

Camp Young Judaea

A Piece of Amherst Heritage
Dating Back to 1939

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Forward

The following is a compilation of information about the oldest-known and still operating summer camp in Amherst, a town overflowing with heritage. Included are a brief history of the camp, significant details about the key founders and supporters, an in-depth review of the history of the land on which the camp exists and surrounding landmarks, and finally a Facebook page of the camp's evolution.

The Heritage Commission advocates for the preservation of Historical and Cultural resources town-wide in Amherst. The following are just a few examples of past and present Heritage Projects And Activities: Town Lead for the 250th Anniversary Celebration, Town Hall Vault document archiving, documenting Agricultural Life of four Farmsteads in the 18th and 19th centuries and researching stonewalls and cellar hole foundations. The Heritage Commission inventories Historical and Cultural Resources and provides homeowners assistance with their preservation efforts.

This summary created by the Commission helps to remind us of some of the colorful history of the town and to maintain it for future generations.

Special thanks to Gordon Zuerndorfer, former member of the Amherst Heritage Commission as well as former camper at Camp Young Judea, for his work in assembling this history and coordinating responses from other members of the Camp Young Judea community to help preserve these memories for generations to come.

History of Camp Young Judea

A summer camp with a long and interesting background sits nestled in the woods of Amherst, New Hampshire along the shores of Lake Baboosic. That camp is Camp Young Judea, also known as "CYJ". The founder's dreams became reality in 1939 and the camp is still in operation today.

Several notable people were involved in its establishment, such as Samuel and Sarah Levine who emigrated from Russia and settled in Brooklyn, New York. They were parents to seven children, two of which were Harry (b.1895) and Louis (b.1901). The two sons eventually settled in Leominster, Ma. and went on to become two of the founders of CYJ. Morton J. Robbins (b.1897) a Ukrainian immigrant who became a physician in Nashua, NH was also a founding father of the camp.

The land that Camp Young Judea sits on in Amherst has its own colorful history. The earliest known inhabitants of the land were the Penacook, Sachem and Passaconaway tribes. The Penacook tribe is credited with giving the lake the camp sits on the name "Lake Papoosuck" meaning »the twins or two children'. (Papoos-child, suck-two or more) The lake is known as Lake Baboosic today. The land was an excellent area for farming and thus drew the arrival of settlers. The area became home to the Noyes (formerly Hogg Farm) and Wyatt Farms. Detailed histories of both the farms are included in a essay written by an early CYJ counselor. (Ref. B) The essay also includes early maps of the area and details of the local railroads. The land was thought to have been given by England's King George III to Narragansett soldiers. These soldiers were also known as Narragansett proprietors.

Harry Levine was introduced to the U.S. Supreme Court Justice, Louis Brandeis in 1935. Mr. Brandeis commissioned Harry to organize youth activities throughout New England and to establish a summer camp. The idea of all the above was to foster a movement to recreate a Jewish presence in Israel. The word for this is Zionism, a term which is often misconstrued by antisemitic groups in today's world. The term means only what was stated-no more, no less.

The camp was started, first in 1940 in Massachusetts, then in 1941 in Amherst, N.H. Land for the camp was purchased from what was originally the Noyes' and Wyatt farms. CY's connection to the establishment of the State of Israel is strong. Golda Meir (4h Prime Minister of Israel) stated "I can think of no two other American Jews who have done for the State of Israel-before and after its establishment what Dewey Stone and Harry Levine did and are still doing."

Dewey Stone was a Brockton, MA businessman who became interested in the idea of a Jewish state during a speech by Chaim Weizmann (first president of Israel). Mr. Stone helped finance the purchase of a ship, The Exodus 1947, whose famous journey involved relocating survivors of the Holocaust and was instrumental in the diplomatic swing of sympathy toward the Jews and the eventual recognition of a Jewish State in 1948.

Camp Young Judea has thrived since 1940. Famous visitors have included David Ben-Gurion, the primary national founder of the State of Israel and its first Prime Minister. Golda Meier, Israel's fourth Prime Minister, has also been a guest of the camp. Yoni Netanyahu, the brother of the current Prime

Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's brother, worked at the camp in 1962 and 1963. He was later killed during the famous raid at Entebbe. The camp also has remnants of the days gone past, old farm buildings and a founding stone from 1949. See Appendix B for a more detailed discussion of the camp founders and supporters.

From a Post on the Lake Baboosic Forum on Facebook:

Brothers, Harry and Louis Levine and Dr. Morton J. Robbins were the founders of Camp Young Judaea in 1939. The history of the camp is interesting and so were the lives of these men.

Samuel and Sarah Levine emigrated from Russia and settled in Brooklyn, NY. Samuel had been a presser in Russia and according to the census, owned a candy store in Brooklyn. They had 7 children. Notable here was two of their sons: Harry born August 1, 1895, and Louis born March 4, 1901.

In 1939, Harry was married to Hannah Sheba Fish Levine, and they had two sons, Irwin and Morton and a daughter Barbara. Harry attended City College of New York. Later, Harry was the Massachusetts President and Chairman of the Board of the U.S. Plastic and Chemical Company.

Louis was married to Lillian Goodstein Levine. Both brothers lived in Leominster, Massachusetts (according to ancestry.com).

Morton J. Robbins was born October 16, 1897, in the Ukraine, came to the United States in 1922 and studied pharmacy at Rutgers University. He earned his medical degree at the University of Liege, Belgium, in 1927. He was married to Claire Robbins and resided in Nashua, where he was a physician. Later, Dr. Robbins was the Chairman of the American Zionist Youth Commission and was the Founder and honorary President of the New Hampshire Zionist Federation.

This is how Camp Young Judaea, came to be:

In 1935, Harry Levine (according to Wikipedia) was introduced to Justice Louis D. Brandeis who commissioned Levine to organize youth activities throughout the New England area, and to start a summer camp with the program, directed by the national headquarters of the Zionist Organization of America. Zionism was a movement to recreate a Jewish presence in Israel. The name comes from the word "Zion," which is a Hebrew term that refers to Jerusalem (History.com).

Harry and Louis Levine and Dr. Robbins started the camp in 1939, with 50 children, aged 8 to 15. They slept in tents during those first few years. Photo courtesy of Marcy Kornreich.

The north cove of the lake at that time had no houses. The Noyes family (with farmhouse on what is now route 10) owned most of the acreage northwest of CYJ that included Joe English Brook, wetlands, and the outlet. So, the area was wooded and wild. It must have been such beautiful scenery for these children to enjoy. Camp Young Judaea is the oldest Zionist youth camp in the United States.

The Land and Its People

Chapter One – The Wyatt Farm

Camp Young Judea is situated on a parcel of land that was once the site of two farms, the Noyes and Wyatt Farms. When Dr. Robbins purchased this parcel of land on February 13, 1941 he purchased both farms from a man named Sidney Stirk. How Stirk became the owner of these two farms and how these farms changed hands over the past 200 years is what this brief camp biography is all about. It is the first concise history of the property where Camp Young Judea is now located. It is also a history of the people who first settled this enchanting area.

The first inhabitants of this land were, of course, the Indians. The tribes that inhabited this area at one time or another were the Penacook, Sachem, and Passaconaway. It was from the Penacook tribe that Lake Baboosic first got its name. They called the lake Papoosuck. The name Papoosuck actually means “the twins” or “the two children.” Baboosic Lake is actually a double lake, or two lakes joined together by a narrow straight. The Indian word Papoosuck is derived from two words - Papooeis (meaning a child) and suck (meaning two or more).

When the first settlers came into this area, they called the Lake Baboosic - and to them this really was not a lake but a large pond. Hence, in most deeds before 1900 Baboosic Lake is referred to as Babboosuck Pond, and what a large pond Baboosic Lake is! It stretches over approximately 380 acres, with its greatest length approximately two miles and its greatest breadth about one mile. It varies in depth to about 30 feet. The Baboosic Lake empties out into Baboosic Brook, which flows in a direction somewhat parallel to Route 101 for a short distance.

For many hundreds of years only the Indians lived in this land. But with each boatload of new settlers from England the chances of the Indians keeping this land became less and less. This area was destined to change as it was an excellent place for farming. A brook was nearby from which one could obtain water to irrigate the fields - and what made this situation even better was that this brook was fed by a huge pond. It was only a matter of time before the virgin forests would be cut down and replaced by fields of wheat and hay. It was mentioned before that the camp was built on land that was once occupied by two farms.

The Wyatt farm was started by Samuel Wyatt (also written as Wyat and Wyate at on old deeds). Samuel Wyatt 's ancestors originally emigrated from England and settled in Salem Village, Massachusetts, which is today called Danvers, Massachusetts. Samuel Wyatt was born on June 19, 1754 and was by profession a tanner. He served in the army during a part of the war for independence. When his commanding officer, Captain Putnam was killed in the battle proceeding the surrender of Burgoyne, he was made the Lieutenant of the company. After the surrender of Burgoyne, he served in New Jersey. It was there that he came down with a fever that almost took his life. As soon as he recovered he returned home. He received his pay in continental money, which became worthless in his hands. It was in Danvers, Massachusetts right after the Revolutionary War that he met his first wife, Sarah. He and Sarah were married on May 12, 1778. On May 24, 1782, Samuel Wyatt purchased 30 acres of land in Amherst, New Hampshire. In that year he and his wife settled in Amherst.

Samuel Wyatt purchased this land from Joseph Prince for the sum of 45 pounds (see Deed I). Joseph Prince Jr. obtained this land from his father Lieutenant Joseph Prince who was one of the original

proprietors of Amherst. The Prince family also originally lived in Salem Village. It is interesting to note that Joseph Prince Jr., the person who sold Samuel his land, married Sarah Wyatt, a native of Salem Village. It is highly likely that Sarah was either Samuel's sister or a close cousin. This is reinforced by the fact that Samuel, as well as Sarah, were the administrators of Joseph Prince's estate when he died. He would not have been an administrator if he was not a close relative. This makes the 1782 land purchase a family deal. How Joseph's father acquired the land is still a little bit unclear. Unfortunately, the Hillsborough County Record of Deeds only has recorded deeds from 1771 to date. This property was acquired before deeds and mortgages were formally recorded. It is known however that this area was divided into lots with many subdivisions. These lots and divisions were sold to the Narragansett soldiers, also known as Narragansett proprietors, by King George the third of England. This is reinforced by the fact that many of the early property owners in this area had such titles as Captain or Lieutenant before their names.

Samuel's first land purchase was followed by many others over the next 30 years. On January 18, 1797, Samuel purchased ten acres of land from John Hartshorn, the local deacon (see Deed II). Hartshorn was the son of James and Tabitha Hartshorn. He was born on June 21, 1759. He later married Jonna Burdett.

On December 18, 1797, Samuel bought ten acres of land for \$40 from Abel Prince, who was the brother of Joseph Prince (see Deed III). Jacob Kimball sold Samuel 50 acres of land for \$350 on November 29, 1803 (see Deed IV). Jacob Kimball was the son of Ebenezer Kimball, a cabinet maker. Jacob graduated Harvard College in 1788, fitted for the ministry. After a few years he abandoned theology and engaged in farming. He married Betsy Kimball on June 6, 1818.

On October 7, 1805, and March 29, 1806, he purchased two parcels of land from Solomon and Samuel Hutchinson. One purchase was for several acres for \$40 and the other was for 18 acres of land at \$50. Solomon Hutchinson was the first town clerk of Amherst. At the end of all these transactions Samuel Wyatt owned 118 acres of land.

Amid Samuel Wyatt's land purchasing his wife Sarah passed away (May 12, 1753 - April 20, 1792). In their fourteen years of marriage, they had five children: Samuel (December 4, 1778 - December 16, 1836), he never married; William Parker (January 16, 1781 - June, 1828), who married Isabel McIntosh; Joseph (November 27, 1782 - November 18, 1820), he married Sally Mussey; Sally (June 7, 1785 - October 4, 1791); and Phebe (December 9, 1788 - January 12, 1880), she married Samuel McIntosh, Isabelle's brother. With children still at home Samuel sought another wife and in two years after Sarah's death, he married a woman named Margaret McCalley (February 28, 1756 - March 18, 1826). With Margaret he had two children. It was the first of these two children that was destined to take over the Wyatt farm. His name was Foster Wyatt.

Foster Wyatt was born on November 18, 1795. His sister Sally was born two years later on December 29, 1797. At the age of 23, he married Mary Gregg (March 19, 1789 - November 9, 1868) of New Boston. This was in the year 1818. Also, in 1818 their first child was born. On August 31st, Harriet Wyatt was born. She was followed by four other sisters. Emily (May 28, 1822); Mary (May 7th, 1824); Francis Adeline (February 17, 1828); and Sarah Jane (October 26, 1829).

In the early years of Foster's marriage, he did not own any property and presumably worked on his mother's farm. In his early property acquisitions, he is referred to as a laborer. In later deeds, he is called a husbandman or farmer. As said before, Foster Wyatt was the son destined to take over the Wyatt Farm. In the beginning, it was not readily apparent that this would happen.

On April 29, 1809, Samuel Wyatt sold one undivided half in quantity and quality of all the land he owned to his son William Parker Wyatt for \$1,000, (see Deed VII). This was a common practice in those days. The land was not physically split up between the two, but rather farmed jointly, with all the profits and expenses from running the farm being split evenly down the middle. Three years after this arrangement was set up, tragedy struck the Wyatt Farm. Samuel Wyatt drowned in Baboosic Brook. This tragic event took place on August 22, 1812.

In August 1812, during a freshnet (flash flood), Amy Dearborn fell into the brook near her house. Being a good swimmer, he went to her rescue, but was carried under the water and drowned. A bystander reached the end of a pole to the young woman who caught it and was drawn ashore.

On November 9th of that year, Samuel Wyatt 's children sold for \$240 all their rights and title to the estate of their late father, to his second wife Margaret. This gave her full ownership to Samuel's one undivided half of the farm. The other one undivided half was still owned by her stepson William. On the same day that her children sold her their rights and title to the Samuel Wyatt estate, Margaret signed a deed relinquishing her rights of inheritance in the one undivided half of the farm that Samuel sold to William. In other words, Margaret owned one undivided half of the farm and William owned one undivided half of the farm. The disclaimer that William signed with his brother and sister was just for the one undivided half of the farm that they with their mother, inherited from Samuel.

William worked the farm with his mother and brothers and sisters. On January 26, 1818, Foster Wyatt bought from William the one undivided half of the farm that he held in equal ownership with his stepmother. This deed was sold for \$600. But as you may recall, William bought this right to the farm from his father for \$1,000. Why didn't William charge his brother as much as his father had charged him? William did sell these rights to Foster for \$1,000 - but Foster only had \$600 on hand at the time so the same day that William signed this deed over to Foster for \$600, Foster signed a mortgage for the one undivided half of the farm back to William. If Foster paid William the remaining \$400 plus interest (which accounted to \$491.42), this right to the Farm would be his. If he did not meet this payment the right to the one undivided half would revert to William.

On January 26, 1824, Foster paid in full the money that he owed William and acquired officially the one undivided half of the farm that William held in conjunction with his mother (but this partnership with his mother did not last long. On March 18, 1826, Margaret Wyatt passed away). Also in the year 1824, Sally Wyatt Noyes, Foster's sister, signed a deed relinquishing her rights and title to her late father's estate. She sold those rights to Foster for \$117.50. This took place on March 23rd. It is interesting to note that Sally's husband Moses Noyes Jr., was the father of Frederick A. Noyes, who as you will find out later, bought the Wyatt Farm after Foster's death. He was the owner of the farm that bordered the Wyatt farm.

On February 5, 1820, Foster Wyatt sold to his brother William, one undivided half of a parcel of land containing 50 acres (see Deed XIII). One wonders if the \$225 for this property was paid to help Foster pay off his debt, or if William really wanted to farm on that acreage. (four years after Foster paid off the mortgage, William died. This was in June 1828). After Foster Wyatt paid off the mortgage, he started to build up the acreage by buying small plots of land that bordered his farm. Some of the land was bought just to even off the boundaries, while some was bought for the extra added acreage.

One such purchase was made on May 9, 1826. He bought one acre of land from Solomon Prince (born August 4, 1771), the brother of Joseph and Abel Prince, for \$20 (see Deed XIV). On March 25, 1829, Daniel Wheeler (whom you will read about later) sold four square rods of land to Foster for \$2.50 (see

Deed XV). Surely, he did not buy the two parcels of land for the added acreage but to even off his borders.

On March 26, 1845, Foster bought the rights to three sevenths of a four-acre section of lakefront land from Hiram Mace (see Deed XVI). On January 26, 1848, three years later, he bought an additional 1/7 of rights (see Deed XVII). To this property from the grandfather of Moses Tenant (discussed later on) and Laura Tenant. It is not known if he ever acquired the other three sevenths of the rights to their property or if he already owned these rights.

Frederick A. Noyes sold Foster Wyatt 3/4 of an acre of his land for \$15 on August 2, 1856. Eight years later, Frederick sold Foster an additional five acres of land for \$81.37. This happened on November 29, 1864. This was the last recorded land deal made by Foster Wyatt.

On February 5, 1882, at the age of 87, Foster Wyatt died. His wife Mary had died some 14 years earlier on November 9, 1868, at the age of 79. What ensued in the later years after his death was not uncommon then and is still common today. Indeed, we saw something like this happen after Samuel Wyatt's death. Some of the daughters of Foster Wyatt bought the rights and titles of inheritance of the estate from their sisters and close cousins.

The estate was divided into 25 smaller portions and different amounts of these portions were given to different relatives. For example, one person might own 1/25th of the Wyatt estate while another one may own 7/25ths of the estate. The estate was not divided up physically with wires and fences but rather in the same manner as one undivided half of a piece of property was sold in past deeds. What some of the sisters tried to do was to acquire a majority of the 25th divisions so that they became the largest owners or “stockholders” in the Wyatt estate. From 1895 to 1899 this is exactly what happened.

Foster Wyatt's daughters were briefly mentioned before. It is important that we see what happened to them in the ensuing years after their births.

Harriet never married and lived with her father and mother up to the times of their deaths.

Emily married a Mr. Richards of Goffston. She died at the age of 33 on April 21, 1855, before both her parents died.

Mary married John K. Bartlett. When he died in 1867, she married Ephraim W Jones. Secombe reports that she died on December 9, 1875. This is incorrect in that her name appears on deeds dated 1898.

Francis Adeline or Adeline F. as she signed her deeds, married Luther Burns of Milford. Her sister Sarah Jane thought that Adeline had good taste in husbands, so she married John M. Burns of Milford, Luther's brother. So, we have here two sisters marrying two brothers. Now that a bit more is known about Wyatt's children, let's see what happened to their rights and titles of inheritance.

On October 23, 1895, Adeline F. Burns bought the rights and title of inheritance from Emma McCoy (relationship unknown). This 1/25th of the estate was sold for \$1.00 and other valuable considerations.

On February 18th, 1898, Adeline Burns and her sister Sarah Burns bought the rights and title of inheritance from their sister Harriet. This was sold for three hundred dollars.

On July 29, 1899, 1/25th part of all the real estate of Foster Wyatt was bought from Nelly Lovejoy (relationship unknown) by Adeline Burns for the sum of \$1.00 and other valuable considerations.

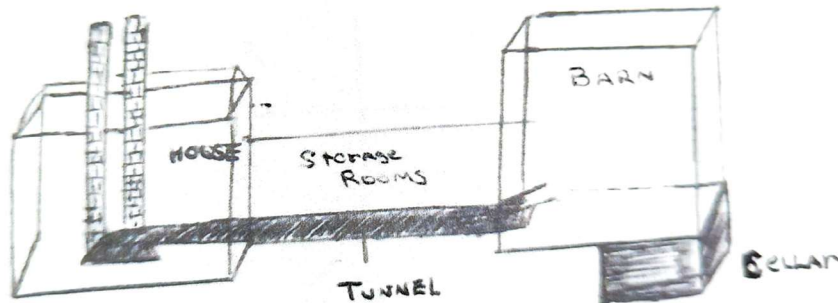
On October 21, 1899, the heirs of Foster Wyatt who still retained an interest in the estate, allowed the Concord and Montreal Railroad to purchase a small parcel of land which they needed for part of their new railroad bed. This is discussed in greater detail later in this paper. The heirs sold this parcel of land for \$100. At this point the estate was under the joint ownership of six people. The last sale that these six people were to make was not far off. It was their last sale because they sold all the remaining property of the Foster Wyatt estate to one person and that one person was Edward A. Noyes.

On December 14, 1903, Edward A. Noyes bought 49/50th of the real estate of Foster Wyatt. As mentioned before, you will read about the Noyes family later. Wyatt 's farm was supposedly sold for the tremendous sum of \$1.00 and other valuable considerations. Of course, that was not the price that the farm was sold for. The true price may never be known. Declaring on a deed that the land was bought for \$1 was (and still is) a common practice of the time. This was done to avoid paying a real estate tax which was applied to all land sales over \$100. So, we at least know that the farm was sold for over \$100. The other 1/50th of the estate was purchased on November 3, 1904. The reason for the delay of almost one year was since this portion of the estate was in the possession of a minor. To sell this land, the minor's father, Smith B. Sanborn, had to acquire a license to sell the property from the probate court. This, of course, took time. When the license was granted, Edward bought the last 1/50th for \$20. And so ends the history of the Wyatt farm. It stayed in the possession of one family for over 100 years. It was a place of tragedy as well as happiness. The Wyatt farm is no longer standing. The trees it was made from have crumpled and returned to the earth. However, the fieldstone that once supported the house and barn can be seen not far from the brook where Samuel Wyatt drowned. Even the well of the Wyatt house still retains a recognizable shape. The house is located between the road to the campsite or railroad bed and the brook. For more precise details on its location, consult the maps located on pages 20 and 21.

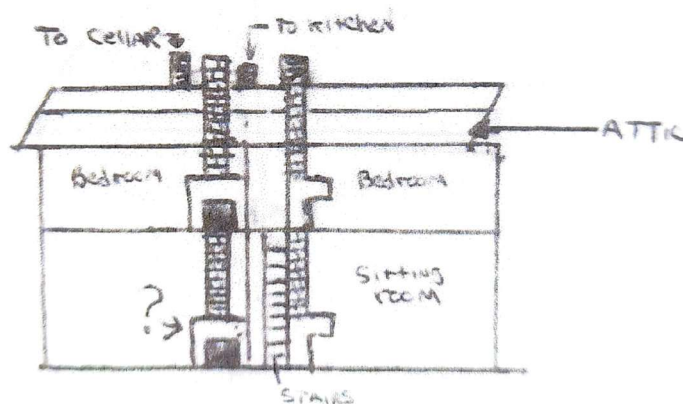
We have seen how Edward Noyes became the owner of the Wyatt farm. But how did he become the owner of the neighboring farm which is called the Hogg farm? What happened to that railroad that was built through his property? And how did Dr. Robbins become the owner of this parcel of land? These are some of the questions that will be answered in the second half of the history of the people and land that Camp Young Judaea is now located upon.

Chapter Two – The Noyes Farm

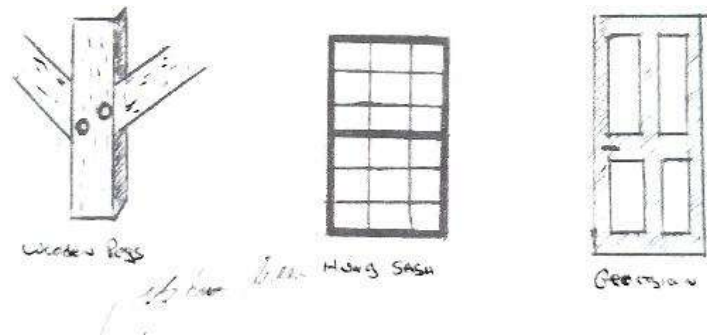
Just up the road from the Wyatt farm was the farm (formerly owned by the Hogg family), later owned by Edward A. Noyes. This farm still stands on the campgrounds, where it is known as “ELL”, which is a term that architects used to describe the storage rooms and barn that are connected to the main house. The farmhouse connected to the barn has two floors, as well as an attic. The entire complex is sitting on a fieldstone foundation. Running underneath these buildings, within the fieldstone foundation, is a tunnel. It runs from underneath the barn, below the storage rooms, to the kitchen area of the house. Below the baseboards of part of the barn, there is a 7-foot-deep cellar.



If you look at the farmhouse, you will notice that it has four chimneys on the roof. The chimneys entered the house at four different locations. The chimney farthest away from the road entered the basement area where there was a summer kitchen. It was too hot to cook on some summer days above ground, so the women went to the cellar to cook where it was cooler. The next chimney farthest from the road entered the kitchen area of the house. The next chimney entered the room overlooking Baboosic Brook. It also entered the room below it. The chimney closest to the road entered the room overlooking the barn and the sitting room below it. Most of the fireplaces in the house have been boarded up. The fireplaces in the basement have been damaged.



The cross beams that support the roof in the house and barn are not held together with metal bolts or nails, but with wooden pegs, as are some other beams in the frame. The windows are of the hung sash style while the doors are a variation of Georgian style.



From research and studying the designs of this period, it was determined that the ELL was built somewhere around the year 1776, and the man who probably built it was named William Hogg.

It is not known exactly where William Hogg was born. It is known that he lived in the easterly part of Amherst, near Baboosic Lake. His wife's name was Agnes and they had eight children.

William Hogg started his farm on 20 acres of land which he purchased from Captain Moses Baron on February 2, 1775. The 20 acres he purchased only cost him six pounds.

Moses Baron was the son of Moses Baron Sr. Moses Sr. moved from Chelmsford, Massachusetts to Bedford, New Hampshire around 1740. In 1742, Moses Jr. was born in Bedford. Moses Baron Jr. later married Hannah Hutchinson of Amherst. They had ten children and lived on a farm near the Bedford line (since owned by James Bell and Timothy Hartshorn).

Thirteen years after William started his farm, he sold it to his son Moses Hogg (November 9, 1766 - January 23, 1837) for 300 pounds of silver. This happened on April 16, 1788. But Moses really didn't pay his father any money for the farm. Instead of taking money, William took a mortgage from his son in which he didn't pay it off with money, but with specific obligations. In the mortgage that Moses Hogg signed, he was to provide his parents with half of all that was annually raised on the farm. For example, half of all the apples, cider, fall food, hay, timber profits, and pastors were to belong to his parents. Also, half of the house was still theirs. William would pay half the taxes on the property and half the expenses of getting the timber to the sawmill. If Moses did not live up to his part of the agreement, the ownership of the farm would revert back to his father.

Sometime between 1788 and 1805, Moses Hogg changed his name to Moses Tenant. A few of his brothers and sisters also changed their names to Tenant. The local people made up a little rhyme about this name change, no doubt to help them remember what happened. It went as follows:

*“Hogg by name, and by nature,
but tenant, made by the legislature.”*

Moses added six acres of land to the 20 he owned when he gave Moses Baron \$50 for it. This took place on April 20, 1805. It is the first deed that Moses Hogg signed as Moses Tenant. This was followed by the purchase of an additional seven acres of land bought from Peter Proctor of Middlesex County,

Massachusetts, also for \$50. This purchase took place on April 15, 1807. Also, somewhere in between the years 1788 and 1805 Moses married a woman named Sarah. She died of spotted fever on April 26, 1815. Four of their children also died of the same disease. Only one, John Walker Tenant, survived.

Tenant bought no more land for this farm after 1807. Two years after his wife died, he sold his farm to James Bell (January 15, 1792 - January 25, 1864) for \$2,000. Both his father and mother passed away many years before his wife. Four years after he sold his farm to Bell, Tenant bought the entire farm back minus some property located elsewhere. He bought the farm back for the same price, \$2,000. But on the very same day that he bought the farm back, he resold it to a man named Daniel Wheeler for \$500. Both the rebuying and the reselling took place on December 21, 1821. Why did Moses Tenant sell his farm for \$500 when he just paid \$2,000 for it? Was Tenant a fool to make such a financial loss? Tenant really was no fool, in fact the move he made was very smart. It is true that he sold his farm for \$500 but he profited way over this amount in other ways. You see, Moses Tenant was not really interested in the money. That should be apparent from the amount of money he received when he resold his farm. What Moses tenant was interested in could be found on a mortgage for the property written on the same date. In this mortgage, Daniel Wheeler pledged to supply Moses Tenant with food, shelter, and clothing for the remainder of his natural life. If this sounds familiar, it is similar to the deal that William Hogg had with his son, Moses Tenant.

Daniel Wheeler was to supply Moses Tenant with suitable meats, drinks, clothing, lodging, washing, and mending. He was to furnish proper medical advice, medicines, and attendance if he was sick. Moses was to be furnished with 12 gallons of New England rum each year. Wheeler also had to pay half of the taxes assigned to Tenant. If Tenant died before the end of the five years from the date of the mortgage, Wheeler had to give \$100 to John W. Tenant, Moses' son. If he died in six years, Wheeler would not have to pay anything.

If Wheeler did not fulfill his obligations of the mortgage, then the deed to him would become null and void, and Daniel Campbell and John Secombe would end up with the property. Campbell and Secombe were the people who supplied Daniel Wheeler with the \$500 to buy the farm. Daniel Campbell (March 6, 1778 - July 7, 1853) and John Secombe (August 3, 1778-April 20, 1856) were probably placed with this responsibility of seeing that the mortgage was carried out, because they were both Selectmen of Amherst at the time that the deed was signed.

Moses Tenant died in 1837. For 16 years Daniel Wheeler supplied him with food, shelter, and clothing. If we were to equate these services into monetary terms, we would see that the farm really did not cost Wheeler \$500, but much more than that.

Daniel Wheeler was born on March 25, 1789. In October 1816, he married Martha G. Aiken who was born in Dearing, Massachusetts on March 26, 1798. They had ten children. After 34 years of farming the Hogg farm, Daniel Wheeler sold the farm to Frederick A. Noyes for \$3,500. Daniel Wheeler died some years later after the effects of a fall on December 10, 1867. His wife died of natural causes on August 5, 1877.

Frederick A. Noyes (born November 3, 1827) was the son of Moses Noyes Jr. (February 6, 1792 - November 19, 1868). As you may recall from Chapter 2, Moses Noyes Jr. married Sally Wyatt, one of Samuel Wyatt's daughters. Moses Noyes Jr. was the son of Moses Noyes and Sally Baldwin. Moses's father first settled in Pelham and then moved to Amherst in 1812 and lived in a house his other son William later occupied.

Frederick Noyes married Francis D. Smith on March 27, 1856. They had two children, Eddie Augustus (April 8, 1857) and Addie Francis (June 3, 1859). Addie Francis later married Eugene C. Hubbard. Secombe reports that Noyes lived in the house that Wheeler occupied which was located east of the great pond near the Merrimack line. If this is the case, it is not the same building as the Hogg farmhouse and barn or the ELL. This means that on the Noyes farm, there were two sets of farmhouses and barns. One near the Bedford line and the other near the Merrimack line. The barn area of the Hogg farm was probably used but the farmhouse was not. There is good reason to believe that this house was built by Wheeler. Having ten children, there is no way that they all could have lived comfortably in the ELL. This house's foundations are probably the foundations which are located deep in the woods behind Ulam Levine. You can get to these foundations easily if you walk down the dirt road that Dr. Robbins built to replace the right-of-way road that ran through the camp. This is the first dirt road you come to after the camp's entrance, going towards Merrimack on Camp Rd. These foundations are on the right-hand side of the dirt road as you walk towards the Lake. Granite cut blocks mark the location of the foundations on the road.

There is evidence however that Edward A. Noyes did live here after he married. His farm is described as near the Bedford line. Also, the ELL is on an 1892 map and the owner's name that appears above this house is E.A. Noyes (see map on page 18). Eddie probably shared the farming chores with his father though no formal deed for such an arrangement can be found. When Frederick Noyes died the farm went to his wife Dolly and his children Eddie and Addie.

In the 1890's there was much discussion of having a railroad built through this area that would link the towns of Manchester, Bedford, and Milford to the Boston area. The property needed for this railroad happened to cross two farms, the Wyatt and Noyes farms. So, for \$800, Edward sold some of the land to the railroad, wide enough for a train to pass through. But for the railroad to be built on the path desired, Baboosic Brook had to be diverted and given a new channel. The right to change the channel was included in the agreement with the Noyes heirs waiving all claims for any damage that this change in course might bring to the farmland. The channel had to be changed because Baboosic Brook meandered too much across the proposed path. If the brook's channel was not changed, many bridges over the brook would have had to be built. In financial terms, it was much easier to change the course of the brook than build many little bridges.

If you walk down the old railroad bed (which is part of the trail leading to the campsite) and look to the right, you can see where the original brook channel used to be. As a result of the channel change, the whole area has become swampy. When you walk over the railroad bed, you are walking on a man-made sand levee, which is elevated above the swamp. Some of this sand levee is built on top of the old brook channel. There are occasional granite "pipes" which pass under the railroad bed, thus allowing water from the swamp area to drain into the new brook channel. The new channel is of course on the left of this sand levee. It is very straight and runs parallel to the railroad bed.

When the railroad diverted the brook, they also blocked the path that Edward Noyes and his cattle used to get to the other farmland on the other side of the brook. So, in that 1899 contract with the railroad, the railroad agreed to build him a bridge over the new channel to his other acreages. However, in a later deed Edward allowed the railroad to get out of this obligation for the sum of \$200. For that sum, Edward agreed to build the bridge himself if needed (see Deed XXXV). This bridge obviously was needed as its foundations can be seen off to the left as you walk down the railroad bed. It can be seen just before the point where the brook turns towards and then runs parallel to the railroad bed. It is made from natural rocks taken from the area. The elevated path that leads to this bridge can be picked up to the left of the railroad bed just where it is joined by the car road to the camp road and the paths to the campsite from

camp. It is located 500 feet to the right of the foundation of Samuel Wyatt's house (see map on page 21). More about this railroad is discussed in Chapter 8 of this history.

Let's get back to Frederick's son, Edward A. Noyes. He married a woman named Lucretia and together they had two children, Howard, and Marion. It was after Edward A. Noyes had sold some of his property to the railroad that he bought the foster Wyatt estate from the heirs of this estate. This was discussed earlier near the end of chapter one on Page Six. This purchase took place in the years 1903 and 1904. Sometime before the year 1920, Edward died. As he left no will, all his property had to go through probate court.

The court authorized Lucretia to sell one undivided acre of her property, the money from such a sale going into a trust fund for Marion Noyes, a minor. On October 1, 1920, she sold this undivided half to Hobart L. Graves of Amherst, for an undisclosed sum. The research indicates that Lucretia went to live in Manchester after her husband's death, as Edward owned property there. If she or Graves lived on the farm at this point, it is unknown. Lucretia also sold some of her vast shorefront property on Baboosic Lake, that her husband had owned. When she sold this shorefront property, she also guaranteed the people she sold this land to a right of way through this property. This right of way became a very important topic in later years when CYJ bought the land.

In 1922, both Graves and Lucretia Noyes sold the Wyatt and Noyes farms which they held in common to Sidney and Ann Marie Stirk. Each sold their one undivided half for \$1,000, making the total cost of all the property \$2,000. The Stirks did not pay this money outright but paid the three-year mortgage to Graves and Lucretia Noyes semiannually at an interest rate of 6%.

On June 6, 1925, the Stirks took out a \$1,600 loan with the Merrimack River Savings Bank. On June 10, 1925, both Graves and Lucretia Noyes signed the mortgages for the two undivided halves of the farm, saying that the property was paid off. So, four days after, the Stirks took out a second mortgage with the Merrimack River Savings Bank, and they paid off their first mortgage with Graves and Noyes. On August 5, 1936, they paid off the bank and the farmland was in the real sense finally theirs.

In 1941, five years after they finally paid off their loan, the Stirks sold the farm they had owned for 19 years to Dr. Morton J. Robbins. The deed says that Dr. Robbins purchased this land for \$1.00 and other considerations. This, however, was not the sum that the land was purchased for, which is supposedly a five-figure number. But for the tax purposes as already mentioned, the sum of \$1 was placed on the deed. With this deed, Dr. Robbins also obtained another deed from the Noyes family heirs, in which they disclaimed all their rights, title, and interest if any, in the 160 acres which was once their family homestead. I do not know if Dr. Robbins was forced into rebuying the rights from them due to some legal technicality or if Dr. Robbins just wanted to play it safe by covering all bases. On February 13, 1941, he bought the property from the Stirks and on December 16, 1941, he rebought the same property from the Noyes heirs.

Chapter Three – The Manchester to Milford Branch Railroad

And now another mystery enters during this period of time.

On September 14, 1942, Dr. Robbins sold the entire camp, 160 acres, to Mary K. Sullivan. On the very same day, he bought back from Mary K. Sullivan, 140 acres of camp land. Some mysteries arise here. Why did Dr. Robbins sell the entire camp and then buy it back on the same day? When he bought the camp back, he was short 20 acres. What happened to those 20 acres? Does Mary K. Sullivan still have them? When one is aware of certain facts, this mystery becomes very easy to solve. First of all, who was Mary K. Sullivan? Mary K. Sullivan for many years was Dr. Robbins' personal nurse and receptionist. Dr. Robbins needed a trustworthy person whom he could sell the camp to and buy it back on the same day and she was his choice. Why was such a person needed? Dr. Robbins realized that the way the camp was described in his original deed from the Stirks, it was very difficult to locate the camp boundaries. The deed was written in old terminology, as the deeds for this property were written up before. For example, 6 rods from a small maple tree to the stonewall. Where is the maple tree and which maple tree? Is it still standing? And what stonewall? If he was to know what he really owned, he had to call in a surveyor. In 1942, before he sold the camp to Mary Sullivan, a surveyor, Charles B. Campbell, was called in to survey the camp. He drew up a map for the camp which is located on page 20 and then verbally described the camp's modern boundaries.

Dr. Robbins could not have the modern description of the camp amended to the deed. What he had to do was sell the entire camp in the old description and buy it back in the new description. In this way, a deed with the modern boundaries would be recorded in the county office. So, Dr. Robbins used his personal secretary for this purpose. The deed she signed back to Dr. Robbins contains the description of the camp based on Campbell's survey of the property. But what about those missing 20 acres? It is believed that when Campbell surveyed the land, he found that the camp did not own 160 acres as it was assumed, but only 140 acres. After all, 160 acres was only an estimate based on some not very accurate methods of measurement period when smaller plots of property were bought up to form a larger farm, the deed will state the acreage in terms of more or less. It turns out that the property was estimated on the more side when it should have been on the less. So, Mary K. Sullivan did not walk away with 20 acres of camp land but rather the 20 acres disappeared into the nothingness from which they originally came.

Now we go into a topic that I call the right-of-way conflict. In the deed drawn up by Lucretia Noyes to the Stirks, she granted people who she sold land to around the shores of the lake, the right of way through her land to their properties. This right of way was passed onto Dr. Robbins. For the people who owned the land on the northern shores of the lake had a deed granting them this right of way through our land forever. When the camp came into existence, Dr. Robbins found strange people driving through the heart of the camp to get to their property. They drove through the camp at all hours. This right of way deed is the road that starts at the red posts on Camp Road (formerly part of Baboosic Lake Road), passes by the dining hall, then curves left around Lou Brown Park, passing the nature cabin and Foster Field, the boy's area, and finally ending just before the waterfront. With campers walking about, this road could be hazardous. This went on for five years. Finally, Dr. Robbins acquired the deed for this right-of-way by building a new road to the homes around the lake, through the last boundary of the camp. When this was done, peace and tranquility returned to CYJ.

On January 27, 1948, Dr. Robbins signed over the land that was camp Young Judaea, to the Friends of Young Judaea, a nonprofit organization which owns our camp. He also had to sign over separately the right of way deed which he obtained two years earlier. This was also done for the sum of \$1, naturally.

So now we have seen how two farms were started and how they merged into one, becoming owned by the same man. We have seen how they were built up and learned a little bit about the people who lived on them at one time or another. Earlier in this chapter, I mentioned a little about a railroad. The next chapter of this history will discuss this railroad in greater detail.

On our property running parallel to Baboosic Brook, is an old railroad bed. Old wooden ties, some of them with spikes still in them can be seen buried partially under the ground, further up the bed. These wooden ties are the remnants of the Manchester and Milford Railroad. The following history of this railroad comes directly from a book written by the Bedford Historical Society titled appropriately enough, The History of Bedford 1737-1970.

The New Hampshire legislature was petitioned to charter a railroad between Manchester and Milford in 1891 and several times thereafter; appeals were made to the New Hampshire Supreme Court too but to no avail. The Boston and Maine fought attempts by other railroad companies to connect their lines to Bedford. The Brookline Railroad from Ayer, Massachusetts, had run a track to Brookline in order to get ice for the Boston market and to move the building stone quarried along the line. (Later this company was taken over by the Fitchburg Railroad). The promoters of the Brookline line had the roadbed extended to Milford; they had their eyes on the market in the Manchester area created by the booming textile mills.

The people of Bedford were very much interested in having a railroad go through town; it would connect Bedford with other lines, giving easy access to the rest of New England. The residents of both Bedford and Amherst argued that timber could be harvested for export, stone quarried, and brick making revived.

Finally, the Boston and Maine was given a charter in 1899. The Concord and Montreal Railroad started the construction; all deeds for the right of way went to the Concord and Montreal Railroad.

The route to Bedford began at the north Weare branch of the Boston and Maine, about 1/2 mile east of the Hillsborough County farm (on route 114 in Grasmere). The line ran south, crossing into Bedford at a point where the power lines intersect the town line. The roadbeds swung southwest, making a sweeping curve, and emerging east of the buildings now owned by Joseph Cote (just west of the intersection of the New Boston Road and Route 114).

The railroad went south from there, to Boynton Street crossing over the street via a steel girder bridge (this is now Route 101), just west of the junction of Routes 101 and 114. At this point the line swung southwest again, crossing Liberty Hill and Meeting House Roads, a spot known as Swett's Crossing. From there the line went to the depot, which stood just west of the present Mobile gas station. Route 101 was built on the railroad bed from a point just east of Liberty Hill Road to Nashua Road.

When there is no snow a short piece of the railroad bed which leads to the Depot from Nashua Road, north of Route 101 and parallel to Bell Hill Road can be seen.

From Nashua Road the line swung more sharply to the south, and from a point a few hundred feet south of the intersection of Wallace and Beals Roads, the railroad turned west, passing under Jenkins Road, and entering Merrimack near the intersection of Gage Girls Road and the Merrimack town line. The tracks crossed Bedford again for a short distance in the southwest part of town known as Swett's or Stowell's Mill before they entered Amherst. There was a flag stop at Stowell's Mill.

In many cases the town-built highway overpasses. Careful investigation reveals (1970) mounds on both sides of the road where the railroad crosses Nashua Road and Route 101. These mounds mark the approaches to the bridge overpass. Just south of Walter Melendy's there are mounds too and some fine granite stonework. There were bridges on Jenkins Road and on Nashua Road, south of Beals Road

(Editor's note: A fine granite stonework bridge can be seen on our property spanning Baboosic Brook. As you walk down Camp Road towards Route 101, you will see a wide path on your left, just before the bridge that crosses the brook. Take that path on your left and you will come across this granite bridge built by the railroad).

In contrast to lines built earlier, the Manchester and Milford right of way was, for the most part, purchased outright. This causes trouble today, since many people believe that when a railroad is abandoned the right of way reverts to the abutter. Such is not the case with this particular railroad. This line was built for \$10,000 a mile; laborers worked a 10-hour day for \$2 with no fringe benefits. The work was begun May 12, 1900; the first passenger train ran out of Manchester on December 2, 1900, to the great excitement of the townspeople. The trains were generally mixed, hauling both freight and passenger cars. There were usually two round trips daily between Manchester and Milford, forenoon, and afternoon. The train usually "made-up" in New Boston, passed through Goffstown to Manchester, and then through Bedford to Milford. Martha Wigger used to say that for 25 years the railroad hauled out lumber and hauled in grain. Laurel ropes by the carload were shipped to Boston florists. Ervin French had a livestock trading business for many years because of the availability of rail transportation, as did other farmers here.

Train service was discontinued in 1925; buses took over for a while but those did not last long. Freight was handled more and more by truck. The tracks were taken up in 1928.

In 1896 resolutions were adopted in favor of the extension of the electric railroads in the state, and a steam road from Milford to Manchester; in 1902, a committee was chosen to promote the building of an electric railway between Manchester and Nashua on the west side of the Merrimack River. The first railroad company to do so was to be given a right of way through Bedford. But neither of those hopes were fulfilled; Bedford never had a trolley.

More train details come from the book "Amherst New Hampshire – a sleeping town awakens", researched and written by the Historical Society of Amherst:

Then there was the railroad. From before 1881 to 1900 the only one serving Amherst was the Wilton-Nashua line with its Amherst depot in Ponemah. It connected in Nashua with the Concord-Boston line. Many carriages were driven to Ponemah daily so that the owners could catch the morning train to Boston. Clark's stage (the Concord Coach now in the Wigwam) met all trains and carried passengers and mail back to the village. After 1900 Clark also ran a taxi-stage to Milford, Hollis and Mont Vernon.

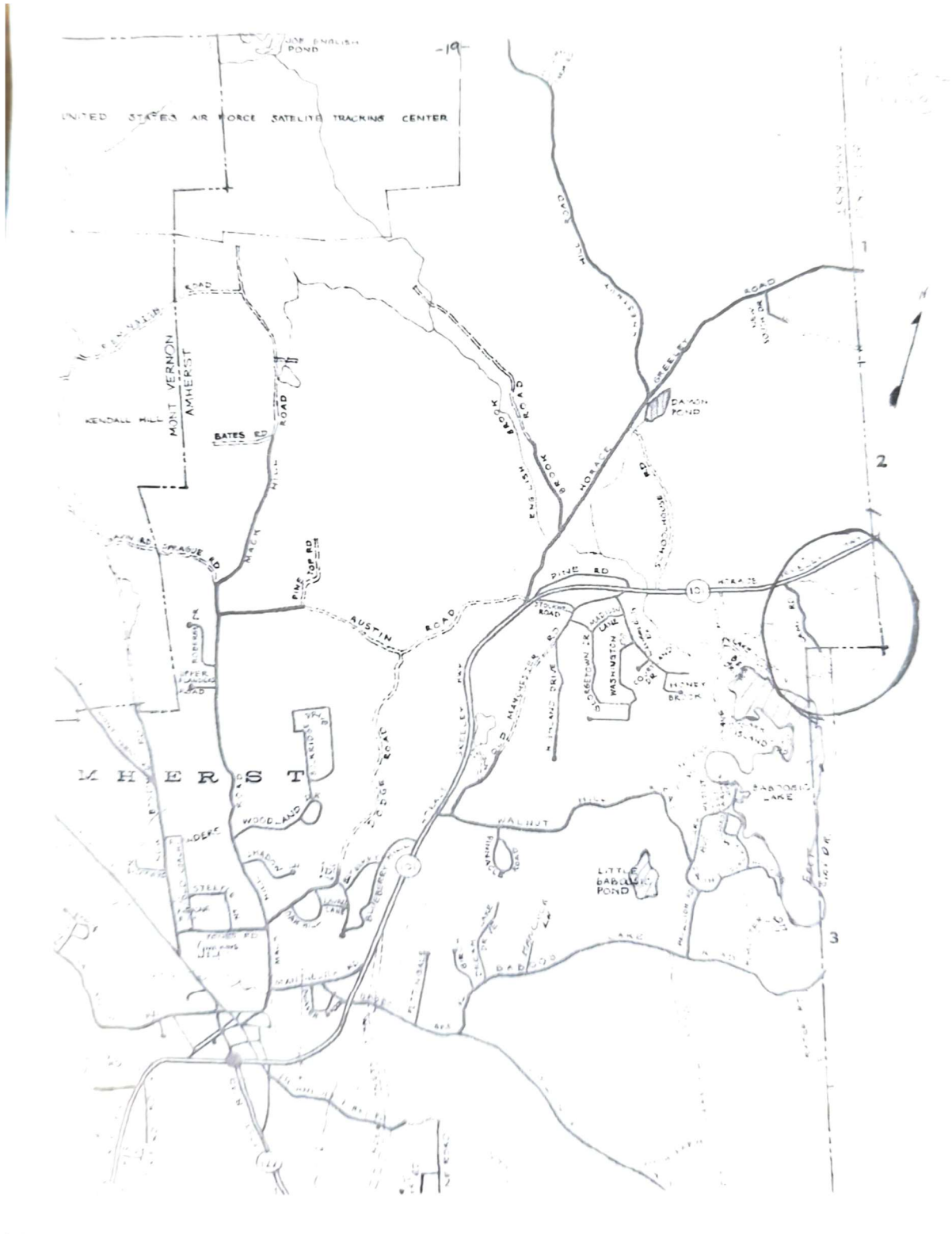
In 1899 ground was broken for the Milford-Manchester railroad. It took 1,000 men to build the line of eighteen miles and twenty-nine curves., it finally opening Dec. 31, 1900. The railroad did not actually go to either Manchester or Milford. It left the Wilton tracks at East Milford, ran parallel to Route 122, and passed to the east of Courthouse Road to its village depot on the north side of Thornton's Ferry Road No 1 just east of the Courthouse Road intersection. Its next stop was at the northern end of Baboosic Lake, and there was another at Stowall road – both way stops. Near Jenkins Road it passed into Bedford and connected with the Goffstown line near Route 114 and Mast Road. Built by Boston and Maine to prevent a competing line from building a similar line, it was intentionally made to be slow, circuitous and unreliable. It took two hours to go the eighteen miles and cost 59 cents.

As we have seen, the history of our land is a long one, spans some 200 years of civilization, and time before that. Our land has gone through a cycle. In the beginning it was a forest untouched by thousands of

years. Then the forests were cut down replaced with fields of wheat and hay. When the fields were abandoned and allowed to lie fallow, the forest slowly recovered what was once rightfully theirs. It is at this point in time which we now find ourselves. Just as the land has a cycle, so does all the universe. The rain that falls has fallen before. The flowers that blossom have blossomed before and the land that you walk upon has been walked upon before – maybe by an Indian, Samuel Wyatt, or a friend. But it has been walked upon before. Be careful, for every step that you take is only a step into the present, but also a step into the past.

Appendix A - Maps of the Camp: Present and Past

Map #2: 1973 map of the Amherst area. It shows how the 1892 area looks today



Appendix B - Founders and Supporters of CYJ

Camp Young Judaea: It started as a dream in 1939, with just a few campers. In the summer of 1940, encouraged by the first year's success, the Young Judaeans of New England, a group sponsored by the Zionist Organization of America, obtained a location in Upton, Ma. and converted it into a Zionist Leaders Training Camp known as "Camp Upton."

This effort was so successful that three men-Dr. Morton J. Robbins and brothers Harry and Louis Levine established a corporation called "Friends of Young Judaea, Inc." in 1940 in Massachusetts, and then purchased the Noyes farm in Amherst, New Hampshire and established it in 1941 as Camp Young Judaea, the first Zionist youth camp in the U.S., dedicated to the ideals of "Americanism, Zionism and Judaism" at our current location. Many other colleagues and friends supported their efforts and helped establish Camp Young Judaea, including not only the other three names here, but many, many others.

Camp Young Judaea's connection to the establishment of the state of Israel is amazing and important: not only were our supporters and founders instrumental in helping to assure the establishment of Israel, our camp acted as a secret place to store weapon and parts that were secretly shipped to what was then Palestine. Even more importantly, our founders' and supporters' goal were to inspire and instill a love of Israel and to create a sense of community that promoted and supported democratic ideals, Jewish culture, study, and discussion.

LOUIS BRANDEIS

Supreme Court Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis was born in Kentucky on November 13, 1856. He was known as "the people's lawyer" because he fought for workers' rights and often refused payment for his services; he was an adversary of powerful corporations and banks. Despite facing a lot of opposition from big business as well as many anti-Semitic people, in 1916 he was the first Jewish person chosen to serve on the Supreme Court. Brandeis was an ardent Zionist who was friends with Harry Levine. He with the founders of CYJ in Chatham, MA as they planned to create the camp and supported the efforts of CYJ from its inception. He helped to launch the "Brandeis Camp Institute" first here at camp and then in California, where it is now known as the Brandeis Collegiate Institute. Our office building is named after Justice Brandeis to honor him for his contributions to our camp, which he called "a laboratory for living Judaism."

HARRY LEVINE

Harry Levine was one of the three founders of Camp Young Judaea and devoted his life to CYJ and to Israel. He was introduced to Zionism by his friend and colleague Elihu D. Stone (great grandfather of the Macnow family) and influenced by Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis. A businessman in the plastics industry with his younger brother Louis, Harry Levine was responsible for overseeing the construction and import of Uzi submachine guns into Palestine to help establish the State of Israel. He was a close friend of Dr. Chaim Weizmann and a charter member of the American Committee for

the Weizmann Institute of Science. Every year he would make sure to come to camp and spend time with the campers, often explaining that he had just returned from his 30th or 40h trip there. His children have carried on their affiliation with our camp, including his late son Morton (Babe, who was the president of the board of directors for many years), grandson Irwin (Buddy, our current board of director president) and daughter Bonnie (who always comes to visit the last couple of days of camp), and grandson Josh (everyone knows him as the leopard guy). Here's what Golda Meir said about them: "I can think of no two other American Jews who have done for the State of Israel-before and after its establishment -what Dewey Stone and Harry Levine did and are still doing" she added, "The full extent of Stone's and Levine's efforts on behalf of this country cannot yet be told, but one day, when the annals of the Zionist movement and the creation of the State are written in full, this remarkable role of the two will be made public." Buddy stepped down as president after the 2018 season and now the role is in 4 year terms. Buddy was succeeded by CYJ Alumnus, Jeff Cohen, then in 2022 another CYJ Alumnus, Erica Abate Recht was named the president of CYJ's board. The Levine family have all cycled off the board of CYJ.

LOUIS LEVINE

One of the three founders of Camp Young Judaea, Louis Levine was instrumental in finding our camp location...with Dr. Robbins, he came and looked at the property, called the Noyes Farm, and agreed that it was the right location. They did not tell the owner that they were planning to use it as a Jewish children's camp. He and his older brother Harry owned a plastics company in Leominster, MA; their company was the first in the country to manufacture plastic buttons. When helping to smuggle arms into Israel, the parts were originally stored in the company's warehouse in Leominster but when government officials started getting suspicious and asking questions, the parts were moved to Camp Young Judaea and hidden here. Louis, the treasurer and vice president of CYJ, was a dedicated and superb fundraiser for camp and for Israel; he helped raise lots of money to help build camp and to help projects in Israel like the Weizmann Institute and Boys Town. His two children were the late Fran Levine Rubin and Betty Levine Pelletz, who is Jordan "Boogie" Pelletz's grandmother. Louis and his brother Harry were honored at camp by having Ulam Levine built in 1958 and named after them. Two famous quotes from Louis that he often told his children and CYJ campers: "See and do everything in the world that you're capable of, but leave the world a better place." And "If you make a dollar, always give 50 cents away."

DR. MORTON J. ROBBINS

Dr. Robbins was one of the three founders of Camp Young Judaea and played an instrumental role in the lives of many campers as both the president of CYJ for many years and the medical director, taking care of campers' medical needs. Born in the Ukraine, he came to the U.S. in 1922. An active and ardent Zionist, Dr. Robbins was devoted to CYJ and the infirmary was named after him in a ceremony with more than 1,500 people present in 1962. At the ceremony, Louis Levine said of him: "Although Dr. Robbins is devoted to Israel and Zionism, Camp Young Judaea has his full heart, and it is his greatest joy to see our young boys and girls take root in their tradition." At the ceremony, Dr. Robbins spoke about the dream of giving young boys and girls a "pattern of Judaism, Zionism and Americanism to create Jewish leaders of the future...If the seeds are planted in our youth, they will grow up strong in their traditions."

LOUIS BROWN

Louis E. Brown may be known to most people at CYJ these days as the name of our beloved park "Lou Brown." Louis and his wife, affectionately known as "Ma Brown" were fixtures at camp in the early years. "Ma" was the camp mother and dietician, ensuring that the kitchen ran well and that campers got proper attention and help whenever they needed it. Louis was an active Zionist and ran a sterling silver business, but he loved coming up on weekends to help out in camp in any way he could. His son, Murray Brown (who met his wife Edie here), says, "He loved being at the camp and would run up there in the summers whenever he could." Louis Brown, who was active in several Zionist organizations in the Boston area ("Israel was very close to his heart"), including being the chairman of the Youth Commission that oversaw all of the Young Judaea clubs in the New England area, became interested in the idea of the camp and when he asked if he could help in any way, he was immediately appointed treasurer and business manager. Today, Louis Brown's great grandchildren Lara and Zece carry on the Brown family traditions at CYJ. Louis Brown was instrumental in helping the initial phases of building Ulam Levine and was recognized for his efforts with the naming of our popular Lou Brown Park.

DEWEY STONE

Dewey David Stone was one of the founding members of the Friends of Young Judaea corporation and a staunch supporter of CYJ. He was a leading figure in the American Zionist movement, but most of his efforts were unknown until many years later. He was a businessman from Brockton, MA who became very interested in the idea of a Jewish state during a speech by Chaim Weizmann. Teaming up with Harry Levine, Dewey Stone helped buy ships (his company, the Weston Trading Company, was a front used to ship supplies and refugees past American inspectors and British blockades to help the Haganah fighters in Israel) and was involved in smuggling arms to the Haganah. He was instrumental in helping get President Harry Truman to recognize the state of Israel. Small in stature (only 5'3"), Dewey was a charming, charismatic man who was founder of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science and was active in many other Zionist organizations. He could always be relied upon to pull out his checkbook and help out causes relating to Israel. He even suggested the idea of the Israel Bond Organization to David Ben Gurion. (See Gold Meir's comments about Dewey Stone and Harry Levine in the Harry Levine description above.)

Appendix C - Sources

History of CYJ

Steve Itzkowitz – Current CYJ Archivist

Irwin (Buddy) Levine – Current CYJ Board of Directors President, Grandson of Founder

Jon Spack – Current CYJ Executive Director

Founders and Supporters:

Irwin (Buddy) Levine – Current CYJ Board of Directors President, Grandfather of Founder

Paul Finger – CYJ Architect Designer

The Land and it's People:

Mark Dubin – Past Counselor at Camp Young Judaea (circa 1960's)

Facebook Post:

Jon Spack – Current Camp Young Judaea Executive Director

Former Camper and Author:

Gordon Zuerndorfer

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