. |
| CARSON | 18 | 2 | Kit Carson, American hunter and scout was born in Kentucky but spent most of his life in Southwest. Because of his knowledge of the Indian language and traits became an Indian agent in Taos New Mexico and did much toward restraining the warlike Apaches. |
| FAIRBAIN | 24 | 3 | Niles Fairbain, an outstanding "woodsman" and "conservationist", beloved member of the "Onteora Staff". Trained animals for Walt Disney films. |
| MARSHALL LESSER | 34 | 4 | A dedicated Scouter of the Nassau County Council. This campsite was built and dedicated to his memory by members of his troop. |

TRIBES CAMP

| <u>Campsite</u> | <u>Cap.</u> | <u>Patrols</u> | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---|
| ERIE | 32 | 4 | A tribe living along the shores of Lake Erie. In 1644 the Iroquois of New York practically destroyed the tribe. |
| FLATHEAD | 36 | 5 | A tribe of Montana which practiced frontal compression of the infants skull resulting in permanent deformations of the skull and was looked upon as beautifying. |
| GOWANUS | 68 | 8 | An Indian tribe of the Long Island area. |
| HOPI | 24 | 3 | A pueblo tribe living in central Arizona. The name is an abbreviation of Hopitu meaning "peaceful ones". |
| JAMEZ | 16 | 2 | A tribe living in pueblos in northern New Mexico. The name is a Spanish corruption of Hemis or "Jemez people". The native name is Tuwa or Tukwa, meaning "at the pueblo". |
| KEUKA | 40 | 5 | A New York State tribe, part of the famed Iroquois nations. (NOTE) this site can be divided to accommodate two troops) |
| IROQUOIS | 18 | 2 | A well known tribe of New York State, had a name for themselves "On-gway-on-wek" meaning "real men". |
| LENAPE | 26 | 3 | A peace loving tribe of Eastern United States whoes legends and traditions form the basis of the Order of the Arrow. |
| MOHAWK | 22 | 3 | A New York tribe calling themselves "Kah-nee-yen-gay-hak-gah" meaning the people of the place of flint". |
| NAVAJO | 34 | 4 | One of the largest tribes in the country, lived in New Mexico and Arizona. The name is a corruption of the Tewa word "Navahu" meaning "great planted fields". |
| OTTOWA | 24 | 3 | A tribe of the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. "Adowe" means "to trade". |
| POTTOWATOMI | 30 | 4 | Lived in the area around Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. The name means "keepers of the fire" or "people of the place of fire". |

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|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---|
| QUAPAW | 46 | 5 | The native "Oo-gach-pah" meaning downstream with the current. A plains tribe which split with the Omaha who went upstream on the Mississippi and the Quapaw downstream. |
| RAPAHANNOCK | 24 | 3 | An Indian tribe of Virginia and the Chesapeake Bay area. |
| SIOUX | 28 | 4 | The great Sioux or Dakota nation lived in the country northwest of the great lakes. Always at war with their neighbors the "Ojibwa", were finally driven across the Missouri River and to the Black Hills. The name means "the snake like ones" or "enemies". |
| TUSCARORA (formerly Tutelo) | 46 | 5 | A tribe of the six nations - the name means "shirt wearers". |
| UTE | 50 | 6 | A plateau tribe of the west, living to a considerable extent in pit lodges dug in the earth. |
| WICHITA | 36 | 5 | This tribe had many of the true plains culture, but depended more on agriculture for food and tended to live in permanent villages of earth lodges. |
| YO-KUTS | 26 | 3 | Indians of the great valley of California made up of several small tribes speaking the same language - now nearly extinct. |