

**An Illustrated History of
Boy Scouting in Evanston, Illinois
Part Two: 1925 to 1940**

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List of Abbreviations Used

BSA	Boy Scouts of America
EVC	Evanston Council, BSA
NSAC	North Shore Area Council, BSA
YMCA	Young Men’s Christian Association

Sources

Evanston is blessed with a public library and a historical society that have preserved its newspapers on microfilm, which has recently been digitized, and in their original form from the earliest years of the twentieth century. The weekly *Evanston Index*, founded in 1872, has been reviewed for January 1908 through October 1914, when it merged with the *Evanston Daily News* to form the daily *Evanston News-Index*. The *News-Index* has been reviewed through February 1942, when it ceased publication. The weekly *Evanston Review* has been reviewed since its first issue in June 1925 through mid-2009, where digitization ends.

Coded source citations show publication, date, and page number if available. If there is more than one section, the section and page numbers are shown thus: 2:1. Digitized page numbers, which may not track the actual page numbers, have been used where available.

EVI – *Evanston Index*, later *Evanston News-Index*

EVR – *Evanston Review*

GCS – *Glencoe News*

HPS – *Highland Park Press*

LCC – *Highland Park Press*

LFF – *Lake Forester*

NSAC – *Highland Park Press*

WLS – *Lake Shore News*, later *Wilmette Life*

WNT – *Winnetka Talk*

Introduction

This history is drawn primarily from a database of over 6,000 Boy Scout-related news items that appeared in Evanston daily and weekly newspapers between 1910 and 2009, which is the end of the digitized version of the *Evanston Review* available through the Evanston Public Library. Later issues of that paper are available on microfilm at the library, but are much too voluminous for manual searches to be practicable. Also, Boy Scout-related news items became much more infrequent after 1970 than they were prior to that date. For example, only 23 items were found in the nine years from 2001 to 2009, compared to nearly 400 items for the nine years from 1910 to 1918. Other sources were consulted as indicated in the footnote references. The Evanston History Center (Figure 1) has original copies of local newspapers, a boon for reproducing pictures, including issues that are missing from the library's microfilm and digitized collections.



Figure 1

The chronological divisions of this history are somewhat arbitrary since various themes lack a clear starting or ending point. The history of Boy Scouting in Evanston has been more or less continuous since 1910 and the topics covered here reflect what was happening in the country as a whole as well as what local Evanston newspaper editors thought their readers wanted to know. The Evanston Scouts' experience was also relatively self-contained until the Evanston Council, BSA ("EVC"), which dated to a reorganization of Evanston Scouting in 1915, merged with the neighboring North Shore Area Council ("NSAC") in 1969. This history has been broken into parts so that individual parts can be distributed electronically, given that the many pictures in each part

produce large electronic documents. Part One covered Evanston Scouting from its inception in 1910 to 1924.¹

I. Evanston Boy Scouting During the Later 1920s

A. Local Camps

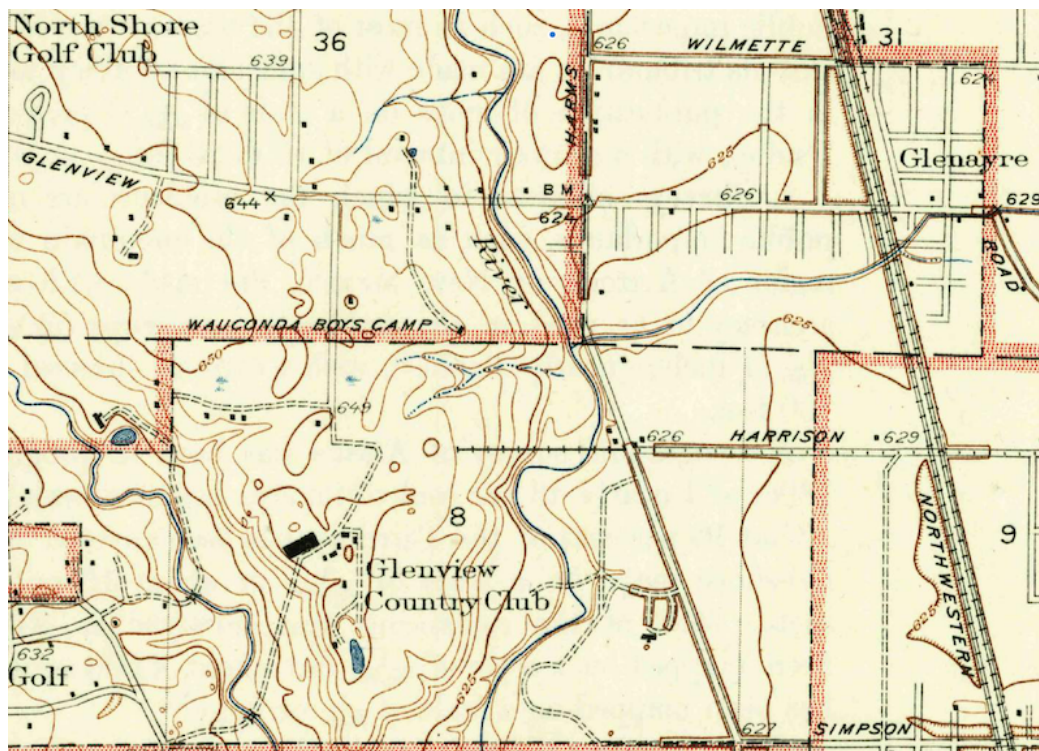


Figure 2

The five-acre local Camp Wakonda, originally Camp Sherrill, that the EVC acquired in the Glenview woods along the Chicago River in 1921, where its Scouts built a 30 by 75 foot “cabin” out of lumber salvaged from Great Lakes Naval Training Station, continued to have heavy usage in the late 1920s. It was used as a destination for day hikes as well as for overnight hikes. For example, 11 Scouts from five different troops left EVC headquarters in downtown Evanston on a Saturday morning at 9:00 am in October 1925, hiked out to the camp along Waukegan Road to Glenview Road and then to the camp (Figure 2), where they “passed cooking, fire-building, and tracking under Frank Lindquist, the camp director,” (Figure 35, below) and were back home by 4:30 pm. Fifty Scouts spent the weekend at Camp Wakonda in November 1925 as part of a “7 nights in camp” program. This program apparently continued through the spring of 1927. The cabin, or “Scout hut,” had a large colonial style fireplace, a mess hall, and a kitchen. Members of the newly established Highland Park Council inspected Camp Sherrill in March 1925 in

¹ John L. Ropiequet, *An Illustrated History of Boy Scouting in Evanston, Illinois Part One 1910 to 1924* (2023).

preparation for setting up their own Camp Millard on the Des Plaines River west of Highland Park.²

Another local venue, the Cabin in the Woods (Figure 3), was created by the new NSAC, which was formed at the end of 1926 by Scouting organizations in the North Shore towns from Wilmette to Lake Bluff and the west North Shore towns from Glenview to Libertyville. Former EVC Scout Executive and Field Executive Robert W. Townley became Scoutmaster of Kenilworth Troop 1, later renumbered by the NSAC as Troop 13, when he began work as the Kenilworth school's physical education director in 1922. He also became highly influential in the affairs of the new council through his retirement in 1955.³



Figure 3

² HPS1051 (3/26/1925 – 9), EVI3286 (10/19/1925 – 7JR), EVR2031 (11/26/1925 – 5), EVR0037 (10/28/1926 – 6), EVR0043 (4/14/1927 – 42JR); *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 72-73, 75, 78; John L. Ropiequet, *An Illustrated History of Boy Scouting in Highland Park and Highwood, Illinois Part One 1911 to 1945* (2020), at 14-15.

³ *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 44-45, 62-65; John L. Ropiequet, *An Illustrated History of Boy Scouting in Kenilworth, Illinois 1919 to 1939* (2021), at 12-20; John L. Ropiequet, *An Illustrated of Boy Scouting in Wilmette, Illinois 1910 to 1939* (2020), at 37-40.

In 1924, the Kenilworth troop announced that in the forest preserve west of Glencoe, “the favorite camping place of the Kenilworth Scouts,” it intended to build “[a] rustic log hut with log furniture and a huge fireplace . . . a hut that will withstand the coldest weather so that overnight hikes may be taken in mid-winter” without the 150 pounds of coal needed to heat the summer house of a Kenilworth parent in Cary, Illinois, another favorite winter outing location. Although the troop dads donated more than \$300, a large sum in June 1924, to build the hut the following year, nothing further was heard of the project until the NSAC was formed, beyond one remark in an item about a winter hike to the EVC’s former Camp Howell in December 1925 that one dad “was much interested in their plans to build a camp on the forest preserve land.”⁴

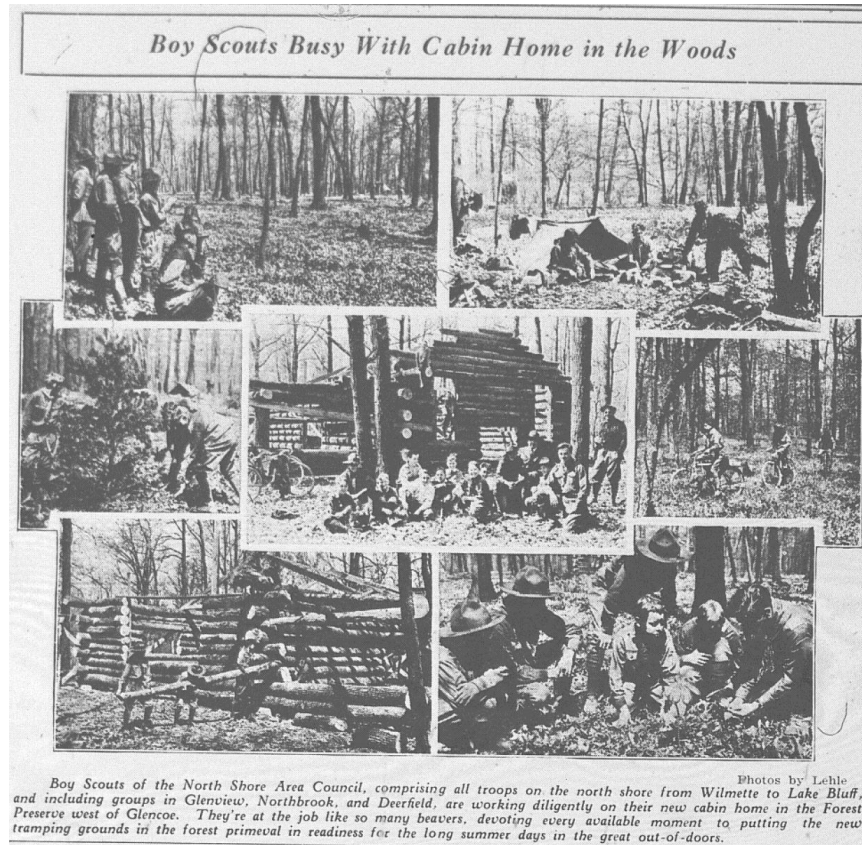


Figure 4

No doubt influenced by Townley, the NSAC began construction of its Cabin in the Woods in January 1927 as one of its first orders of business. The 20 by 40 foot structure had a stone fireplace and was planned for year round activities by the NSAC’s original roster of 23 troops. It was built in cooperation with the Cook County Forest Preserve District, which owned the land, through the good offices of County Commissioner Oscar W. Schmidt, a former Wilmette Village President. The cabin was built by NSAC Scouts “from trees in the vicinity of the grounds,” with the Forest Preserve District’s permission (Figure 4). It was dedicated after construction was

⁴ GCS1062 (1/25/1924 – 15), GCS0164 (2/1/1924 – 10), WLS106-1 (2/1/1924 – 3), WLS109 (2/22/1924 – 2); *Boy Scouting in Kenilworth*, supra note 3, at 23.

completed at a ceremony in June 1927 attended by several hundred people. As reported in the *News-Index*:

The cabin is not a substitute for a summer camp. It will be used exclusively for overnight hike use. It will provide a year round opportunity for scouts to enjoy the outdoors. Construction is such as to provide complete shelter even during the coldest winter weather.⁵

The Evanston Scouts made occasional use of the Cabin in the Woods. For example, 12 Scouts from Troop 3 were hosted there by 31 Scouts from Kenilworth Troop 13 in April 1929. Townley had been Troop 3's Scoutmaster in 1920 and, an Evanston resident, got continuing publicity in the *News-Index*. He remained as Troop 3's activities chair as late as 1929. The section of the Chicago River valley at the cabin had also acquired the name of Dead Horse Gulch among the Evanston Scouts for reasons unknown. For the 1929 outing, Troops 3 and 13 formed teams named the Sunbeams and the Moonbeams who competed in a hostile camp game, a wool hunt, and a snipe hunt while completing scoutcraft tests and merit badges. Troop 7, another of Townley's former troops, had its sixth annual New Year's Eve hike there in January 1930, "with the temperature from 5 degrees below zero and up and the season's deepest snows." Townley also led a contingent of Evanston Scouts limited to 30 members to "Camp Howell," his name for it long after the EVC abandoned the property, in April 1932.⁶

Yet another local venue was the Forest Preserve District's Camp Reinberg at the Deer Grove Forest Preserve in northwest Cook County near Barrington, which is still available for camping. It first appeared in the Scout news columns in December 1928 with a report on the "annual vacation scout hike," indicating that it had been a feature of the EVC program for a while. Troop 3 Scoutmaster Arnold Bridges (Figure 35, below), who was in charge of the EVC's Saturday advancement hikes to Glenview, led a group of 12 Scouts from Troops 1, 3, 5, 8, 16, and 21 to spend two days skating, hiking, and playing games. They also took a four and a half mile hike to Barrington to see a movie, then all piled into the back of a taxi to get back to camp. Troop 3 used a truck to take 20 Scouts to the camp for its "annual" event in December 1929.⁷

⁵ EVI0773 (6/8/1927 – 1) EVI0785 (6/23/1927 – 2), EVI0786 (6/25/1927 – 2), EVI0817 (9/30/1927 – 2); John L. Ropiequet, *An Illustrated History of Boy Scouting in Glenview and Northbrook, Illinois 1919 to 1945* (2022), at 31-33.

⁶ EVI0322C (2/16/20 – 6), EVI0772 (5/27/27 – 2), EVR0168 (1/31/29 – 37), EVR2061 (4/4/1929 – 46), WNT526 (4/13/1929 – 34), EVR2065 (4/18/1929 – 58), EVR0227 (1/2/1930 – 38), EVR0409 (4/28/32 – 23).

⁷ EVR0165 (1/10/1929 – 37), EVR0219 (12/5/1929 – 47), EVR0225 (12/26/1929 – 16), EVI1071 (3/12/30 – 1); <https://fpdcc.com/places/locations/camp-reinberg/>.



Figure 5

The cabin at Camp Wakonda was showing substantial signs of wear, tear, and vandalism by the spring of 1929. When a group of Evanston Scouts went to the Glenview forest preserve to build lean-tos and erect bridges over the creek, it was noted that in “the old building owned by the Evanston council,” the Troop 26 Scouts “had pitched their tent as a precaution against leaks from the wrecked roofing of the shack” for the days they planned to spend there. Evanston Commissioner William F. Leggett (Figure 5) remarked in September 1929, in connection with a plan for “[e]stablishment of a boy scout camp within hiking distance of Evanston,” that the EVC “formerly owned a weekend camp but gave it up two years ago when the forest preserve commissioners purchased the site.” While there was some thought of trying to use it again, “[t]he cabin formerly used is still standing, but it is in such a state of disrepair, that it is thought that it could not be put in condition again.” In contrast with the one large cabin at the old site, the new site would have “[a] group of small cabins so located that a number of troops could be at the camp at the same time and carry out separate programs without interfering with each other.” However, the EVC lacked the funds needed to take “any definitive action in this direction for some time.”⁸

While the old camp was still a destination for day hikes and scoutcraft test-passing as late as February 1930, it was referred to as “the abandoned weekend scout camp.” At that point, it was reported that “[m]any troops are anxiously awaiting the new week-end scout camp in order to

⁸ EVR2061 (4/4/1929 – 46), EVR0205 (9/19/1929 – 69), EVR0207 (10/3/1929 – 24).

resume their over-night hike programs.” In March, it was reported that the Forest Preserve District had removed “[t]he last vestiges of Camp Wakonda . . . because the old structure constituted a fire hazard. Even the old fireplace which had warmed the hearts of hundreds of Evanston boys in past years, was leveled to the ground.” It was observed that the Forest Preserve District “took over the camp after vandalism made it [im]possible for the scout council to keep the building intact.” The EVC’s executive committee “agreed that the new camp would have to be far enough away to be protected from vandalism by its isolation” and decided to obtain a truck to provide transportation.⁹

Acting with his usual efficiency, Scout Executive Earle D. Kelly (Figure 5) took a group of Scouts to visit the EVC’s newly purchased six and a half acre property adjacent to the Deer Grove Forest Preserve in mid-June 1930. The ground had been cleared and was ready for “the first work of pitching tents, building cabins, lean-tos and setting up other equipment” for a July 1 opening. Tree planting over the summer was also a part of the work “inasmuch as a wooded tract could not be purchased at the outset because of the high price.” As of mid-August, a “temporary” cabin that was to become a storeroom later had been erected and “preliminary sanitary and housing facilities” were in place. The new camp was variously named Camp Barrington and Camp EvanBoSco until the Scouts chose a permanent name. A naming contest was announced in October 1930. Scout Gerald Hallberg of Troop 15 submitted the winning name, Camp Nawakwa, Objibwa for “in the middle of the forest,” despite the lack of trees. The temporary cabin enabled Troops 3, 5, 6, 7, 12, 16, and 21 to spend time in the camp in January and February 1931.¹⁰



Figure 6

⁹ EVR0240 (2/27/1930 – 42), EVR0245 (3/20/1930 – 47), EVR0246 (3/27/1930 – 48), EVI1080 (4/11/1930 – 1), EVR0252 (4/17/1930 – 40).

¹⁰ EVR2171 (5/9/1929 – 47), EVR0271 (6/12/1930 – 5), EVI1104 (6/20/1930 – 1), EVI1107 (7/17/1930 – 1), EVR0276 (7/17/1930 – 57), EVI1114 (8/26/1930 – 1), EVR0283 (8/28/1930 – 22), EVR0286 (9/11/1930 – 39), EVR0296 (10/16/1930 – 37), EVI1162 (11/13/1930 – 1), EVR0310 (11/13/1930 – 34), EVR0321 (1/8/1931 – 31), EVR0322 (1/15/1931 – 28).

The first new cabin, financed by and named for EVC committee member George A. Kearney in memory of his father, an Evanston pioneer, was dedicated in May 1931. It was 18 by 44 feet, had a cobblestone fireplace, and could accommodate 24 Scouts. Three hundred trees had been planted and 600 feet of drain tile had been installed by then. Troops could also pitch their own tents, like Troop 13, which used its own two trucks to transport its Scouts on the 30 miles of concrete roads that connected Evanston to the camp and other points of interest. More cabins were dedicated in December 1931 at Camp Nawakwa, although the name of Camp Evan-Bo-Sco popped up in September when Dr. Kelly put on “a Hawaiian Imu-Luau or feast” with food cooked in a pit for the Scoutmasters at the camp (Figure 6).¹¹

The EVC also provided truck transportation that troops could use by reservation. Added to the “jazz buggy” flivver that the council acquired in 1920 which the Scouts overhauled and on which they later added an enclosed cab (Figure 7) was a truck that was donated by a public utility in Ohio through EVC Vice President Henry W. Carlisle in May 1930.¹²



Figure 7

¹¹ EVR0311 (11/20/1930 – 18), EVR0343 (4/16/1931 – 26), EVR0347 (4/30/1931 – 43), EVI1193 (5/4/1931 – 1), EVI1194 (5/11/1931 – 1), EVR0351 (5/20/1931 – 55), EVR0378 (11/26/1931 – 26), EVR0380 (12/3/1931 – 36).

¹² EVR0258 (5/1/1920 – 56), EVR0518 (9/7/1933 – 30); *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 67.

B. Rallies and Competitions

The EVC was given a new area in which to shine with the introduction of the Glore Cup competition initiated by Charles F. Glore of Evanston, a Marshall Field executive who donated a three foot silver cup when he became chairman of Region 7, covering the four states around Chicago, in January 1925. The cup would be awarded to the most efficient council in the region, the one “most effective in its work,” with points awarded in a variety of categories like attendance at council executive board meetings and setting up leader training courses at the adult end and at the youth end, “attendance at camps, increase, turnover and advancement.” When the competition was announced, Scout Executive Kelly was confident that all of the “point-winning activities” were already on the EVC’s agenda for the year. The troops were fully incentivized to compete for points. Troop 7 celebrated winning the efficiency shield for the junior division in June with the highest points per Scout among the 12 troops in the division with a victory dinner (Figure 8).¹³



Figure 8

By October 1925, the EVC was said to be in the lead in the point count. In November, it was ready to clinch its lead as it started a membership drive to add 180 new Scouts by the end of

¹³ EVI3213 (1/22/1925 – 5), EVI3253 (6/30/1925 – 3).

the year, with each of the 20 troops given a quota of boys to recruit out of the 450 Evanston boys of Scouting age who were not yet Scouts. In December, to add to the EVC point score, Kelly offered prizes to Scouts who sold the most subscriptions to *Boys Life*. First prize, for selling 30 or more subscriptions, was a compact, six pound two-person tent worth \$18 with a floor and windows that was “water, bug and snake proof.” By the end of December, most of the Evanston Scouts had heeded Kelly’s call to advance at least one rank although Kelly sent letters out to all Tenderfoot Scouts urging them to advance to Second Class that month. Troop 12 proudly announced that it racked up 220 points when 22 Scouts took the “rinky dink” Glenview streetcar to an overnight hike at Camp Wakonda in November. The EVC was announced as the Glore Cup winner by Commissioner Alfred Bennett and EVC President Dr. Norman E. Richardson during Scout Week in February 1926.¹⁴



Figure 9

The Memorial Day parade and ceremonies in May 1925 featured the most eminent Evanstonian of the era, Vice President Charles Gates Dawes (1865-1951) (Frontispiece and Figure 9), who was elected with President Coolidge in 1924. Dawes had been active in Republican politics since the McKinley Administration and served as Comptroller of the Currency in 1898 to 1901. He then became a successful banker in Chicago. During World War I, as a life-long friend

¹⁴ EVI3285 (10/19/1925 – 1JR), EVI3298 (11/9/1925 – 3), EVI3299 (11/9/1925 – 1JR), EVI3307 (11/16/1925 – 2JR), EVR2033 (12/3/1925 – 4), EVI3326 (12/12/1925 – 3), EVI3333 (12/30/1925 – 3), EVI0613 (2/26/1926 – 3).

of Gen. John J. Pershing, he became an Army officer and quickly attained the rank of brigadier general while serving as the chairman of the general purchasing board for the American Expeditionary Forces. After the war, President Harding appointed him as the first Director of the newly created Bureau of the Budget. As a member of the Allied Reparations Commission in 1923, he devised the Dawes Plan to solve the German reparations problem after Germany went through a period of hyperinflation that made its currency worthless by arranging for American banks to make large loans that enabled it both to pay the reparations to France and Belgium required by the Treaty of Versailles and to finance the reconstruction of its industrial base. He shared the Nobel Peace Prize in 1925 for his work. After Dawes' term as Vice President ended, President Hoover appointed him as Ambassador to the United Kingdom in 1929.¹⁵

During the Memorial Day parade, Dawes reviewed the 500 Evanston Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts while seated in his car in front of his home at 225 Greenwood St., now the Evanston History Center (Figure 1), in Lake Front Park, now Dawes Park (Figure 10). With him were two Scouts to whom he awarded the BSA's gold medal for lifesaving, William O'Keefe of Troop 13 and David Goss of Troop 15. The previous year, O'Keefe, then 13, saved three children from drowning in a lake in Michigan and Goss, then 15, saved a boy from drowning in a river in Indiana. They were pictured on the cover of the inaugural issue of the *Evanston Review* in June 1925 (Figure 11). Their medals were two of only 80 medals awarded by the BSA during its first 15 years.¹⁶



Figure 10

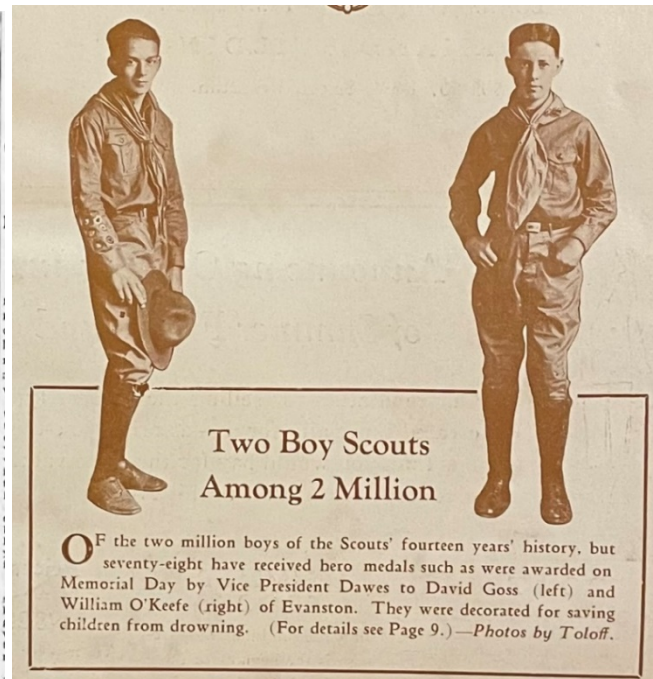


Figure 11

¹⁵ Charles G. Dawes, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_G._Dawes

¹⁶ EVI3244 (5/27/1925 – 1), EVI3245 (6/2/1925 – 1), EVR2001 (6/4/1925 – cover), EVR2003 (6/4/1925 – 9).

The EVC's annual rally was held at Lake Front Park a week later. The rally was "a recapitulation of the entire work of scouting as carried on through the winter months." The first issue of the *Evanston Review* described the process as follows:

Each month during the winter there has been an inter-troop contest on one Scout activity, and winning troops have been given points towards winning for their outfit the honor of getting the troop's name engraved on the big honor shield in the Scout headquarters. Points won on this Rally Day contest will also count toward shield honors.¹⁷

One of the competition events, pyramid building, was popular among the Scouts, as shown by Townley and his Kenilworth Troop 1 Scouts in the snow in 1923 (Figure 12) and by Wilmette Troop 3 at their summer camp in Michigan in 1924 (Figure 13). The fire by friction contests were held indoors like courts of honor, presumably to avoid rainouts, despite being a potential fire hazard and unkind to gymnasium floors (Figure 14).¹⁸



Figure 12



Figure 13

¹⁷ EVR2002 (6/4/1925 – 4).

¹⁸ WLS134 (9/26/1924 – 8), EVR0089 (12/22/1927 – 48).

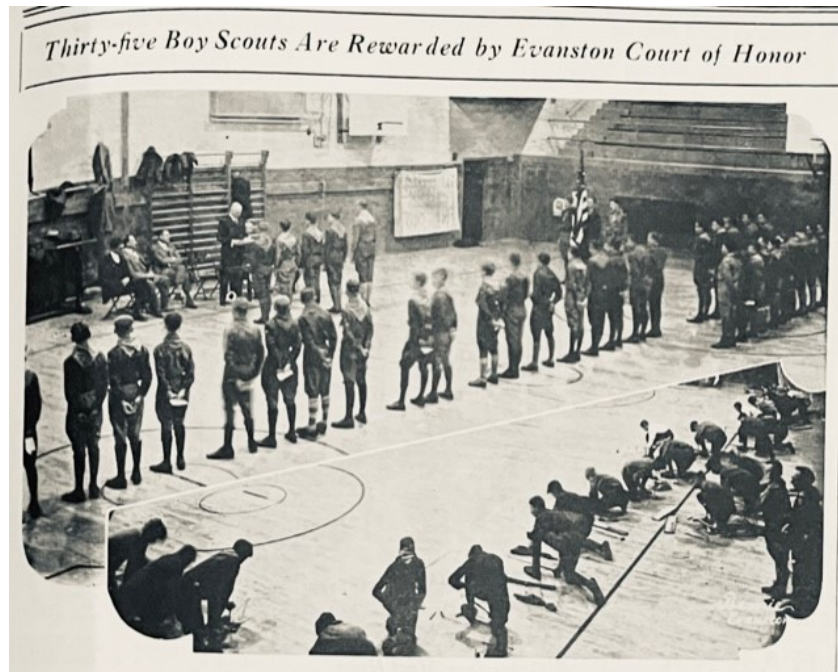


Figure 14

As winner of the June rally's drill contest, Troop 18 got its name engraved on the Illinois National Guard Company E trophy. The drill contest was followed by the first aid contest, the knot-tying contest, the inter-troop relay race, semaphore signaling, Morse Code signaling, the "most picturesque" fire by friction contest, and pyramid building "in which the boys form a human signal tower with the top man giving signals." Troop 1 won the senior division, for senior Scouts, at the rally over Troops 3, 9, 15, 12, and 5. Troop 18 won the junior division, for younger Scouts, over Troops 7, 4, 16, 17, and 8. After all results for the school year were tallied by Assistant Scout Executive Donald Boulton, Troop 3 of the Noyes Street School won the senior division with 128 points per Scout and Troop 7 of Wheadon Methodist Church won the junior division with just under 120 points per Scout, and their names were engraved on the honor shields.¹⁹

The inaugural October 1925 issue of the *Junior Index*, a weekly supplement of the *News-Index* written by upper grade elementary school students that included much material about the Evanston troops' activities, featured a breakdown on how to earn points and how the inter-troop contests were scheduled from October to June. Rank advancements earned a range from 25 points for Tenderfoot to 100 points for Eagle. Good turns earned 5 points apiece, while overnight hikes earned 10 points apiece. First through third place in a monthly contest earned between 50 and 100 points. First through third place in the June rally earned between 100 and 500 points. The calendar dates were listed for contests in knot-tying, fire by friction, signaling, first aid, drilling, pyramid building, and Scout's pace.²⁰

¹⁹ EVR2002 (6/4/1925 – 4), EVI3249 (6/8/1925 – 1), EVR2006 (6/11/1925 – 5), EVR2011 (6/25/1925 – 11).

²⁰ EVI3279 (10/12/1925 – 1JR).

The Glore Cup competition was held again in 1926, but without publicized pushing from Scout Executive Kelly except for a single item in the paper in mid-December that “[e]fforts are being made to have every scout in the city advance one rank before the end of the year” to boost the EVC’s chances of winning the cup a second time. Perhaps as a result of not pressing as hard as the year before, the EVC came in second in the Glore Cup race among 106 councils in Region 7 to the council in Granite City, Illinois, which had finished second to Evanston in 1925. It was announced in February 1928 that the EVC was starting a membership drive and might enter into the Glore Cup competition again. By that time, the BSA was “sponsoring similar contests throughout all the regions,” not just Region 7, using a uniform point system. The Glore Cup was not heard of again in the Evanston papers after that.²¹

School year end rallies involving contests in events similar to those in the June 1925 rally continued for a few years before the Evanston Scoutmasters Association voted almost unanimously in April 1931 to discontinue them because “[t]he increased number of troops would make accurate judging impossible.” Prior to that point, a full report of results was published for the June 1926 rally, in which Troop 9 won the senior division and took the Company E drilling trophy away from Troop 18 and Troop 4 took all three events in the junior division among the 25 troops in the city. In 1927, an abbreviated report showed Troop 4 winning the junior division again while Troop 2 won the senior division. An even more abbreviated report in 1928 listed Troop 4 as the junior division winner and Troop 2 as senior division winner, although some Scouts got their picture in the *News-Index* for spelling the word “index” in semaphore for its photographer (Figure 15).



Figure 15

In 1929, the rally was held during Scout Week in February and was won by Troop 1 (Figure 16) without reference to a junior or senior division. In 1930, Troops 3 and 11 held a “fun rally” in

²¹ EVR2040 (12/16/1926 – 9), EVR2046 (2/24/1927 – 27), LCC003 (2/24/1927 – 1), EVR0108 (2/23/1928 – 33).

March consisting of games, which evidently did not add points to the troops' counts, but no other rally was held.²²



Figure 16

There was an inter-town element to rallies as well as an inter-troop factor that was sporadic at first. For example, Evanston Troop 2 beat Winnetka Troop 1 in a signaling contest at First Methodist Church “by a very narrow margin” in March 1923. A return match was set at the Winnetka Community House in April as part of the demonstrations at the Winnetka troops’ annual Scout night exhibition, where Winnetka won for Morse Code signaling and Evanston won for semaphore signaling.²³

Within two years after he took over Kenilworth Troop 1, Robert Townley went out “looking for competition” in February 1924 for his “pretty good outfit” and “issued a sweeping challenge for a meet with any troop on the north shore” for “all regulation Scout competition events.” In his press release, he quoted himself as saying, “We will take on all comers from Evanston to Lake Forest, bar none.” The first reported result of this challenge came in November 1926, just prior to the formation of the NSAC, when Townley’s Kenilworth troop beat his former Evanston Troops 3 and 7 in knot tying, fire by friction, and signaling contests. This led to the

²² EVR0021 (6/3/1926 – 39), EVI0662 (6/7/1926 – 5), EVI0777 (6/13/1927 – 1), EVR0051 (5/19/1927 – 39JR), EVI0856 (6/11/1928 – 1), EVR0140 (6/14/1928 – 41), EVI0944 (2/15/1929 – 1), EVR0175 (2/21/1929 – 60), EVR0245 (3/20/1930 – 47), EVR0347 (4/30/1931 – 43).

²³ GCS1029 (3/16/1923 – 10), WNT117 (4/21/1923 – 1), WNT119 (4/21/1923 – 8). See John L. Ropiequet, *An Illustrated History of Boy Scouting in Winnetka, Illinois 1911 to 1935* (2020), at 14-15, 19.

statement that “plans are being formulated to promote a contest among all the troops on the north shore.”²⁴

An inter-troop contest was set at the Kenilworth gym in January 1927 for Evanston, Wilmette, Kenilworth, and Glencoe troops, but only Evanston Troops 3 and 7 appeared to challenge the mighty Kenilworth Troop 1. Townley’s troop won in a “romp,” with 31 of 41 points compared to 7 points for Troop 7 and 3 points for Troop 3. The Evanston troops claimed that two female Kenilworth rooters “had too much effect,” and vowed to bring their own rooters in the future. The competition was judged by EVC Field Executive Frank Lindquist (Figure 35) and the NSAC’s new Scout Executive, Walter McPeek.²⁵

The result was the same, though not as much of a blowout, in a November 1927 triangular meet among the same troops, as Townley’s troop got 27 points to 15 points for Troop 7 and 6 points for Troop 3. McPeek and EVC Assistant Scout Executive Donald Boulton were the judges. Evanston Troop 14 was invited to participate, but failed to appear.²⁶

The next such contest was scheduled for April 1928 for Evanston Troops 3 and 7 and the renumbered Kenilworth Troop 13, which “has never been beaten in a contest on the north shore,” according to the first report of such a contest in an Evanston paper. Its supremacy was not challenged, however, because Troop 13 “had to drop out at the last minute” for unexplained reasons, so Troop 3 of Noyes School and Troop 7 of Wheadon Methodist Church competed with Troop 1 of St. Luke’s Church.²⁷

The Kenilworth troop resumed its winning ways in a four-way contest with Evanston Troops 3, 5, and 7 in another “romp” in December 1928 to compile a seven-year undefeated record. Its home-court advantage was also retained even though it was handicapped by having 29 of its 58 Scouts absent for illness or other reasons. The streak was extended to 8 years in November 1929 when Troop 13 beat Evanston city champion Troop 3 by “the close margin of a 28 to 22 score.” Kenilworth repeated its feat the following month by handily defeating Troops 3, 5, and 7.²⁸

No reports have been found for inter-town competitions for 1930, so there may have been none. In 1931, Troop 3 entered the annual contest with the Kenilworth troop, which was said to hold “some sort of unexplainable jinx over the Evanston troops” that it was determined to break. Troop 3 left by truck for Sears School in Kenilworth for the six standard events. Each troop entered two teams. Surprisingly, Troop 13 forfeited knot tying. Then Troop 3 got first and second place

²⁴ WLS106 (2/1/1924 – 1), GCS021 (11/20/1926 – 32).

²⁵ GCS043 (1/29/1927 – 41), WLS1023 (1/28/1927 – 7), WLS1025 (2/4/1927 – 6).

²⁶ GCS146 (11/5/1927 – 22), WLS1130 (11/11/1927 – 49).

²⁷ EVR0124 (4/12/1928 – 8), EVR0126 (4/19/1928 – 1), NSAC115 (12/20/1928 – 5), GCS275 (12/22/1928 – 20), GCS276 (12/22/1928 – 36).

²⁸ GCS375 (11/23/1929 – 39), EVR0217 (11/21/1929 – 41), EVI0919 (12/17/1928 – 2).

in fire by friction, semaphore signaling, fire by flint, and drilling. It also got first and third place in Morse Code signaling, as it secured a “decisive victory,” 45 points to 14, to break the jinx. The meet ended, fittingly, with a game of Bombardment. Later contests between the “Townleyites” and Evanston Troops 11 and 17 were announced in 1933, but not reported.²⁹

The Evanston Scouts also competed in annual swimming meets, although meet results appeared not to have been included in the troops’ points for the annual tally. This continued a precedent that went back to 1916, when Troop 3 won a swim meet at the Patten Gymnasium pool in June. When meets resumed in January 1920, a junior/senior division setup had been established. Troop 5 won first place in the senior events and second place in the junior events while Troop 3 won first place in the junior events.³⁰

There was a hiatus in reporting in 1925, although new Highland Park Troops 2 and 3 attended the meet at the Patten pool in May 1925 after 16 of Evanston Troop 9’s 67 Scouts and Scoutmaster Ralph Baker (Figure 35) visited Highland Park to “show them some finer points of Scouting” in January. Full reports for the participants in the junior and senior swimming events were given in the *Junior Index* and the *Evanston Review* in April 1926. Events were categorized by the age of the Scouts rather than their troops’ divisions, with 12 and 13 year old Scouts in the junior races and Scouts aged 14 and above in the senior races. Five records were broken at the 1926 meet. A similar report was given in the *Junior Review*, which had become the *Evanston Review*’s youth supplement, in May 1927. An abbreviated report was published in May 1928 showing Troop 17 winning for 12 and 13 year old Scouts for the third consecutive year and Troop 1 winning the senior division, but no report was given for 1929.³¹

A different type of competition was announced in early May 1927, when the EVC set a goal of awarding all 76 merit badges offered by the BSA at a single court of honor, a feat that no other council had ever accomplished. The goal was achieved at the post-rally court of honor in June when all 76 badges were given out among the 324 merit badges presented to 123 Scouts.³²

C. Sea Scouting

How to keep older boys interested and engaged in Scouting has been a perennial issue since its very beginning. One solution was to create an elite program. As discussed in Part One, Scout Executive E.D. Kelly did so at the end of 1919, when he and his four most senior Scouts, including

²⁹ EVR0331 (12/19/1931 – 59), EVR0332 (2/26/1931 – 28), EVR0334 (3/5/1931 – 37), EVR0533 (10/26/1933 – 27), EVR0547 (12/21/1933 – 18).

³⁰ EVI0157 (6/15/1916 – 5), EVI0316 (1/26/1920 – 1).

³¹ HPS1042 (1/15/1925 – 8), HPS1045 (1/29/1925 – 16), HPS1054 (5/21/1925 – 12), EVI0640 (4/12/1926 – 2JR), EVR0013 (4/8/1926 – 42), EVR0014 (4/15/1926 – 64), EVR0048 (5/5/1927 – 36JR), EVI0843 (5/15/1928 – 2).

³² EVI0761 (5/3/1927 – 1), EVI0776 (6/11/1927 – 1), EVI0778 (6/15/1927 – 1), EVI0779 (6/15/1927 – 4), EVR0054 (6/16/1927 – 6).

Donald Boulton and his son Dudley, were inducted into the Toledo-based Gimogash Tribe, “an organization of boy scouts who have grown older than the average age of scouts and wish to remain in a similar organization.” More Scouts were inducted into the tribe through 1925 as the group had its own set of activities, like taking long road trips in the EVC truck with Robert Townley, conducting an “enthusiasm campaign” with all of the troops in town, and starting a jazz band and glee club.³³

Another program was the Sea Scouts, which typically had a minimum age of 15, when Scouts were of high school age. Lord Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of Scouting in England in 1907, devised the original Sea Scouting program, for which his older brother wrote a handbook in 1912. Sea Scouting reached Evanston and the other North Shore communities in the 1920s. The *Wilmette Life* reported on a BSA dinner in New York City in 1930 where Baden-Powell was guest of honor in which he lauded Sea Scouting “because so much of my boyhood was spent in that kind of recreation” before he became a soldier.³⁴



Figure 17



Figure 20

³³ EVI0308A (12/29/1919 – 1); *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 65-69.

³⁴ WLS1453 (4/4/1930 – 40); *Boy Scouting in Wilmette*, supra note 3, at 82-93; <http://www.seniorscoutinghistory.org/seniorscoutsite/seascout12.html>.

The Gimogash Tribe reached the end of the road in February 1925, when they had a meeting with Thomas J. Keane of Lake Forest and Chicago (Figure 17), the national head of the Sea Scouts who was based at the Region 7 office in Chicago. The group agreed to form a Sea Scout ship two days later and spent their energies rebuilding a disassembled dory for use at Camp Wabaningo as well as serving on the camp's staff. Since nothing was heard about the tribe afterwards, it apparently ceased to exist.³⁵

The Evanston Sea Scouts kept a relatively low profile after they were formed compared to the other Scout troops in town. Their Skipper, C. Lysle Smith (Figure 18), was listed as an instructor at an EVC leader training program, speaking on "'Sea Scouting' and other activities for older boys." The Sea Scouts were listed separately from the Boy Scouts and the veterans of three wars whom Vice President Dawes was going to review at the 1925 Memorial Day parade. In November 1925, it was reported that they were at work building a dory and a "large cutter" under the supervision of Skipper Smith and Ralph E. Foster. Also, Max Hayford (Figure 19), a Northwestern swimming standout and former Camp Wabaningo staff member who sailed his boat to camp across the lake, was going to give the Sea Scouts "instructions in the sailing of boats."³⁶



Figure 18



Figure 19

Reports published in both papers in December 1925 provide a bit more information about the Evanston Sea Scouts. At that time, there were three patrols who met at the EVC's headquarters

³⁵ EVI3219 (2/6/1925 – 1), EVI3220 (2/7/1925 – 1), EVI3222 (2/9/1925 – 1), EVI3300 (11/9/1925 – 2JR).

³⁶ EVI3234 (4/25/1925 – 1), EVI3244 (5/25/1925 – 1), EVI3300 (11/9/1925 – 2JR). See *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 82.

at Boltwood School described below. They were rebuilding a 21 foot dory owned by Foster for the sailing season. They had also secured permission from the federal government to join a U.S. Naval Reserve cruise to Mackinac Island the following summer with Captain Edward A. Evers. Recent U.S. Naval Academy graduate Lawrence Curran was another Sea Scout leader. However, there was no further publicity about the cruise or other Sea Scout activities during 1926.³⁷

Sea Scout Ted Purcell (Figure 20) was in the news in February 1927 when he was chosen as one of 7 Sea Scouts from the Chicago area who were to be part of the Borden-Field Museum expedition to the Arctic. Purcell was a football player at Loyola Academy who won the Commissioner William F. Leggett gold medal in 1924 as the best all-around Boy Scout at Camp Wabaningo, and then was a Sea Scout for three years. The ship “Northern Lights” was outfitted in San Francisco and the Sea Scouts then trained on it for a month before embarking on the six-month expedition. He gave an exciting report to Troop 13 about his adventures when he returned, including when the party shot seven Kodiak bears measuring up to ten and a half feet tall when they visited Kodiak Island.³⁸

After the EVC’s Boltwood School headquarters burned down, the Sea Scouts relocated to Central School in February 1927. They named their unit the “Ranger.” Other boats were made available at Great Lakes Naval Training Center if the Evanston Sea Scouts could form groups of 9 qualified Scouts, at least two of whom had earned the very difficult Seamanship Merit Badge, although this opportunity to get their own boat seemed to have gone aglimmering until at least September 1929, when the possibility of acquiring a 25 foot dory from Great Lakes came up again.. Scout Executive Kelly announced in June 1927 that two 24 foot sailboats were added to the equipment at Camp Wabaningo for use “by those boys who have passed work in the Sea Scouts phase of scout work.”³⁹

After Purcell returned to Evanston from the Arctic expedition in the fall of 1927, the Sea Scouts were reorganized. Ensign Richard J. Penny, an Annapolis graduate who was one of Evanston’s first two Eagle Scouts in 1919, took over from Max Hayford as Skipper, while Purcell became the ship’s Mate, the equivalent of Assistant Scoutmaster. Commander Stephen B. Kinney, who headed the naval unit at Northwestern, became chairman of the ship committee and arranged for the Sea Scouts to have “winter quarters” at the school in December 1927. The Sea Scouts got their picture in the paper in June 1928 (Figure 21) for their “brilliant” appearance at the Memorial Day parade, but nothing was said about their activities. They made the news again in November when Skipper Penny announced the enrollment of 17 new Scouts in what was identified as Troop 22 during an EVC membership drive. There was no further Sea Scout news through the end of

³⁷ EVI3319 (12/2/1925 – 3), EVR2032 (123/1925 – 3).

³⁸ EVI0739(2/1/1927 – 1), EVR2044 (2/10/1927 – 13), GCS055 (2/12/1927 – 13), EVR0078 (11/3/27 – 53).

³⁹ EVI0750 (2/17/1927 – 9), EVR0046 (4/28/1927 – 43JR), EVI0780 (6/16/1927 – 1), EVI1015 (9/30/1929 – 3); *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 58.

the decade apart from an occasional notice about inter-troop contests with other troops, where the Sea Scouts tended to excel in knot tying and drilling, if not in other events.⁴⁰

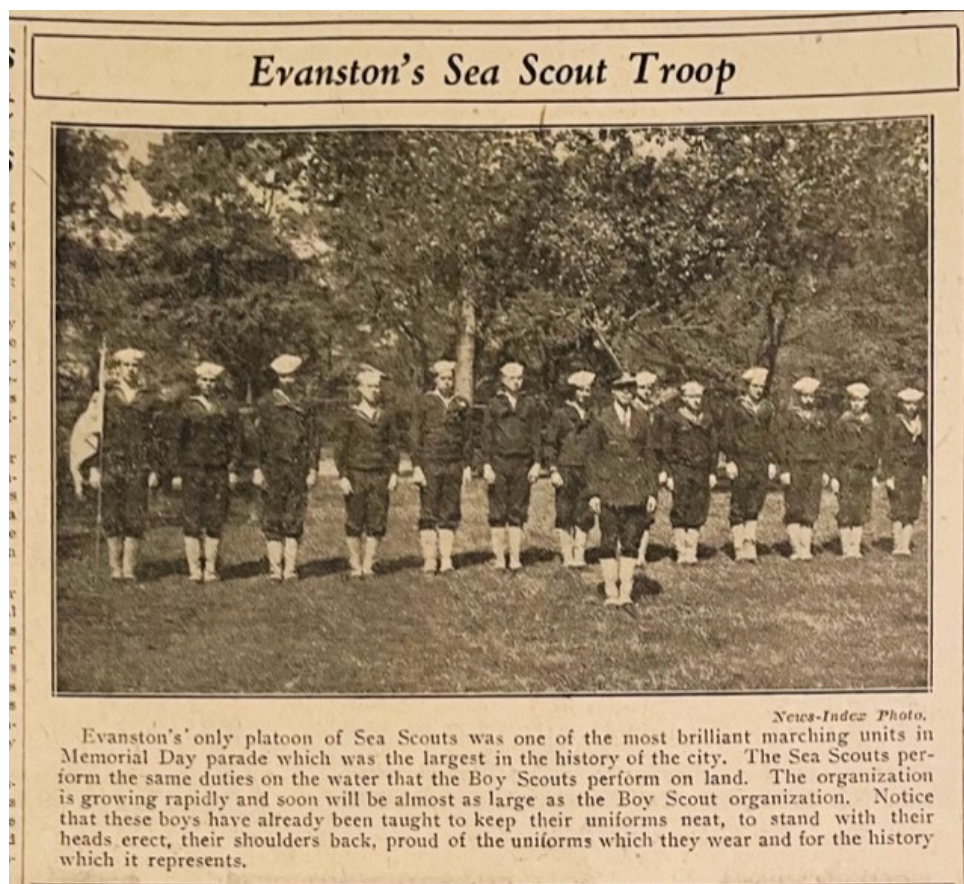


Figure 21

D. Summer Camp

During the later 1920s, the “ideal” summer camp that the EVC had established in the Michigan woods at Duck Lake in 1921 seemed to go from strength to strength. Each year, Dr. Kelly got publicity out about the latest developments at camp in the spring, perhaps in hopes of getting the Scouts, or at least their parents, to start thinking about summer camp. Plenty of announcements during the summer told Evanston how many Scouts were there, who they were, and what they were doing. A recap at the end of the season totaled up the score.⁴¹

In 1925, the publicity started in March with the EVC looking to borrow or buy “for a small price” more canoes for the camp, and to obtain Indian relics and Hawaiian “native curios” to show the Scouts how to make handicrafts, plus suitable books of various kinds for the new library. This

⁴⁰ EVR0073 (10/27/1927 – 30), EVR0080 (11/3/1927 – 76), EVI0834 (12/12/1927 – 1), EVI0849 (6/4/1928 – 1), EVI0904 (11/20/1928 – 2), EVR0263 (5/15/1930 – 45).

⁴¹ See *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 78-90.

was followed by news of a “pilgrimage of forest conservation” for 20 Scouts led by Kelly during spring break to plant 25,000 white pine, jack pine, Norway pine, spruce, and balsam trees at camp. The group used the EVC truck to get there and camped along the way, although a later report reduced the tree count to 10,000. Kelly remarked that “[t]his sort of work isn’t easy, but will put some virility and stamina in the participants and a real appreciation of what our forests mean.”⁴²

The usual advance team of camp staff members left for camp in mid-June with plans to build a new 20 by 24 foot building to replace the hospital tent and a new 16 by 24 foot library/museum building to house all of the artifacts and books that the EVC had collected. Kelly praised the money-saving construction work done by the Evanston Scouts, specifically the 13 members of the camp staff:

While we have to depend on contributions a great deal for our funds, still when there is labor to be done we do not sit around and wait for the money to roll in. This summer we plan to install a new lighting system which will mean that three-quarters of a mile of line will have to be put up. But the boys are going ahead and doing the big job themselves.⁴³

Likewise, Kelly praised the summer camp’s program for the Scouts:

The Scouting program is developed to upbuild boys physically, mentally and morally. These ideals may best be accomplished at Camp Wabaningo. Health is developed through outdoor living, good food and athletics; education through the scout tests and moral standards through clean, wholesome association with other boys and men. The entire program is essentially “learning by doing.”⁴⁴

An article captioned “Wabaningo One of Best Camps in Whole U.S.” touted the camp’s “100 acres of forest and duneland” along Lake Michigan and Duck Lake as well as having “[e]very convenience of a modern house.” While the Scouts’ quarters were “as nearly primitive condition as possible,” the EVC was careful to note that the kitchen, dining hall, and hospital were sanitary, through the use of chemical toilets, chemical treatment of kitchen garbage, and regular testing of water from a deep well.⁴⁵

⁴² EVI3228 (3/6/1925 – 1), EVR3229 (3/25/1925 – 12), EVI3233 (4/21/1925 – 3), EVR2004 (6/4/1925 – 22)

⁴³ EVI3248 (6/6/1925 – 2), EVR2012 (7/9/1925 – 31).

⁴⁴ EVI3248 (6/6/1925 – 2).

⁴⁵ EVI3251 (6/23/1925 – 2), EVR2012 (7/9/1925 – 31).

This Tent Was 99½% Perfect



When the inspectors at Wabaningo, the Evanston Boy Scout camp at Michillinda, Mich., made their tour one morning recently looking for the tent to which to award the daily banner, they found three which they rated at 99½. Of the three the above tent got the banner on a basis of general appearance. In order to pass inspection the Boy Scouts must make up their beds correctly, and place clothing, shoes and suitcases in proper places. A piece of paper or a match within 30 feet of the tent, takes off one point. A grain of sand in the bedding, or a fingermark on the lantern scores against the tent. The boys pictured above are (left to right): Bill Mellin, Charles Pflager, Bernard Pease, Doane Raymond, Hugh Collins, Standiford Helm, Charles Smith, Philip Erlandson, Norman Elliott, Henry Mellin.

Figure 22

More articles listed the 102 Scouts who left for period 1, the record 137 boys in camp for period 2, and the 95 Scouts who left for period 4. BSA National Camping Director L.L. McDonald was quoted as saying that “the large new mess hall was the most unique piece of work he has seen in any camp in the country.” The camp staff also built a refrigerator that was 12 feet tall, 12 feet deep, and 6 feet wide with seven-layer walls 10 inches thick. The camp boasted of having 40 qualified lifeguards on hand, including gold lifesaving medal winner David Goss. The Evanston Scouts’ quest for perfection was epitomized by a 99.5 point Scout tent that made the cover of the *Evanston Review* at the end of August, one of three tents with that score that beat the other two for the winning score on “general appearance” (Figure 22).⁴⁶

At the end of the summer, Kelly proudly announced that 26 Scouts had earned Eagle at camp, and that the four beds of the new hospital were all occupied for only one night. He said that the summer had passed “without a serious accident or illness” and that only four doses of castor

⁴⁶ EVI3255 (7/6/1925 – 1), EVR2013 (7/9/1925 – 33), EVR2018 (8/6/1925 – 25), EVR2020 (8/13/1925 – 24), EVI3264 (8/14/1925 – 2), EVR2021 (8/20/1925 – cover), EVI3268 (9/2/1925 – 5).

oil were administered. The Scouts earned 950 merit badges at camp compared to 580 in 1924. The camp also got 97 out of 100 possible points on the BSA's list of qualifications, the highest score in Region 7.⁴⁷

The opening gun for the 1926 season was fired even earlier. At a Region 7 meeting in Milwaukee in January, Kelly, Boulton, and the EVC Camp Committee were told about a new summer camp program that incorporated Boulton's five years of "researches" as Wabaningo camp director and they began to publicize its details. They also let it be known that a plan to add 487 acres to the camp was in the works. F.P. Bradley, the Region 7 camp committee chairman, praised Kelly and Boulton for the EVC having "the best scout camps in the district in Camp Wakanda and Camp Wabaningo." They planned to roll out Bradley's new Advancement in Scoutcraft program that summer before it was fully rolled out in Region 7 and then nationally. Boulton's five years of experience as Wabaningo camp director since its opening led to his collaboration with Bradley to devise "a new system of training boys in woodlore and methods of taking care of themselves out-of-doors."⁴⁸

The new program required Scouts not to spend their limited summer camp time doing tests on subjects that could be done at home during the rest of the year, but to engage in "a series of ranks ranging from Tentcrafter to Skycrafter, the latter to be an even higher rank than that of Eagle Scout," all devoted to outdoor activities. Scouts would have to be at least Second Class to start the program, which was expected to take two to three summers to complete. The requirements for each rank were spelled out in the paper. For example, the fourth rank, Woodcrafter, required Scouts to be First Class, spend 24 days and nights camping, pass Forestry and Conservation Merit Badges, instruct two Scouts in forestry, and learn Joyce Kilmer's six-stanza poem "Trees." This was followed by the ranks of Naturecrafter, Mastercrafter, and Skycrafter, which required the Scout to be an Eagle.⁴⁹

Articles that pitched summer camp to parents at the end of April spoke of "one of the most ideally situated Boy Scout camps in America," with "580 acres of beautifully wooded forest and dune land" and three miles of broad, sandy beaches on Lake Michigan, where "grand sand bluffs afford excellent protection for the camp and prevent winds from disturbing" the waters of Duck Lake. While the Scouts could expect "good times," "[t]he main objectives of the camp are the upbuilding of character and citizenship training through the instructive and recreational activities provided by the camp program." The campers would sleep eight to a tent with a leader, safeguarded from dampness by wood floors, and "[a] rigid daily inspection . . . of tents and

⁴⁷ EVI3268 (9/2/1925 – 5), EVR2025 (9/3/1925 – 21).

⁴⁸ EVR0002 (1/14/1926 – 4), EVI0602 (1/26/1926 – 1JR), EVI0603 (2/2/1926 – 2), EVR0008 (2/25/1926 – 19), EVI0624 (3/4/1926 – 2).

⁴⁹ EVR0008 (2/25/1926 – 19), EVI0624 (3/4/1926 – 2).

equipment.” The purchase of the additional land was closed at the end of May, making it “one of the largest holdings among scouting organizations in the country.”⁵⁰

Kelly tweaked the arrangement of the tents from a circle to seven groups of two tents, each pair of tents forming a tribe. A narrative description of the camp in July noted that in its six-year history, it had grown from holding 60 Scouts to 130. It had a “very large mess hall,” a “fully equipped kitchen,” and an ice box for foodstuffs that consumed four tons of ice a week. The hospital and library buildings were joined by a boathouse that held 20 boats, 8 canoes, and a motor boat, and there were three baseball diamonds. The crowd of campers that summer included Scouts drawn from Wilmette, Chicago, and Wheaton.⁵¹

The end of season recaps noted that attendance at Camp Wabaningo had increased 12.5% every year since it opened, culminating in 978 boy-weeks for 1926. Its capacity of 144 Scouts was exceeded when 166 Scouts were there, using the facilities of the visitors camp “usually reserved for parents” for the overflow, so that visitors had to be sent to neighboring resorts. However, no figures were given for the number of ranks achieved in the new seven-rank Advancement in Scoutcraft program, the number of regular ranks achieved, or even the number of merit badges earned.⁵²

Publicity for the 1927 season was more subdued. A single item in the spring reported that 17,500 trees had been planted at Camp Wabaningo during spring vacation and that another 25,000 were planned for the next year. An item in mid-June, just a couple of weeks before camp opened, announced that two new 24 foot sailboats had been acquired, to be taken out only “with the supervision of camp leaders.”⁵³

After Dr. Kelly returned to town from completing camp opening preparations, he made a final plea to timid parents who had not yet registered their sons for camp:

“Every boy in camp” is our slogan, but many parents do not appreciate that no camp in the United States has a higher rating for safety, location and equipment than our own; nor do they understand the immense value of the camp to the boy, mentally, morally and physically, or we should be swamped with reservations.

There is still room for more, and I shall be at headquarters the balance of this week and Sunday to receive applications.

⁵⁰ EVR0015 (4/29/1926 – 42), EVI0633 (3/29/1926 – 1), EVR0019 (5/27/1926 – 35), EVI0668 (6/21/1926 – 1).

⁵¹ EVI0674 (7/19/1926 – 1), EVI0676 (7/22/1926 – 10), EVI0677 (7/31/1926 – 1).

⁵² EVI0681 (8/13/1926 – 13), EVI0695 (10/23/1926 – 1).

⁵³ EVR0045 (4/21/1927 – 43JR), EVI0780 (6/16/1927 – 1).

The boys are under our watchful care every minute of every day, and parents need have no worry on that score.⁵⁴

Other items gave the rosters of Scouts leaving for camp for periods 1, 2, 3, and 4 and published a lengthy status report of activities from Boulton to Paul Jarvis, chairman of the EVC Camp Committee. A final item from Kelly stated that “only three cases were treated at the camp hospital” and that “the season was the most successful in the entire history of the camp,” but without citing any statistics.⁵⁵



Figure 23

The 1928 season was kicked off with something that the EVC had done a couple of times before, a camp reunion, but with a difference. A reunion for Duck Lake campers was held at Camp Wakanda, still named Camp Sherrill, in December 1923 that featured “[s]tories, stunts, games, prizes, with plenty fun,” for which the Scouts had to bring their own food for lunch and dinner. Another camp reunion was held at the Boltwood School headquarters in May 1925 with entertainment that included Bob Townley’s ghost stories, a champion rope-skipper, and a champion roller skater (Figure 23). Eats were supplied by the EVC.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ EVI0787 (6/28/1927 – 1).

⁵⁵ EVI0790 (7/2/1927 – 1), EVR0061 (7/7/1927 – 34), EVR0062 (7/14/1927 – 15), EVI0792 (7/18/1927 – 2), EVI0797 (7/30/1927 – 1), EVR0063 (8/28/1927 – 32).

⁵⁶ EVI3080 (12/5/1923 – 2), EVI3240 (5/22/1925 – 8), EVI3241 (5/23/1925 – 2).

After a three-year hiatus, the content of the 1928 revival at the Hemingway Methodist Church gym may have been inspired by a book by Rev. J.W.F. Davies (Figure 24), founder of the Winnetka Community House in 1909 and of Winnetka Scouting in 1911, whom the Scouts called “Chief,” that was published in 1927 and was favorably reviewed in the *News-Index*. His book detailed his twenty years of experience running the Community House’s Indian Hill summer camp in Michigan north of Camp Wabaningo and earlier camps for Chicago settlement houses.⁵⁷



Figure 24

The final chapter of the book, entitled “Camp Reunion,” described what his campers had done every year since at least 1922:

An annual dinner of those who have been to camp provides an opportunity for keeping alive the fine spirit of loyalty to great ideals, and gives those of other years a chance to meet again under the influence of the camp spirit.

* * *

A program committee appointed in advance prepares an evening’s entertainment of old camp stunts. The camp songs are printed ready for use.

⁵⁷ EVI0764 (5/9/1927 – 2); *Boy Scouting in Winnetka*, supra note 23, at 5-9, 20-31.

Lantern slides are shown of camp, and those also which shelter deep resolves, high ideals, and the finer relationships as well as the funny experiences and happenings.

* * *

This idea was suggested by one of the counselors. It would be not only a great disappointment to have it discontinued, but also a distinct loss in the development of friendliness and good will. Before the evening is over all are thinking together on a high plane; the windows of the soul are open toward great and noble things. "I wouldn't have missed this for anything" is a common comment and an appraisal indicating a value too great for measurement.⁵⁸

The 1928 reunion at the beginning of March followed Davies' template, although perhaps with less spirituality than his typical approach to the subject. It was open to "[a]ll the Scouts who have been to Camp Wabaningo and all those who have yet to spend two weeks there." Camp activities director Jack Conley "will tell some of his famous camp fire stories." Two departing staff members "will give one more 'stunt.'" A staff member known as Napoleon "will have another recitation for the Scouts." Camp chef Bob Maxwell "will be master of the kitchen while the 'eats' are prepared." The camp movie machine was brought in to show an *Our Gang* comedy. Other returning staff members were listed for the benefit of the "[s]everal hundred" Scouts expected to come, although no head count was given afterwards. The camp reunion became an EVC annual affair through 1945 and afterwards.⁵⁹

Another pre-camp announcement was that the EVC was selling 223 of its 580 acres to the Grand Rapids, Michigan council for its new summer camp. The proceeds would be used to purchase a site in Evanston for a new headquarters building. Kelly also purchased 20,000 spruce trees for the annual tree planting to add to the 62,000 already planted. He planned to sell them as ornamentals when they grew to two feet tall to pay for the EVC's share of the cost of a new state road through the camp property.⁶⁰

The camp season was marked by a series of glowing though vague reports from Dr. Kelly during the summer on how well things were going, including the "ideal weather" (Figure 25). He invited parents to come visit as "our guests and there will no expense whatsoever," a statement he had to walk back a few days later, apparently after some visitors took him up on the offer, by saying that "our limited camp budget" required "[a] small charge for the wholesome meals served to visitors in camp." A total of 275 Scouts attended camp. The camp's "A" rating from the BSA was one of less than six awarded that season. It was disclosed that the new "fully paved" scenic

⁵⁸ John William Frederick Davies, *Out of Doors With Youth* (1927), at 168, 170.

⁵⁹ EVR0107 (2/23/1928 – 24), EVR0111 (3/11/1928 – 20), EVI0934 (2/5/1929 – 1), EVI1045 (1/13/1930 – 3), EVR4435 (3/1/1945 – 30).

⁶⁰ EVR0115 (3/8/1928 – 27), EVI0839 (4/3/1928 – 2).

highway from Muskegon to Whitehall on the “Michigan Riviera” that ran through the camp property had cost the EVC \$18,000 for its assessment.⁶¹

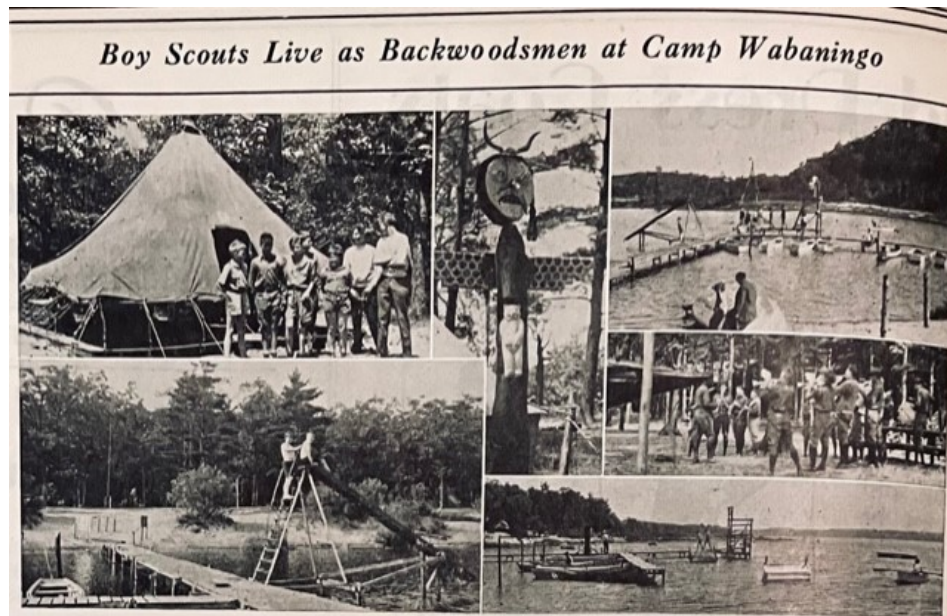


Figure 25



Figure 26

⁶¹ EVI0863 (7/7/1928 – 2), EVI0864 (7/12/1928 – 1), EVI0865 (7/12/1928 – 2), EVI0870 (8/2/1928 – 1), EVI0871 (8/7/1928 – 1), EVI0876 (8/21/1928 – 1), EVR0146 (8/16/1928 – 50), EVI0916 (12/11/1928 – 1).

Publicity for the 1929 season started with a mailing to the Scouts in February asking for commitments to attend camp for the same \$22.50 per period as in previous years with “the Scout council paying an equivalent amount to defray the actual expense.” Periodic reports were given on staff member appointments as well as listing the Scouts who registered to boost attendance to fill the 125 available spots per period from the EVC’s total of 516 Scouts. The camp featured a new combination handicraft and recreation lodge (Figure 26).⁶²

The *Evanston Review* reported more detail about the camp during the season than the *News-Index*, whose coverage was mostly pre-camp press releases from Kelly. In addition to listing all of the Scouts who left for periods 1, 2, and 3, the *Review* carried a story about a canoe trip on which the Scouts saw an oil tanker burned to the water line after a lightning strike, reports on the results of several athletic contests, and coverage of a drowning rescue that the responding Scouts learned was a drill. It also listed, for the first time, all of the Scouts who won the honor camper award (Figures 27-29). Don Boulton had named two Scouts as winning “the coveted Camp Wabaningo emblem” in a dispatch from camp two years earlier.⁶³



Figure 27



Figure 28



Figure 29

The publicity pattern was much the same for the 1930 season. The February camp reunion attracted 250 Scouts, which boded well for full attendance at camp that summer. The 115 Scouts in camp for period 1 were close to the 128-Scout cap that Scout Executive Kelly imposed. Attendance was close to the cap through period 4, when there were 100 campers. A new council ring built by the period 4 pioneering class was dedicated with an Indian-themed program. Kelly proudly reported in August that Camp Wabaningo had won its second consecutive “A” rating. However, a recap of the EVC’s year in January 1931 showed that attendance dropped from 323 Scouts in 1929 to 244 in 1930, so the in-camp headcount apparently was bolstered by Scouts who stayed over for more than one period. The number of Scouts who attended “week camps,” which

⁶² EVI0950 (2/25/1929 – 2), EVI0966 (4/15/1929 – 2), EVI0968 (4/19/1929 – 2), EVR2070 (5/9/1929 – 40), EVR2078 (5/20/1929 – 18), EVI0982 (5/28/1929 – 2), EVI0983 (6/4/1929 – 1), EVI0984 (6/5/1929 – 1), EVR0183 (7/4/1929 – 7), EVI0996 (8/5/1929 – 1)

⁶³ EVI0794 (7/23/1927 – 1), EVR0183 (7/4/1929 – 7), EVR0186 (7/18/1929 – 59), EVR0187 (7/25/1929 – 17), EVR0188 (7/25/1929 – 25), EVR0189 (8/1/1929 – 13), EVR0193 (8/8/1929 – 13), EVR0194 (8/8/1929 – 27), EVR0203 (9/12/1929 – 34).

were not connected to Wabaningo attendance, increased from 740 in 1929 to 830 in 1930, the report noting that many poor boys were able to attend camp through donations from the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs. Dr. Kelly was one of 13 remaining charter members of the Evanston Kiwanis Club, formed in November 1920.⁶⁴

As discussed in Part One, Evanston's original colored troop, Troop 7, set up its own summer camp in Highland Park in 1912 while the Scouts in Troops 1 and 2 went to the Chicago Council's camp at Crystal Lake, Michigan, later renamed Camp Owasippe. In 1913, Troop 7 also went to the Crystal Lake camp, but separately from Troops 1, 2, and 3, and at a separate time. While there was a full report on the white troops' stay at camp that year, not a word about Troop 7's camp experience was reported.⁶⁵

Evanston had two colored troops in the later 1920s, both in existence by 1926. Troop 19 met at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and later, apparently after being reorganized, at Foster School. Troop 23 met at Second Baptist Church and later at Ebenezer A.M.E. Church. Almost nothing was reported about either troop in the *News-Index* or the *Review* beyond being listed with all of the troops in town from time to time. This included summer camp.⁶⁶

The Emerson Street YMCA, which served Evanston's Black community, sent 13 boys to the YMCA's Camp Wabash near Benton Harbor, Michigan in August 1926, and Scouts from Troops 19 and 23 may have been part of the group. The same may have been true when it sent 40 boys to Camp Wabash in August 1931. Nothing was heard about Evanston's colored Scouts going to camp through the end of the decade, including that any of them went to the new Camp Belknap for colored Scouts at Owasippe, where some Glencoe Scouts went in 1930. It was not until August 1936 that this picture changed, when Scoutmaster Clarence O.R. Rodney, a Northwestern law student from British Guinea, took 22 Scouts from Troops 19 and 23 to camp at Central Park in Racine. The West Side Fellowship Club subsequently arranged for 40 Scouts from Troops 19, 23, and 30 to go to a summer camp set up for them at Foss Park on North Chicago's waterfront in July 1938, "the first time the colored Boy Scouts have had a camp provided by any civic organization." In August, the group sent 14 Scouts to a one-week summer camp at Taylor's Farm near Dam No. 2 on River Road and planned to do so in 1939 for "regular Scout work, woodcraft, bird lore and other typical camp activities," although there was no report of it the following year.⁶⁷

⁶⁴ EVR0237 (2/20/1930 – 69), EVR0272 (6/26/1930 – 23), EVR0273 (7/3/1930 – 27), EVR0279 (8/7/1930 – 37), EVR0280 (8/14/1930 – 16), EVI1113 (8/20/1930 – 1), EVR0282 (8/21/1930 – 78), EVI1174 (1/17/1931 – 1).

⁶⁵ *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 19-20, 27-28.

⁶⁶ EVI0697 (10/25/1926 – 2), EVR0106 (2/16/1928 – 50), EVI0958 (3/20/1929 – 1), EVI1030 (11/14/1929 – 1).

⁶⁷ EVI0679 (8/10/1926 – 1), EVI1643 (7/7/1927 – 2), EVI1209 (8/11/1931 – 1), EVR0770 (7/30/1936 – 76), EVI1643 (7/27/1938 – 2), EVI1651 (8/29/1938 – 2); John L. Ropiequet, *An Illustrated History of Boy Scouting in Glencoe, Illinois 1910 to 1947* (2020), at 57.

E. Publicity and the Evanston Council Structure

As described in Part One, the EVC had a long history of placing its publicity, which generally dealt with Scouting activities on a group rather than troop basis, in the local papers. This was augmented for a couple of years in the early 1920s when it promoted reporting from the troops that was written by the troop scribes. This effort included a short-lived honor society for the scribes designed to boost their self-esteem.⁶⁸



Figure 30

Something similar happened in the late 1920s. Possibly spurred by the advent of competition from the *Evanston Review*, the *News-Index* started publishing a weekly supplement, the *Junior Index*, written by Evanston grade school students in October 1925. The inaugural eight-page issue (Figure 30) featured a breakdown of how a troop could earn points in the EVC's annual competition; reports from Troops 3, 8, 9, 16, 18, and 19 (which talked about the new troop's

⁶⁸ *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 97-98.

Airedale puppy mascot); a Scout's report on the high school swimming team; and a full report on the awards given at the October court of honor.⁶⁹

The *Junior Index* and its Junior Press Club were sponsored by the Evanston Bureau of Recreation. The club held monthly meetings, adopted a constitution, and issued press passes to student editors who published the requisite number of column inches. The reports provided a Scout's-eye view of Evanston Scouting that augmented the many news items that emanated from Scout Executive Kelly and Assistant Scout Executive Boulton. Occasional essays from Scouts, like one from Scout Donald Ward, told Evanston non-Scouts what it was all about from their perspective:

Many boys have the idea that scouting is all test-passing. It is not. The scouting movement has plans made so that the original scout can have his fun along with his passing of tests. Scouting has a program all worked out for boys who do not go to camp in summer. We have two camps, one is just a summer camp, where you can go for three months or more and the other is a week day and week end camp.⁷⁰

By October 1926, the Junior Press Club's contributions were moved from a special weekly supplement to the six day a week paper to the regular pages of the *News-Index*, and there was less troop-based detail published. This changed in February 1927 when it was announced in the Boy Scout news column in the *Evanston Review* that the EVC had formed a Boy Scout Press Club for which "[a]ll scribes and troop reporters are urged to send in news and to put their troop on the map." The *Review* then reported in March that the *Junior Index* and its crew had jumped ship to the other paper to become the *Junior Review*. The assistant managing editor's introduction told how the *Junior Index* grew from two pages to a separate section, then shrank to a daily page that "could not be carried on either" before the change of venue.⁷¹

The *Junior Review*'s masthead included 7 editors and 15 organization editors. These included a Boy Scout editor and Walter Kerr of St. Mary's School, whose weekly movie review column presaged his later fame and fortune in New York as a writer, playwright, and theater critic, with a theater named after him. However, the *Junior Review* in turn shrank to a header on a page or two of the paper, then disappeared.⁷²

The *Review* subsequently maintained a weekly Scout news column that collected both EVC and troop-level items. By February 1929, the column had a byline for Scoutmaster Maurice Jasper

⁶⁹ EVI3279 (10/12/1925 – 1JR), EVI3280 (10/12/1925 – 4JR), EVI3281 (10/12/1925 – 5JR), EVI3282 (10/12/1925 – 7JR).

⁷⁰ EVI0622 (3/1/1926 – 6JR), EVI0639 (4/12/1926 – 1JR).

⁷¹ EVI0691 (10/18/1926 – 9), EVR2045 (2/10/1927 – 25), EVR2047 (3/3/1927 – 28), EVR0042 (4/7/1927 – 39JR).

⁷² EVR0042 (4/7/1927 – 39JR); *Walter Kerr*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Kerr.

of Troop 7 (Figure 34) and items from half a dozen or more or the 18 or so troops might appear. Jasper continued to edit the column through the end of the decade and into the 1930s. He listed three new troop reporters in October 1929 and six more in October 1930, as he worked to promote the production of grist for his mill. He called out five troops by name in November 1931 for not turning in any news for the fall season.⁷³

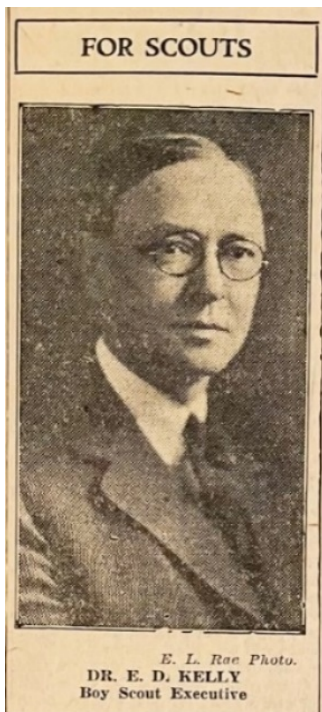


Figure 31



Figure 32



Figure 33

A recap in a January 1931 column on a report by Scout Executive E.D. Kelly (Figure 31) and Commissioner W.F. Leggett (Figure 32) proudly listed EVC's accomplishments. It had 820 Scouts in 28 troops, four of which had been organized in the past year. It had 1 Scout per 76 people compared to the national average of 1 per 139. 1 of every 3 Evanston boys was in Scouting compared to the national average of 1 of every 9.⁷⁴

⁷³ EVR0171 (2/7/1929 – 40), EVR0173 (2/14/1929 – 58), EVR0174 (2/21/1929 – 55), EVR0212 (10/24/1929 – 11), EVR0291 (10/2/1930 – 41), EVR0376 (11/19/1931 – 35).

⁷⁴ EVR0324 (1/22/1931 – 26).

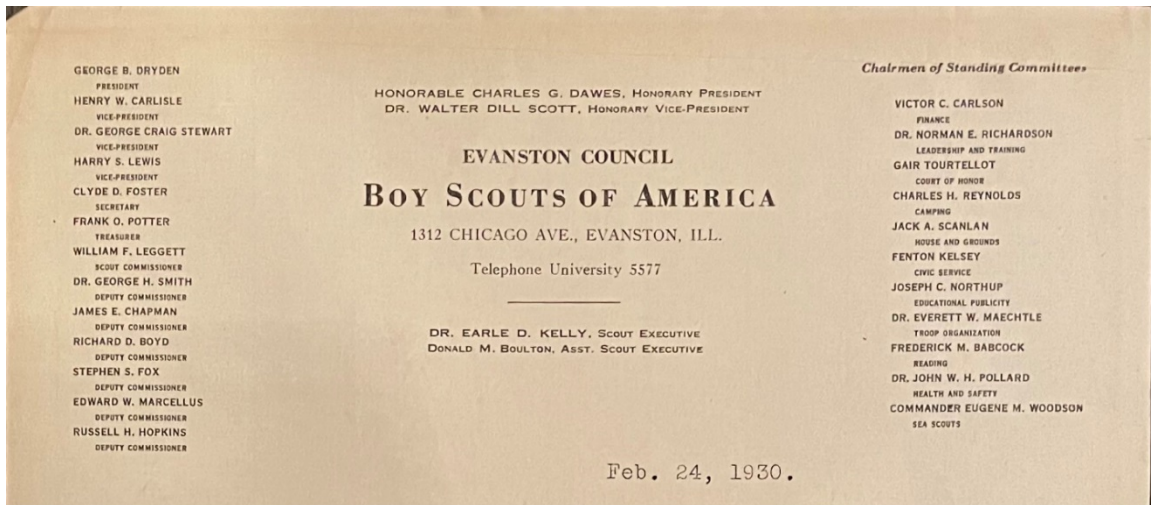


Figure 34

The EVC had also gained Vice President Dawes as its Honorary President as of its annual meeting in October 1925, and Northwestern University President Walter Dill Scott (Figure 33) as its Honorary Vice President the following year, adding to an impressive leadership roster (Figure 34). Dawes' son Dana was a drummer in the Evanston Boy Scout fife, drum, and bugle corps and a member of Troop 9. Later, Troop 21 organized at First Congregational Church in 1927 became known as "Dawes' Own Troop."⁷⁵

At the end of the decade, in addition to the 18 troops listed in Part One, three of which (Troops 6, 9, and 18) had been reorganized and restarted after charter lapses, Evanston boasted of the following new troops:⁷⁶

Troop 19: Shown as the first colored troop since Scoutmaster A.H. Edmunds' Troop 7 disappeared by 1915, when Ebenezer A.M.E. Church held a benefit for it in February 1925. Registered in 1924 according to a February 1928 troop listing. Met at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church as of the fall of 1926. Shown as a new troop again at Foster School with Scoutmaster Al Henry in March 1929, likely after a charter lapse.⁷⁷

Troop 20: Organized at the Church of the Ascension with Acting Scoutmaster Arthur Westphal in April 1925. Missing from the February 1928 listing, probably due to a charter lapse,

⁷⁵ EVI3283 (10/15/1925 – 1), EVR2027 (10/22/1925 – 5), EVI0689 (10/16/1926 – 1), EVR0075 (10/27/1927 – 64), EVR0082 (11/24/1927 – 6), EVI0839 (4/3/1928 – 2).

⁷⁶ EVR0221 (12/12/1929 – 52). Troops 1 through 18 are listed in *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 99-103.

⁷⁷ EVI3223 (2/18/1925 – 1), EVI0697 (10/25/1926 – 2), EVI0958 (3/20/1929 – 1), EVI1030 (11/14/1929 – 1), EVR0106 (2/16/1928 – 50).

listed as newly organized at Ascension School with Assistant Scoutmaster Kimball Johnson and 30 Scouts in October 1928.⁷⁸

Troop 21: Organized at St. John's German Lutheran Church in October 1925 with Scoutmaster Theodore Beaze. However, after an apparent charter lapse, the 1928 listing showed a charter date of 1927, and it was meeting at the Congregational Church with Scoutmaster Robert Cole in November 1929.⁷⁹

Troop 22: The Sea Scout troop. The 1928 listing shows a 1925 charter date and it appeared in November 1925 with Skipper C. Lysle Smith (Figure 18 after National Sea Scout Director Thomas J. Keane (Figure 17) converted the Gimogash Scouts into Sea Scouts on a visit to Evanston in February. 1919 Evanston Eagle Scout and Annapolis graduate Richard Penny became Skipper in the fall of 1927.⁸⁰

Troop 23: The second colored troop. It first appeared in September 1926 at Second Baptist Church and was referred to as evidence of "non-racial and non-sectarian" nature of the Boy Scout movement in October 1926 when the EVC boasted of having "[t]wo troops composed entirely of Negro boys," but it was not listed in February 1928 due to a lapsed charter. It reappeared as a new troop at Ebenezer A.M.E. Church with Scoutmasters LeRoy Young and John Presley in January 1929.⁸¹

Troop 24: Organized at Northminster Presbyterian Church with Rev. Douglas D. Waitley, Jr. (Figure 35) as Scoutmaster in May 1926. Met at Willard School. Phillip Line was listed as Scoutmaster in 1929.⁸²

Troop 25: Organized at United Presbyterian Church in September 1926 with Scoutmaster Roland Huntington. Shown as a new troop again at the church in January 1929, meeting at Dewey School with Scoutmaster Jeffrey Pool.⁸³

⁷⁸ EVI3233 (4/21/1925 – 3), EVR0106 (2/16/1928 – 50), EVI0888 (10/26/1928 – 1).

⁷⁹ EVI3283 (10/15/1925 – 1), EVI0697 (10/25/1926 – 2), EVR0106 (2/16/1928 – 50), EVI1030 (11/14/1929 – 1).

⁸⁰ EVI3300 (11/9/1925 – 2JR), EVI0834 (12/12/1927 – 1), EVR0106 (2/16/1928 – 50).

⁸¹ EVI0682 (9/14/1926 – 1), EVI0687 (10/12/1926 – 2), EVI0697 (10/25/1926 – 2), EVR0105 (2/16/1928 – 46), EVR0106 (2/16/1928 – 50), EVI0924 (1/11/1929 – 1).

⁸² EVI0657 (5/24/1926 – 4JR), EVI0697 (10/25/1926 – 2), EVI1030 (11/14/1929 – 1).

⁸³ EVI0682 (9/14/1926 – 1), EVI0697 (10/25/1926 – 2) (10/25/1926 – 2), EVI0718 (11/17/1926 – 11), EVR0106 (2/16/1928 – 50), EVI0924 (1/11/1929 – 1), EVI1030 (11/14/1929 – 1), EVR0167 (1/4/1929 – 63).

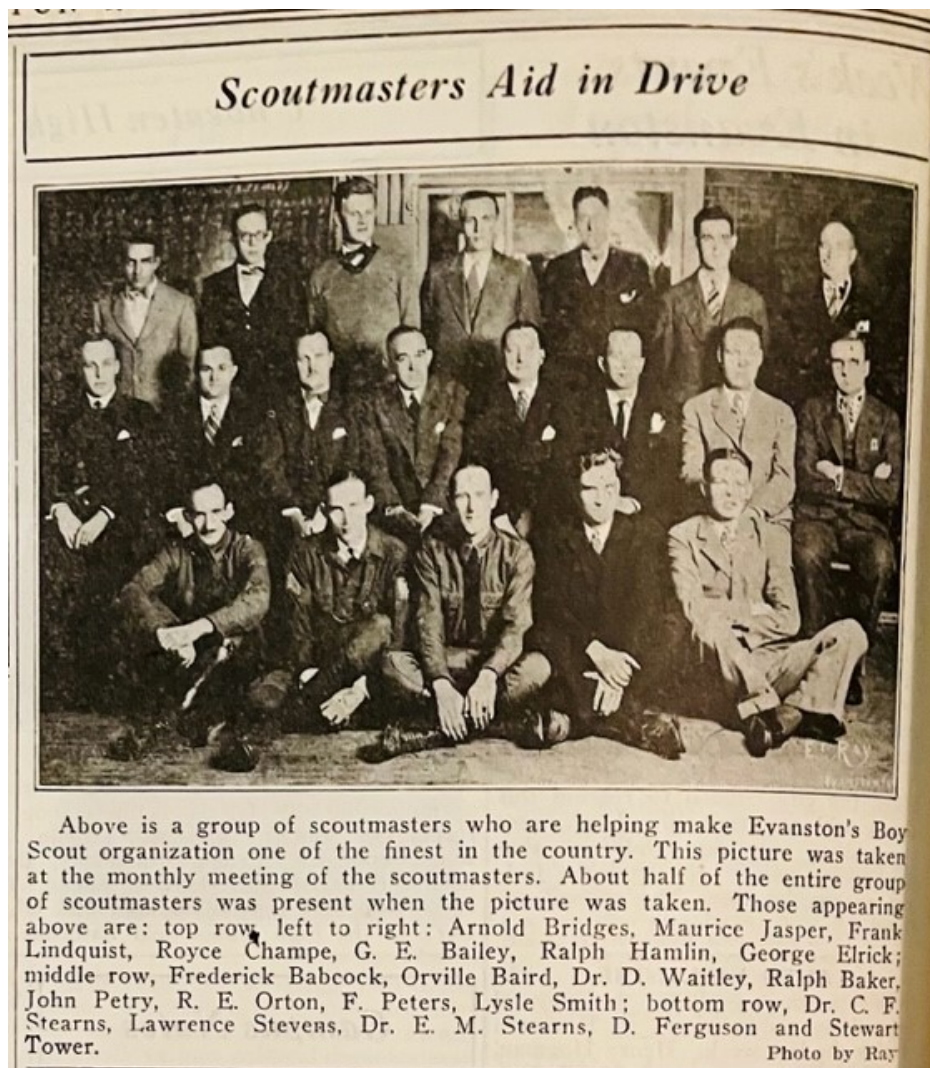


Figure 35

Troop 26: Organized at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church with Scoutmaster O. McCorison in January 1928.⁸⁴

Troop 27: Organized at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in February 1930 with Scoutmaster John Krebs.⁸⁵

Troop 28: Organized in May 1930, met at Lincoln School. No Scoutmaster was mentioned until Kenneth Smith, a former Scoutmaster from Oakland, California, appeared in October 1931.⁸⁶

⁸⁴ EVR0095 (1/12/1928 – 36), EVR0106 (2/16/1928 – 50), EVI0879 (9/17/1928 – 1), EVI1030 (11/14/1929 – 1).

⁸⁵ EVR0240 (2/27/1930 – 42).

⁸⁶ EVR0263 (5/15/1930 – 45), EVR0369 (10/8/1931 – 48).

F. Funding the Council

The EVC's biennial fundraising campaigns during the later 1920s followed the pattern set in 1920, 1922, and 1924 described in Part One, but with a couple of snags. The 1926 campaign started with a drumbeat of publicity in September to let Evanston know that a one-week fund drive was coming at the end of October. Each press release featured the coming drive among other items, like announcing the formation of three new troops and an announcement of "considerable color," that henceforth all Evanston troops would wear the same royal blue neckerchief, "the official color of the Evanston Boy Scouts," with each troop having its own numerals on it. The EVC also put out a call for 500 campaign workers "to put the Boy Scouts over the top."⁸⁷

The plea for workers included a troop by troop listing of all 150 troop committee members of Evanston's Troops 1 to 25 (Troops 8 and 9 were combined, new Troop 23 evidently had not formed a committee yet) with some questions for Evanstonians:

Have you a boy? Do you believe in boys? We are spending a good deal of time planning for the happiness and integrity of our future citizens. Our job extends through the year. Are you willing to give not only of your funds, but of just a bit of your time, to help us carry on? The financial drive starts October 26. Will you call on some of your neighbors?⁸⁸

This was followed by nine reasons from new EVC President George B. Dryden why it was necessary for the EVC to raise \$60,000 for the next two years. Among the expenses to be covered were: \$15,000 to pay off the purchase of additional land at Camp Wabaningo to prevent a subdivision that would have meant "road houses and dance halls" next to the camp; \$6,000 to pay off an assessment for the new highway through the camp; \$2,000 to pay off the loan for the Wabaningo mess hall built in 1924; \$18,000 per year for the operating budget of \$25 per Scout; the increase from 550 to 750 Scouts in two years with an expectation of further growth to 1,000 Scouts; and the fact that Scouting did not minister only to "privileged boys" since there were many underprivileged boys "[i]n the two colored troops, three Catholic troops (one Polish), seventeen Protestant Troops and three school troops."⁸⁹

Subsequent front-page articles provided lengthy discourses on why Scouting was needed for the character development of boys aged 12 to 18 from Dryden; kickoff dinner keynote speaker Dr. Paul K. Voelker, President of Battle Creek College; and kickoff dinner guest of honor Vice President Dawes. The *Evanston Review's* cover photo of 2,000 Evanston and North Shore Scouts

⁸⁷ *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 69-72; EVI0682 (9/14/1926 – 1), EVR0030 (9/23/1926 – 5), EVI0683 (9/24/1926 – 2), EVI0684 (10/2/1926 – 1), EVI0685 (10/5/1926 – 1), EVI0686 (10/12/1926 – 1), EVI0689 (10/16/1926 – 1), EVI0690 (10/18/1926 – 1).

⁸⁸ EVI0697 (10/25/1926 – 2).

⁸⁹ EVI0698 (10/26/1926 – 1).

marching to the Northwestern/Notre Dame football game also drove home the need for funding (Figure 36).⁹⁰

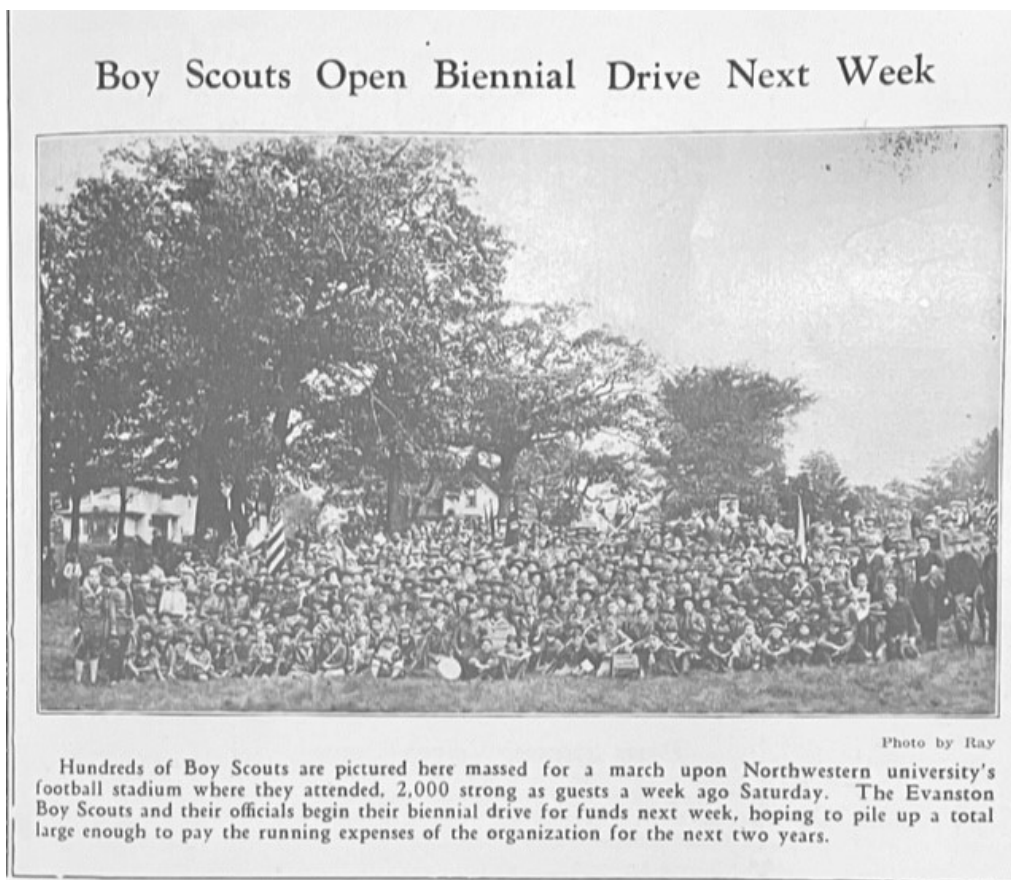


Figure 36

By the time of the victory dinner for 350 campaign workers at the official end of the drive, “victory was in the air” although only “\$45,000 of the desired \$60,000 was reported as having been pledged,” since pledge cards had only come in from one third of Evanston’s residents. At last report the following week, \$56,000 was pledged and the campaign heads were “confident” that more would appear.⁹¹

The EVC’s financial plans were upset when its headquarters at the Boltwood School, its home for the past two years, burned down in January 1927 (Figure 37). Scout Executive Kelly was particularly proud of the educational innovation described in Part One provided by siting the headquarters at an intermediate school, which allowed Scouts to do Scouting work as an elective for school credit. The Scouts also had the benefit of facilities for lectures, inter-troop competitions, and workshops at the school building. A post-mortem analysis of the fire revealed that most of

⁹⁰ EVR0032 (10/16/1926 – 6), EVR0034 (10/21/1926 – 1), EVR0035 (10/21/1926 – 5), EVI0700 (10/27/1926 – 1), EVI0702 (10/29/1926 – 1), EVI0703 (10/30/1926 – 1).

⁹¹ EVI0710 (11/8/1926 – 1), EVR0040 (11/11/1926 – 11), EVI0715 (11/12/1926 – 1).

the building's woodwork was made of white pine, it had wooden girders, and the wooden laths for plaster promoted fire inside the walls. Also, constructing the building around the original high school building created a double roof that added to the chimney effect when fire went up the walls. The tile roof on top prevented water from getting in to douse the fire. Fortunately, "[p]rompt action by the scouts and their friends in the crowd . . . saved most of the materials and records of the organization." They also saved most of the furniture and exhibits but lost some of the trophies. Victor C. Carlson provided temporary space for the EVC at his new building at 1318 Chicago Avenue.⁹²



Figure 37

The 1928 fund drive started with big plans from Dr. Kelly. His June press release stated that the drive would use 1,000 workers to blanket each of Evanston's 500 blocks with two workers, or more for the apartment district. This "experiment" would end the practice of giving each worker a long list of prospects scattered over the city and could be a model for more efficient fund drives for the other 26 Evanston charities that solicited funds. When the drive was officially announced in October, the goal was set at \$160,000, \$60,000 for the next two years' operating budget, which included \$13,000 for a building at Camp Wabaningo and to retire its debt, and \$100,000 for a new headquarters building built of concrete. The EVC provided a list of 18 reasons why a new "general Boys' Headquarters," the official name for the new structure, was needed. The Evanston Girl Scouts were also to benefit from the campaign.⁹³

⁹² *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 77-78; EVI0734 (1/10/1927 – 3), EVR2041 (1/13/1927 – 5), EVR2042 (1/13/1927 – 35).

⁹³ EVI0861 (6/28/1928 – 1), EVI0885 (10/17/1928 – 1), EVR0152 (10/18/1928 – 5), EVR0153 (10/25/1928 – 44), EVI0890 (11/5/1928 – 2), EVR0157 (11/8/1928 – 5).



Figure 38

The new building was the “main objective” of the campaign. The cramped conditions at the EVC’s temporary office space (Figure 38) were contrasted with a model of the new two-story building (Figure 39). The new headquarters would have “a spacious recreation and drill floor; a large swimming pool with showers and lockers, and numerous work shops for handicraft work and manual training instruction, fully equipped with machinery and tools.” There would also be “an examination room, a kitchen and pantry, a sea scout room, three executive rooms, a mechanical room and some storerooms.” The executive rooms would presumably keep the Scouts out of Scout Executive Kelly’s and Assistant Scout Executive Boulton’s workspaces. The building would be open to Evanston boys of all ages, not just Boy Scouts, with the cooperation of the Evanston Bureau of Recreation.⁹⁴

⁹⁴ EVI0885 (10/17/1928 – 1), EVI0889 (11/5/1928 – 1), EVI0890 (11/5/1928 – 2), EVI0891 (11/8/1928 – 1).

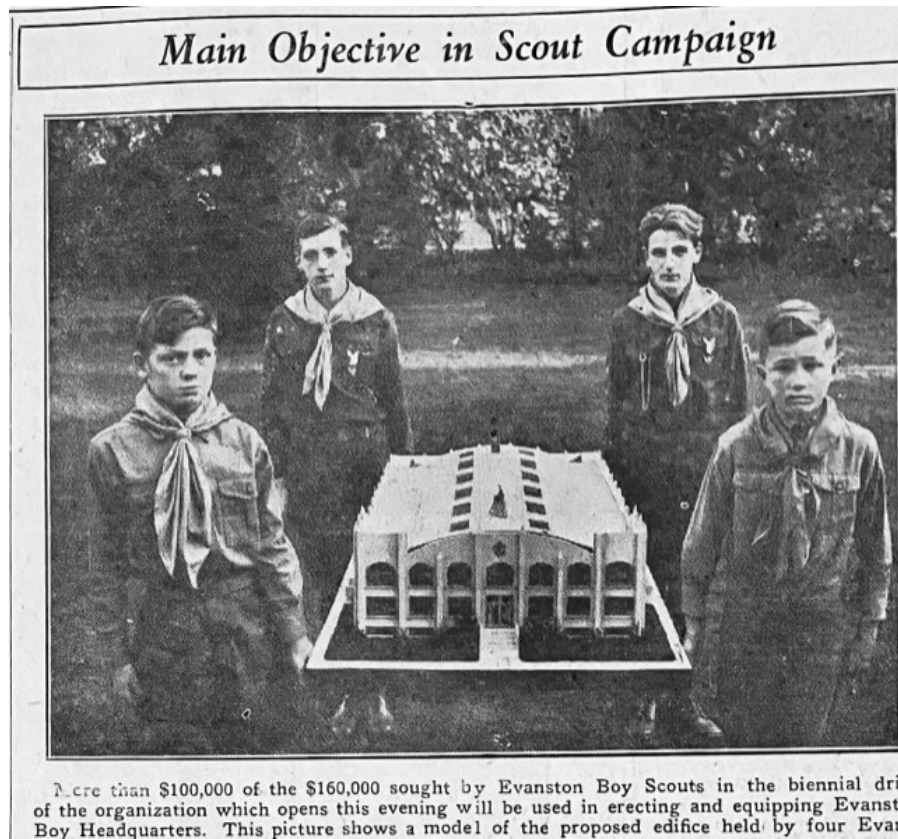


Figure 39

After a kickoff dinner for 500 campaign workers at First Presbyterian Church was held on November 8, the news a week later was captioned “over the top next week” as reports from the workers came in slowly. Only 1,000 subscriptions averaging \$25 apiece were recorded for what was supposed to be a one-week drive. While the average pledge was twice as high as for the 1926 campaign, thousands more pledges were needed. Although the workers found “a large percentage of the residents highly in favor of the proposed establishment,” there were some sour notes as “[a] few of those visited . . . have given expression to the opinion that the Boy Headquarters is not urgently needed” because “Evanston’s churches, schools and other institutions provide ample room for Scouting activities.” This expression of opinion was rebutted by arguing that other venues would not fill the bill sufficiently for a variety of reasons.⁹⁵

The extra week was not enough, as the reports from 828 workers continued to trickle in. Even news of a \$25,000 gift contingent on getting the balance of the \$160,000 goal pledged by the end of the month was not enough to move the needle. By the end of November, the tally stood at \$85,000. A month later, campaign chairman Harry E. Lewis declared that many workers’ reports had still not come in and that “the drive would be continued until every resident of Evanston had been seen.” The EVC proceeded to purchase the land for the new building at the Boltwood School

⁹⁵ EVI0892 (11/9/1928 – 1), EVI0897 (11/15/1928 – 1), EVI0898 (11/15/1928 – 2).

site from the school board on Elmwood Avenue at Dempster Street, taking \$38,500 out of the council's investment funds rather than use the proceeds of the campaign.⁹⁶

The planned closing dinner for the 1928 campaign was postponed and converted into an opening dinner for a renewed campaign during Boy Scout Week in February 1929 to bring it "to a successful close." Three hundred workers picked from the original 828 were tasked with adding \$60,000 to the \$100,000 raised previously so that construction could begin. Kelly provided a new list of 14 reasons why the new building was needed, why they bought a "high priced lot," why alternative spaces with other organizations would not work, and why people should contribute. For example, to the question "[m]y children are all girls. Why should I support some other people's boys?", Kelly responded that "[y]our girls will probably marry some day. Let's hope they marry clean Boy Scouts."⁹⁷

As of early March, the campaign was still \$45,000 short, although Lewis stated that "it was decided to complete the building plans so that estimates could be taken in the near future." But nothing further was heard about the plans until the 1950s. Instead, EVC finance chairman Victor Carlson arranged for the council to move from his building at 1312 Chicago Avenue to larger quarters at 810 Foster Street in February 1930.⁹⁸

The 1930 fund drive followed the same pattern, the only significant change being that it was to cover a 27-month period because the EVC switched from a fiscal year ending September 30 to a calendar year. It began with a declaration in September that it would not include any funds for the new headquarters building, "the council having decided to delay the project," although that did not discourage Kelly from publishing a list of 15 reasons why one was needed in January 1931, when the drive was over. This enabled the EVC to tout the \$49,612.50 goal to cover the operating budget as "no increase" from previous years.⁹⁹

One new feature was that the council received an endorsement of its budget from the Evanston Council of Charitable Agencies, which declared that the EVC "is efficiently and economically administered." The EVC then proceeded to recruit 500 workers from a list of 1,500 persons as its President, George B. Dryden, sent an open letter asking that:

[E]very Evanstonian should contrast the value of a "square-shooting, straightforward boy," who includes among other ambitions, that of "helping other

⁹⁶ EVI0900 (11/17/1928 – 1), EVI0901 (11/19/1928 – 1), EVI0902 (11/19/1928 – 2), EVI0903 (11/20/1928 – 1), EVR0159 (11/25/1928 – 4), EVI0910 (11/26/1928 – 1), EVI0917 (12/12/1928 – 1).

⁹⁷ EVI0933 (2/2/1929 – 1), EVI0938 (2/9/1929 – 1), EVI0939 (2/11/1929 – 1), EVI0943 (2/14/1929 – 3).

⁹⁸ EVR0179 (3/7/1929 – 5), EVI1064 (2/20/1930 – 1), EVR0237 (2/20/1930 – 69).

⁹⁹ EVR0286 (9/11/1930 – 39), EVR0287 (9/18/1930 – 8), EVI1176 (1/22/1931 – 1), EVI1177 (1/22/1931 – 2), EVI1178 (1/28/1931 – 1).

people at all times,” with the boy who harms the community with his devilry and criminal tendencies.

Kelly also pointedly compared the \$25 cost per year per Scout with the cost of “\$80 of the taxpayers’ money each time a delinquent boy is arrested.”¹⁰⁰



The Boy Scouts' Campaign for Funds is
A CALL
to the good citizens of Evanston to help
assure good citizenship for the future.

Figure 40

The one-week campaign was accompanied by a dramatic photo on the cover of the *Evanston Review* taken by Robert H. Moulton of Glencoe at the NSAC’s new Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan in northern Wisconsin that summer (Figure 40). The *Review* also contributed a full-page ad to the cause (Figure 41). Echoing the competitive nature of the EVC’s troop structure, the workers were arranged in teams for the campaign from the troops’ sponsoring institutions, which ultimately numbered 30 for the 28 troops, with two teams each supporting the Gen. Dawes Troop 21 and the Sea Scout Troop 22.¹⁰¹

¹⁰⁰ EVI1127 (9/24/1930 – 1), EVI1128 (9/25/1930 – 1), EVR0290 (9/25/1930 – 72), EVI1129 (9/27/1930 – 1), EVR0294 (10/16/1930 – 9).

¹⁰¹ EVI1133 (10/16/1930 – 1), EVI1134 (10/16/1930 – 2), EVR0292 (10/9/1930 – 9), EVR0298 (10/23/1930 – 1), EVR0304 (10/23/1930 – 46); John L. Ropiequet, *An Illustrated History of Boy Scouting in Glencoe, Illinois 1910 to 1947* (2020), at 80-84. Moulton’s photo was labeled “Ma-



**“The Boy Scouts
Deserve Your Support”**

*...and here are six
good reasons why!*

“It costs \$80 of the taxpayers’ money each time a delinquent boy is arrested; and \$1,000 a year to keep that same kid in prison!”

“Just think—it only costs \$25 per scout to make this Scouting program available to every boy in Evanston!”

“There’s no need telling you that youth is the recruiting time for crime, you know that. So why not invest in Scouting that teaches good citizenship and develops character.”

“Now it doesn’t make any difference if you haven’t any boys of your own—you should be willing to support this movement just because a good boy is a community asset.”

“And getting down to business, the funds for carrying-on must come from voluntary subscriptions, so that’s why we’re making this strong appeal to YOU!”

“We all know that the money is to be had if we go after it hard enough in spite of the pessimistic attitude of the general public, so let me put your name down on the “dotted line!”

EVANSTON COUNCIL BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Biennial Campaign **Oct. 22nd to 29th**

(This Space Contributed by THE EVANSTON REVIEW)

Figure 41

Perhaps by coincidence, two weeks before the start of the campaign in mid-October, the EVC published the fact that all 750 Boy Scouts were instructed to conduct a fire safety survey “in his own home and immediate vicinity, with a view to learning how many fire hazards exist and what can be done to correct them” in connection with Fire Prevention Week. In the interest of full disclosure, it provided a detailed line item breakdown of the budget that ranged from \$16,800 for executive salaries and \$5,000 for office salaries to \$200 each for the Sea Scouts and for “rallies, field days and demonstrations.” It also pointed out that 35% of its Scouts “come from poor homes.”¹⁰²

Ka-Ja-Wan Calls” when it was on the cover of the *Lake Forester* to kick off summer camp promotion. LFF678 (5/5/1932 – cover).

¹⁰² EVI1130 (10/3/1930 – 1), EVI1134 (10/16/1930 – 2), EVI1138 (10/19/1930 – 1).

The *News-Index* carried detailed coverage of the campaign, including publishing the names of all workers on Teams 1 through 30, but reporting on the financial results was scanty. After the campaign was formally extended by one week, it was then “continued indefinitely” when “generous responses” had only come from “one-fourth of the citizens who should be given an opportunity to help.” Kelly noted that “[m]any workers are not having success in seeing their prospects and are negligent in sending their reports” to headquarters, most likely reflecting current economic conditions.

One interim report in mid-November listed the first, second, and third place teams and their team members, but the first place team had only raised \$1,144 at that point. Although full reports from all workers were expected to come in by November 13 “to make way for the Red Cross campaign as the council had agreed,” no subsequent progress report was made, indicating that the EVC campaign had been far from successful.¹⁰³

G. Evanston’s Scientific Approach to Scouting



Figure 42

During the 1920s, Scouting in Evanston was guided philosophically and strongly influenced by the teachings of Professor Norman E. Richardson (1878-1945) (Figure 42), who came to Northwestern as a professor of religious education from the Boston University School of Theology in 1920 after he served a stint as a Methodist minister several years earlier. He first

¹⁰³ EVI1143 (10/24/1930 – 1), EVI1144 (10/24/1930 – 2), EVI1149 (11/1/1930 – 1), EVI1150 (11/1/1930 – 2), EVR0308 (11/6/1930 – 10), EVI1159 (11/10/1930 – 1).

appeared in a Scout news column that ran in the *Evanston News* and the *Evanston Post* in February 1912 as a professor “who has made a careful investigation of the Boy Scout movement, endorses the Boy Scouts of America in a statement concerning the psychology and the principles of the movement.” The columns gave a long sample of his writings stating that the BSA takes “full account of the boy as he is” in leading him to achieve “a stable morality . . . in harmony with the laws of the developing mind of boyhood and youth.”¹⁰⁴

Richardson expanded on his thoughts in a 445-page book he published in 1915 that was co-authored by the Scout Commissioner and Executive of the Greater Boston Council with an approving foreword by Chief Scout Executive James E. West. The book started with Gen. Baden-Powell’s discovery during the Boer War that “natives enlisting for service were better soldiers than the recruits” from Britain, who “had little conception of service or personal responsibility” because “[c]ivilization was depriving the men of essentials of character development.” Thus, he concluded that “too much attention was being given to teaching boys from books” and too little to learning from “practice and first-hand contact with men and things.” This caused a “loss of virility, manhood and character.”¹⁰⁵

In his book, Richardson contrasted an earlier age when “a boy was thought to be composed of two parts – noise and dirt – and was relegated to such a state of obscurity as his alert, energetic nature would allow” but reached a “wholesome development” under “the careful tutelage of his father in the home” with the current age, in which “[c]ongested city life . . . has thrown the boy on the street.” The Boy Scout movement, along with the YMCA and other organizations, strove to remedy this situation. He stated that the BSA’s aim “is determined primarily and solely by the welfare of the boy as a boy. His value as a prospective citizen is appreciated. But he is considered as a boy, primarily, rather than as a prospective church member or citizen.” Scouting therefore kept the boy busy “forming good habits [so that] he will have little time for the formulation of bad habits.”¹⁰⁶

Evanston heard more from and about Richardson after he joined the faculty at Northwestern. An excerpt from his book appeared in the *News-Index* in April 1920 in connection with the EVC’s plan to establish a summer camp. It began, “Every boy has a bit of Indian in his blood,” and discoursed on how boys idealize the “simple and natural life of the Indian” without “the artificialities of civilization.” The article also reported on Richardson’s recent talk with Evanston Scoutmasters on the benefits of Scouting in this “mechanical age” that had “increased the hours of idleness for boys” and promoted “agnosticism and paternalism,” something that

¹⁰⁴ EVP039 (9/8/1912 – 6), EVN019A (9/23/1912 – 5), EVI3051 (8/6/1923 – 1); http://www.hymntime.com/tch/bio/r/i/c/h/richardson_ne.htm.

¹⁰⁵ Norman E. Richardson & Ormond E. Loomis, *The Boy Scout Movement Applied by the Church* (1915), at 2.

¹⁰⁶ *Id.* at 25-26, 41-42.

Scouting could counteract. He also practiced what he preached by becoming committee chairman of “champion” Troop 3 by October of the year.¹⁰⁷

Richardson addressed 100 Scouting leaders at the EVC’s Scoutmaster school at Evanston Township High School in January 1921 on “Why Scouting Is Necessary” to deal with adolescence, “when the boy in the boy dies and the man in the boy is born,” by building “a simple code of morals.” A Scout news column in May published his list of nine “don’ts” taken from his book on “Rules for Leaders Who Occasionally Make Bad Blunders.” These rules are still relevant a century later, such as: “Avoid the evil of becoming a lecturer”; “Don’t allow meetings to drag”; “Don’t fail to keep your promises to boys”; and “Don’t become a fossil.”¹⁰⁸

In 1922 and 1923, Richardson reached a national Scouting audience as a member of the BSA’s National Committee on Education and its Executive Committee while continuing to lecture Evanston Scout leaders and conduct the EVC’s Scoutmaster training. He also continued his summer job as Dean of the School of Religious Education in Northfield, Massachusetts. He was elected President of the EVC in October 1923 and again in the two following years. He followed that in 1926 by continuing as chairman of the council’s education committee (Figure 33). He was the driving force behind the educational experiment at Boltwood School until it burned down, as discussed above, where Scouting was brought into the curriculum, something he thought would “influence the entire educational program of the country.” Richardson was joined on the BSA’s National Council as a delegate at large by Evanston Commissioner William F. Leggett, who also served as chairman of the BSA’s National Council, in February 1925, amplifying the EVC’s voice in the BSA.¹⁰⁹

Scout Executive Kelly reported on a BSA convention in Hot Springs, Arkansas in October 1925 at which there was discussion of “[m]eans by which the Boy Scout oath and pledge can be made practical in the everyday life of a boy through scientific methods.” Kelly noted that “[t]he scout oath and law has never been applied definitively on a scientific basis” and that Richardson and other leaders had begun “[e]xtensive research to determine the most frequent shortcomings of boys.” This would result in steps to “designate a program by which the boy can be properly tutored to throw over his errors in conduct.”¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁷ EVI0333 (4/5/1920 – 1), EVI0333A (4/5/1920 – 4), EVI0389A (10/24/1920 – 3); *Boy Scout Movement*, supra note 105, at 125-27.

¹⁰⁸ EVI0408 (1/11/1921 – 1), EVI0443 (5/27/1921 – 6); *Boy Scout Movement*, supra note 105, at 114-15.

¹⁰⁹ EVI0491 (4/17/1922 – 1), EVI0496 (5/16/1922 – 3), EVI3031 (5/25/1923 – 1), EVI3051 (8/6/1923 – 1), EVI3068 (10/13/1923 – 7), EVI3073 (10/26/1923 – 1), EVI3182 (10/20/1924 – 3), EVI3198 (11/22/1924 – 1), EVI3224 (2/24/1925 – 5), EVR2005 (6/4/1925 – 24), EVI3287 (10/21/1925 – 1), EVR0035 (10/21/1926 – 15).

¹¹⁰ EVR0031 (10/7/1926 – 28).

This theme pervaded the kickoff dinner for the EVC's 1926 fund drive. Vice President Dawes' "short talk" stated that "[t]he years from 12 to 18 are the most valuable in a boy's life, for it is during those years that character is developed and habits are formed and the man made." The published remarks of keynote speaker Dr. Hugh Elmer Brown, President of Battle Creek College, "who has made extensive study of boys on a more or less scientific view point," expanded on this considerably.¹¹¹

Evanston was designated as one of two places to conduct educational experiments and it got a BSA grant to fund research that "may result in findings calling for additions or subtractions of laws to the twelve fundamental scout laws." At this time, Richardson was offering a course at Northwestern on "understanding of youth" that was based on "many years of study and experimentation," particularly including "life stories written by over 5,000 young people telling their thoughts on youth's problems." This indicated the breadth of his previous work.¹¹²

The research in Evanston consisted of questionnaires to bring out "the experience actually had by youths so that first-hand information will be available of their problems," which would be reviewed by adolescent psychologists to determine how to meet the problems and how to teach youth "spiritual and moral values." Richardson, Kelly, and Assistant Scout Executive Boulton sent questionnaires to Scoutmasters about the difficulties they met plus three more sets of questionnaires on problems experienced by Scouts, by high school boys, and by high school girls to be answered by those categories of youth.¹¹³

Kelly spoke to local councils in Chicago Heights, Waukegan, Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha on the subject. He was also appointed to the BSA's national committee on Character Values and How Obtained in connection with Richardson's research, adding his voice to those of Leggett and Richardson on a national level. It was remarked, somewhat opaquely, that "the research of Dr. Richardson is seeking to establish fundamental instruments through a broad, direct inquiry into problem experiences and the correlation of such facts as will be found." NSAC Scoutmasters also participated in the research.¹¹⁴

Although Richardson originally planned to write another book and a Scoutmaster manual based on his research findings, what emerged instead was announced at a BSA conference in Ithaca, New York as "[a]n exhaustive character rating chart." Each Scout was to rate himself every six months "to find out just what kind of character he has and to find out just what specific things

¹¹¹ EVR0039 (11/4/1926 – 20).

¹¹² EVR0071 (10/20/1927 – 76), EVR0083 (11/24/1927 – 7), EVR0090 (12/29/1927 – 14), EVR0098 (1/26/1928 – 13).

¹¹³ EVR0098 (1/26/1928 – 13).

¹¹⁴ EVR0103 (2/9/1929 – 29); EVR0104 (2/16/1928 – 41), WNT424 (6/23/1928 – 4).

he must do to make it better.” The Scout was expected to do this in consultation with his father, his Scoutmaster, or another “older, responsible person.”¹¹⁵

The eight general “angles” of character to be assessed were:

- Getting and caring for things that are valuable.
- Getting an education.
- Making and keeping friends.
- Keeping faith with sex and family ideals.
- Making, building and inventing things.
- Seeking safety and beautiful [sic – beauty?].
- Seeking safety and peace.
- Showing reverence for God and for religion.

There were 18 to 37 questions to answer under each heading. The composite scores would be calculated and “a graph, showing the boy’s character as a jagged line,” would depict the scores. The chart, which “created a sensation” at the Ithaca conference, was to be used in Evanston and was expected to become the standard nationwide.¹¹⁶

At the same time, the EVC instituted a “standard rating plan for Boy Scout activities” for its Scoutmasters to put into effect. The plan called for each Scoutmaster to bring up a variety of topics at every weekly meeting so that he “will be able to correct the weak points in his troop management.” The standards dealt with adult leadership positions being filled, Scout enrollment and attendance, “test passing within specified time limits,” doing daily good turns, “attending civic and council affairs,” and outdoor activities. The Scoutmasters were also required to turn in weekly reports “so that the central council will know the progress in every troop.”¹¹⁷

A report of the Region 7 conference in January 1929 recited that Richardson’s “character analysis” chart had been adopted by the BSA as a “standard practice.” It was also the subject of his presentation at the BSA’s national conference in Chicago in December. However, it was not mentioned again in the Evanston papers until the EVC made him its second Silver Beaver recipient in November 1932 in recognition of his years of service to youth and for devising “the character rating charts used by scout councils and schools throughout the country.”¹¹⁸

¹¹⁵ EVI0880 (9/18/1928 – 1), EVR0150 (9/27/1928 – 46).

¹¹⁶ EVI0880 (9/18/1928 – 1), EVR0150 (9/27/1928 – 46).

¹¹⁷ EVI0884 (10/15/1928 – 2).

¹¹⁸ EVI0926 (1/25/1929 – 2), EVI1035 (12/27/1929 – 1), EVR0447 (11/10/1932 – 28), EVI1269 (11/12/1932 – 1).

H. The International Jamboree

The EVC started its search in early February 1929 for “Evanston’s sixteen best Scouts” to attend the international jamboree at Arrowe Park in Birkenhead, England for two weeks starting July 30. The jamboree was described as an encampment at which Scouts from “every civilized country in the world” would give “demonstrations of Boy Scout work,” plus pageants and folk dances, none of which would involve competition like that experienced by the Evanston Scouts at home. Scout Executive Kelly placed the all-inclusive price at \$500 to \$625, “practically the same as some parents spend to send their boys to Summer camp,” although considerably more than it cost to go to Camp Wabaningo for the summer as subsidized by the EVC.¹¹⁹

Kelly issued a “last call” for applicants just two weeks later. By April, Scoutmaster Allen E. Towne of Troop 15, who was to lead the contingent, was busy making arrangements for nine Evanston Scouts, including six Eagles, to go to the jamboree and a two-week tour of western Europe afterwards. The Evanston Scouts traveled with contingents from Des Plaines and Park Ridge, with whom they held a preparatory camporee at Camp Reinberg in northwest Cook County in June. On the way from Montreal to Glasgow and a brief tour of Scotland, they got one bonus when Towne set up a stop to visit historic Quebec City and the Governor General of Canada stopped by to make an inspection of the U.S. and Canadian Scouts on board their ship.¹²⁰



Figure 43

¹¹⁹ EVI0935 (2/6/1929 – 1), EVR0172 (2/7/1929 – 45).

¹²⁰ EVI0947 (2/20/1929 – 1), EVR0174 (2/21/1929 – 55), EVI0967 (4/18/1929 – 2), EVI0971 (4/25/1929 – 3), EVR2069 (5/2/1929 – 78), EVR2081 (6/13/1929 – 38), EVI0989 (7/17/1929 – 1), EVR0196 (8/15/1929 – 30), EVI1003 (8/16/1929 – 2).

The 50,000 Scouts at the jamboree from 31 parts of the British Empire and 41 other countries made it “the largest held in scouting history” and marked “the ‘coming of age’ of the scouting movement” (Figure 43). Two prominent visitors, the Prince of Wales and U.S. Ambassador Charles Gates Dawes, reviewed the Scouts in a “mammoth parade” that was considerably larger than the parades Dawes had reviewed each Memorial Day at Lake Front Park in front of his house. The Evanston Scouts put on a pageant dressed as early American forest rangers and performed “the woodcraft stunts of those early pioneers.”¹²¹

After the review, Dawes visited the tents of the 1,500 American Scouts with his son Dana, reported to be a member of “Dawes’ Own” Troop 21 for five years although Dawes had only organized it two years earlier since, as mentioned above, Dana started with Troop 9, and his nephew Henry, stopping to see the Evanston Scouts last. The route home meandered through London, Brussels, Cologne, Lucerne, Interlaken, Paris, and the chateau country at Tours before departing from Cherbourg. The Scouts were welcomed home by a banquet at the Park Ridge Community House with their traveling companions from Park Ridge and Des Plaines that was arranged by Mrs. Towne and by a reception at EVC headquarters.¹²²

Dawes also made the acquaintance of William Tomkins (sometimes spelled Tompkins) at the jamboree (Frontispiece). Tomkins visited Evanston before Thanksgiving with a burst of publicity. He was described as “a cowboy, trapper and scout” who grew up “on a cow range near the Sioux reservation in Dakota.” He became “one of the foremost experts in Indian sign language” as a thirty-year hobby and wrote a book about it for the Smithsonian Institution that became a Boy Scout textbook. The EVC sponsored programs by him at Evanston Township High School, Nichols School, Haven School, and the YMCA that were open to the public.¹²³

A *Junior Review* reporter at Nichols School gave his impressions:

Dr. Tompkins said he could teach children more in twenty-five minutes than they ever learned in their lives. These words were pretty true for at the opening of his speech he wrote a sentence in Indian sign language that was worse than Greek. At the close of his speech everyone not only understood that sentence perfectly but several others also. During the forty-five minutes of his talk he taught over fifty signs.

* * *

The words he taught were very simple and boys and girls all over the building could be seen talking in sign language. In the cafeteria, turkey was served

¹²¹ EVR0185 (7/18/1929 – 6), EVI0993 (7/31/1929 – 4) EVI0994 (8/1/1929 – 1), EVI0995 (8/3/1929 – 1), EVI0999 (8/14/1929 – 1).

¹²² EVR0191 (8/1/1929 – 6), EVR0192 (8/8/1929 – 6), EVI1001 (8/15/1929 – 3), EVI1010 (9/12/1929 – 1), EVI1011 (9/13/1929 – 1).

¹²³ EVI1033 (11/23/1929 – 1), EVI1034 (11/25/1929 – 1). Tomkins published the first edition of his book, *Universal Sign Language of the Plains Indians of North America*, in San Diego in 1926. <https://www.historyofinformation.com/detail.php?id=5477>.

and people were making queer motions with their hands which meant, “I eat bird.”¹²⁴

Tomkins then spoke to the NSAC Scouts and leaders in early December. The exciting news there was that William Tomkins, “internationally known Indian sign language expert” would appear at three one-hour meetings for Scoutmasters in Winnetka, Highland Park, and Libertyville on December 8, 1929 and that attendance would “count on the scoutmasters training course to begin after the first of the year.” Attendance was recommended “especially to those leaders who have trouble in teaching signaling to their scouts.” Indian sign language had recently been adopted by the BSA as an alternative for the Second Class and First Class signaling requirements. It was described by the NSAC as follows:

It is the language which made inter-tribal communication possible between all the Indians of North America throughout the past. It does not consist of a meagre collection of gestures to be considered lightly, but it is a complete language of 800 signs and was used for thousands of years, by millions of Indians who spoke over 76 widely different languages, having been used by more people than have used all of the manufactured universal languages of modern times, such as volapak, esperanto, etc. The language can be learned 50 times faster than any other language, and it is filled with a wonderful beauty and imagery of expression.¹²⁵

The high level of interest in learning about Indian sign language was shown by the attendance of 17 listed Scoutmasters, Sea Scout Skippers, and Commissioners at the Highland Park session of the December 8 presentations, as well as by 125 Scouts from 40 of the 52 NSAC troops who attended two sessions of the junior leaders’ conference on December 7 in Lake Forest where Tomkins was the featured presenter.¹²⁶

Tomkins returned to Evanston in January 1930 sponsored by the EVC and the *News-Index* to give free Indian sign language classes, the only requirement being to purchase his book for \$1 unless you bought it on his last visit (Figure 44). The *News-Index* “came into contact with Dr. Tomkins a month ago when, under the sponsorship of Dr. E.D. Kelly, the sign language expert came to Evanston and made several public appearances.” Classes were scheduled at the same three schools. It was noted that in his earlier appearances, he “succeeded in teaching his hearers fifty or more signs in fifteen minutes” and that during his 90 minute classes on this visit, “the pupils will receive the equivalent of an 800-word English vocabulary.” The *News-Index* invited

¹²⁴ EVR0220 (12/5/1929 – 68).

¹²⁵ NSAC171 (11/21/1929 – 44-45), WLS1410 (12/6/1929 – 42); *Boy Scouting in Wilmette*, supra note 3, at 54-55.

¹²⁶ NSAC171 (11/21/1929 – 44-45), WLS1404 (11/22/1929 – 31), NSAC178 (12/12/1929 – 48-49), WLS1413-14 (12/13/1929 – 46-47).

adults to express interest in setting up adult classes, and enough did so that two adult sessions were set up the next day.¹²⁷



Figure 44



Figure 45

Tomkins found that the “enthusiastic class of high school scholars” (Figure 45) was different from the other 1,200 audiences he had faced, “largely of young people and mostly Boy Scouts”:

For the very first time everybody present had indicated such a desire to learn the language that each had procured a textbook. The students were most earnestly intent on gaining a good working knowledge of this graceful art and, during the almost two hours given to their lesson, which seemed more like thirty minutes, they learned 150 important signs of most general use and a working knowledge of sentence construction.¹²⁸

In the annual EVC report published a couple of days later, Kelly issued some glowing statistics and included bringing Tomkins to Evanston among the council’s 11 major accomplishments in 1929. He proudly reported that Evanston had 777 registered Boy Scouts compared to 589 non-Scouts of Scout age, or 58% of available youth. Also, 280 out of 308 boys reaching age 12 in 1929 became Scouts, or 90%. Among other things, the Scouts had repaired

¹²⁷ EVI1048 (1/17/1930 – 1), EVI1049 (1/17/1930 – 2), EVI1050 (1/18/1930 – 1), EVI1051 (1/20/1930 – 1).

¹²⁸ EVI1052 (1/21/1930 – 1), EVI1053 (1/23/1930).

thousands of toys for poor children for Christmas, they had eradicated tussock moths from all of the city's trees, they had distributed posters and bulletins for a variety of worthy causes, they had hosted 5,000 out of town Scouts at a Northwestern football game, and they had planted 25,000 trees at Camp Wabaningo.¹²⁹

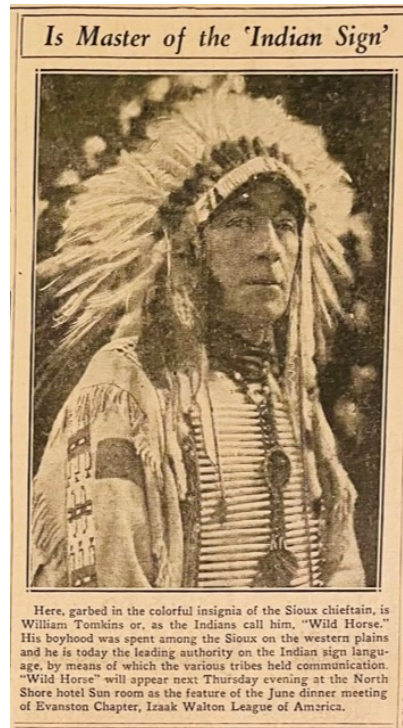


Figure 46

Tomkins returned to Evanston in March to speak to the Scoutmasters Association and in April to appear at the Lions Club. He got his picture in the paper again in June when he came to speak to the Evanston chapter of the Izaak Walton League (Figure 46). He also visited Camp Wabaningo that summer and made the news in January 1931 when he became the second person to be adopted by the Sioux tribe in Nebraska, President Coolidge being the first to be so honored. His busy national touring schedule apparently left him no further time to come to Evanston and the North Shore to teach Indian sign language, although when he visited Camp Wabaningo during period 1 in July 1934 as a friend of Scout Executive Kelly, he "made such a hit at campfire that he was forced to promise to appear at each of the following three periods." The entrepreneurial Tomkins syndicated a series of daily cartoons that illustrated "signs for the Indian sign talk" that began to be run in the *News-Index* in October 1939. Children were urged to save the cartoons in a scrapbook as the paper noted that "use of 500 signs make[s] the equivalent of 10,000 words in the American vocabulary."¹³⁰

¹²⁹ EVI1054 (1/24/1930 – 1).

¹³⁰ EVI0243 (3/13/1930 – 53), EVI1083 (4/17/1930 – 1), EVR0253 (4/24/1930- 29), EVI1103 (6/10/1930 – 1), EVI1167 (1/7/1931 – 1), EVI1168 (1/7/1931 – 2), EVR0600 (7/12/1934 – 28), EVI1812 (10/14/1939 – 1).

II. Evanston Boy Scouting During the 1930s

A. Rallies, Competitions, and Shows

As mentioned above, the Evanston Scoutmasters decided in April 1931 to do away with the traditional competitive Scoutcraft rally in which troops competed for points in a series of events that would add to their total annual score for honors in the senior and junior divisions. The Evanston Scouts did not lose their sense of competitiveness, however. The competition simply took different forms during the 1930s.¹³¹

The "fun rally" that two troops held in 1930 seemed to have spawned a new form of competition. The Scoutmasters Association added a "scout field day" to the EVC calendar for June 1931 at Harms Woods Forest Preserve near the former Camp Wakanda. The events were:

[R]elay races of various sorts, fire building contests, rope throwing contests, tug-of-war tournaments, a candy scramble, a chain signaling relay which will cover a course of more than two miles and numerous other games and contests.

No winners or point scores were announced. The Scouts would cook their own dinners, have a campfire program, and go home.¹³²

A similar fun rally with a full list of events was held there in June 1932, with 300 Scouts expected to attend. For the fun rally in June 1933, winners were announced for the O'Grady drill, Morse Code signaling, and semaphore, but not for any other event.¹³³

The traditional rally made a comeback in June 1934 at its traditional venue, Lake Front Park. Troop 1 swept the field by winning three team events, semaphore, Morse Code, and knot tying, and two of the individual events. A full recap of the first through third place finishers was given for each event. The same was true for the next Scoutcraft rally at EVC headquarters in April 1935, where Troop 1 won "all the signaling events" and knot tying.¹³⁴

Troop 1 was also the victor in a new form of competition, the EVC's first camporee, held at Camp Evanbosco in May 1935. Its three patrols eked out a win, 471 points to 470 for second place Troop 21's three patrols. Troops 16, 13, and 27 were left far behind in third, fourth, and fifth place. A second camporee was set for the following weekend for five or six other troops, but no results were reported.¹³⁵

¹³¹ EVR0347 (4/30/1931 – 43); *Evanston Part Two*, supra note 1, at 17.

¹³² EVR0352 (5/27/1931 – 47); *Evanston Part Two*, supra note 1, at 18.

¹³³ EVR0417 (6/2/1932 – 14), EVR0418 (6/9/1932 – 34), EVR0493 (6/8/1933 – 23).

¹³⁴ EVI1363 (6/2/1934 – 1), EVI1364 (6/4/1934 – 3), EVI1420 (4/13/1935 – 2).

¹³⁵ EVR0676 (5/23/1935 – 2).

A bigger and better camporee was held in May 1936 in the woods west of Lincolnwood School for 23 patrols from 16 troops. After they pitched their “80 tents of all types and sizes” on Friday, they spent Saturday working on projects and being judged. Among the “outstanding camps” was one from a Troop 5 patrol “which had built a full size camp table of branches that accommodated 10 boys,” “a fireplace of old bricks,” “a refrigerator ice box,” and a food storage box suspended on a tripod. The patrols were ranked as “honor,” “standard,” or “participating,” depending on their point score and scores for Scoutcraft games given to the top five patrols. Rain during the camporee did not wash out the fire building competitions or dampen the Scouts’ spirits, but it did wash out the camporee scheduled for May 1937.¹³⁶

The Scoutcraft rally made another comeback in October 1937 after being missing from the calendar in 1936. Participating troops were to get ratings from “A” to “F” in the ten-event “mammoth rally” at Lake Front Park for an expected 350 Scouts, but the only report was that Troop 15 scored highest by qualifying in five events, which appeared to have earned it an “F” rating according to the rating system shown in the paper. The November 1938 rally at Dyche Stadium for 141 Scouts in 11 troops only got a three-sentence listing of the first through fourth place winning troops. The report of the October 1939 rally at the stadium had a bit more detail. There was no reported rally in 1940.¹³⁷

The camporee held at Lake Front Park in June 1938 got a substantially larger publicity buildup than the rallies, suggesting that it had become a much more important feature of the program than the old-style Scoutcraft rally. The camporee was billed as a “preview of camp life . . . to create more interest in summer camping, to develop patrol camping equipment, and to prepare scouts in camp routines.” The 11 members of the camping committee and 9 field commissioners who were to judge the 19 contests were listed in two successive articles. EVC President Henry W. Carlisle invited city and school officials to attend the Friday night opening campfire. Parents were encouraged to come out and watch. But curiously, there was no report at all about who won.¹³⁸

This shortcoming was remedied for the lake front camporee in June 1939. The *News-Index* printed a front-page bulletin to let its readers know that a rainstorm at 2:00 p.m. on Friday afternoon “failed to deter the scouts in their plan to hold the Camporee” along with the complete schedule for Friday night and Saturday. The *Review* published a full report of the results for the “wet but happy” 23 patrols that participated in a program that was truncated by downpours that extinguished the fire building and signaling events. Troop 21’s Patrol A scored the highest and four patrols from Troop 16 also got “A” ribbons, 9 patrols from 7 troops got “B” ribbons, and 9 patrols from 6 troops got “C” ribbons. Commissioner Barton F. Walker reported that the

¹³⁶ EVR0763 (5/28/1936 – 8), EVI1515 (5/20/1937 – 1).

¹³⁷ EVI1559 (10/13/1937 – 2), EVI1562 (10/22/1937 – 1), EVR0933 (11/3/1938 – 34), EVI1814 (10/16/1939 – 2).

¹³⁸ EVI1628 (5/19/1938 – 2), EVR0897 (5/26/1938 – 12), EVI1633 (6/2/1938 – 2).

participating Scouts “cleaned up camp as all good scouts do and left for home wet and much the wiser for the next camporee.”¹³⁹



Figure 47

The next camporee turned out to be something completely different (Figure 47). An EVC committee headed by Barton F. Walker began planning in March 1940 for an “annual jamboree” to be held in June that would consist of “twin events” over a three-day period at the Dyche Stadium practice field, a camporee and a circus. An estimated 1,500 Scouts and Cubs would participate by pitching their tents on Friday and leave them there through Sunday. They would hold a “competitive” camporee Saturday and a circus Saturday night. The Scouts would put up displays of their skills like bridge building (Figure 48).¹⁴⁰

¹³⁹ EVI1769 (6/9/1939 – 1), EVR1012 (6/15/1939 – 18).

¹⁴⁰ EVI1874 (3/14/1940 – 2), EVI1890 (4/21/1940 – 1).



Figure 48

The two-hour circus got all of the publicity. Ringmaster A. Judd Davis led 10 “acts” from a grand entry to an “Indian ceremony and grand finale.” Two troops put on a “whip-cracking demonstration” and 100 Scouts did a mass fire by friction and fire by flint and steel show. The 37 troops present, which evidently included the Cub packs that performed the Cubbing show for Act 4, demonstrated all of the advancement tests to be passed from Tenderfoot to Eagle. The famed Elgin Scout Indian dancers performed. And much more. In all of the hype, nothing further was said about the camporee, not even a report listing the winners.¹⁴¹

The other competitive events during the 1930s were the EVC’s swimming and first aid meets. Publicity for the swimming meets was more complete during the first part of the decade. In 1931, EVC headquarters published the rules for the “hundreds of scouts” who were always attracted to meets. The preliminary meet in May had two classes for Scouts aged up to 14 and over 14. The finals, in June, listed Troop 1 as winner of the junior division and Troop 15 for the senior division, plus individual winners for each of the six events.¹⁴²

In 1932, after 150 Scouts entered the preliminary meet, the first to third place troops were listed for each division along with the individual winners in each of seven events. The *News-Index* also gave the winners’ times. After 150 Scouts entered the preliminaries in 1933, however, all that

¹⁴¹ EVR4038 (5/2/1940 – 16), EVR4044 (5/23/1940 – 25), EVI1898 (6/5/1940 – 2), EVR4051 (6/6/1940 – 52), EVI1900 (6/7/1940 – 2).

¹⁴² EVR0343 (4/16/1931 – 26), EVR0356 (6/10/1931 – 18).

was reported was that Troop 1 won the senior division and it tied with Troop 5 in the junior division. The same detailed results as were given for the finals in 1932 were reported again in 1934 after another 150 Scouts entered the preliminary meet.¹⁴³

After that, swimming meet publicity almost disappeared. A short press release in May 1935 stated that Camp Wabaningo movies would be shown at the next monthly court of honor and that 200 Scouts were expected to compete in the preliminaries for the “annual inter-troop swimming meet,” but nothing further was said. A brief announcement in the weekly Scout news column in May 1936 listed the five troops that won the most points and remarked that three other troops “managed to pick up points.” Swimming meets were not mentioned again for the rest of the decade, perhaps because no more meets were held.¹⁴⁴

First aid meets had a different history. Although it was reported later that the EVC had held meets since 1927, all that was reported in 1931 was that Troop 3, Troop 4, and possibly Troop 12 were setting up a meet in April to “represent Evanston in the Cook County first aid meet to take place later in the season.” Nor was anything reported about first aid meets for the next two years.¹⁴⁵

Reporting picked up for the “Evanston Red Cross elimination contest” in March 1934. Troop 4 won a squeaker with 365 points to Troop 13’s 360 points and Troops 16 and 17 with 354 points each. It was also reported that Troop 4 had won the meet for the third year in a row, “each time using different boys on the team.” It advanced to a sectional meet with the winning teams from the NSAC, the Waukegan Council, and the Northwest Suburban Council, but no later results were reported.¹⁴⁶

In March 1935, it was reported that the Evanston championship first aid meet was coming, to be followed by the sectional meet at Kenilworth and the finals at the University of Chicago, but no results made the papers. It was remarked that the Scouts were being coached by members of “the Evanston police department’s national champion first aid team.”¹⁴⁷

Troop 4 resumed its winning ways, at least as far as was being reported, in March 1936 as its A and B teams took first and fourth place at the Evanston meet, while Troop 15’s A team came in second. It lost the sectional meet to the powerhouse NSAC team from Libertyville Troop 59.

¹⁴³ EVR0411 (5/12/1932 – 28), EVI1239 (5/20/1932 – 1), EVI1240 (5/20/1932 – 5), EVR0414 (5/26/1932 – 28), EVR0486 (5/11/1933 – 26), EVR0490 (5/25/1933 – 24), EVR0584 (5/17/1934 – 10), EVR0588 (5/31/1934 – 26).

¹⁴⁴ EVR0671 (5/2/1935 – 80), EVR0759 (5/14/1936 – 20).

¹⁴⁵ EVR0343 (4/16/1931 – 26); John L. Ropiequet, *An Illustrated History of Boy Scouting in Libertyville, Illinois 1913 to 1935* (2021), at 68; *Boy Scouting in Wilmette*, supra note 3, at 98.

¹⁴⁶ EVI11346 (3/21/1934 – 1), EVR0584 (5/17/1934 – 10), EVR0588 (5/31/1934 – 17).

¹⁴⁷ EVR0654 (3/14/1935 – 7).

Troop 15 upended Troop 4 at the meet in 1937, when Troop 4 was referred to as “winning for the last nine years,” but it came in second at the sectionals.¹⁴⁸



Figure 49

The troops’ positions were reversed in 1938 when Troop 4 scored 393 of a possible 400 points to Troop 15’s 383 points in an eight-troop field (Figure 49). Although it was noted that Troop 4 was going on to the sectional meet at River Forest in advance of the final Region 7 meet in Chicago, nothing further was reported.¹⁴⁹

Much fuller reporting was given in 1939. Scoring 449 out of 454 points, Troop 4’s A team broke a three-troop tie with Troop 15’s A team and Troop 18’s team by scoring a perfect 110 points on the third and last problem in a six-team field. That gave it ten wins out of 11 Evanston first aid meets since 1927. It beat second-place Highwood Troop 37, another NSAC first aid powerhouse, by 627 points to 534 at the sectional contest. It was even farther ahead of the teams from the Oak Park and Northwest Suburban Councils. It then lost to a Chicago team by 1.14 percentage points at the Region 7 semifinals at the Sherman Hotel, although its 96.44% score “was

¹⁴⁸ EVI1505 (3/16/1936 – 2), EVR0750 (4/2/1936 – 34), EVI1466 (4/13/1936 – 3), EVR0816 (3/18/1937 – 9), EVR0818 (3/25/1937 – 25); *Boy Scouting in Libertyville*, supra note 145, at 68.

¹⁴⁹ EVI1608 (3/9/1938 – 2), EVI1610 (3/15/1938 – 3), EVR0889 (3/24/1938 – 64).

the highest mark ever made by a local team at the Mid-Western finals.” Troop 4 won the EVC’s Mrs. James A. Patten first aid trophy (Figure 50) and the George B. Dryden trophy (Figure 51).¹⁵⁰



Figure 50



Figure 51

Eagle Scout George Elrick Jr. competed in his last meet in 1939 as he was about to turn 18 while Scoutmaster George Sr. (Figure 35) remained to guide the teams in future years. But possibly as a result of losing George Jr., Troop 15 prevailed again over Troop 4 in May 1940 with a 95.6% score. It, too, fell at the sectional meet in Chicago, earning only a “B” rating among the 76 Region 7 teams at the competition.¹⁵¹

The EVC held several events in 1935 to enhance its public image and garner publicity. Leading off was its First Annual Handicraft and Hobby Show at headquarters in March 1935, with each troop having a booth to show off its work. Sea Scout Troop 28 (Figure 52) won a silver cup for the best booth and several individual awards were listed, like John Koogle of Troop 29 for his models of the Chicago World’s Fair and Camp Evansbosco and Phil Schnering of Troop 15 for his ship models. There was no report of a second annual show, however, although Troops 12 and 26 held a similar show for their 80 Scouts in 1939.¹⁵²

¹⁵⁰ EVR0977 (3/16/1939 – 42), EVR0979 (3/23/1939 – 42), EVI1730 (3/20/1939 – 1), EVI1740 (4/4/1939 – 2), EVI1741 (4/4/1939 – 3), EVR0983 (4/6/1939 – 63); *Boy Scouting in Highland Park*, supra note 2, at 78.

¹⁵¹ EVR0983 (4/6/1939 – 63), EVR4020 (3/14/1940 – 28), EVR4034 (4/18/1940 – 36).

¹⁵² EVR0652 (3/7/1935 – 7), EVI1416 (3/9/1935 – 1), EVR0656 (3/14/1935 – 30), EVI1709 (2/11/1939 – 2).



Figure 21



Figure 53

The handicraft and hobby show was followed in May by another spectacle, the first Mother's Day salute to mothers at Dyche Stadium that was well-publicized in all the North Shore towns (Figure 53). The plan was for 2,000 Scouts from the EVC, the NSAC, and the Northwest Suburban Council to "enter the field as a trained group" led by "[s]cores of American flags," one for each troop. The Scouts would entertain the expected 10,000 family and friends by spelling out "Mother's Day" letter by letter with red and white signal flags, presumably in unison. They would also "demonstrate other scoutcraft, including a clown drill, mass flint and steel exhibition, cub games, camping and pioneering." Gen. Dawes would make a patriotic speech, the Boy Scout band from Glen Ellyn would perform, and the Troop 21 drum and bugle corps would "strike up familiar scouting and military tunes."¹⁵³

Rain caused the field to be "unusable," so it was moved back a week. Since Dawes was not available that day, National Senior Scout Director Thomas Keane, formerly the National Sea Scout Director (Figure 16), was substituted as speaker. The DuPage Area Council band also appeared and National Council officers dropped in from the BSA's 25th anniversary annual meeting for 2,000 people at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago.¹⁵⁴

¹⁵³ EVR0672 (5/9/1935 – 2), EVI1422 (5/10/1935 – 1), EVI1423 (5/11/1935 – 10), EVR0668 (4/25/1935 – 11); *Boy Scouting in Highland Park*, supra note 2, at 80.

¹⁵⁴ EVI1424 (5/16/1935 – 1), HPS2234 (5/16/1935 – 4), EVI1425 (5/18/1935 – 1); *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 69.

The NSAC and the Northwest Suburban Council also joined the EVC for a “first annual” two-day merit badge exhibition and stage show at the Patten Gymnasium in October, designed “to educate the public in the work being accomplished by the Scouts.” The Evanston troops staffed 28 booths, the NSAC troops staffed 20, and the Northwest Suburban troops staffed 15, each for a different merit badge, such as Firemanship by Troop 27 (Figure 54). Reminiscent of the pageants put on in the Patten Gymnasium by the EVC in 1922 and 1924, the many performers included Troop 21’s drum and bugle corps (Figure 55), the Evanston Township High School band, and three Scouts from Negro Troops 19 and 23 doing tap dancing. The Evanston troops could win blue banners with one to three gold stars based on the points awarded by the judges for their exhibits. The Scouts from NSAC Troop 54 in rural Half Day caused a sensation by bringing a cow, called a “live cow” in some reports for emphasis, to demonstrate Dairying Merit Badge by milking it using “a modern milking machine, a Babcock Tester for butter fat and milk separator.” Up to 15,000 visitors were expected. But again, perhaps because of all of the effort and coordination needed to put it on, there was no second annual merit badge show.¹⁵⁵



Figure 54

¹⁵⁵ EVR0702 (9/26/1935 – 69), EVI1435 (10/2/1935 – 12), EVR0703 (10/3/1935 – 62), EVR0704 (10/10/1935 – 17), EVR0707 (10/17/1935 – 8), EVI1436 (10/18/1935 – 4), EVI1438 (10/23/1935 – 3), EVI1439 (10/24/1935 – 4), EVR0711 (10/24/1935 – 9), EVI1441 (10/25/1935 – 7); *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 95-96; *Boy Scouting in Libertyville*, supra note 145, at 66.



Figure 55

In addition to its famed drum and bugle corps, Troop 21 put on an elaborate annual show. The first one, in February 1934, “jumped the gun” on summer camp with a show entitled “A Day at Wabaningo” with a list of musical numbers, followed by a minstrel performance. The third show in February 1936 had the same format and was coached by the music director at the troop’s sponsoring First Presbyterian Church. The February 1937 show listed the “outstanding” performers, the full cast of the Wabaningo play, and the musical soloists. It also got a new name, the Pheasantville Follies. The February 1938 show got a similar writeup. The title was explained in the troop’s press release for the sixth annual show in April 1939:

The name of the show is taken from troop 21's cabin at Camp EvanBoSco, which overlooks the site formerly occupied by "Doc" Kelly's pheasant pens, and is a tribute to the Evanston scout executive and his love of pheasants.¹⁵⁶

Following "the style which has become standard," part one of the 1939 show was "an original play never before presented" set at Camp Wabaningo. Part two was a minstrel show with "Black-face end men and feature soloists," an ensemble of the whole troop, and a "half pint" chorus of younger Scouts. The drum and bugle corps and an a capella swing choir also performed. The twenty musical numbers were listed in full. The seventh annual show in 1940 got a much smaller spread in the papers.¹⁵⁷

B. Community Service

The Evanston Scouts engaged in many kinds of community service during the 1930s as the Depression even affected prosperous Evanston. The EVC's annual used toy collection and repair drive, which Scout Executive Kelly started in 1919 for the Scouts to "repair them, brighten them up with paint, and then distribute them for Christmas to children whom Santa Claus doesn't always visit," continued on a routine basis through the 1920s. Evanston's schoolchildren were encouraged to bring toys to their schools where trucks would pick them up and bring them to EVC headquarters, or Scouts would seek them out door to door.¹⁵⁸

With the onset of hard times in 1930, the Evanston Scouts redoubled the toy drive. They sought to increase the toy distribution from 600 to 1,000 children. Girl Scouts were enlisted to work on the dolls (Figure 56). Evanston firemen were enlisted to work on the larger items. They got a larger workspace donated by realty firm Quinlan & Tyson. After repairing and painting "thousands of toys," the results were distributed to "more than 600 children of Evanston's needy families." The figures given at the start of the 1931 toy drive for the previous year were 10,000 toys given to 1,500 children. The EVC also sent out a long wish list of saws, hammers, pliers, chisels, drill bits, screwdrivers, wrenches, and other tools they needed for their repair work.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁶ EVI1340 (2/23/1934 – 1), EVI1461 (2/28/1936 – 3), EVI1502 (3/6/1937 – 3), EVR0808 (2/11/1937 – 57), EVR0812 (3/4/1937 – 42), EVI1606 (2/28/1938 – 3), EVR0988 (4/13/1939 – 41).

¹⁵⁷ EVR0992 (4/27/1939 – 12), EVR4026 (4/4/1940 – 52).

¹⁵⁸ EVI0304A (12/6/1919 – 1), EVI3316 (11/30/1925 – JR), EVI0728 (12/10/1926 – 16B), EVR0087 (12/22/1927 – 7), EVI0913 (12/1/1928 – 1), EVI1032 (12/22/1929 – 1); *Evanston Part One*, supra note 1, at 65.

¹⁵⁹ EVR0313 (11/27/1930 – 12), EVR0314 (11/27/1930 – 50), EVR0315 (12/4/1930 – 34), EVI1165 (12/8/1930 – 1), EVR0319 (12/25/1930 – 33), EVI1268 (11/11/1932 – 3), EVR0451 (11/17/1932 – 57).



Figure 56

The calls for old toys became even more productive after that. After a couple of notices were run in the papers in 1933, the headline was “Scout Appeal For Toys Brings More Than Goal.” Kelly asked “all who have been so generous in contributions this year to advise immediately of any children they feel should be taken care of.” The EVC also coordinated its toy drive with Evanston Social Services exchange, which distributed Christmas food baskets “to an extensive list of local families.” The Scouts also helped distribute the food baskets. Kelly reported that the larger headquarters at 614 Davis Street and the available hand and power tools “permitted more rapid and effective repair work and permitted a greater number of boys to participate” (Figure 57). The Scouts distributed 7,000 toys to more than 1,000 children and two orphanages.¹⁶⁰

¹⁶⁰ EVI1317 (11/22/1933 – 2), EVI1319 (12/6/1933 – 1), EVI1324 (12/22/1933 – 1), EVR0541 (11/30/1933 – 30), EVR0544 (12/14/1933 – 11), EVR0546 (12/21/1933 – 16), EVR0548 (12/28/1933 – 6), EVI0550 (1/4/1934 – 7).



Figure 57

A new element was added in 1934. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had been inaugurated in March 1933, gave his first Boy Scout Week address in February 1934. The address was made on radio as part of a national Boy Scout mobilization. The 600 Evanston Scouts reported to the Valencia Theater to hear it. They were told that federal relief director Harry Hopkins had drawn up a list of projects that Scouts might undertake, but “[j]ust what service the President is to request of the Scouts is being kept a secret.” The “surprise” was instructions to begin “an extensive campaign . . . to collect used clothing and household furnishings of all kinds in behalf of the welfare and relief agencies of Evanston.” Each troop was given a section of the city in which to call on every house. The Scouts would bring lighter items to collection points or call for a truck to pick up heavier items over a one-month period. A long list of specific items sought was published, including toys “that are usable or repairable.” After a slow start, the annual toy drive was also successful, with 500 large toys and 7,500 smaller toys received by December 20.¹⁶¹

President Roosevelt made at least two more Boy Scout Week radio addresses, in 1935 and 1936, but did not issue a similar call to action to the Scouts. The 1935 toy drive was so successful, with 15,000 toys reconditioned (Figure 58), that Kelly invited Evanston parents to come to headquarters to pick out toys rather than limit distribution to families on the Evanston Charities list. The 1936 drive resulted in toys being given to 1,800 children. In 1937, evidently because younger children were going to be well taken care of, the emphasis shifted to older children over

¹⁶¹ EVI0557 (2/1/1934 – 8), EVI0560 (2/8/1934 – 7), EVI0563 (2/15/1934 – 81), EVI1338 (2/21/1934 – 1), EVI1339 (2/21/1934 – 2), EVI0566 (3/1/1934 – 9), EVI0569 (3/8/1934 – 55), EVR0631 (12/13/1934 – 7), EVR0633 (12/20/1934 – 9).

age 10. Boxes of toys for 500 families were distributed with several toys for each of the 1,800 children.¹⁶²



Figure 58

Scout Executive Kelly looked back with pride on the twenty-year history of the toy drive in 1938 and reported that nationally, “more than 2,000 Scout organizations . . . carry out the plan originated in Evanston.” The 1939 drive started with a dire warning of “No Toys Received By Boy Scouts To Give Poor Kids!” in early December, but enough was collected by December 24 for 300 families to come to headquarters to pick out toys for 1,200 children, rather than take what was distributed to them. Assistant Scout Executive Boulton had asked contributors to use discretion and not give toys that were beyond repair and would have to be junked. The 1940 drive was cut off at the end of November to give the Scouts more time to do repair work and to avoid the 1939 time crunch. The EVC also focused that year on building up a cash fund of \$250 to pay for paint, glue, and other essentials (Figure 59).¹⁶³

¹⁶² EVR0640 (1/24/1935 – 8), EVR0736 (, EVI1453 (12/20/1934 – 3), EVI1454 (12/24/1935 – 1), EVR0790, EVR0862, EVR0865, EVI1573 (11/29/1937 – 1), EVI1578 (12/23/1937 – 3).

¹⁶³ EVI1840 (12/19/1939 – 1), EVI1842 (12/14/1939 – 1), EVI1845 (12/24/1939 – 1), EVI1944 (11/25/1940 – 1), EVI1947 (12/13/1940 – 1), EVI1948 (12/16/1940 – 1), EVR4078 (11/14/1940 – 32), EVR4085 (11/25/1940 – 35).



Figure 59

The Evanston Scouts engaged in other community good turns during the early 1930s that did not continue, or at least were not publicized. The EVC inaugurated a citywide tree planting campaign in October 1931 with 200,000 seeds for a variety of trees from “wealthy retired surgical instrument manufacturer of Hammond, Ind.” whose goal was “the reforestation of America’s denuded areas.” Although Evanston was not a particularly denuded area, both elementary school boards approved of the plan for each pupil to plant seeds in a 10-inch pot and keep the pot warm until the seedlings were ready to plant in the spring. To aid the project, the EVC sought the donation of 3,500 pots “since every home has several not in use.” Seedlings not planted in Evanston would be taken to Camp Wabaningo to join the 125,000 seedlings planted there during the past five years.¹⁶⁴

At the same time, “[s]everal squads of Boy Scouts under the command of E.D. Kelly” began to distribute “warning cards to all persons who cross streets improperly” as part of the anti-jaywalking campaign of the Evanston Safety Council and the police safety bureau. The campaign was held again in October 1932, when the Scouts were stationed “at all important intersections” to “hand out special messages from the police department to those violating the jay-walking ordinance.”¹⁶⁵

¹⁶⁴ EVI1212 (9/19/1931 – 1), EVI1214 (10/2/1931 – 5).

¹⁶⁵ EVI1213 (10/2/1931 – 1), EVR0438 (10/13/1932 – 23).

Another activity in October 1931 was a renewed war on tussock moths, whose caterpillars attack foliage on trees and shrubs when they emerge from their cocoons. The Scouts and other schoolchildren had conducted the first anti-moth campaign which began in September 1916 by using a hooked stick to grab the cocoons. A more organized campaign took place in September 1929 when 700 Scouts joined other schoolchildren for what was supposed to be single weekend of knocking down and collecting cocoons. The first weekend did not accomplish enough, so the campaign was extended into October. The 25 Evanston troops were given assigned areas and supplied with hooked poles and baskets to collect the cocoons. The next phase was delayed while the Scouts got organized and assembled their poles. The cocoons were weighed at EVC headquarters for credit “in a competitive standing.” The tussock moth campaign was number two on the EVC’s list of accomplishments for the year, after the toy drive. Not incidentally, it also generated a full month’s worth of publicity for the Scouts. During the 1931 campaign, the Scouts used 14 to 16-foot poles with a two-inch nail at the end so they would not have to use ladders. It was disclosed that the 1929 campaign had saved the city \$125,000 for the cost of professionals. The 1931 campaign apparently was successful because it was not repeated later.¹⁶⁶

Halloween pranks that caused significant damage had long been a problem in Evanston that the EVC tried to counteract. In 1919, at the behest of the Evanston Woman’s Club, Scout Executive Kelly and the Scouts “toured the city and made photographs of damage done by mischievous vandals on Hallowe’en” for use as “object lessons” in a campaign sponsored jointly by the club and the EVC. The Scouts were “surprised” by the damage and took pictures of “broken fences, smashed windows, trampled gardens, trellises which had been torn down, and other property which had been injured by thoughtless pranks.” Kelly observed that “the boy scouts lived up to their scout oath not to destroy property” while the damage “was done by unruly youngsters who are not controlled by the motives that boy scouts have.”¹⁶⁷

In 1921, Halloween vandalism was “officially tabooed for the Boy Scouts’ program” as they took “a pledge to refrain from tampering with other people’s property.” They also distributed an anti-vandalism circular. The north end merchants hired policemen for the sixth year to patrol their area. In 1924, the Evanston police used another tactic, detaining 50 boys under age 14 until they “were sure that they would go home without getting into mischief along the way.”¹⁶⁸

In 1929, the EVC aimed to “transform the coming Hallowe’en celebration into a ‘good turn’ to their community,” both by the troops holding Halloween parties and by patrolling the city with adults “to prevent destruction if they can do so.” Police Chief William O. Freeman credited the Scouts and the junior police with reducing the number of miscreants apprehended from 110

¹⁶⁶ EVI0159I (9/19/1916 – 1), EVI1013 (9/21/1929 – 1), EVI1014 (9/23/1929 – 1), EVI1015 (9/30/1929 – 3), EVI1016 (10/3/1929 – 1), EVI1017 (10/14/1929 – 1) (10/14/1929 – 1), EVI1021 (10/19/1929 – 1), EVI1022 (10/24/1929 – 1), EVI1054 (1/24/1930 – 1), EVI1217 (10/11/1931 – 1), EVI1218 (10/14/1931 – 1).

¹⁶⁷ EVI0294B (11/3/1919 – 1).

¹⁶⁸ EVI0476 (10/26/1921 – 1), EVI0477 (10/31/1921 – 1), EVI3188 (11/1/1924 – 1).

the previous year to 38 “by spreading the gospel of harmless fun among their fellows, and by reporting depredations to regular police.”¹⁶⁹

After a relatively quiet 1930 and 1931, Troop 3 under Scoutmaster Arnold Bridges (Figure 35) took on the responsibility of patrolling two north end precincts “to see that none of their friends does any property damage in performing Halloween pranks.” They would ignore “[o]rdinary little Halloween pranks” and focus on deterring “tire puncturing, window breakage, and some of those little jokes which are quite humorous to the perpetrators but quite expensive to the perpeetees.” The Troop 3 Scouts traveled in pairs and made regular reports to older Scouts who would stand by to call the police as needed. Troop 3 performed the same duty in 1933, when it was remarked that they “have proven efficient in preventing property damage.”¹⁷⁰

The Evanston Scouts as a whole participated in a new tactic in 1937, patrolling the areas around 33 fire alarm boxes out of uniform and “indistinguishable from other boys in the neighborhood of the alarm boxes.” They would prevent “unnecessary work for the fire department” by reporting any false alarms to the police, who were patrolling in cars ready to “respond instantly to any report of false alarms.” Notably, the Scouts attempted “to repeat their feat of last year when no false alarms were made in Evanston on Halloween.”¹⁷¹

The Evanston Scouts embarked on another public service in March 1939 when they took over the city government for four hours as “part of the civic service program of the Senior Scout club” to participate in “city campaigns for health, clean-up, and other improvements.” The high school age Senior Scouts ran on two tickets for 14 city offices, the EPIC (for Evanston Political Independence from Chicago) Party and the Republicratic Party. Only registered Scouts could vote, which reportedly got a number of Scouts to become current on their dues. The EPIC Party swept the polls, although Boy Scout Mayor Don Rehm of Troop 16 afterwards called their slogan to be a good platform for the election, but a “dead cat” once he was in office. He and his administration delved into inspecting the city jail, street paving, clinics, unsnarling traffic at Fountain Square, a stoplight at Howard and Custer near where the author used to live, and other problems. They submitted their recommendations to Mayor Penfield at a dinner meeting of the Senior Scouts and dads later that month.¹⁷²

The exercise was repeated in April 1940. The all-Eagle Scout Progressive Party, with a slogan of “Progress with Progressive,” ran against the Liberty Party, with a slogan of “The Party that is Representative,” reflecting the fact that its candidates came from all ranks. The Liberty Part, which accused the Progressives of resting on their Eagle laurels and challenged the opposing

¹⁶⁹ EVI1023 (10/28/1929 – 1), EVI1026 (11/1/1929 – 1).

¹⁷⁰ EVI1264 (10/29/1932 – 1), EVI1309 (10/27/1933 – 1).

¹⁷¹ EVI1565 (10/26/1937 – 2).

¹⁷² EVR0967 (2/16/1939 – 6), EVR0971 (2/23/193 – 16), EVI1718 (2/25/1939 – 1), EVR0973 (3/2/1939 – 11), EVI1720 (3/4/1939 – 1), EVI1721 (3/4/1939 – 2), EVI1728 (3/16/1939 – 1), EVR0977 (3/16/1939 – 40).

candidates “to a contest in Scouting knowledge,” took all but one office. Scout Mayor Stanley “Stan” Smith focused on getting out the vote for the upcoming primary election. He noted that the conditions at the jail had improved since last year but still needed work in “the section where the tramps sleep overnight” because of a bedbug infestation. The new Scout officers were invited to tour the police station and the fire station the day before they took over the city, with a “limited number” allowed to tour the city in patrol cars.¹⁷³

C. Cub Scouts

Cub Scouting, known as Cubbing in its early years, became a formal part of the BSA program for pre-Scouting age boys in early 1930. The program was similar to the program in Britain, where the Boy Scouts Association set up Junior Scout and Wolf Scout schemes starting in 1914. Baden-Powell formalized the Wolf Cub program in 1916 as something that would be separate and distinct from the Boy Scout program, with different uniforms and a Wolf Cub’s Handbook that he drafted based on Rudyard Kipling’s Jungle book universe. It was designed for younger boys who could not become Scouts until age 12, as in the United States until 1949, when the age limit was dropped to 11.¹⁷⁴

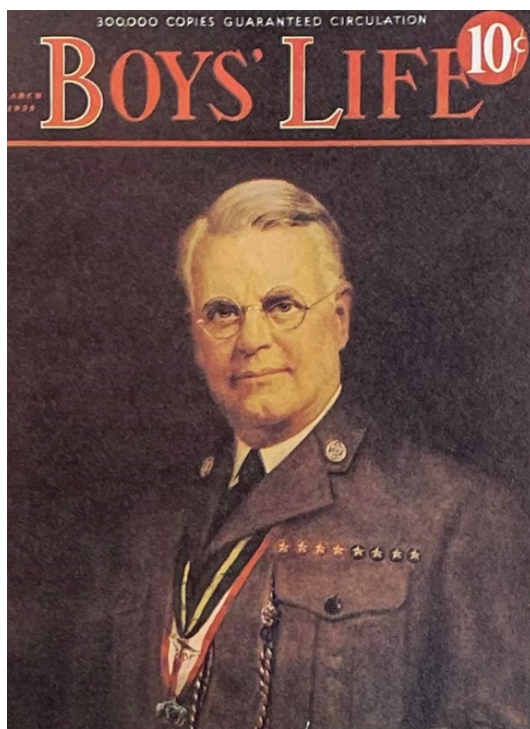


Figure 60

¹⁷³ EVR4019 (3/7/1940 – 74), EVI1873 (3/11/1940 – 3), EVI1877 (3/24/1940 – 1), EVR4024 (3/28/1940 – 67), EVI1882 (4/4/1940 – 1), EVR4027 (4/4/1940 – 78), EVI1884 (4/5/1940 – 1), EVI1886 (4/5/1940 – 2).

¹⁷⁴ NSAC200 (2/27/1930 – 25), WLS1446 (2/28/1930 – 56); *Cub Scout*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cub_Scout.

Prior to the BSA's adoption of the Cubs program, Scout Executive James E. West (Figure 60) felt that having a program for younger boys as part of the BSA would draw boys away from its core Boy Scout program, although he encouraged the formation of units for younger boys in a separate organization founded in 1913, the Boy Rangers of America, which was based on Indian themes. Evanston Scout Executive E.D. Kelly evidently shared West's views on the matter since no mention has been found of any Wolf Cub, Junior Scout, Boy Ranger or similar group in Evanston prior to 1931.¹⁷⁵



Figure 61

This stands in marked contrast to the experience in neighboring Wilmette and towns to the north of it. For example, when Wilmette Troop 3 was founded in 1922, it created a Junior Scout organization at the same time. The Junior Scouts went to Troop 3's summer camps on separate weeks from the Senior Scouts starting that summer. Wilmette Troop 5 likewise started out with both Junior and Senior Scouts later that year, although it moved the Junior Scouts to a Boy Rangers lodge in 1925. The Vista Del Lago Cubs appeared in No Man's Land between Wilmette and Kenilworth in 1927 and quickly grew to 73 Cubs. In Kenilworth, Troop 1 Scoutmaster Robert W. Townley, who had previously been Evanston's Scout Executive and later Kelly's Field Executive, founded a Junior Hiking Club for boys aged 8 to 11 in May 1924 that quickly enrolled virtually every boy in town just as he enrolled virtually every Scouting age boy in Troop 1. They made frequent hikes to the EVC's former Camp Howell on the Chicago River in Northbrook (Figure 61).

¹⁷⁵ *Boy Rangers of America*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boy_Rangers_of_America.



Figure 62

The NSAC became a Cubbing pioneer after it was formed at the end of 1926. The first mention of the BSA's plans for Cubbing in the local papers came in May 1929, when the NSAC's weekly column reported that at its annual meeting, the BSA committee in charge of "arranging a younger-boy program" had decided "to create a junior organization for boys of nine, ten, and eleven, who will be known as 'Cubs'" and would be eligible to become Boy Scouts at age 12. In October, it was reported that at a Region 7 training conference in Chicago, the program was "ready to be tried out" with "experimental stations" to be set up around the country, with the hope that the NSAC "might get one of these stations." After the formal launching of the program was announced by BSA in February 1930, the NSAC reported in June that it was "one of the few councils allowed to experiment with the Cub movement," with 10 Cub packs already in existence, although not officially registered. Not surprisingly, the first pack registered in the NSAC was Townley's Pack 60 in Kenilworth (Figure 62), described as the first pack to be registered between Chicago and Milwaukee, with 59 Cubs transferred from his Junior Hiking Club on the initial roster in June 1930. Another pack was registered in Glencoe in the fall of 1930 and a third was registered in Wilmette in January 1931 with Chicago Scout Executive E. Urner Goodman, a Wilmette resident, as committee chairman. More NSAC packs quickly followed by the end of 1931.¹⁷⁶

In contrast, the EVC's adoption of Cubbing moved at a snail's pace and it lacked permanence. The first mention of Cubs in the weekly Scout news column came when Troop 8 announced that it had started a Cub patrol in the troop with 8 boys at Central School in October 1931. In November, it was announced that plans were being completed "for organization of the

¹⁷⁶ WLS1334 (5/31/1929 – 22), NSAC158 (10/3/1929 – 13), NSAC200 (2/27/1930 – 25), WLS1446 (2/28/1930 – 56), NSAC226 (6/5/1930 – 25), WLS1469 (6/6/1930 – 38), WLS1470 (6/6/1930 – 39); John L. Ropiequet, *Cubbing on the North Shore* (2021), at 13-17.

first official cub scout unit in Evanston” at St. Luke’s Church “in cooperation with troop 5.” Troop 8 had a “cub division” of five dens by December that met jointly with the troop. The St. Luke’s pack grew to four dens by February 1932, when Troop 17 said that it had organized a one-den pack.¹⁷⁷

But nothing further was publicized about Evanston’s Cubs until July 1936, when 24 Cubs inaugurated the Cub Scout camp at Camp Wabaningo. And Cub Scouts were not mentioned again in the EVC’s weekly news columns in the *Review* through the end of 1940. The Evanston Community Chest’s 1936 campaign kickoff article in the *News-Index* in the fall of 1936 listed the 13 agencies it supported, including “Boy Scouts of America, with 943 registered Scouts and one active Cub pack.” It appeared that the EVC had been grudging at best in promoting and supporting the Cub Scout program up to that point.¹⁷⁸

An EVC year-end report in January 1937 stated that “Cub Scouting in Evanston zoomed in 1936 with the establishment of three packs of 161 Cubs” from zero Cubs in 1935. Pack 10 met at First Congregational Church, Pack 12 met at Covenant Methodist Church and Pack 16 met at Oakton School. Later reports stated that there were 253 registered Cubs in November 1937 and 384 in February 1939.¹⁷⁹

Despite the growth of the program, publicity about the Cubs and their activities was limited through the end of the decade to occasional items placed by the packs rather than the EVC. Pack 16 published a full report of the awards given to 30 Cubs at its February 1937 court of honor. It then recognized its one hundredth Cub in October. It had 70 Cubs in 9 dens in February 1938 when it held a handicraft show and stunt entertainment. The pack got its picture in the papers for a cooking display (Figure 63) and for a pack bridge party (Figure 64).¹⁸⁰

The first Cub Scout event organized by the EVC was a track meet at the Oakton School field in April 1937 that was won by host Pack 16 with a score of 55.5 points to second place Pack 12 with 52.5 points, Pack 10 with 48 points, and fourth place and presumably last Pack 15 of Second Presbyterian Church. Full results were given for races in the Wolf, Bear, and Lion divisions for 9, 10, and 11 year old Cubs. The next event was a picnic at Camp Evanbosco in September 1938 with “games, contests, hikes and all the things dearest to the Cub Scout,” but without contest results. After that came the Cubs’ “annual field day” at Elliot Park in May 1939 labeled the “Cub O-Lim-Pic meet.” After an inspection of the Cubs by Cub Council President

¹⁷⁷ EVR0371 (10/22/1931 – 33), EVR0378 (11/26/1931 – 26), EVR0382 (12/17/1931 – 32), EVR0383 (12/24/1931 – 29), EVR0394 (2/18/1932 – 35), EVR0405 (4/7/1932 – 43).

¹⁷⁸ EVR0769 (7/23/1936 – 5), EVI1481 (11/9/1936 – 1).

¹⁷⁹ EVI1491 (1/15/1937 – 4), EVI1569 (1/9/1937 – 3), EVR0822 (4/22/1937 – 49), EVR0962 (2/2/1939 – 24).

¹⁸⁰ EVI1499 (2/27/1937 – 2), EVI1561 (10/18/1937 – 3), EVI1601 (2/21/1938 – 3).

Henry W. Carlisle and others, Cubs from Packs 3, 5, 12, 15, 16, 21, and 31 again competed in a long series of races in Wolf, Bear, and Lion divisions.¹⁸¹



Figure 63



Figure 64

In 1940, there were two Cub Scout events arranged by the EVC. Handicrafts made by 150 Cubs were exhibited at a “Cub-O-Rama” show at Covenant Methodist Church in April. Winners for the Cub O-Lym-Pic at Elliot Park in May came from Packs 3, 6, 16, and 30 in a shorter report of results than in 1939. Pack 16 then held its own field day and picnic for its 200 members at Camp Evanbosco in June.¹⁸²

More Cubs attended Camp Wabaningo in 1937 for their own junior camp. The early registration list in June showed Cubs coming from Packs 10, 12, 15, and 16. Fifty Cubs were at camp in seven tents in charge of Boy Scout den chiefs and supervised by Assistant Cubmaster Harry Jackson of Pack 16. The *News-Index* printed a full description of the Cubs’ activities. No similar list was given for the Cub campers in 1938, although Dr. H. Kenneth Sutcliff, President of the North Shore Medical Society and Pack 16’s committee chairman, gave a glowing report on the camp hospital, which “equipped as it is, would do credit to any small permanent established

¹⁸¹ EVR0822 (4/22/1937 – 49), EVI1655 (9/9/1938 – 1), EVI1759 (5/1/1939 – 2), EVI1761 (5/8/1939 – 2).

¹⁸² EVI1888 (4/12/1940 – 1), EVI1894 (5/21/1940 – 2), EVI1912 (7/2/1940 – 2).

community.” He noted the “ten beds, operating room, laboratory facilities, reception room, and living quarters for the resident physician,” plus “a four-bed isolation ward” for contagious cases.¹⁸³

In 1939, when the Cub camp got its own tents at a new location (Figure 65), the reports focused on the Cubs’ activities. Tent 1, with Evanston Mayor for a Day Stan Smith as den chief, won the inspection. There were athletic competitions, a stunt night, side trips, the Lake Michigan beach (Figure 66), handicrafts, and more to keep the Cubs busy. A Cub Honor Camper award was given at the closing court of honor just like the awards made to the Boy Scout campers (Figures 27-29). The reports for the 1940 season showed 58 Cubs as opposed to 88 Boy Scouts signed up for period 2 and 23 Cubs as opposed to 79 Boy Scouts signed up for period 4, showing that the Cub camp was thriving during its fifth year. A narrative description of the Cub carnival in period 3 was given for its theme of “When the Circus Came to Town.”¹⁸⁴



Figure 65

¹⁸³ EVI1521 (6/10/1937 – 4), EVI1532 (8/6/1937 – 1), EVI1533 (8/6/1937 – 2), EVI1645 (8/1/1938 – 3).

¹⁸⁴ EVI1784 (7/25/1939 – 2), EVI1786 (7/31/1939 – 3), EVI1917 (7/15/1940 – 3), EVI1920 (8/4/1940 – 1), EVI1921 (8/11/1940 – 3).



Figure 66

D. Sea Scouts and Senior Scouts

The Evanston Sea Scouts continued to keep a relatively low profile through the 1930s compared to the other troops in town. What little information about them and their activities exists comes from sporadic reports in the weekly Scout news columns and occasional articles in the *News-Index* and the *Review*. Again, there is a marked difference from the robust and regular reporting about Sea Scouting in Wilmette and the other NSAC towns.¹⁸⁵

Reporting picked up a bit starting in 1931. Ship committee chairman Max Hayford conducted a nautical spell-down contest between Troop 22 teams and with visiting Wilmette Sea Scouts in February. The Scouts heard speakers like Capt. O.W. Fricke of the Coast Guard station at Wilmette harbor across from the unfinished Bahai Temple (Figure 67). In March, the Sea Scouts prepared to launch their 32 foot sloop “Hobo” when weather permitted after they finished working on its rigging. They also helped repair a five foot long model of the U.S.S. Constitution at the Sheridan Shore Yacht Club at the harbor. Twenty-five members of the ship passed tests in April as they got ready for summer sailing.¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁵ *Boy Scouting in Wilmette*, supra note 3, at 25-29, 82-93; see generally John L. Ropiequet, *Sea Scouting in the North Shore Area Communities* (2018).

¹⁸⁶ EVR0328 (2/12/1931 – 24), EVR0329 (2/19/1931 – 20), EVR0335 (3/5/1931 – 41), EVR0339 (3/16/1931 – 46), EVR0344 (4/23/1931 – 33).

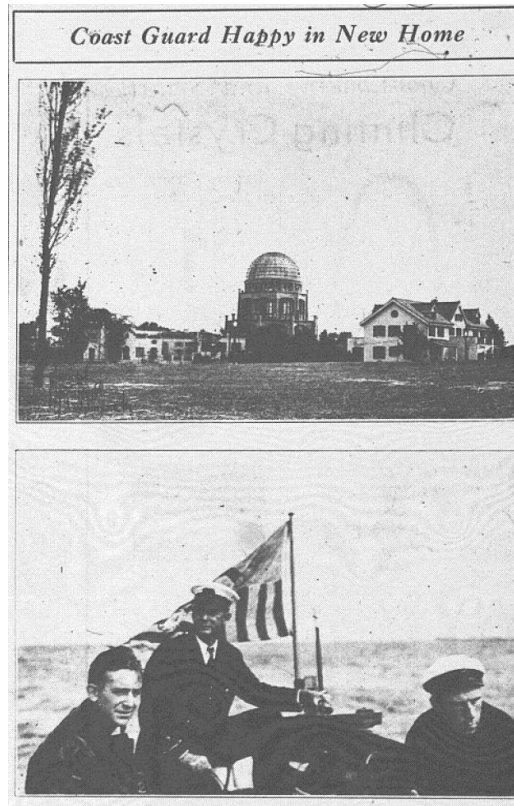


Figure 67

However, their summer sailing was not reported before the “Hobo” went to drydock for the winter from its berth at Belmont Harbor in Chicago in November 1931 as the Scouts worked on a new headquarters room at Central School. In December, they sent an invitation to “all boys 15 years old to join their ship,” suggesting that there had been some attrition. They promised “[a] program of navigation, sail making, rope splicing, and knots” until the “Hobo” left drydock. Another invitation was sent out in January boasting that Troop 22 was “now rated as a first class ship,” one of the few in the country, and hoped to become the Region 7 flagship. Participation in an areawide swimming meet plus games, basketball, overnight trips, and instruction in navigation was promised before “the thrill of sailing in the spring.” Two of its Scouts became Quartermaster, the equivalent of Eagle, in May.¹⁸⁷

Publicity dropped off after that. It was announced in June 1932 that the “Hobo” had a permanent mooring at Great Lakes, “making it convenient for the sea scouts to take weekend cruises,” but no further reports appeared for the next year. The Evanston Sea Scouts borrowed the Wilmette Sea Scout cutter “Argo” at least once in July 1933 for rowing practice and then sailed it. Another invitation to older boys was extended in November that announced plans to build “a new 24-foot sloop” with no further mention of the “Hobo.”¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁷ EVR0374 (11/5/1931 – 29), EVR0383 (12/24/1931 – 29), EVR0386 (1/14/1932 – 26), EVI1233 (5/2/1932 – 1).

¹⁸⁸ EVR0418 (6/9/1932 – 34), EVR0503 (7/27/1933 – 14), EVR0540 (11/23/1933 – 31).

Another invitation to join Troop 22 was issued in January 1934 that told prospective Sea Scouts that construction had begun on a 24 foot sailing cruiser under Skipper Lincoln Dickenson, Mate Frank Doubleday, and Second Mate Sam Ashmore. More invitations were issued in February and March which said that Ship 22 was building an ambitious 40 foot scale model of a destroyer and planning to acquire and outfit a 50 foot hull for sailing during the summer. Troops 3 and 8 also announced that they had started Sea Scout patrols. In May, the Sea Scouts announced that 36 of their 50 members had been chosen as guards of honor at the World's Fair. They also launched a new ship, the "Semper Paratus," and planned to take a 35 foot power boat down the canal (possibly the North Shore Channel from Wilmette harbor) and the Mississippi River to New Orleans that summer. The latter project that was not reported to have actually occurred.¹⁸⁹



Figure 68

The "Semper Paratus" turned out to be a 15 foot by 8 foot "full size model of the bridge and part of the deck of a naval destroyer permanently moored at EVC headquarters rather than the planned 40 foot model. Its launch was celebrated by a dance for Evanston, Chicago, and NSAC Sea Scouts. Troop 22 got a taffrail log, a sextant, and a ship's compass for their ship from the Navy in August. It may have resembled the Winnetka Sea Scouts' land ship "Albatross II" at the Christ Episcopal Church parish house (Figure 68). Ship 22 began another project in December

¹⁸⁹ EVR0556 (1/25/1934 – 27), EVR0561 (2/8/1934 – 30), EVR0571 (2/15/1934 – 22), EVR0574 (3/29/1934 – 22), EVR0580 (5/3/1934 – 8).

1934, building a snipe class sailboat under Skipper I.I. Andrews. Ship 28 set up a 34 by 10 foot landship in March 1935 with four sets of sails.¹⁹⁰

New Ship 28 made an announcement in March 1935 that it planned to build a 34 foot by 10 foot land ship at the First Presbyterian Church. It also got first place that month at the first annual handicraft and hobby show for its display of “sea logs, bells, and other equipment used by sailors” (Figure 52). Scout Executive Kelly did his part for the Sea Scouts in April by procuring a “full sized cutter,” 28 feet by 7-1/2 feet, from the Navy for the use of Ships 22 and 28 and Troop 3’s Sea Scouts (Figure 69). The cutter had two masts and an auxiliary engine, could be rowed by 10 oarsmen, and could hold 20 men. Capt. H.A. Jacobson of the Wilmette Coast Guard station praised it as “a fine training ship for the Evanston Sea Scouts” that was “large enough to teach them how to pull an oar and will be instrumental in creating in the boys a fine sense of teamwork.”¹⁹¹



Figure 69

¹⁹⁰ EVR0585 (5/17/1934 – 11), EVI1359 (5/18/1934 – 2), EVR0608 (8/30/1934 – 34), EVR0630 (12/6/1934 – 32), EVR0647 (2/7/1935 – 45), EVR0658 (3/21/1935 – 34).

¹⁹¹ EVR0630 (12/6/1934 – 32), EVI1416 (3/9/1935 – 1), EVI1417 (3/11/1935 – 1), EVI1418 (4/1/1935 – 1), EVR0663 (4/4/1935 – 49).



Figure 70

Despite this activity in early 1935, the Sea Scouts sank out of sight and did not resurface until Ship 28 was “revived” in early 1938 by veteran Scoutmaster Arnold Bridges and Eugene Harper after Bridges sent out another invitation to older boys. The cutter ended up at Camp Wabaningo in 1936 (Figure 70). Ship 28’s first project was “making bases for the stanchions to be used on the land ship at scout headquarters.” The ship promptly named itself the “Stormy Petrel” and started a winter program focused on “seamanship, weather and other merit badges.” The “rapidly growing” ship expected to have “sufficient membership to receive a charter” shortly according to ship reporter Paul Peterson and it had enough Scouts to form two crews, the equivalent of patrols, by the end of the month. The ship had a Winnetka Ship 26 Scout as a guest in March. They started sailing at Wilmette harbor and canoeing at the Grosse Point lighthouse in May and they planned a trip to Lake of the Ozarks to meet their cruising requirement.¹⁹²

In August 1938, the three-masted Sea Scout schooner “Oliver Hazard Perry” (Figure 71) was sighted off the Grosse Point lighthouse with a crew of Chicago Sea Scouts on their way home from a cruise. The schooner was a 200 foot long vessel with a 120 foot mainmast built in 1921 for the African lumber trade that was acquired for the Region 7 Sea Scouts by a group of Michigan men led by Henry Ford. An NSAC contingent of 16 Sea Scouts had been part of its crew of 98 for a two-week cruise in July, but evidently Ship 28’s Sea Scouts were not yet ready for such a high seas adventure.¹⁹³

¹⁹² EVR0775 (9/10/1936 – 22), EVI1569 (1/9/1937 – 3), EVR0876 (2/3/1938 – 16), EVR0877 (2/10/1938 – 38), EVR0882 (2/24/1938 – 15), EVR0886 (3/10/1938 – 45), EVR0899 (6/2/1938 – 8).

¹⁹³ EVI1791 (8/16/1939 – 1); *Boy Scouting in Wilmette*, supra note 3, at 93.



Life Boat Drill Aboard the Sea Scout Ship *Oliver H. Perry*

Figure 71

Ship 28 was reorganized under new Skipper Bill Joneli in February 1940, but he was replaced a month later by Eugene Sheasby when he was transferred out of town. Nothing further was heard about the ship until another invitation was extended to older boys in October to join a new crew “being formed for the coming season.” However, this was quickly countermanded by a stern announcement from Skipper Sheasby that “membership in ship 28 is not open to any boy 15 years of age or older.” Instead, “[o]nly young men meeting the rigid requirements of the ship and a selection committee . . . will be considered for membership.”¹⁹⁴

Before the Sea Scouts were revived, the EVC organized a new group for older Scouts in February 1937, the Evanston Senior Scout Association, which started with 68 charter members aged 15 and over. After selecting officers, the association held a dinner for 50 Scouts in March. Another banquet was held at the end of December. A lecture and demonstration by a blind attorney and his seeing eye dog in February 1938 was expected to draw an audience of more than 100. Another lecture in September 1938 preceded a Halloween dance at First Presbyterian Church in October. They held a reunion banquet in December (Figure 72). The group appeared to be primarily a social organization that offered older Scouts in Evanston’s many troops something

¹⁹⁴ EVR4009 (2/8/1940 – 14), EVR4018 (3/7/1940 – 20), EVR4070 (10/24/1940 – 15), EVR4075 (11/7/1940 – 98).

extra and exclusive, although a February 1939 Scout Week recap by the EVC described both the Sea Scout and the Senior Scout programs as stressing “citizenship training.”¹⁹⁵



Figure 72

The Senior Scout Association’s program for 1939-40 included politics, since the two candidates for mayor in March 1939 were the association’s President and Vice President. In April, 17 of their members had an educational tour of the South Chicago steel mills and presented two skits at the monthly court of honor, one satirizing city government and one “showing the value of scout training in first aid.” The members also visited Midway Airport as guests of Eastern Airlines. This may have been the impetus for Senior Scout Troop 22, as it then became, to start an aviation course in January 1940 at EVC headquarters. After that, the Senior Scouts were just as quiet as the Sea Scouts.¹⁹⁶

E. The Chicago World’s Fair

Evanston Scouts were introduced to the Chicago World’s Fair, formally known as the Century of Progress International Exposition (Figure 73), when Capt. John Gorby spoke about it and “the part the scouts will take in the exposition” at the EVC’s monthly court of honor in April

¹⁹⁵ EVR0813 (3/4/1937 – 52), EVR0815 (3/18/1937 – 8), EVR0848 (9/30/1937 – 7), EVR0878 (2/10/1938 – 59), EVR0913 (9/15/1938 – 63), EVI1669 (10/27/1938 – 2), EVR0962 (2/2/1939 – 24).

¹⁹⁶ EVR0973 (3/2/1939 – 11), EVI1758 (4/27/1939 – 1), EVI1765 (5/20/1939 – 1), EVI1850 (1/17/1940 – 2).

1931. The fair was run by an Illinois nonprofit corporation, A Century of Progress Corp., whose President from its formation in 1927 until his death in 1940 was Rufus C. Dawes of Evanston, a Chicago utilities president and younger brother of Gen. Dawes who helped him to prepare the Dawes Plan. The fair was opened in 1933 and was extended by popular demand to 1934. It was the first and probably the last world's fair to pay for itself. Dawes' assistant, NSAC Scouter Alden D. Albert, confidently told the NSAC at its 1933 annual dinner that "of the one hundred thousand people in the stands [at Soldier Field] on Scout Day, August 24, watching the 50,000 Boy Scouts in action not 100 of those people will have any doubt in the future of America." In addition to a Scout Day circus at the stadium that was later scrapped, there would be a 10,000 square foot permanent Scouting exhibition. After the fair concluded, Dawes became President of the Museum of Science and Industry.¹⁹⁷



Figure 73

In preparation for the fair, the Camp Wabaningo season was moved up to June 26 to August 19 so that all Evanston Scouts could participate in the big Scout Day events. In addition to the 100 by 100 foot space on the main fair grounds for the BSA to give daily demonstrations, a 25 by 25 foot space on Enchanted Island (Figure 74, upper right hand corner) would hold "a permanent

¹⁹⁷ EVR0344 (4/23/1931 – 33), HPS2130 (3/2/1933 – 11); *Century of Progress*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Century_of_Progress; *Rufus C. Dawes*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rufus_C._Dawes.

admission fee to the many concessions on Scout Day (the fair extended down the lakefront to 39th Street), a reduction from the typical admission fee of 40 cents. One hundred Evanston Scouts under Troop 1 Scoutmaster Jack Banks were entrusted with the permanent Scoutcraft and woodcraft exhibits the following day.¹⁹⁹

At the Scout Day ceremonies, seven Evanston Scouts were among those presented with Eagle awards: Ted Suhr, Lyman Grover, and Bill Sidall of Troop 1; James Chapman and Walton King of Troop 3; and Donald Clark and Graham Trevor of Troop 5. At the closing ceremonies, Highland Park Troop 33 performed a ceremony that involved pieces of a large Scout sign that the troop had built in 1931 (Figure 75). The sign was inherited by Highland Park Troop 324 later in the 1930s when Troop 33 disbanded and has been displayed since then on special occasions, such as when Gill Clay, granddaughter of Scouting founder Lord Baden-Powell, visited in October 2019 (Figure 76). The sign has been donated for display by the Northeast Illinois Council, the successor to the EVC and the NSAC.²⁰⁰



Figure 75

¹⁹⁹ EVR0510 (8/17/1933 – 9), EVI1292 (8/22/1933 – 1), EVI1293 (8/25/1933 – 1), EVR0514 (8/24/1933 – 11), EVR0515 (8/24/1933 – 34).

²⁰⁰ HPS089 (3/2/1931 – cover), WNT763 (4/10/1931 – 20), EVR0516 (8/31/1933 – 27).



Figure 76

F. The National Jamboree



Figure 77

To celebrate its 25th anniversary, the BSA planned to hold its first national jamboree in August 1935 “when 3,000 scouts from all parts of the country will assemble in the shadows of the Washington monument” in Washington, D.C. (Figure 77). Evanston was initially allocated 30 slots, enough for one Scout from every troop, but it managed to get a couple more. The jamboree troop would train for a week at Camp Wabaningo before leaving for Washington. Troops 15 and 16 announced their selections in May. Congressman Ralph Church’s son Ralph, Jr., a former

member of Troop 21, wrote an open letter to the Evanston Scouts in June urging them to come to the jamboree. Troop 21's drum and bugle corps gave a performance at the Emerson YMCA in July to raise funds to send a Scout to the jamboree from Negro Troops 17 and 23 after field commissioners Jack Petry and Howard Akin joined Troop 21 Scoutmaster Jack Banks at a meeting there to encourage the troops to send a representative to the jamboree. However, when the *New-Index* published the full roster of 32 Scouts in four patrols, none was from those troops.²⁰¹

The jamboree was cancelled by President Roosevelt a week and a half before it was scheduled to start because of "[t]he prevalence of infantile paralysis in two districts near the site of the proposed jamboree." The disease was "in epidemic stages" in Virginia and the Virginia Scouts had just cancelled their trip as a result. Evanston's jamboree troop got to spend a special ninth week at Camp Wabaningo as a consolation prize. It was declared a "Fun Week" with optional "test passing, nature studies, and handicraft work," a "backwards day," and no speakers at dinner.²⁰²



Figure 78

²⁰¹ EVR0640 (1/24/1935 – 8), EVR0655 (3/14/1935 – 18), EVR0670 (5/2/1935 – 31), EVR0681 (6/13/1935 – 13), EVI1428 (7/3/1935 – 1), EVR0690 (7/18/1935 – 6), EVI1430 (7/19/1935 – 5).

²⁰² EVI1433 (8/9/1935 – 12), EVR0695 (8/15/1935 – 93), EVI1434 (8/27/1935 – 3), EVR0967 (8/29/1935 – 14).

The jamboree was rescheduled for June 30-July 9, 1937 (Figure 78) on a substantially larger 350 acre site at the Washington Monument and East Potomac Park. Evanston got slots for a full troop of 32 Scouts plus a senior patrol leader and three Scoutmasters. Jamboree Scoutmaster Barton F. Walker of Troop 15 was assisted by Theodore H. Cole of Troop 15 and A. Judd Davis of Troop 16. Davis had received his 85th merit badge at the Court of Honor in March. The *News-Index* scooped the *Review* by naming Bob Keir of the Hyena Patrol as its jamboree correspondent. Ralph Church, Jr., was also a Hyena. Eagle Scout Robert Munzer represented Evanston as bassoonist in the 110-member Region 7 band. The troop borrowed the Northwestern Wildcat for its emblem on decals (Figure 79).²⁰³



Figure 79

Evanston gave the jamboree Scouts a sendoff at 7:00 p.m. on June 25 so that they could leave from Fountain Square at 7:30 p.m. for the train station in Chicago. Presumably brief remarks were made by Mayor Henry D. Penfield and Northwestern Wildcat basketball coach Arthur “Dutch” Lonborg as Gen. Dawes, Northwestern President Walter Dill Scott, EVC President George B. Dryden, and other notables looked on quietly.²⁰⁴

The jamboree troop’s 10-day tour was planned to include visits to “historical shrines and public buildings” like Mount Vernon, the White House, the Capitol, and Arlington Cemetery with its new museum. On the way, stops were planned at Niagara Falls, Radio City Music Hall during two days in New York City, and Philadelphia to visit the Betsy Ross House. Correspondent Weir

²⁰³ EVI1484 (11/30/1936 – 12), EVI1501 (3/2/1937 – 12), EVR0831 (6/17/1937 – 3), EVR0832 (6/17/1937 – 7), EVI1527 (6/19/1937 – 2), EVI1524 (6/25/1937 – 3). The *Wilmette Life* reported that the band had 156 members and was the largest band at the jamboree. WLS2453 (6/19/1937 – 30).

²⁰⁴ EVR834 (6/24/1937 – 1), EVI1524 (6/25/1937 – 3).

had to leave late because of illness, so his two dispatches were limited to descriptions of the jamboree itself.²⁰⁵

Weir reported that the Evanston Wildcat jamboree troop “has attracted considerable attention with its rainbow-hued tents.” The troop had “five blue, five green, four yellow, four burgundy, two scarlet, and one khaki cook tent.” They were easily visible among the tents for 27,000 Scouts from the top of the Washington Monument after the Evanston Scouts climbed about a “million steps” to get there. The tents were made according to a blueprint drafted by Scoutmasters Walker and Cole (Figure 80).²⁰⁶

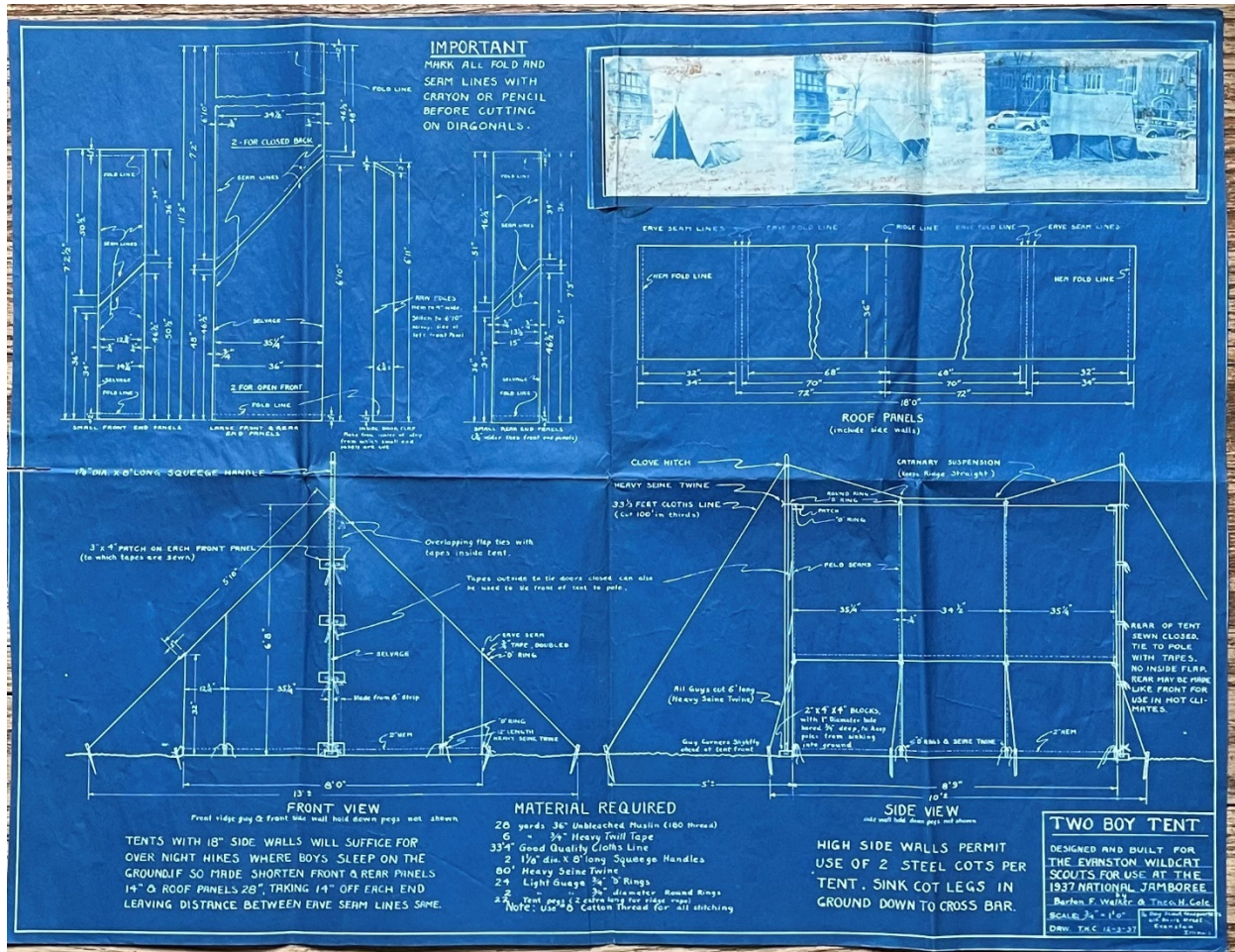


Figure 80

Weir noted that a “trading craze” afflicted the Wildcat Scouts as they swapped articles of handicraft with other Scouts. The trading tent, “a hive of activity,” was half a block away, “which is fortunate or not, depending on the way one looks at it.” The Scouts put decals of their Wildcat emblem on various leather objects to trade. The troop was visited by BSA founder Dan Beard,

²⁰⁵ EVR0831 (6/17/1937 – 3), EVR0832 (6/17/1937 – 7), EVI1527 (6/29/1937 – 2).

²⁰⁶ EVI1528 (7/1/1937 – 3), EVI1529 (7/3/1937 – 3).

who was “swamped with autograph seekers and camera hounds.” The Evanston Scouts also met Scouts from 12 foreign countries including Sweden, with whom Scout John Swensen could fortunately communicate in Swedish since their English was poor or non-existent.²⁰⁷

Congressman Ralph Church hosted 115 Jamboree Scouts from his Tenth District for a luncheon at the Capitol at which he and Speaker of the House William B. Bankhead spoke (Figure 81). He also got them a special visit to the Capitol’s crypt, which was set up by an Act of Congress in 1799 as the final resting place for George Washington. Washington was not there, however, because he chose to be buried at Mount Vernon.²⁰⁸



Figure 81

G. Funding the Council

The EVC’s fundraising went in a different direction in 1932 after the two-year budget cycle from its disappointing 1930 fund drive ran its course. A full page ad (Figure 82) announced to Evanston that the EVC was one of 12 agencies that had combined forces as beneficiaries for the new Evanston Community Chest, Inc. The ad proclaimed that the Community Chest was “the logical, business-like answer to the eternal question . . . how to finance the necessary activities for humanity’s sake” to take care of 1,300 Evanston families “in dire need of food, clothing, shelter

²⁰⁷ EVI1528 (7/1/1937 – 3), EVI1529 (7/3/1937 – 3).

²⁰⁸ EVR0836 (7/15/1937 – 44).

and medical attention.” Echoing the frugality that was being practiced by the City of Evanston, which was planning budget cuts for 1933 and had recently enlisted the Boy Scouts to help sell tax anticipation warrants to cover unpaid property taxes that had caused a \$100,000 hole in its 1932 budget, the Community Chest stressed that contributions “will go to worthwhile relief at minimal cost.” Among the detailed information given to Evanstonians about what the twelve agencies were doing, Scout Executive E.D. Kelly did his part by stating that the 850 Boy Scouts and 200 Cub Scouts needed continued “education in morals and religion” to avoid “an appalling delinquency in our youth” that would cost taxpayers “many times more than the present cost of supporting welfare organizations.”²⁰⁹

EVANSTON NEWS-INDEX, THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1932

Where your Charity Dollars go when you give to the EVANSTON COMMUNITY CHEST



CHARITY BUILDING
Child Welfare
Marital Relief
Health

EVANSTON COMMUNITY CHEST, INC.

HDQ. 405 STATE BANK BLDG., EVANSTON

THE REASON FOR THE COMMUNITY CHEST

There are over 1,300 families in our prosperous Evanston dependent upon us today! Families that are in dire need of food, clothing, shelter and medical attention. It's an emergency that every one of us must meet as members of this community. The actual need is beyond what the Nation and State can and will give. If you don't do the job, no one else will. So open your heart and give until it hurts.

The Evanston Community Chest is the logical, business-like answer to the eternal question... how to finance the necessary activities for humanity's sake. It is an incorporated organization of public-spirited men and women, who recognize that welfare agencies of Evanston should be co-ordinated under one financial control, with one campaign to raise funds for all their needs. It saves untold time to the participating agencies by consolidating 12 solicitations for funds into ONE. It saves untold annoyance to you by eliminating ceaseless demands for money. It guarantees that the money you subscribe will go to worthwhile relief at minimum cost. Each organization benefitting from this movement has been carefully investigated. The type of work they are doing, the number of people they help, the importance of their work to Evanston's community life have all been carefully considered. The amount of money each will receive is the rock-bottom necessity to carry on their relief, health and character-building work.

Do your utmost now! The Community Chest is the modern efficient way to finance our necessary welfare and relief work. Every resident of Evanston will join actively and generously in this campaign.

\$239,331
TO WARDEN
October 17-28
Give Now
The Fund to Cooperate

**Give now to your
COMMUNITY CHEST
and give liberally**

BENEFICIARY AGENCIES OF THE COMMUNITY CHEST
General Assn. of Evanston Charities
Voluntary Nurse Association
Evanston Branch of the Red Cross
Home & Child Welfare
Food & Shelter for Evanston's Unemployed
Single Men
Salvation Army
Social Service League
Community Hospital
Arlene Street Association
Girl Scout Council
Boy Scouts
Y. W. C. A.
GENERAL COUNCIL
HARRY CHAPMAN
Edw. M. Skinner, Secy.
or Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr. 7222nd St.
D. D. Russell, Vice Chairman, Assn. of Gen. Mgr. Merchandise Mart
INITIAL GIFTS COMMITTEE
Mary A. Foster, Chairman, Vice Pres. Island South Co.
T. Samuel Petersen
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Wm. Wright, Chairman, Pres. State Bank & Trust Company
Lewis C. Walker, Pres. Air Mail Corp.
Ernest F. Wilson, Asst. Pres. Distributors Loan of Chicago
Graham Peterson, Vice Pres. Christian Home Aid
E. E. Skelton, Pres. Lincoln-Searle Investment Council

Figure 82

²⁰⁹ EVR0423 (6/23/1932 – 49), EVI1251 (9/16/1932 – 1), EVI1252 (9/29/1932 – 10), EVR0434 (10/6/1932 – 33), EVR0442 (10/27/1932 – 7).

However, the quota of \$239,331 that included \$13,850 for the EVC was not reached at the end of the Community Chest's planned ten-day campaign, or later. The campaign started in the usual fashion, with a kickoff dinner for 700 campaign workers at the North Shore Hotel on October 17. Chairman Wirt Wright "told the story of the Evanston Community Chest growing out of the need for co-ordination of effort and economy of funds." He pointed out that the number of families in need had grown to 1,300 from 800 the previous year. The "high enthusiasm" expressed by the workers at the dinner looked well for the first drive and for future drives in later years. The women's division of 328 workers took on house to house solicitation while the men's division focused on businesses.²¹⁰

As results came in, it became clear that they faced an uphill battle. After one week, only \$55,146 had been pledged, "far behind the expectations of the executive committee." At the planned ten-day end of the campaign, the Community Chest had only raised \$86,843. When it held its first annual meeting in January 1933, it was still far short of the quota at \$167,077 pledged.²¹¹

After the Community Chest put out advance information about its member agencies, like a question and answer article about the EVC that told how Evanston Scouting was different ("The centralized system is followed in Evanston and differs from boy scout work elsewhere"), the 1933 Community Chest fund drive started earlier on October 9 for a concentrated "Chest Week" effort, but without an announced end date. The budget was adjusted downward to \$182,579 for 13 agencies, including \$12,000 for the EVC, which Chairman Wright reminded Evanston was the minimum needed even after increased state aid was taken into account. Kelly again did his part by detailing at length all of the community service the 940 Boy Scouts, 206 Cub Scouts, and 100 plus candidates had done for the needy of Evanston with a paid staff of only three: repaired toys for 2,000 Evanston children and 1,000 more in institutions; split cords of firewood; collected old clothes; rendered first aid at events; and more.²¹²

The 600 workers were all listed in the paper when they started work after the kickoff dinner. The total got to the halfway point of \$87,720 in the first week but only got another \$16,000 the following week, causing some to reconsider the Community Chest concept. The total stood at \$118,904 a month and a half later, under the two-thirds mark as the city discussed further budget cuts. Undaunted, the Community Chest decided to proceed for another year.²¹³

²¹⁰ EVR0430 (9/29/1932 – 7), EVR0437 (10/13/1932 – 7), EVR0439 (10/13/1932 – 56), EVI1257 (10/18/1932 – 1), EVR0440 (10/20/1932 – 7).

²¹¹ EVI1261 (10/25/1932 – 1), EVI1263 (10/28/1932 – 1), EVI1275 (1/27/1933 – 1).

²¹² EVR0501 (7/20/1933 – 14), EVI1288 (8/9/1933 – 1), EVI1295 (9/16/1933 – 1), EVI1296 (9/16/1933 – 2), EVI1297 (9/27/1933 – 1), EVR0521 (9/28/1933 – 7), EVI1300 (10/9/1933 – 1), EVR0528 (10/12/1933 – 9).

²¹³ EVI1300 (10/9/1933 – 1), EVI1301 (10/9/1933 – 12), EVI1306 (10/16/1933 – 1), EVR0530 (10/19/1933 – 9), EVR0532 (10/26/1933 – 6), EVR0536 (11/2/1933 – 9), EVI1321 (12/11/1933 – 1), EVI1322 (12/12/1933 – 1), EVI1323 (12/22/1933 – 1).

The 1934 Community Chest drive set a further reduced goal of \$147,725, again with a \$12,000 share for the EVC, although that was still more than had been pledged the previous year. Keynote speaker Francis L. Bacon, principal of Evanston Township High School, urged on the 800 workers with the spirit of neighborliness. The workers voted to continue the drive “until the last cent of the quota has been pledged” after the third week, but the last figure published was only an estimate of \$120,000 pledged a week later, short of the \$126,000 ultimately pledged in 1933.²¹⁴

The 1935 fund drive started with an official quota of \$146,676, \$1,000 under the 1934 figure, but that was soon rounded up to \$150,000. The 600 block, ward, and precinct workers started out on October 21 with the ambitious goal of doubling the 5,016 subscribers to the 1934 campaign to 10,000. Even the Negro Fifth Ward was “entirely organized, a worker for every block.” Three weeks later, with the total raised at \$90,539 the Community Chest stated that “[t]he drive will continue for several weeks, since none of the divisions has completed solicitations.” The drive was officially extended by one week, and then into mid-December. At that point, the drive was still well short of the quota at \$108,500 and pledge cards were sent out to the workers for the 2,500 1934 contributors who had not yet contributed for 1935. A supplemental drive to collect another \$30,000 was launched on January 2, but the last figure reported was \$118,017 two months later, still well short of the quota and less than was realized by the 1934 drive. The member agencies had to cut their budgets by 10% and the Community Chest had to report an embarrassing figure of \$2,812 for uncollected 1934 pledges.²¹⁵

For the next drive in November 1936, the Community Chest again set a quota of \$150,000 and a goal of increasing the pledges from 5,500 to 10,000, as set forth in a two-page spread in the *Review* that featured EVC President George R. Dryden as an agency head (Figure 83). Dr. Kelly was pictured separately in another two-page spread as an agency staff head. The final total for 1935 was given as \$120,358, although the 1935 shortfall was softened to \$26,000 by using the original \$146,676 quota as a baseline. The 750 workers tried hard, but only \$100,000 had been raised by the mid-January 1937 Community Chest board meeting. The board decided to try another supplemental campaign to raise a further \$50,000, but the total stood at \$107,000 collected by mid-February from only 4,363 contributors, when reports in the papers ceased.²¹⁶

²¹⁴ EVR0616 (11/1/1934 – 9), EVI1401 (11/8/1934 – 4), EVI1407 (11/28/1934 – 1), EVI1408 (11/30/1934 – 1), EVR0628 (12/6/1934 – 7).

²¹⁵ EVR0699 (9/15/1935 – 8), EVR0706 (10/17/1935 – 7), EVI1437 (10/23/1935 – 1), EVR0712 (10/24/1935 – 36), EVR0717 (11/14/1935 – 8), EVR0721 (11/21/1935 – 79), EVI1447 (11/25/1935 – 3), EVR0725 (12/12/1935 – 87), EVI1452 (12/13/1935 – 4), EVI1455 (1/2/1936 – 1), EVR0729 (1/2/1936 – 9), EVR0730 (1/9/1936 – 4), EVI1457 (2/3/1936 – 3), EVI1462 (3/3/1936 – 3).

²¹⁶ EVR0783 (10/22/1936 – 47), EVR0785 (10/29/1936 – 36), EVI1481 (11/3/1936 – 12), EVR0786 (11/5/1936 – 8), EVR0788 (11/12/1936 – 7), EVR0800 (1/7/1937 – 8), EVI1492 (1/18/1937 – 3), EVI1493 (1/21/1937 – 1), EVI1497 (2/16/1937 – 8).



MR. C. A. HEMPHILL
122 Davis Street
President - Evanston
Community Chest

EVANSTON COMMUNITY CHEST

Fifth Annual Campaign November 9 to 20

MEET THE OFFICERS

MAY WE PRESENT the Presidents of the Evanston Community Chest and its member agencies. They are your friends and fellow citizens who have undertaken to raise the Chest Budget of \$150,000 for 1937. And their's is the responsibility for administering that Budget through the 13 individual Welfare Agencies affiliated with the Chest.

THEY ARE LOOKING TO ALL LOYAL EVANSTONIANS who have pride in their city to invest in the welfare of the community. In addition to their own personal money pledges to the Chest they are giving generously of their time so that the welfare problems of the community may be met promptly and adequately.



MAYOR CHAS. H. BARTLETT
City Hall
President - Evanston Branch
Salvage Army



PROF. HERBERT S. PHILBRICK
2139 Sherman Avenue
President - Family Welfare
Association



MISS HELEN CHAPMAN
431 Cassart Road
President - Executive Council of
Social Agencies

A Great Community Service Rendered by 13 Individual Member Agencies

The 13 individual welfare agencies supported by the Chest render a much needed service that cannot be performed by any public organization or institution. The cost of even attempting to replace the work of these agencies by public or governmental effort would amount to many times the Chest Budget every year. The relief of want and suffering in Evanston by these agencies, the prevention of crime, and the rehabilitation of our unfortunates represents a net saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. We cannot abandon, we cannot restrict the efforts of these agencies—they are part of our civic responsibility.

10,000 Individual Contributions Needed

The Community Chest is not the private responsibility of the wealthy. They always respond in a praiseworthy manner. But, they cannot do it all. It is as much the duty, the honor and the privilege of the great majority of Evanstonians who earn from \$1,500 to \$5,000 annually, to do their part. You can if you will, do your full share. Bear in mind that your contribution will be divided among thirteen agencies and that every pledge however small, helps to swell the total. Plan your budget now to permit a pledge of at least \$1.00 per month to the Community Chest.



MRS. HERBERT S. PHILBRICK
2139 Sherman Avenue
Chairman - Evanston Historical
Commission, Young Women's Christian
Association



MR. JOHN A. BROOKS
300 Davis Street
President - Big Brothers Association



MR. GEORGE B. DRYDEN
114 Ridge Avenue
President - Evanston Council
Boy Scouts of America



MRS. E. ROYCE ARMSTRONG
2415 Cassart Road
President - Social Service League



MRS. PHILIP P. MERRILL
429 Greenwood Blvd.
President - Illinois Children's Home
and All Society



MRS. BURTON W. DUPUE
2014 Brown Avenue
President - Evanston Committee,
Adult State Association



MISS THERESA REV
217 Deane Street
President - Evanston Day Nursery



MRS. BUDD C. CORBUS
2706 Euclid Park Place
President - Visiting Nurse
Association



MRS. WM. C. WEST
2362 Woodbine Avenue
Cassationator - Evanston Council,
Girl Scouts of America



MR. CLYDE D. FOSTER
1571 Sherman Avenue
President - Community Hospital of
Evanston

PLEDGES TO THE CHICAGO COMMUNITY FUND DO NOT HELP THE EVANSTON COMMUNITY CHEST

Figure 83

In 1937, the drive was announced with very determined language for "the most important community activity in years." The start date was moved up one month to September 21 so as not to conflict with the large Chicago Community Fund drive in which many Evanstonians participated. Over 1,200 workers heard an inspiring speech by honorary chairman Gen. Charles G. Dawes at the Evanston Country Club with "plain speaking" on the subject of "Evanston's past record as a support private charities in the community," which was "a dark one." The quota remained at \$150,000. The workers were expected to "contact every wage earner in Evanston" and to oversubscribe the quota. The Evanston Scouts helped by placing 3,800 Community Chest posters on the city's 5,000 streetlights during the first week. The usual progress reports showed a total of \$144,000 in early November, six weeks after the formal start of the campaign, and \$3,000 closer at the end of the month. By the first week of January the Community Chest had "overshot its goal of \$150,000" with \$152,908 in hand with two more weeks to go, after failing to meet its quota for its first six years.²¹⁷

²¹⁷ EVI1543 (9/2/1937 - 1), EVI1544 (9/2/1937 - 2), EVI1547 (9/16/1937 - 1), EVI1549 (9/21/1937 - 1), EVI1550 (9/21/1937 - 2), EVR0843 (9/16/1937 - 7), EVR0846 (9/23/1937 - 78), EVI1574 (11/30/1937 - 1), EVI1583 (1/5/1938 - 3) EVR0870 (1/6/1938 - 7).

The quota and the schedule were the same for 1938, after the budget requests for 12 agencies were cut by \$15,000. The fund drive got to the \$120,000 mark in its first month, then reports showed the total inching up towards the \$140,000 mark by the end of the year, with a final figure of \$139,156 as of the end of January. The shortfall was attributed to “the severity of business conditions.”²¹⁸

The 1939 fund drive began as war broke out in Europe. A quota of \$148,000 was set at the end of August. The drive got to the halfway mark in the first week, then to the \$100,000 mark in the second week, and to the 85% mark at the end of the fourth week. Six weeks after that, special efforts began to collect the last \$7,000 needed to avoid a deficit for the member agencies. The final report figure in mid-January was \$144,395, a “new high,” but 2.5% off the mark.²¹⁹

For the 1940 drive, the quota was set at \$150,000 in June, \$5,000 more than the \$145,000 realized in the 1939 campaign, and the EVC’s allotment was raised to \$15,000 due to “a considerable increase in membership with no corresponding rise in budget.” The Evanston Scouts were assigned to pass out handbills at train and elevated stations and to help out at the Community Chest’s follies. One thousand workers hit the streets after a rally on October 1 and the halfway mark was again reached after the first week. The drive reached the \$130,000 level with two days left at the end of the month, then \$140,000 a week after the official end of the campaign, but the final reported figure of \$148,000 in early December was still a tantalizing \$2,000 short. No final figure was given when the 1941 drive began.²²⁰

H. Publicity and the Evanston Council Structure

Copious publicity about the Evanston Boy Scouts continued throughout the 1930s. The EVC’s official compendium of news items from the troops and from headquarters was run in a weekly column in the *Review*. It was labeled with a header like a column from February 1932 that had reports from Troops 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 14, and 17 and was edited by Scoutmaster Maurice Jasper (Fig. 84). These were joined by numerous other items in the weekly *Review* like a pronouncement from Scout Executive Kelly that was added as a filler paragraph to an item about the handicraft and hobby show in March 1935 stating that the EVC had a Scout density score of 211.9, second only in Region 7 to the NSAC with a score of 214.4. The EVC had the highest

²¹⁸ EVI1653 (9/7/1938 – 3), EVR0911 (9/8/1938 – 7), EVR0916 (9/19/1938 – 24), EVI658 (9/22/1938 – 1), EVI1694 (1/4/1939 – 2), EVI1704 (1/27/1939 -1).

²¹⁹ EVI1795 (8/30/1939 – 1), EVI1796 (8/30/1939 – 2), EVR1027 (8/31/1939 - 70), EVI1805 (10/3/1939 – 1), EVI1809 (10/11/1939 – 1), EVR1035 (10/12/1939 – 7), EVI1816 (10/18/1939 – 1), EVR1037 (10/19/1939 – 3), EVI1821 (11/1/1939 – 1), EVR1041 (11/2/1939 – 5), EVI1841 (12/13/1939 – 2), EVI1850 (1/17/1940 – 2).

²²⁰ EVI1927 (10/1/1940 – 1), EVR04065 (10/3/1940 – 17), EVI1931 (10/9/1940 – 1), EVI1935 (10/28/1940 – 2), EVI1939 (11/7/1940 – 1), EVI1946 (12/2/1940 – 2), EVI2019 (9/3/1941 – 3).

density in October 1937, without giving a statistic. Many Scout-related articles also continued to appear in the daily *News-Index* until it ceased publication in 1942.²²¹

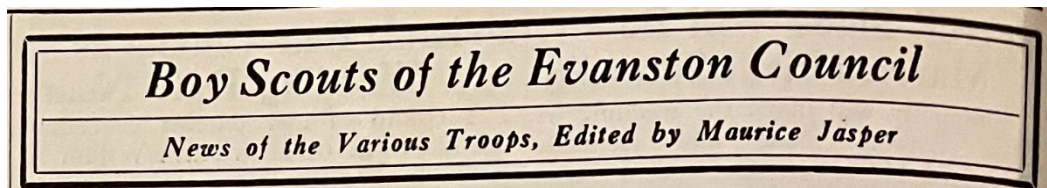


Figure 84

The importance of troop reporters doing their job was emphasized by a boldface announcement in a weekly column at the beginning of January 1939 reminding them that their submissions were due at the *Review* office for the next Thursday's edition every Saturday at 10 a.m. They were also reminded that their work could earn them credit towards the Journalism Merit Badge. Scout Executive Kelly appointed Scout Lyle Powell, Jr., who was in the high school's press bureau and was the editor of Troop 26's weekly paper, as editor of the column in February 1940. Troop reporters were again reminded of their deadline.²²²

The EVC's headquarters got a new lease on life in October 1933 when it was announced that it would move from its overcrowded 500 square foot space on Chicago Avenue (Figure 38) to 6,000 square feet on the third floor of 614 Davis Street, a former bowling alley, with no increase in rental expense. The new office and work spaces plus a 45 by 90 foot meeting and activity area were quickly put to use. Two weeks after Kelly publicly hedged on how long it would take to remodel the space, the Evanston Scoutmasters started meeting there.²²³

The "expanded program" that had been planned for the two-story Boys Headquarters building that was tabled for lack of funding also materialized in the new space. The "power lathes and saws and extensive other equipment" left to the EVC under the will of Edgar S. Belden of Fuller Construction Co. were ready to be installed. Volunteer workers quickly repaired walls, constructed offices, and built rooms for study and work. Merit badge courses that had been taught in Evanston schools could be brought to the new headquarters. The mezzanine space could be used by the Sea Scouts. A balcony that seated 150 people overlooked the activities area. The EVC held an open house in mid-December while the Scouts made good use of the added equipment and enlarged space as "[p]ower and hand tools permitted more rapid and effective repair work and permitted more boys to participate" in the annual toy drive (Figure 57). The enlarged work space also allowed Scouts to work on projects like carving and painting 30 or more totem poles with

²²¹ EVR0394 (2/18/1932 – 35), EVR0652 (3/7/1935 – 7), EVR0857 (10/28/1937 – 26).

²²² EVR0952 (1/5/1939 – 20), EVR4011 (2/15/1940 – 86).

²²³ EVR0531 (10/19/1933 – 26), EVI1309 (10/27/1933 – 1), EVI1315 (11/13/1933 – 2).

symbols that showed “some significant feature in scouting or in the activity of the individual troop” to decorate their meeting places (Figure 85).²²⁴

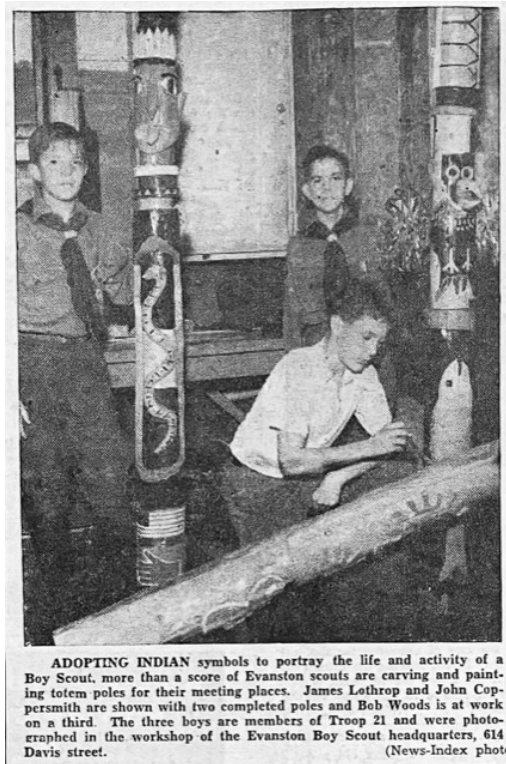


Figure 85



Figure 86

²²⁴ EVR0534 (11/2/1933 – 7), EVR0535 (11/2/1933 – 8), EVR0544 (12/14/1933 – 11), EVR0548 (12/28/1933 – 6), EVI1396 (10/5/1934 – 3).

The new office came shortly after another new acquisition. EVC Vice President Henry W. Carlisle used his connections to arrange for the donation of a 29-passenger Mack bus from the Springfield Transportation Co. of Springfield, Illinois with the help of the company president, a former President of the Abraham Lincoln Council. It was “in fine shape, economical in operation” and came to the EVC with “Evanston Council Boy Scouts of America . . . emblazoned in eight-inch silver letters on each side” (Figure 86).²²⁵



Figure 87

With the addition of Cub Scout packs and Senior Scout units, the EVC expanded its age coverage, as shown in this *Review* cover photo in 1939 entitled “The Scouting Family” that was probably taken at the headquarters meeting room, with a totem pole and Wildcat Scout images from the 1937 jamboree (Figure 87). In addition to the troops listed in Section I.E., the following troops had been added to the EVC lineup by the end of the decade:

²²⁵ EVR0519 (9/14/1933 – 18).

Sea Scout Ship 28: Troop 28 last appeared as such with a report in the Scout news column in February 1934. By December, it had become Ship 28 at the First Presbyterian Church under Skipper Jack Grey. It disappeared not long after that, then was revived in February 1938 by Scoutmaster Arnold Bridges, a longtime EVC fixture, and Eugene Harper. It shared a committee with Troop 22 by March 1940 when both were Senior Scout units.²²⁶

Troop 29: The troop first appeared in February 1939 when it held a joint meeting with Troop 24 at Northminster Presbyterian Church, but it was not listed in a March 1940 compilation of all troop and pack committee members, so its charter may have lapsed. It reappeared in a Scout news column in March 1941.²²⁷

Troop 30: The third Negro troop. It was shown as a new troop at Calvary Methodist Church in May 1932 with Scoutmaster Bradford Pendleton and was mentioned together with Troops 19 and 23 during the 1930s. In October 1933, it and Pendleton were shown at Calvary Baptist Church, which presumably was the same congregation. The troop's sponsor was St. Andrews Episcopal Church in March 1939. It was joined by Cub Pack 30, Evanston's only colored pack, in a June 1938 list of new Cub packs.²²⁸

Troop 31: A new troop at St. Athanasias Church as of January 1938, becoming Evanston's third Catholic troop. Cub Pack 31 had joined it as of May 1939.²²⁹

As mentioned above, the Cub packs that were formed in the early 1930s after the BSA adopted the Cubs program did not last long, and Cubbing started over in 1936 when three new packs were established. Unlike the NSAC, the EVC linked the packs by number and sponsor to its Boy Scout troops from the beginning. At the end of the decade, in addition to Packs 30 and 31, the following packs were active:²³⁰

Pack 1, affiliated with Troop 1, met at St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Pack 3, affiliated with Troop 3, met at Orrington School.

Pack 5, affiliated with Troop 5, met at Dewey School.

²²⁶ EVR0585 (5/17/1934 – 11), EVR0630 (12/6/1934 – 32), EVR0876 (2/3/1938 – 16), EVI1876 (3/20/1940 – 2).

²²⁷ EVI1705 (2/6/1939 – 1), EVR4011 (2/15/1940 – 86), EVI187 (3/10/1940 – 2).

²²⁸ EVR0410 (5/5/1932 – 20), EVI1584 (1/6/1938 – 2), EVI1723 (3/7/1939 – 2).

²²⁹ EVI1584 (1/6/1938 – 2), EVI1759 (5/1/1939 – 2).

²³⁰ EVI1591 (1/19/1938 – 3), EVI1872 (3/10/1940 – 3), EVI1894 (5/21/1940 – 2), EVI1980 (5/12/1941 – 10).

Pack 6 had no committee listed in the March 1940 recap, but appeared at the Cub O-Lympics in May 1940.

Pack 7, affiliated with Troop 7, may have met at Wheadon Methodist Church.

Pack 12, affiliated with Troop 12, met at Covenant Methodist Church.

Pack 15, affiliated with Troop 15, met at Second Presbyterian Church.

Pack 16, affiliated with Troop 16, met at Oakton School.

Pack 20, affiliated with Troop 20, met at Church of the Ascension.

Pack 21, affiliated with Troop 21, met at First Presbyterian Church. Pack 10 at the church merged with Pack 21 in January 1938.

Pack 24, affiliated with Troop 24, met at Northminster Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Kelly was selective in his use of statistics and this carried over to the yearly reports of the EVC's annual meetings in the *News-Index* each January. While the names of the new year's officers and committee members were generally listed in full (the officers, as well as Scout Executive Kelly and Assistant Scout Executive Boulton were usually re-elected each year), some useful statistical information also came through, although comparisons suggest some play in the figures. In January 1931, the EVC reported that the headcount at Camp Wabaningo was down from 323 in 1929 to 244 in 1930, but the attendance at "week camps," apparently the local summer camps that had one-week periods, was up from 740 to 830. These may have been boy-period counts rather than individual Scouts, however. In January 1934, a new high figure of 860 Boy Scouts in 30 troops was reported. In January 1937, there were 879 Boy Scouts and 161 Cub Scouts, up from zero Cubs in 1935.²³¹

After a fall 1937 membership drive to remedy the Boy Scout headcount drop to 767 with a goal of registering 1,000 Scouts, the Boy Scout count reached 820, said to be the highest ever, with the Cub Scout headcount increased from 161 to 235. In January 1938, the total headcount for boys and adult leaders increased to 1,495 from 1,330 a year earlier. In February 1939, there were 970 Boy Scouts in 31 troops and 384 Cub Scouts in 8 packs, although the January 1940 report reduced the count to 906 Boy Scouts in 30 troops and 280 Cub Scouts in 7 packs, although the number of packs does not square with the list above, which is based on listings of all units as of 1940.²³²

Through the 1930s, the EVC did not appear to have encouraged interaction between its white troops and its Negro troops. There is no record of Negro Scouts attending Camp Wabaningo

²³¹ EVI1174 (1/17/1931 – 1), EVI1175 (1/17/1931 – 2), EVI1328 (1/17/1934 – 1).

²³² EVI1491 (1/15/1937 – 4), EVI1542 (8/31/1937 – 2), EVI1558 (10/8/1937 – 1), EVI1569 (11/9/1937 – 3), EVI1584 (1/6/1938 – 2), EVR0962 (2/2/1939 – 24), EVI1853 (2/4/1940 – 2).

during this period or of the Negro troops participating in the EVC's many competitive events. The only limited effort that was publicized in the early 1930s to encourage the Negro troops to engage in matters beyond their neighborhood was when Troop 21 Scoutmaster Jack Banks and field commissioner John Petry spoke to Troops 19 and 23 at the Emerson YMCA about the upcoming 1935 jamboree. In May 1936, Scout Executive Kelly convened a meeting with members of the EVC executive committee and the troop committees of Troops 19, 23, and 30 with National Director of Scouting for Negro Youths Stanley Austin Harris (1882-1976) "to work out a plan of recruiting Negro youths to the Scouting movement."²³³

Harris was the son of a Confederate officer who began working with the YMCA in Kentucky in 1903, and while there heard about Baden-Powell's Boy Scout movement in Britain. He applied for a charter for a Scout troop from Baden-Powell's British Scout Association and started a troop in Frankfort, Kentucky under that charter in 1908. He became a charter member of the BSA in 1910 and joined its staff in New York City in 1917 as a special field commissioner. By 1926, Harris was in charge of the BSA's Interracial Service working with African American and Native American communities across the country, commuting periodically from his home in Boone, North Carolina to BSA headquarters in New York. At his retirement in 1947, he was the first Caucasian to be granted an honorary doctorate by the Tuskegee Institute.²³⁴

At the time of the meeting with Harris, it was noted that 60% of Evanston boys were "now enlisted as Scouts, . . . [while] the percentage of Negroes is small." Law student C.O. Rodney was then "acting Scoutmaster" for all three troops, although each was listed with its own Scoutmaster. This appears to have been an effort by Kelly to boost his overall numbers, but nothing further was heard in the papers about this initiative. The only tangible effects that may have resulted were when summer camps were arranged for Evanston's Negro Scouts in Racine in 1936 and in North Chicago and on the Des Plaines River in 1938, and when the three troops got their own cabin at Camp Evanbosco in October 1940 for their 100 Scouts, indicating that on average, they had reached standard troop size.²³⁵

I. Summer Camp

The 1931 season at Camp Wabaningo started and proceeded in the usual fashion with only one new wrinkle. When the first campers registered in April, the EVC listed the purposes of summer camp in high-sounding terms pitched to parents rather than to Scouts that included "[a] character training founded upon the Scout oath and law," "[a] recreational program that appeals and interests without overdoing," and "[a] practical education in worthwhile subjects under the

²³³ EVI1428 (7/3/1935 – 1), EVI1471(5/7/1936 – 3).

²³⁴ *Stanley Austin Harris*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/harris-stanley-austin>; *Interview with Stanley Austin Harris*, <https://omeka.library.appstate.edu/items/show/7282> (Mar. 20, 1973); *Stanley Austin Harris*, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/65457355/stanley-austin-harris>.

²³⁵ EVI1471 (5/7/1936 – 3), EVR0770 (7/30/1936 – 76), EVI1643 (7/27/1938 – 2), EVR1651 (8/29/1938 – 2), EVR4071 (10/24/1940 – 37).

stimulus of the Boy Scout system of tests and merit badges.” Parents were also told that the camp had secured an “A” rating from the BSA for the past three years.²³⁶

What was new was that among the camp staff members listed as leaving in June to set up camp was a “Hawaiian Scout official,” James Ohta, who would be in charge of “special activities and entertainment.” These were described as “Kabobs, Imus, Coconut and Kakui nut craft, carving, Hawaiian songs, games, stories and ukulele playing.” He and Hawaiian Scout Gilbert Maeda arrived in Evanston in the middle of a violent thunderstorm after driving from Los Angeles, where Maeda had been an assistant Scoutmaster for a year. Ohta was secretary of the Maui Council office (Figure 88). Their arrival in the storm was marked by a large tree branch falling on the front of their car and denting the fender.²³⁷



Figure 88

Kelly had a long-time interest in Hawaii. Maui Council Scout Executive William H. “Pop” Hutton had visited Camp Wabaningo in 1923, when he “entertained the boys with stories and stunts from his own troops.” In 1924, he promised to send any Evanston Scout who wrote him a

²³⁶ EVR0338 (3/26/1931 – 36), EVI 1187 (4/8/1931 – 1).

²³⁷ EVR0345 (4/30/1931 – 7), EVI1200 (6/13/1931 – 1), EVI1202 (6/24/1931 – 1), EVI1203 (6/24/1931 – 2), EVR0358 (7/1/1931 – 11).

letter a Kakui neckerchief ring similar to the one given to the best camper at his summer camp after his Scouts had made 50 of them in preparation for letters coming in. In March 1929, Kelly embarked on a seven-week vacation trip to the western states and Hawaii during which he took the time “to compare methods in other localities with those in effect in Evanston for the past decade.” He also met with an old friend in Hawaii, Scouting pioneer Dr. James “Kimo” Wilder (1868-1934), who organized the famous Pine Tree Patrol, “the most efficient Scouting unit ever formed,” and the subject of his 1919 book. Wilder also founded Hawaii’s first Boy Scout troop, which was adopted by Queen Liliuokalani as the “Queen’s Own.” He helped found the U.S. Sea Scouts in 1917 with perhaps the first Sea Scout unit using his yacht, he supervised the preparation of the BSA’s Sea Scout Manual in 1919, and he held the BSA title of Chief Sea Scout for many years.²³⁸

Kelly was impressed by the “wonderful spirit” of the Scouts in the west but found that the Evanston Scouts were “more advanced in rank.” His stay in Honolulu with Wilder made him “a member of the ‘come-back’ club.” At a dinner welcoming him back home, Kelly summed up his impressions:

The ease with which the Hawaiian Scouts get things done was perhaps the most impressive thing I noticed on the trip.

* * *

We found troops of Chinese boys headed by Japanese Scoutmasters in perfect harmony and also Jap troops with Chinese leaders. Because of the lack of modern diversions in the islands, the boys apply themselves seriously and efficiently to whatever task they have at hand.²³⁹

Ohta and Maeda left Camp Wabaningo to drive to New York and Washington on the way back to California, but the Hawaiian flavor lived on when Kelly held an imu luau for the Evanston Scoutmasters at Camp Evanbosco in September (Figure 6). In addition to the Hawaiian activities and entertainment, the Scouts started playing “caveman golf,” using “croquet balls and tree limbs with big knots or roots at the end as sticks” to hit the balls into large cans set in the ground. The camp also opened a new council ring for “Indian-style meetings” held each evening around a campfire (Figure 89).²⁴⁰

²³⁸ EVI3190 (11/10/1924 – 6), EVI0956 (3/16/1929 – 1); *James Austin Wilder*, <https://www.scouter.com/topic/23893-james-austin-wilder/>; *James A. Wilder*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_A._Wilder; *The History of Sea Scouting in the United States*, <https://seascout.org/about/history/>; *Aloha Council/Maui County*, <https://www.scoutinghawaii.org/maui>.

²³⁹ EVI0961 (4/3/1929 – 2), EVI0970 (4/22/1929 – 3).

²⁴⁰ EVI1207 (7/29/1931 – 1), EVR0363 (8/13/1931 – 23), EVI1211 (9/10/1931 – 1).

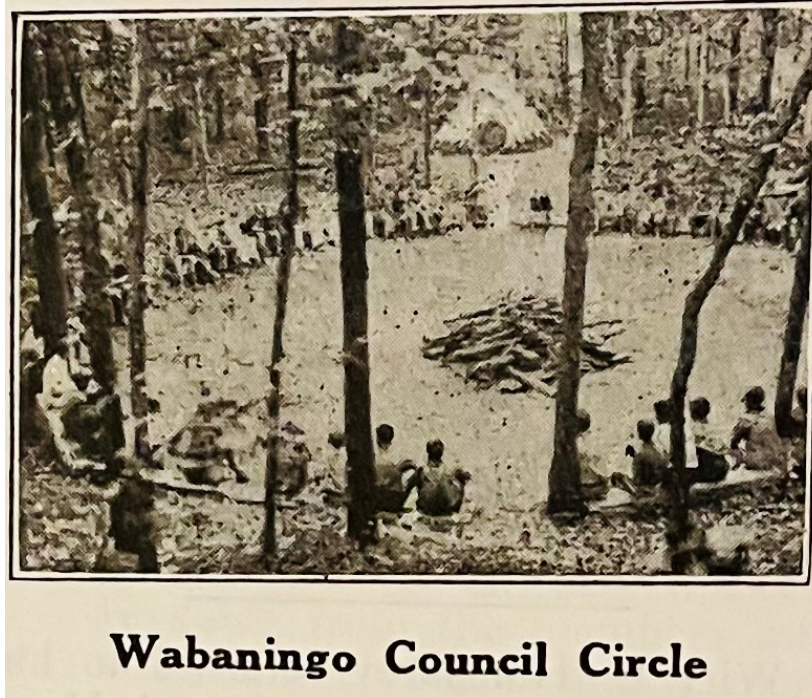


Figure 89

The 1932 season began with some sobering words about finances. In March, the EVC budget committee decided that “any financial shortage encountered in operating Camp Wabanningo could not be met from general funds.” The council accordingly “opened a concerted drive to enroll a full quota of boys for each of the four forthcoming outing periods,” with a minimum of 100 Scouts per period needed. This followed the annual camp reunion in February which was expected to draw 500 Scouts. Subsequently, a series of camp rallies was held in March through May by two to four troops jointly with parents in attendance to see camp movies and demonstrations to further drum up enrollment. The price remained the same, \$22.50 for one period and \$90 for the whole four-period season. It was “hoped this year that many more parents will decide to give their boys the benefit of a full summer at Wabanningo, since the expense is practically the same as that of keeping a boy at home.”²⁴¹

Another change was to invite the Oak Park Scouts to Wabanningo and combine “camp activities this year to place them on a sound financial basis.” The weekly stories in both the *News-Index* and the *Review* gave the number of Evanston Scouts leaving for camp without listing the Oak Park Scouts attending, but the change appeared to be “satisfactory” with “attendance for the first three periods slightly ahead of that for the last season.” The numbers for periods 1 through 4 were given as 86, 113, 122, and 92, or a total of 421 for the summer. The discrepancy may be due

²⁴¹ EVI1228A (2/17/1932 – 3), EVR0391 (2/11/1932 – 21), EVR0398 (3/3/1932 – 8), EVR0400 (3/10/1932 – 20), EVR0401 (3/17/1932 – 23), EVR0405 (4/7/1932 – 43), EVR0406 (4/14/1932 – 49), EVR0410 (5/5/1932 – 20), EVI1235 (5/9/1932 – 1).

to 9 Scouts being allowed to go to camp late after they got out of summer school and therefore were not part of the regular count for the period.²⁴²

In 1933, the Oak Park Scouts were more fully integrated into the program as an Oak Park Scoutmaster who was also a Northwestern student and a Wabamingo staff member was put in charge of the annual camp reunion in April. The EVC announced that the presence of the Oak Park Scouts made an important difference: “by sharing the expense of maintaining the camp and by making doubly sure that the roster will be filled for each of the four periods, it is made possible to provide a complete scouting experience for the entire summer season.” The camp’s newest feature was a large 125 by 75 foot H-shaped pier for the swimming area on permanent concrete foundations that would be protected from ice damage by disassembling it each fall. Indian pageantry and handicrafts were also featured (Figure 90). The Scouts also built visitor cabins during the summer as “[e]very boy in camp cut down at least three dead trees and hauled them to the site where the cabins are to be built.” The neighboring Grand Rapids Council’s Camp Shawandosee hosted the Wabamingo campers for an Indian pageant and its Sea Scout band played at Wabamingo’s third period court of honor. The Wabamingo Scouts beat both the Shawandosee Scouts and the Owasippe Scouts at the July 4 swim meet at White Lake.²⁴³

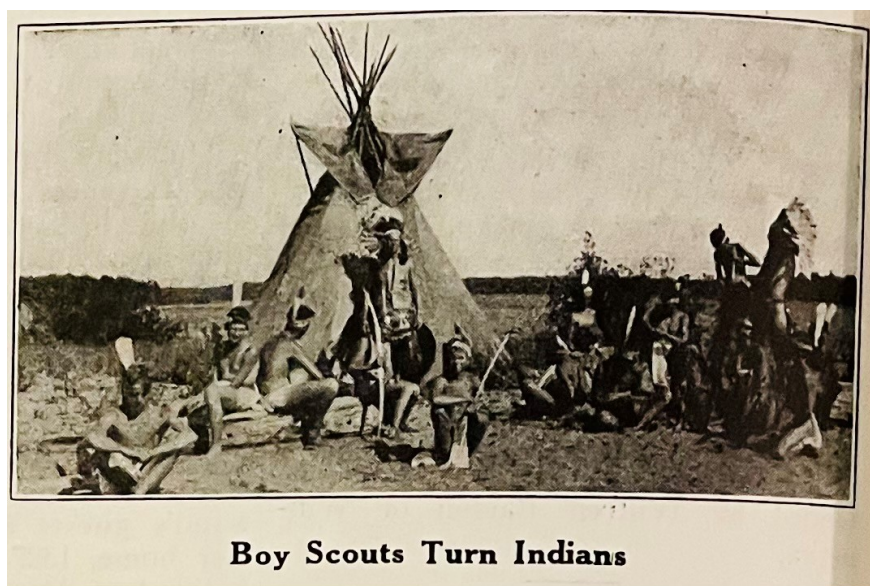


Figure 90

In 1934, the Oak Park Council returned the favor to the EVC by making its Camp Dan Beard in the forest preserve on the Des Plaines River near Wheeling available for Evanston Scouts who could not go to Wabamingo for summer camp. The alternate summer camp had five-day

²⁴² EVR0413 (5/9/1932 – 26), EVR0426 (6/30/1932 – 33), EVR0428 (8/4/1932 – 16), EVR0429 (8/11/1932 – 43), EVI1248 (8/23/1932 – 3).

²⁴³ EVR0474 (3/9/1933 – 9), EVR0477 (3/23/1933 – 37), EVR0489 (5/18/1933 – 27), EVR0494 (6/15/1933 – 19), EVI1285 (7/11/1933- 1), EVR0502 (7/20/1933 – 33), EVR0509 (8/10/1933 – 33).

periods from late June to late July. The cost was not specified but was said to be “about equal to what the expense of food would be at home.” Deputy Commissioner John Petry was in charge of the EVC’s summer program in town for Scouts who went to neither camp with a detailed weekly schedule for rank advancement and merit badge classes. This included an industrial hike to Curtiss Candy Co., likely a popular attraction. Petry also managed to squeeze in a trip to Wabaningo, where he took pictures of a sailboat class (Figure 91) and a war canoe in which all of the Scouts in a camp of two tents could fit (Figure 92).²⁴⁴

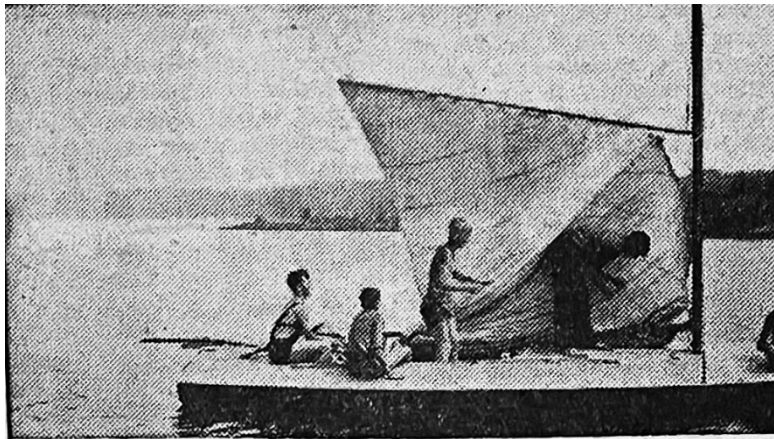


Figure 91



Figure 92

Camp attendance in 1934 seemed quite satisfactory. Assistant Scout Executive Boulton reported 183 Scouts in camp in period 2, with two more two-tent “tribes” added to hold all of them. Period 3 had 123 Scouts. A final recap showed 283 Evanston Scouts in camp for more than 500 periods. Only fragmentary figures were given for the Oak Park Scouts, such as 25 from Oak Park

²⁴⁴ EVR0590 (6/7/1934 – 26), EVI1368 (6/13/1934 – 1), EVR0595 (6/21/1934 – 30), EVR0596 (6/21/1934 – 31), EVI1373 (7/5/1934 – 1), EVR0600 (7/12/1934 – 33).

compared to 80 from Evanston for period 3 in 1933 and 20 from Oak Park compared to 85 from Evanston per period 1 in 1934.²⁴⁵

One piece of applied psychology was reported that began in period 2 in 1934. An early morning dip in Duck Lake had been made optional rather than mandatory and participation fell sharply as a result. Two staff officers instituted the Royal Order of Blue Blood for the Scouts who were man enough to “take it” and participation quickly rose to 75%. Father Neptune, with “curly ropes of a floor mop pinch-hitting for flowing white hair” (Figure 93) presented a special leather neckerchief slide with suitable ceremony to each new member of the order.²⁴⁶



Figure 93



Figure 95

²⁴⁵ EVR0504 (7/27/1933 – 31), EVI1369 (6/23/1934 – 1), EVI1374 (7/7/1934 – 1), EVR0607 (8/23/1934 – 38), EVI1381 (8/30/1934 – 1).

²⁴⁶ EVR0685 (6/27/1935 – 5), EVR0686 (6/27/1935 – 13).



Figure 94

Publicity for the 1935 season was much less detailed. After camp committee chairman C.H. Reynolds listed all of the features in the camp at the end of June, it largely consisted of listing all of the Evanston Scouts going to camp each period, although the H-shaped pier made an appearance (Figure 94). The Oak Park Scouts were not mentioned. In December, the EVC announced that as a result of its years-long tree planting conservation project, it was thinning its crop and had 1,200 Norway spruce trees “with their roots well bound and placed in bushel baskets” available for sale as “living decorations for the home during the holiday season and later for yards and parks.”²⁴⁷

The 1936 camp reunion was notable for the first showing of camp movies in color. It was also the first time that an attendance figure was given for the reunion rather than an “expected” number, an estimated 300 of Evanston’s 943 Scouts actually being present. The Oak Park Scouts reappeared in period 1 publicity, numbering 25 to Evanston’s 76 Scouts, and in period 2, numbering 46 to Evanston’s 79 Scouts. The Cub Scouts made their first appearance at Camp Wabaningo as 24 of them came to their own campsite and a special program in period 3. Dr. Kelly, who served as camp physician as well as overall boss, pronounced himself well-satisfied with the season as “excellent in every respect; it was the equal of any in the past and was the best in many ways that I have ever seen.”²⁴⁸

Publicity for the 1937 season featured a lengthy description of the activities of the Cub Scout camp for the 50 Cubs who came during period 3. After breakfast came tent inspection under the scrutiny of their den chiefs. An honor banner was awarded for first place in the inspection each day. First place was also awarded each day for baseball game results. The Cubs’ swimming instruction focused on “style, speed, and endurance” to reach the 25-yard goal and then the 100-

²⁴⁷ EVR0671 (5/2/1935 – 80), EVI1431 (7/23/1935 – 1), EVR0691 (7/25/1935 – 16), EVR0694 (8/8/1935 – 31), EVR0724 (12/5/1935 – 38).

²⁴⁸ EVR0741 (2/20/1936 – 67), EVR0743 (2/27/1936 – 7), EVR0758 (5/7/1936 – 83), EVI1475 (6/29/1936 – 3), EVR0768 (7/16/1936 – 14), EVR0769 (7/23/1936 – 5), EVR0775 (9/10/1936 – 22).

yard goal which carried with it “the liberties of the raft and high dive, with the deeper water” (Figure 95). Handicraft training gave the Cubs [a] foretaste of the merit badges they will work for as scouts.” The “cub ration” for candy was a five cent a day limit. For the third period carnival, the “cub camp put on a side-show, with the boys making up as freaks.” At the end of summer court of honor back home, four Cubs got Honor Camper awards and six got Honorable Mention, compared to six Honor Camper awards and six Honorable Mentions for the Boy Scouts. The periods averaged 163 Boy Scouts and the figure of 619 boy-periods was up 25% over 1936.²⁴⁹

Camp publicity ramped up considerably in 1938 as Troop 26 Scoutmaster Richard Hedblom, who led the songs at the February camp reunion, provided several lengthy dispatches in the *News-Index* that supplemented the standard rosters of Scouts leaving for camp. He reported on the new hospital (Figure 96) and other preparations at the start of the season with a full roster of the camp staff. He wrote a lively report on the period 2 water carnival for the 118 Boy Scouts and 42 Cub Scouts in camp that included a “Houdini underwater escape,” a floating campfire, and a 20-foot fire dive into a ring of burning gasoline (Figure 97). He also reported on the period 3 land carnival and side show, and on the period 4 mystery hike and trial of the “Crazy King of Abyssinia” that pitted the King’s Guards against the Spies. He closed with a report on the activities during the final week at camp. At the end of December, Scout Executive Kelly counted 1,118 boy-weeks spent by 371 Scouts, down slightly from the 1,228 boy-weeks spent by just over 400 Scouts in 1937, for an average of 3 weeks per Scout in both years.²⁵⁰



Figure 96

²⁴⁹ EVI1532 (8/6/1937 – 1), EVI1533 (8/6/1937 – 2), EVR0842 (9/2/1937 – 15), EVI1545 (9/4/1937 – 2), EVI1590 (1/18/1938 – 3).

²⁵⁰ EVI1592 (2/2/1938 – 1), EVI1620 (4/21/1938 – 2), EVI1637 (6/22/1938 – 3), EVI1641 (7/20/1938 – 3), EVI1644 (7/30/1938 – 3), EVI1646 (8/9/1938 – 2), EVI1650 (8/18/1938 – 3), EVI1693 (12/31/1938 – 8).



Figure 97

Hedblom spent all summer in camp in 1939 as assistant activities director to Don Boulton, who was both camp director and activities director. Hedblom's Troop 26 also won the inaugural Camp Wabaningo Calfskin award for signing up the most Scouts for camp, 24 Scouts plus 7 more who benefitted from the new camp scholarships. A "friend of Evanston scouting" donated \$250 worth of candy in 1,000 boxes to help pay for 40 to 60 "less chance" Scouts going to camp. Each box sold for 25 cents for five candy bars. The Evanston Scouts sold them quickly – 8,000 boxes were sold by June 1 after the EVC obtained more at a nominal cost, enough to send 80 Scouts to camp. At that point, Kelly reported that a new 64 by 32 foot log cabin Cub Scout recreation lodge, along with new water lines and hot showers for the Boy Scout area, were nearly complete.²⁵¹

Perhaps driven by the extensive coverage in the *News-Index* the previous year, camp publicity greatly expanded for 1939 in the *Review*, which had minimal coverage for the previous two years. The weekly Scout new columns gave the kind of detail that Hedblom had provided in 1938 to the *News-Index* through all of July and August.²⁵²

²⁵¹ EVI1755 (4/29/1939 – 1), EVR0999 (5/11/1939 – 104), EVR1000 (5/18/1939 – 9), EVI1764 (5/19/1939 – 2), EVR1004 (5/25/1939 – 19), EVR1006 (6/1/1939 – 18), EVR1016 (7/6/1939 – 30), EVR4034 (4/18/1940 – 36).

²⁵² EVR1016 (7/6/1939 – 30), EVR1017 (7/13/1939 – 20), EVR1018 (7/13/1939 – 37), EVR1019 (7/13/1939 – 39), EVR1020 (7/20/1939 – 11), EVR1021 (7/27/1939 – 37), EVR1023 (8/3/1939 – 36), EVR1024 (8/10/1939 – 60), EVR1025 (8/27/1939 – 57), EVR1026 (8/24/1939 – 62), EVR1029 (8/31/1939 – 22).

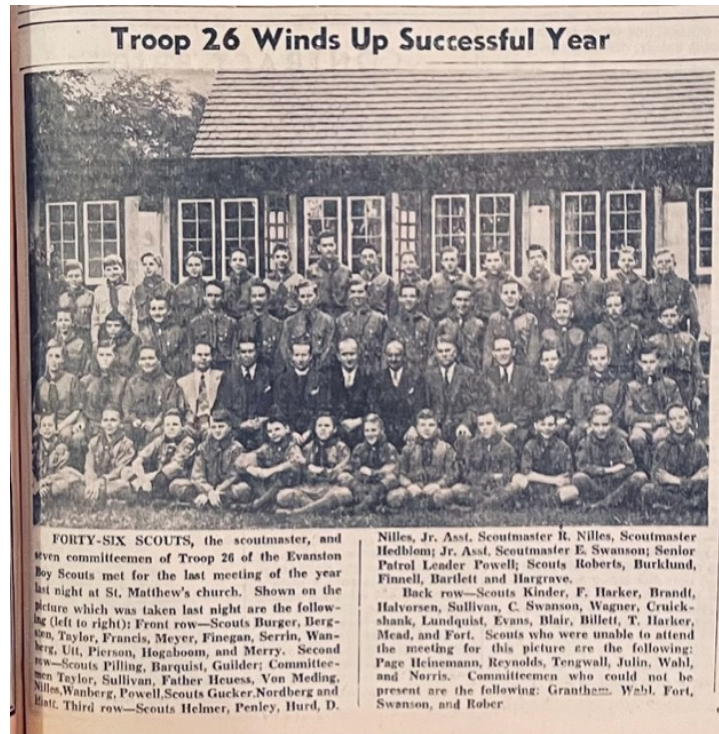


Figure 98

Contributing to the significant expansion of Wabaningo news coverage, Hedblom continued to write dispatches for the *News-Index*, after he filed a long report on the “best year in history” for his troop in June (Figure 98). He continued through the summer with reports on aquatic meets, Indian-style welcoming ceremonies, a parade of floats and other water carnival events, hikes, overnight trips, beach parties, and awards presentations. Other non-bylined articles in the *News-Index* also covered more mundane material, like each period’s roster of Scouts.²⁵³

In December, the Senior Scouts sold 1,000 Christmas trees cut at Camp Wabaningo at four locations in Evanston. Kelly took care to explain to Evanstonians that the trees were culled after the Muskegon County farm agent marked them to thin out the 150,000 trees that the Scouts had planted over the past 11 years and to keep a spruce gall infection from spreading. Both helped rather than hurt the woodland. The EVC later warned about two 17 year old fake Boy Scouts who were pretending to collect money for the toy repair drive.²⁵⁴

²⁵³ EVI1772 (6/13/1939 – 2), EVI1773 (6/13/1939 – 3), EVI1779 (7/10/1939 – 2), EVI1781 (7/15/1939 – 3), EVI1783 (7/24/1939 – 3), EVI1784 (7/25/1939 – 3), EVI1786 (7/31/1939 – 3), EVI1789 (8/8/1939 – 3), EVI1793 (8/22/1939 – 3), EVI1794 (8/23/1939 – 3).

²⁵⁴ EVR1053 (12/14/1939 – 9), EVR1055 (12/21/1939 – 7), EVI1847 (12/26/1939 – 3).

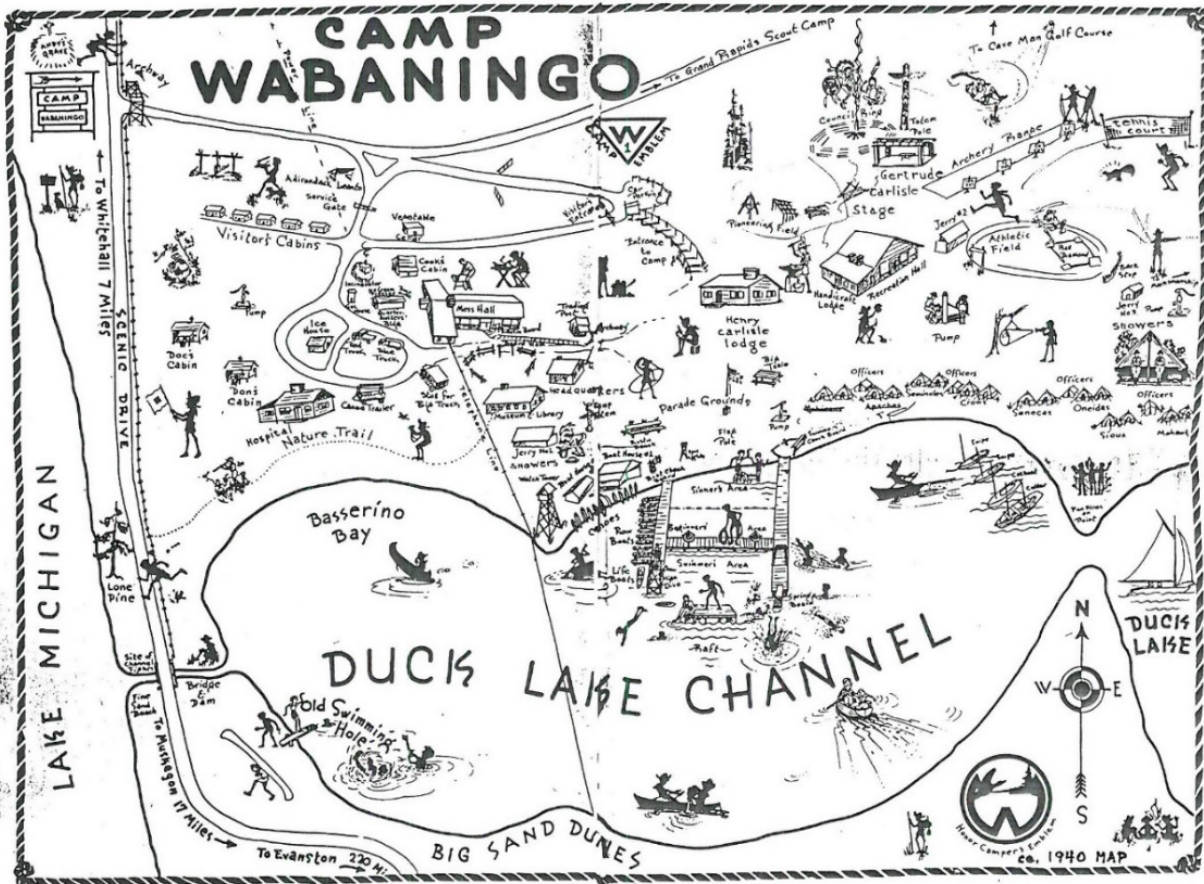


Figure 99

New construction before camp started in 1940 added two items donated by EVC President Henry W. Carlisle to be known as the Carlisle Memorial. A new “log lodge house at the foot of the stairs at the entrance to the camp” served as the new camp headquarters and was designated as Henry Carlisle Lodge on the camp map (Figure 99, center). A new council ring seating 350 with a stage “in which only the most serious types of programs will be held” was named after his late wife, Gertrude R. Carlisle (Figure 100). The Evanston Scouts also sold 10,000 boxes of candy by mid-June to benefit needy Scouts selected by their Scoutmasters and troop committees.²⁵⁵

²⁵⁵ EVR4045 (5/30/1940 – 14), EVI1903 (6/11/1940 – 2), EVI1904 (6/12/1940 – 1), EVI1907 (6/23/1940 – 30).



Figure 100

Copious coverage for Camp Wabaningo continued in 1940. Lyle Powell Jr., Hedblom’s Senior Patrol Leader, took over feature reporting duties in the *News-Index* from Hedblom. His reporting was also supplemented by non-bylined items that added information like the full rosters of Scouts coming to camp. Among the other pieces of information reported was that period 3 had the highest attendance in the camp’s history, with 179 Evanston Scouts and 53 Oak Park Scouts (Figure 101) joined by 63 Cub Scouts and 10 adult leaders in the Cub Scout camp. What appears to be long-time staff member Charlie Jenks, whose mother Olive was the EVC’s office secretary from 1936 to 1953, is on the left end of the back row, “Doc” Kelly is in the middle of the row wearing a suit, and Don Boulton is on the right end of the row. Powell also edited the Scout news columns in the *Review*, which carried shorter items about the camp along with items submitted by the troop reporters.²⁵⁶

²⁵⁶ EVR4034 (4/18/1940 – 36), EVR4039 (5/2/1940 – 36), EVR4046 (5/30/1940 – 15), EVR4053 (6/6/1940 – 73), EVR4054 (6/27/1940 – 21), EVI1911 (6/30/1940 – 3), EVI1913 (7/8/1940 – 1), EVI1914 (7/8/1940 – 2), EVR4056 (7/11/1940 – 23), EVI1916 (7/14/1940 -3), EVI1918 (7/30/1940 – 3), EVI1919 (8/1/1940 – 3), EVI1920 (8/4/1940 – 1), EVI1922 (8/12/1940 – 1), EVI1923 (8/12/1940 – 2), EVR5359 (10/22/1953 – 62). Jenks wrote *The Wabaningo Story 1921 to 1970* in the mid-1970s and the author added illustrations to the manuscript in 2021 after he discovered it in the collection of the Evanston History Center. Available at <https://scoutingmemories.org/the-wabaningo-story-1921-to-1970/>.



Figure 101

Illustrations for Part Two

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|---|---|
| Frontispiece – G. Barrett Rich, William Tomkins,
Hon. Charles G. Dawes at International Jamboree | <i>Lake Forester</i> 11/22/1929
(also <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 11/25/1929) |
| 1. Evanston History Center | Courtesy of John L. Ropiequet (2023) |
| 2. Park Ridge Quadrangle map | Courtesy of Glenview History Center (1929) |
| 3. Cabin in the Woods | <i>Winnetka Talk</i> 10/29/1927 |
| 4. Construction of Cabin in the Woods | <i>Glencoe News</i> 5/21/1927 |
| 5. William F. Leggett, Dr. Earle D. Kelly | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 6/6/1928 |
| 6. Scoutmaster imu luau at Camp Evanbosco | Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council |
| 7. Evanston Council truck (ca. 1930) | Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council |
| 8. Troop 7 wins junior division | <i>Evanston Review</i> 8/6/1925 |
| 9. Charles Gates Dawes | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 5/23/1929 |
| 10. David Goss, William O’Keefe, C.G. Dawes | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 6/2/1925 |
| 11. David Goss, William O’Keefe | <i>Evanston Review</i> 6/4/1925 |
| 12. Robert Townley and Kenilworth Troop 1
pyramid | Courtesy of Kenilworth Historical
Society (1923) |
| 13. Wilmette Troop 3 pyramid | <i>Wilmette Life</i> 9/26/1924 |
| 14. Court of honor/fire by friction contest | <i>Evanston Review</i> 12/22/1927 |
| 15. Semaphore demonstration | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 5/5/1928 |
| 16. Troop 1 signaling team | <i>Evanston Review</i> 4/11/1929 |
| 17. Thomas J. Keane | <i>Wilmette Life</i> 11/5/1931 |
| 18. C. Lysle Smith | <i>The Syllabus</i> (Northwestern U.) (1917) |
| 19. Max Hayford | <i>The Syllabus</i> (1921) |
| 20. Ted Purcell | <i>Evanston Review</i> 2/10/1927 |

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| 21. Evanston Sea Scouts | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 6/4/1928 |
| 22. 99.5% tent at Camp Wabaningo | <i>Evanston Review</i> 8/20/1925 |
| 23. Camp reunion performers | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 5/22/1925 |
| 24. Rev. J.W.F. Davies | <i>Out of Doors with Youth</i> (1927) |
| 25. Camp Wabaningo scenes | <i>Evanston Review</i> 8/2/1928 |
| 26. Handicraft and recreation lodge | <i>Evanston Review</i> 8/1/1929 |
| 27. Honor camper award | Courtesy of William Topkis (date unknown) |
| 28. Honor camper award | Courtesy of ebay.com (d.u.) |
| 29. Honor camper award | Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council (d.u.) |
| 30. <i>Junior Index</i> front page | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 10/12/1925 |
| 31. Dr. Earle D. Kelly | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 2/14/1929 |
| 32. William F. Leggett | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 10/25/1926 |
| 33. Dr. Walter Dill Scott | <i>The Syllabus</i> (1922) |
| 34. Evanston Council letterhead | Courtesy of Evanston History Center
(2/24/1930) |
| 35. Evanston Scoutmasters Association | <i>Evanston Review</i> 10/28/1926 |
| 36. Boy Scouts march to Dyche Stadium | <i>Evanston Review</i> 10/21/1926 |
| 37. Boltwood School fire | <i>Evanston Review</i> 1/13/1927 |
| 38. Crowded headquarters space | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 10/17/1928 |
| 39. Proposed Boys Headquarters | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 11/8/1928 |
| 40. "A Call to the Good Citizens of Evanston" | <i>Evanston Review</i> 10/23/1930 |
| 41. "The Boy Scouts Deserve Your Support" | <i>Evanston Review</i> 10/23/1930 |
| 42. Dr. Norman E. Richardson | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 10/13/1923 |
| 43. International Jamboree scenes | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 8/15/1929 |

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| 44. William Tomkins | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 1/17/1930 |
| 45. William Tomkins at Evanston Twp. H.S. | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 1/23/1930 |
| 46. William Tomkins | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 6/10/1930 |
| 47. Evanston Boy Scout camporee and circus | <i>Evanston Review</i> 6/6/1940 |
| 48. Bridge building demonstration | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 6/7/1940 |
| 49. Donald Boulton congratulates winning Troop 4 first aid team | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 3/16/1938 |
| 50. Troop 4 first aid sectional champions | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 4/10/1939 |
| 51. George B. Dryden trophy | Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council |
| 52. Sea Scout Troop 28 exhibit | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 3/9/1935 |
| 53. Scout twins salute to mother | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 5/11/1935 |
| 54. Troop 27 Firemanship exhibit | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 10/26/1935 |
| 55. Troop 21 drum and bugle corps | <i>Evanston Review</i> 10/24/1935 |
| 56. Doll collection for Girl Scouts to repair | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 12/8/1930 |
| 57. Boy Scouts repair toys | Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council |
| 58. Boy Scouts repair toys | <i>Evanston Review</i> 11/21/1935 |
| 59. Firemen and Scouts collect toys | Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council
[also <i>Evanston Review</i> 12/5/1940] |
| 60. James E. West | <i>Norman Rockwell's World of Scouting</i> , at 40 |
| 61. Robert Townley and Junior Hikers at Camp Howell | Courtesy of Kenilworth Historical Society (1927) |
| 62. Robert Townley and Kenilworth Cubs | Courtesy of Kenilworth Historical Society (June 1930) |
| 63. Pack 16 Cubs cooking | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 1/16/1939 |
| 64. Pack 16 Cubs arranging bridge party | <i>Evanston News-Index</i> 3/19/1940 |

65. Cub camp at Camp Wabaningo
Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council (1939)
66. Cubs at Camp Wabaningo beach
Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council (1939)
67. U.S.C.G. Capt. O.W. Fricke
Glencoe News 7/17/1931
68. Sea Scout Ship “Albatross II”
Winnetka Talk 6/11/1931
69. Navy cutter given to Evanston Sea Scouts
Evanston Review 4/4/35
70. Cutter at Camp Wabaningo
Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council
(ca. late 1930s)
71. Sea Scout Ship “Oliver H. Perry”
Glencoe News 7/13/1939
72. Senior Scouts reunion banquet
Evanston News-Index 12/28/1938
73. Century of Progress World’s Fair posters
Available at
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Century_of_Progress#:~:text=A%20Century%20of%20Progress%20International,%2C%20celebrated%20the%20city%27s%20centennial
74. Century of Progress World’s Fair site plan
Available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1933-ChicagoCenturyOfProgressExposition-GroundPlan.jpg#/media/File:1933-ChicagoCenturyOfProgressExposition-GroundPlan.jpg>
75. Troop 33 Scout badge signboard
Winnetka Talk 4/10/1931
76. Gill Clay and John L. Ropiequet with Scout badge signboard
Courtesy of Troop 324 (10/8/2019)
77. 1935 Jamboree poster
Norman Rockwell’s World of Scouting, at 44
78. 1937 Jamboree poster
Glencoe News 4/16/1937
79. Wildcat Scouts decal and tag
Courtesy of John L. Ropiequet
80. Wildcat Scouts tent blueprint
Courtesy of John L. Ropiequet
81. Congressman Church and Jamboree Scouts
Evanston Review 7/15/1937

82. Evanston Community Chest ad *Evanston News-Index* 9/29/1932
83. Evanston Community Chest ad *Evanston Review* 10/22/1936
84. Scout news column header *Evanston Review* 2/18/1932
85. Troop 21 Scouts make totem poles *Evanston News-Index* 10/5/1934
86. Evanston Council bus
Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council
(ca. mid-1930s)
87. “The Scouting Family” *Evanston Review* 2/2/1939
88. Maui Boy Scout signaling (ca. 1912)
Available at
<https://www.scoutinghawaii.org/maui>
89. Camp Wabaningo council ring *Evanston Review* 5/25/1933
90. “Boy Scouts Turn Indians” *Evanston Review* 6/15/1933
91. Camp Wabaningo sailboat class *Evanston News-Index* 7/5/1934
92. Camp Wabaningo war canoe *Evanston News-Index* 7/5/1934
93. Father Neptune
Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council
94. Camp Wabaningo swimming pier *Evanston Review* 5/2/1935
95. Camp Wabaningo high dive
Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council
96. Camp Wabaningo hospital
Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council
(ca. late 1930s)
97. Fire dive
Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council
98. Troop 26 *Evanston News-Index* 6/13/1939
99. Camp Wabaningo site plan
Courtesy of Evanston History Center (1940)
100. Gertrude R. Carlisle Mem. Council Ring
Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council
101. Camp Wabaningo period 3 Scouts
Courtesy of Northeast Illinois Council (also
Evanston Review 8/22/1940)