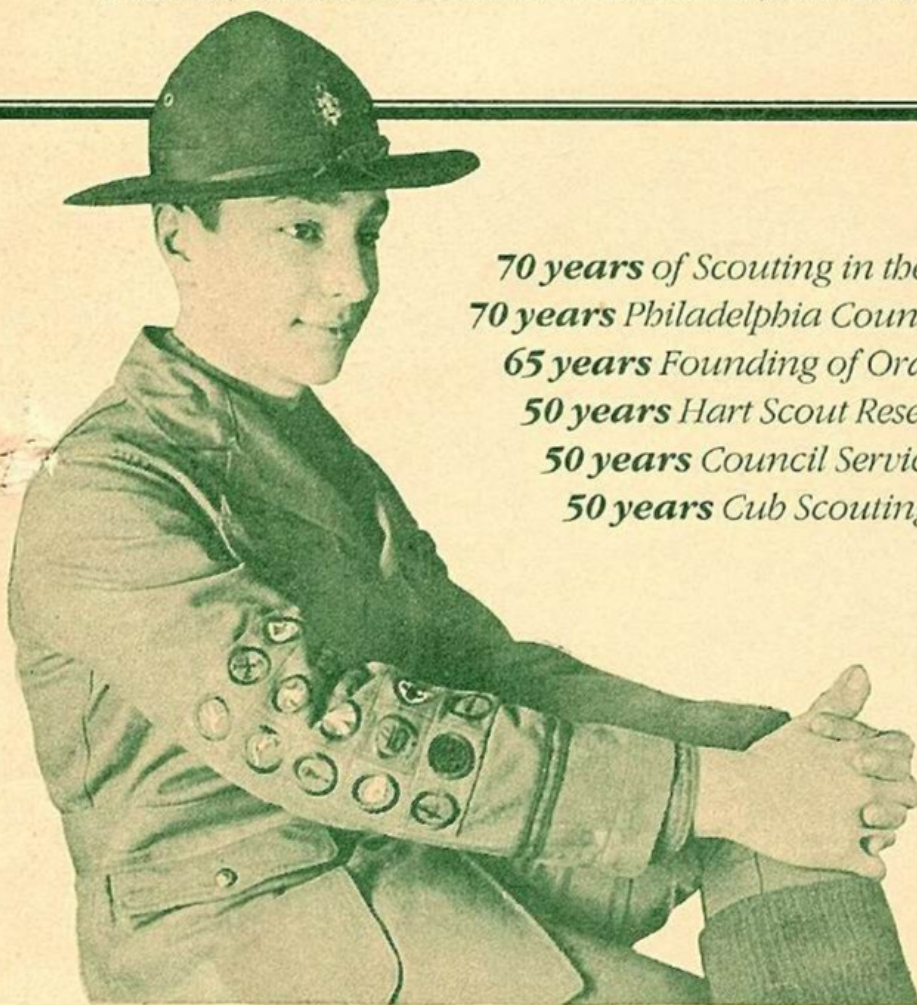




1910 – 1980

Seventy Years of Scouting in the Boy Scouts of America Philadelphia Council

PARKWAY, 22nd AND WINTER STREETS PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19103



70 years of Scouting in the United States
70 years Philadelphia Council, B.S.A.
65 years Founding of Order of the Arrow
50 years Hart Scout Reservation
50 years Council Service Center
50 years Cub Scouting in America

PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

22nd and Winter Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

LOcust 4-2540

February 1980

Dear Scouters and Friends;

1980 is an Anniversary Year with many things to celebrate. During Scout Week in February, we celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America and of the Philadelphia Council. Scouting began in England in 1907 at a little camp on Brownsea Island. A "Good Turn" by an unknown English Scout brought Scouting to America in 1910. American publisher William D. Boyce was so impressed by the scheme of Lord Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, he and other pioneers of the Boy Scout Movement founded American Scouting in Washington, D.C. on February 8, 1910. February 8th is considered "B.S.A. Anniversary Day" every year, and is always during "Scout Week" or "Scouting Anniversary Week".

1915 is another year to remember. The Order of the Arrow, and Unami Lodge #1 came into being on our own Treasure Island Camp. Also in 1915, famed sculptor R. Tait McKenzie cast his statue of "The Boy Scout" which is known the world over. That was 65 years ago.

1930 - a half century ago - three important events took place. Cub Scouting (then called Cubbing) was officially formed in America. The new Charles D. Hart Scout Reservation pioneered its first camps. Our present Scout Headquarters Building was dedicated - - - the oldest Scout Headquarters Building in continuous use in America. Being in tune with the times, today we call it the Philadelphia Council Scout Service Center. So for three important happenings fifty years ago, we celebrate our Golden Anniversary.

We have not attempted to list year-by-year all events and important happenings in the Philadelphia Council. This book would be then as thick as a dictionary. Instead, we have captured the early years so that we can look back at the beginning of these important events we celebrate in 1980.

We hope that you enjoy reading about Scouting from yesteryear in the Philadelphia Council. A special tribute goes out to those early pioneers of the Philadelphia Council, Treasure Island, Hart Scout Reservation, the Order of the Arrow, and Cub Scouting. They blazed the trail in those early days, and we are much richer for it today as Scouting moves into the eighties!

Compiled and edited by Russell F. Swenson, Director of Support Services
Philadelphia Council, Boy Scouts of America



A United Way Agency

THE PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

PRESIDENTS

Charles Edwin Fox (Chairman)
1910-1913
Dr. Charles D. Hart
1913-1941
Dr. Philip A. Boyer
1941-1951
Revelle W. Brown
1951-1954
John S. McQuade, Jr.
1954-1956
Gen. J. Harry LaBrum
1956-1958
Albert J. Nesbitt
1958-1960
W. Carroll Keeseey
1960-1962
Albert C. McCoy
1962-1964
Myer Feinstein
1964-1965
W. Carroll Keeseey
1965-1966
Laird H. Simons, Jr.
1966-1968
Samuel S. Baxter
1968-1970
W. Terry Vrooman
1970-1972
Frank G. Harrington
1972-1974
Frank E. Hahn, Jr., Esq.
1974-1976
C. Thomas Gibbons
1976-1978
Clarence E. Keiser
1978-1980
Kent L. Roberts
1980-

COMMISSIONERS

George D. Porter
1910-1917
Charles Edwin Fox
1917-1937
Stanley R. Yarnall
1937-1958
Edward H. Rosen
1958-1962
John M. Davidson
1962-1973
Robert A. Evans
1973-1974
Joseph E. Teat
1974-

EXECUTIVES

T. Leo Tierney (Exec. Secy.)
1911-1913
J. W. Patton (Field Commissioner)
1913-1915
Walter S. Cowing
1914-1917
E. Urner Goodman
1918-1927
Harvey A. Gorden
May-Dec. 1918
Horace P. Kern
1927-1951
H. M. Privette
1951-1969
Charles Means
1969-1972
Frank V. Savino
1972-1979
Richard M. Ruffino
1980-

COUNCIL PIONEERS

A review of the history shows many outstanding men who have contributed very definitely to Philadelphia Scouting. It is difficult to include them all, but the following should be recognized in this connection.

Harry Maybin Hart, the first Treasurer and an active worker and in whose honor a memorial lodge has been established on the Hart Scout Reservation.

George D. Porter, the first Scout Commissioner, long a member of the National Executive Board and later Director of the Business Department of the National Council.

J. W. Patton, a Field Commissioner, most aggressive and enthusiastic in leading boys in activities.

Dr. Charles D. Hart, Chairman and President for more than a score of years, under whose leadership the Council has progressed, the man who personally raised great sums for Scouting in the several financial campaigns and particularly in connection with the Scout building and the Council camps. Treasure Island, the Hart Reservation, and the building funds, were raised almost entirely by him. He was responsible also for the Golden Book, the development of the Boy Scout Statuette, and other traditions and practices too numerous to mention.

Charles Edwin Fox, the first Chairman and later the Scout Commissioner, whose enthusiasm and interest secured the support of the general public in the beginning, and whose advice, help and interest in the welfare of boys have been most valuable to Scouting, particularly in his position as the Chairman of the Court of Honor.

Samuel G. Friedman, a pioneer and the leader of the Scoutmasters' Round Table that planned the early Council activities and then later under his supervision the Organization Committee was developed to be a strong, serviceable body, solving Troop problems and passing upon commissions for new men.

Louis M. Fleisher, a veteran Scouter, whose advice has been most valuable, especially in camp developments.

Walter S. Cowing, the first Scout Executive, who began the coordination of the work of the volunteer groups and established a business office, with its records and files.

Rufus T. Davis, who influenced the nature program through publications, his nature walks and his specific groups in camps.

E. Urner Goodman, who succeeded him and who made contacts with numerous groups and businessmen, thereby developing new fields of support for Scouting.

Alfred C. Nichols, Jr., who contributed especially in the greater opportunities for camp instruction and who set the pace with the spring activity known as the "Camporee," attended by thousands of the public.

Walter W. Hallahan, the Assistant Treasurer until his death, who signed checks and reviewed the budget and under whom building fund and other monies were entrusted and invested.

Judge J. Willis Martin, the Council Vice President, always willing to perform his Council duties and who was particularly interested in Sea Scouting, entertaining the boys and leaders from time to time.

T. Truxtun Hare, the Chairman of the Treasure Island Committee which acquired and started this famous camp.

Dr. William L. Fisher, a veteran Scoutmaster, whose opinion had been sought regularly by the Executive Board concerning policies.

Stanley R. Yarnall, the Council member whose kind advice has been most helpful.

Horace W. Rolston, whose interest in the out-of-doors and whose imagination and creative ability have been helpful in many ways, especially in the development of activities at camp, in the merit badge program and in the major Scout shows, the "Camporee" and the "March of Scouting."

M. Edmunds Dunlap, who has designed buildings for camps and reconstructed others at Treasure Island and the Hart Reservation.

George Baker, whose enthusiasm as an Assistant Scoutmaster has built one of Philadelphia's most successful Troops.

Richard P. Powel, who until his death served Scouting as a Commissioner, Field Executive, and finally as Assistant Field Director, who was most considerate and helped to develop an appreciation in the field of the work performed by the Council staff.

Charles S. Paxson, aggressive District Executive, who, in his service in both District 8 and District 9, developed the interest of many Troop Committeemen who gave more active service to the Districts.

HIGHLIGHTS OF SCOUTING IN PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL

1910 -- Philadelphia Council organized.
1911 -- First city-wide activity, leadership training course and summer camp (Pequea).
1913 -- Treasure Island Scout Camp established.
1914 -- General Baden-Powell attends rally in Philadelphia, Year-round weekend camping organized.
1915 -- Order of the Arrow started.
R. Tait McKenzie presents the "Boy Scout" statue.
1917 -- Scout war service campaigns.
1923 -- Council becomes Red Feather Agency.
1930 -- Hart Scout Reservation acquired.
Present Scout Service Center occupied.
Cub Scouting started.
1939 -- Districts changed with full-time executives replacing part time men.
1944 -- Breyer Training Area acquired.
1951 -- New Breyer training facilities dedicated.
1954 -- McKenzie Boy Scout Statue presented to National Council.
1955 -- Joint Capital Campaign with Valley Forge Council.
1958 -- Resica Falls camps open jointly with Valley Forge Council.
Marshall's Island acquired.
1960 -- Scouting's Golden Anniversary (1910-1960).
1963 -- Treasure Island's Golden Anniversary (1913-1963).
Philadelphia "Good Turn" to Canadian Boy Scouts Association by presentation of McKenzie "Boy Scout" statue.
1965 -- Order of the Arrow Golden Anniversary (1915-1965).
1967 -- Philadelphia withdraws half ownership of Resica Falls.
1969 -- Eagle Island Scout Camp opens for wilderness camping.
1970 -- Project SOAR (Save Our American Resources) initiated.
1971 -- Eagle Island Scout Camp opens as Summer Camp.
Treasure Island Scout Camp closes as Summer Camp, but stays open for year-round camping.
Capital Campaign to refurbish Treasure Island, Eagle Island, Hart Scout Reservation, Dale Base, and Breyer Training Area.
Block Scouting innovation in Philadelphia Council.
1976 -- Nation's Bicentennial observed in Philadelphia as hosts for BICENCAMP (Bicentennial Encampment of Scouts from the thirteen original states).
1978 -- Cub Scout Day Camp pioneered in Philadelphia.
1980 -- Treasure Island reopens as Summer Camp.
70th Anniversary of Philadelphia Council (1910-1980).
65th Anniversary of Order of the Arrow (1915-1980).
50th Anniversary of Cub Scouting in Philadelphia (1930-1980).
50th Anniversary of Hart Scout Reservation (1930-1980).
50th Anniversary of present Scout Service Center (1930-1980).

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL

In December 1910 the following committee-- Charles Edwin Fox, Chairman, George W. Casey, Rev. H.C. Stone, E. W. Rubencame and George D. Porter--wrote to the National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America soliciting its service by allowing the use of the name of the National organization in connection with a meeting to be held in the Mayor's reception room on December 21st for the formation of a permanent organization of the Boy Scouts of America in Philadelphia in which an Honorary Scout Council was to be named by Mayor Reyburn and included in its membership there would be twenty-five or thirty of Philadelphia's prominent citizens who had already consented to serve upon the committee. The meeting was addressed by Mayor Reyburn, John L. Alexander, National Secretary, and George D. Porter. The Philadelphia Council, therefore, may properly be said to have been organized on December 21, 1910.

A number of prominent citizens became members of the Honorary Council and the following were members of the Executive Scout Council, as it was known: J. Woodbridge Patton, George W. Casey, E. W. Rubencame, H. C. Stone, Walter S. Cowing, Arthur W. Dunn, Dr. Jesse D. Burke, Roy S. Wallace, Charles Edwin Fox, A. J. Drexel Biddle, George D. Porter, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Harry M. Hart, and T. Leo Tierney was Executive Secretary.

The Council was formed with the object of creating, directing and acting as the administrative head of the Boy Scout movement in Philadelphia. So, shortly after its organization, the minutes of the early meetings disclose that attention was given to establishing a system of records; a school for Scoutmasters; camp sites were sought; a relay race to Harrisburg was considered; lecture courses for Scouts planned; available auditoriums listed; proposals were made to have the Fairmount Park Commission to permit the building of fires in the park. The Council was also aware of the importance of interesting more and more of the citizens in the Scout project, so many prospective members' names were voted upon and their interest solicited. Of course, financing a youthful organization such as this pres-

ented many problems. Harry M. Hart was elected treasurer of the Council and it was his responsibility to see that there were adequate funds to meet the necessary bills.

So great was the enthusiasm and so many were the tasks to be performed that the Council found it necessary to meet every week. At its meeting on April 27, 1911, James E. West, who was then known as the National Secretary, from New York, visited and addressed the Council. He advised that the National Council would back up the local committee in every respect with regard to the appointment of Scoutmasters and that no Scoutmaster's certificate would be issued except on the recommendation of the Philadelphia office. He also agreed to write to each Scoutmaster already appointed (for there were some who had started Troops even before the Philadelphia Council had been formed) and advise them that they would have to re-register with the local committee.

Dr. Charles D. Hart was elected as a member of the Council in January 1912 and during the same year E. T. Stotesbury was elected treasurer. The work of the Council had so increased that several committees were appointed in February 1912 including committees on Scoutmasters, activities, schools, newsboys and finance.

The adjoining counties of Delaware and Montgomery that had joined with the Philadelphia Council in maintaining a summer camp considered joining with the Philadelphia Council to form a tri-county organization. In June of 1912, after careful consideration by a special committee, this proposal was found not to be feasible. Those who studied it felt that it would be much more efficient to operate the two types of areas with separate administrative councils. In June of 1913 an invitation was extended to the Council supervising these two counties to occupy office space with the Philadelphia Council. This invitation was not accepted for it was not felt to be practical for the county work.

George D. Porter was Philadelphia's first Scout Commissioner in which position he continued until 1917 when, because of his removal from the city, he resigned and Charles Edwin

Fox was elected in his place. In 1913 Mr. Fox resigned as the first Chairman of the Council and was succeeded in December of that year by Dr. Charles D. Hart who continued in that post for many years. The title of that position was later changed to "president." It is interesting to note that among the pioneers of Scouting were three men who had excellent opportunities to appreciate the values of a character building program for boys. Mr. Fox was Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Porter, Director of Public Safety, and Dr. Hart a member of the Board of the Eastern Penitentiary.

In the early days Scoutmasters came together for monthly conferences in an organization known as the Scoutmaster's Round Table. Their advice was always sought by the Council and in 1913 several of their number were elected by the Scoutmasters to become members of the Council.

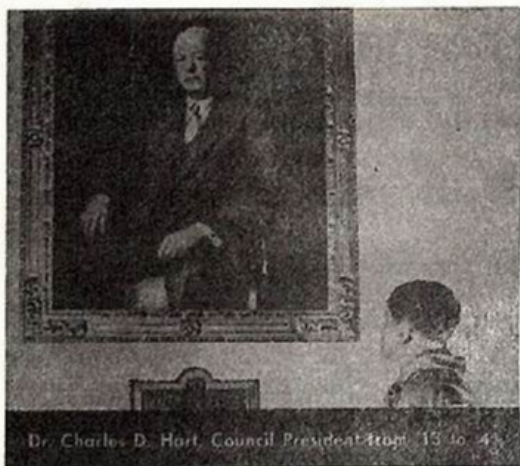
Several members of the Council in the early days continued in their service to Scouting in Philadelphia for many years. They include Louis M. Fleisher, Charles Edwin Fox, T. Truxtun Hare, Charles D. Hart, R. Tait McKenzie, Samuel Scoville, Jr., E. T. Stotesbury, George S. Dayton, Samuel G. Friedman, Connie Mack, Hubley R. Owen, H. W. Rolston, Stanley R. Yarnall, Harry M. Hart, Edward deV. Morrell, George Spencer Morris, William W. Roper, J. Willis Martin, Walter

W. Hallahan, Alexander Van Rensselaer, and Charles W. Churchman.

Scouting grew rapidly and in order to facilitate the efficient administration of the Council the city was divided into ten Scout Districts in 1915. Also in this year the stability of the Council had been so successfully demonstrated that it was found desirable to apply for a State charter which was granted, thus incorporating the Council in March 1915.

This same year Dr. Hart was honored when he became the recipient of a presiding officer's engraved gavel. Efforts were made continuously to interest various organizations as well as the citizenry in general in the Scout program. John Philip Sousa, upon the request of the Council President, composed a special march named "The Boy Scouts of America."

The First World War found many of the Council members in service and also much activity for other members in helping Scouts to do their share for the country. By 1919 the Council was well established with many committees and approximately fifty members. Since that time, although the Council procedure in general has been simplified, its committees have become even more active and their work has become more specialized.



Dr. Charles D. Hart, Council President from '13 to '41

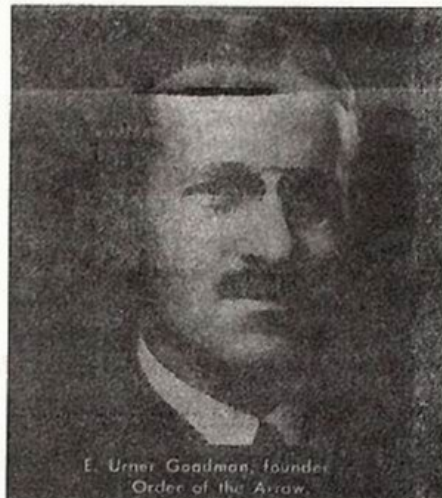


Edward C. Dale, Council member
active in Sea Scouting



Shorty Rolston, leader in camping,
Scout and radio shows

"The Golden Anniversary" . . . "The service of thousands of devoted men and women." This is the rich heritage of the Philadelphia Council since that early day in '10 when the Porters, the Friedmans, the Cowings, the Fleishers, the Harts and the Goodmans pioneered in this dedication to a principle. Yes, the principle of service to a boy has carried that dedication through the lives of a Rolston, a Dunlap, a Dale, a Nichols, a Danforth, a Feldenheimer, a Brown, a Nesbitt, a Privette. Men like these — be they volunteers or members of the career staff — have inspired thousands of others to lead the legion of men and women who serve our boys. These are men and women from all walks of life — all races, creeds and colors — all levels in the society of a free world.



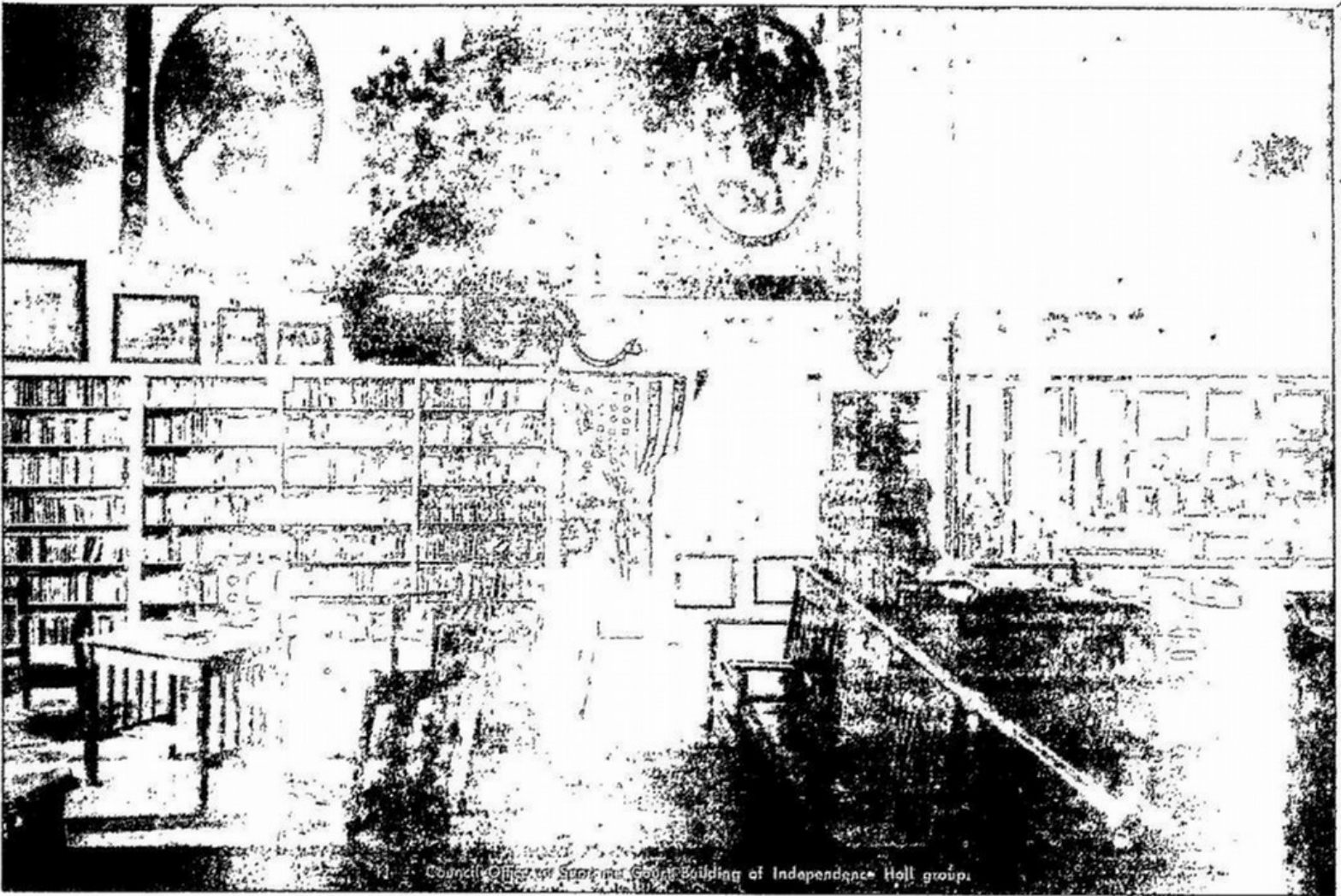
E. Urner Goodman, founder
Order of the Arrow



Philadelphia boys sight the future



Boy leadership guided by man of character



Council Office in Supreme Court Building of Independence Hall group.

5th and Chestnut Streets in '11, to 9th and Walnut Streets in '17, to 19th and Chestnut Streets in '24, to the present Scout Service Center at 22nd and Winter Streets.



Walter S. Cowley, First Council Executive 119 10 119



George D. Porter, first Scout Council Executive



Executive Staff 119 10 119

SCOUT HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Shortly after the organization of the Council provision was made for opening an office in which might be kept the records and in which the business which was rapidly increasing might be transacted. Arrangements were made to lease the first floor of 1309 Arch Street. This was occupied for a few brief months but in October 1911 the headquarters was moved by the courtesy of the Mayor to the room which was occupied by the first Supreme Court of the United States in the Independence Hall group at 5th and Chestnut Streets in the shadow of the Liberty Bell. What an inspiration in the establishment of any movement for the making of better Americans! When the Scoutmasters' Round Table sessions were held there, veteran leaders will well recall how the State House bell would frequently boom forth eleven o'clock, indicating it was well past time for adjournment.

In the two rooms of the old Supreme Court building were the general office, the reception lobby, the office of the Scout Executive and the Field Department offices. A huge poster depicting a Scout good turn and decorated with the various merit badge designs adorned the wall just above the library shelves. Although the place lacked many suitable facilities for an office, it did present a rather homey atmosphere in a most inspiring location.

However, in 1917, with the decision of the city authorities to restore the historical building to its original state the Scout headquarters, in common with that of the Grand Army and Prison Society, had to move to other quarters. At this juncture W. Lawrence Saunders, 2nd, then a member of the Philadelphia Council, and his mother, turned over the splendid building at 925 Walnut Street, where three floors were occupied by the movement. A reception room and Scout store on the first floor, executive and clerical offices on the second, and a suitable leaders' club room on the third were made possible. It was in this building that Vice-President Dallas, who held office with President Polk, once lived. The Council was most grateful to the Saunders family through whose generosity this building was made available. However, it was sold in 1920 so that once again the Scout office had to be moved.

Accordingly the huge Scout emblem which had been made at the Eastern State Penitentiary that hung from the second floor windows was taken down. The desks, files and bookcases and the map showing the location of Troops were paraded down Walnut Street where

temporary headquarters had been engaged at 905-907. Here space was limited and what had occupied three floors had to be condensed into one room although it was rather well proportioned.

In 1921 the Council moved into more attractive quarters in the second and third floors of 916 Walnut Street. On the second floor were housed the executive and general offices as well as the Supply Department. The Field Department and Scout Leaders' Club Rooms were on the third floor. An attic provided storage quarters and a small work room.

With limited funds it was impossible to meet an increase in rent which was imposed by the owners in 1924, so on May 6th of that year headquarters once again was moved. This time to the fourth floor of 1924-26 Chestnut Street, where four rooms were available for executive offices and Supply Department and an additional small room for addressograph and mimeograph machines. Visitors soon became acquainted with the self-operating elevator, while members of the staff learned that in the winter time one could never be sure there would be enough heat to raise the temperature of the rooms above 50°. These quarters proved very satisfactory, although before long it was necessary to rent additional office space to accommodate the organization which was continuing to grow rapidly.

Removals are expensive. The furniture which was not new in the beginning in many cases could not withstand much moving about. Dr. Hart, President of the Council, in 1916 in writing in the "Year Book" for that year on the theme "Vision" foresaw the necessity of having "a house of our own where we shall meet not only for administrative work, but for social intercourse, a home around which will center all Scout life and knit the bonds of comradeship even closer." In 1920 the idea envisioned by the Council President began to appear as a possibility and we find in the "Year Book" then an article by Dr. Hart describing the floor plan for such a building and stating that "it should be of dignified architecture and good material and would, for all time, make Scouting permanent in the eyes of the public and go far to make it permanent in their hearts as well. With such a headquarters our very own, all of us would have a perpetual inspiration to carry on to the greatest heights the vast opportunities for good as yet scarcely begun." He solicited suggestions for accomplishing this.

Authority was given to Dr. Hart by the Executive Board to raise quietly a building fund looking forward to the erection of a build-

ing on property that might be made available through the Fairmount Park Commissioners, assurance having been given that such might be possible. Dr. Hart immediately started calling on his friends and other citizens of the community and the funds and pledges began coming in. Several years elapsed, however, before authorization was obtained from the city officials for the use of the ground on which to erect the building. Meanwhile, the solicitation of funds continued and the income on what had been collected still further increased the principal. The building itself cost \$208,696., which Dr. Hart raised from over 300 subscribers.

In 1929 at the Leaders' Dinner early in that year announcement finally was made that everything was ready to proceed with the erection of a Scout building of our own where there would be adequate space, where rent would not be increased, where heat would be adequate, but above all, where Scouting might stand in a dignified headquarters, demonstrating its permanency to the citizens of Philadelphia. The announcement was greeted with many cheers. Charles Z. Klauder was engaged as the architect and William R. Dougherty, having been the successful bidder, was given the contract to build. Mr. Klauder had designed buildings at Princeton University, The University of Pittsburgh Tower of Learning, and many buildings in Philadelphia, as well as in other parts of the country. Ground was broken early that fall and on February 15, 1930, the cornerstone was laid with the Building Committee--- Dr. Charles D. Hart, Walter J. Hallahan and Edward Starr, Jr.---presiding at the ceremony. A small leaden box was dropped into the cornerstone by Horace P. Kern. This contained samples of various Scout badges of the day, the latest Scout Handbook and newspapers of the day. The building, located at 22nd and Winter Streets, faces the Parkway gardens which were occupied by a number of small buildings, all of which were to be removed and lawns made in their places so that the Scout building would look directly out on the Parkway itself. The lot upon which the building is built is 110' x 177'. The building itself is 70' x 116'.

In the fall of 1930 the building neared completion, the finishing touches were being put on and in October it was considered sufficiently finished for the Scout office to be moved in. Just a few days prior the caretakers who had been engaged had moved into their quarters which were provided in the building. What a happy day for Philadelphia Scouting with roomy light offices, library, Board room, adequate space for files, vaults and all at really no more expense than would be required for third-class office

space. Various details were added, providing display of the splendid collection of autographed letters and pictures, lighting fixtures were adjusted and Scouting began to feel at home. Many special gifts were received, furnishing the library, providing a pedestal for the "Golden Book of Scout Heroes," equipping the kitchen which is used to prepare luncheons for committee meetings.

It is recorded that all who pledged subscriptions to the building, when approached by Dr. Hart, fulfilled their pledges. Scouts and Scouters were all given an opportunity to contribute and most of them did, so that on December 8, 1930, when formal dedication exercises were held in front of the building it could truly be said that the building had been "erected by the Boy Scouts and their friends." These exercises which were broadcast had as the principal speaker Walter H. Head, President of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

The Scout Headquarters Building is two stories high, built of Indiana limestone in the Italian Renaissance style. As one approaches it from the north, or Winter Street side, the splendid appearance of the building and the Scout-like atmosphere impress the visitor. A dog's drinking fountain is to the left of the steps.

As one approaches the building, on the flagstone walk in the heroic life-size bronze statue of "The Boy Scout" which was done by Dr. Robert Tait McKenzie, a member of the Philadelphia Council from 1911 to 1938. This is the second modeling of the Scout, the first having been done about 1915. Since that time additional uniform badges had been developed and it was felt that the life-size statue should be up-to-date. This current statue of "The Boy Scout" was unveiled June 12, 1937 with Dr. McKenzie giving the dedicatory address. Copies of this statue are available through the Philadelphia Council who owns the copyright.

Many Scout symbols, emblems and special Scout inscriptions are found on the outside of the building. Across the front of the building is carved an inscription "YOUTH PREPARED SAFEGUARDS THE NATION. This House, Dedicated to the Training of Boys for Useful Citizenship, was Built by the Boy Scouts and their Friends." Above the roof are the 12 points of the Scout Law carved. Scout symbols appear under the eaves of all four sides of the building. Across the front are the Silver Buffalo Award, Life Scout badge, Star Scout badge, the Philadelphia Leaders Service Medal, and an artist's conception of the Eagle badge, and the National Life Saving Award. On the west side of the building the following are found cut in the stone:

First Class badge, Second Class badge, the Tenderfoot, Sea Scout, Achievement badge. On the south side the following merit badges appear: First-Aid, Life Saving, Personal Health, Public Health, Cooking, Camping, Civics, Pathfinding, Pioneering. All of these badges were required of Eagle Scouts at that time. On the east side of the building are merit badges on Athletics, Physical Development, Scholarship. There also appear Veteran Badges for 5, 10, and 15 years of service. No other Veteran badges were in existence at that time.

Over the entrance doorway and the sides of the loggia appear the words of the Scout Oath. the universal Scout badge is carved in the stone railing of the loggia. Upon entering through the teakwood front doors, one comes into the patio with its tiled floor, and a balcony with second floor offices for district and clerical personnel. On the mantle in the lobby rests the Golden Book of Scout Heroes. It is gold tooled, bound in Morocco leather, made of parchment pages and contains the citations of early Philadelphia Scouts who had received hero medals for saving the lives of others. The pages are turned from time to time and the book lies enclosed in a glass case.

Symbolism is also noted inside the building, with an exquisite carving of the coat of arms of the United States, which we proudly have the right to use, as being chartered by the Government of the United States. It is located above the front door. On the east wall of the balcony is the coat of arms of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the fireplace in the old library, which is now our Trading Post, is carved the coat of arms of the City of Philadelphia. High above the Golden Book Pedestal is cut into the stone, two Scouts holding a shield bearing the Scout emblem, with the inscription below it reading "THE YOUNG ARE FORTUNATE FOR THEY WILL SEE GREAT THINGS."

Over the stairway leading to the second floor is a memorial to Dr. Charles D. Hart, Honorary President 1941-1951, presented by his sister, Miss Nancy Hart, which reads,

"These stairs leading upward as does Scouting are dedicated to Charles D. Hart. A Devoted Scout."

The room above the Trading Post is used for field offices for district personnel. Observe the intricate hand tooled designs on the ceilings in both the Trading Post and Field Office, which in earlier times served as a library and conference rooms. On the wall of the room in the large field office are two bronze plaques, one in memory of Charles Edwin Fox, who served as our Scout Commissioner for many years, and a man who appreciated the value of good literature in the life of youth. The other bronze plaque is in memory of Dr. Charles D. Hart, whose vision and efforts made possible this building as a headquarters for Philadelphia Scouting. A portrait of Dr. Hart is hung over the fireplace.

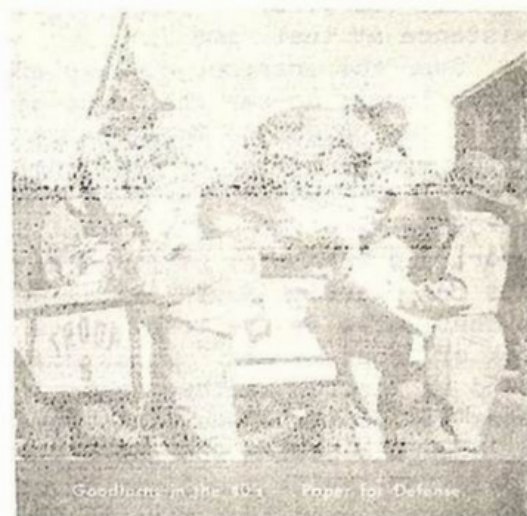
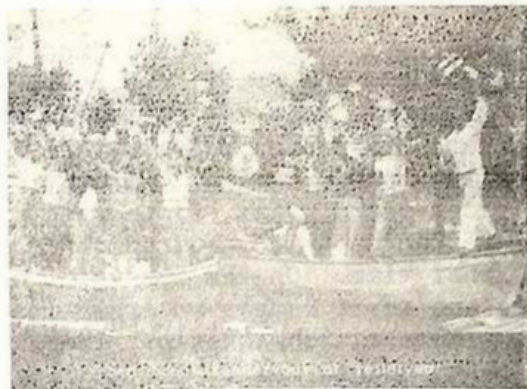
At the present time, nearly 40 full-time employees have offices in the building. This includes the Professional Staff and clerical force necessary to direct the organization, keep the records, administer the camping activities, training, advancement, and other specialized programs. Facilities are available in the basement of the building for the storage of supplies, printing and mailing services, and a conference room for meetings. Parking is available in the rear of the building. The Scout Headquarters building provides a sense of council unity, and demonstrates to the public that Scouting is a permanent program. Being a thing of beauty, the building makes a lasting impression upon all who have visited it during the past half century. The Boy Scout Headquarters Building was erected not as a Boys' Clubhouse, but rather for administrative offices, where as Dr. Hart said, "We shall meet not only for administrative work, but for social intercourse; a home around which will center all Scout life and knit the bonds of Scout comradeship even closer."



Fun and games with boys.

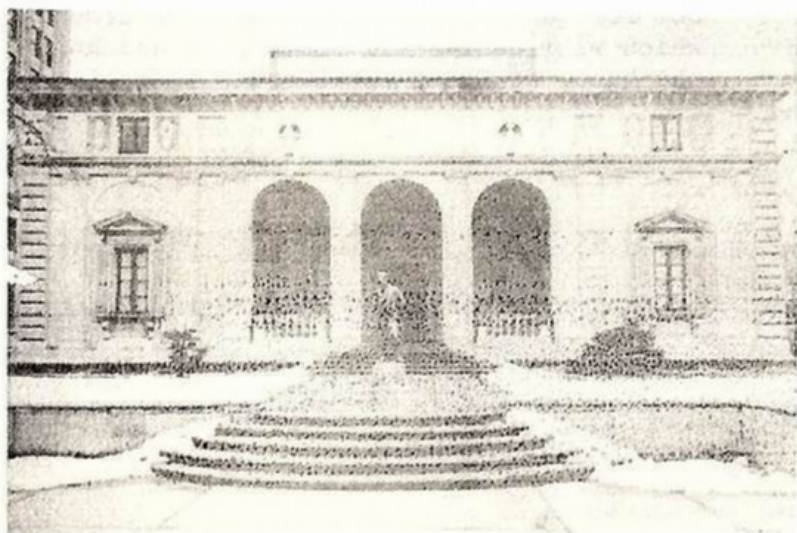


Cubs — 8 through 10 — since 1930.



Goodturn in the 10's — Paper for Defense.

"Be Prepared" — a Scout is prepared for a lifetime of skill — in Scoutercraft and in the requirements that take a boy through the ranks, from Wolf Cub to Eagle Scout. And, more important, are skills in the spirit of Scouting, "to help other people." This the Council recognized in its early days when 70 Scouts were First Class by '13 and when 631 merit badges had been earned by '15. The first Court of Honor held in '16 in a City Hall Courtroom gave way to larger quarters until it outgrew Temple University's Mitten Hall in '31 and then gave way to unit recognition of rank.



Philadelphia Council, Boy Scout Service Center, 22nd and Winter Streets.



Citizenship and character training.

"THE BOY SCOUT" STORY OF THE MCKENZIE STATUE

THE MAN

Robert Tait McKenzie was a remarkable man - surgeon, physical educator, artist, and sculptor. In addition, he was also a soldier, an athlete, a teacher, and a writer. He was born in 1867 in Lanark County, Ontario, the son of a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, who died when Tait McKenzie was nine years of age. McKenzie was the third of four children in the family. He was graduated from McGill University, and served on the McGill Medical School faculty as head of the new Department of Physical Education for 27 years (1904-1931). In addition to his responsibilities as head of the Physical Education Department, he was a full professor on the Medical faculty at Pennsylvania as well as one of the men responsible for the success of the Pennsylvania Relays, held each April. In 1931, he asked to be relieved of his duties at the University in order to devote more time to his sculpturing. This request was finally granted although he still lectured at Pennsylvania.

Dr. McKenzie served England, the United States, and Canada during World War I, as a pioneer in the physical-mental rehabilitation of the severely wounded. One of his several books written as a result of his experience in the war, "Reclaiming the Maimed," became the official manual of the United States Armed Forces. This led to the organization of the American Academy of Physical Medicine, whose members included the many leading physicians in the United States.

Mrs. McKenzie, whom he married in 1907, was a source of encouragement and inspiration to him through the next thirty years, when he achieved world recognition in the fields of art, medicine, physical education, and rehabilitation. She outlived her husband by some 14 years and died in 1952. In her later years, she wrote several poems concerning her husband's work in a book entitled "Secret Snow."

McKenzie was a personal friend of Scouting's founder, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, and shared with B-P his belief in the program of Scouting for boys. It is quite fitting that he should be called upon to create the statue known as the "Boy Scout," because of his own conviction that Scouting was, through the Oath and Law, a means of developing youth physically, mentally, and morally into more vigorous manhood.

There is a freshness, vitality, and spirit in all of his works that make them come alive. McKenzie was convinced that through art, one could portray ideals of physical development. His works were anatomically accurate, comparing favorably with the art of Ancient Greece.

Dr. McKenzie's work was world-renowned, and examples of his work may be found at the University of Pennsylvania; Red Cross Building, Washington, D.C.; Girard College War Memorial, Philadelphia; Woodbury, New Jersey; Cambridge, England; Edinburgh, Scotland; Ottawa, Canada; and many of them at Almonte, Ontario.

His last years were indeed happy ones, for he purchased an historic mill near Almonte, Ontario, close to his boyhood home. With his wife's help, they converted the mill into a summer home and studio, where they collected and placed many of his dearest possessions. It was renamed the "Mill of Kintail," and now stands as a memorial to that brilliant faceted, world renowned figure, who never forgot his humble boyhood.

R. Tait McKenzie died April 28, 1938, less than a year after unveiling the heroic size statue in front of the Philadelphia Boy Scout Headquarters. On the following Saturday, April 30, the Penn Relays were being conducted at Franklin Field. At the hour of his funeral, all flags were lowered to half-mast and the athletic events were halted for three minutes of tribute to the man who had done so much to develop and promote this annual event. After this brief tribute to McKenzie, the games were resumed.

"THE BOY SCOUT" STORY OF THE MCKENZIE STATUE

THE STATUE

Dr. McKenzie was equally well known as a professor in the Medical School of the University where he developed new techniques in teaching by the use of models which he sculptured to illustrate his lectures. McKenzie also became famous as one of America's most brilliant sculptors through his fine detail in depicting the muscular coordination and build of the human form. One need only view some of his works to realize the infinite attention he gave to each facet of his work.

Few men knew boys with such searching knowledge as Dr. McKenzie. As a professor, the development and growth of the youthful mind delighted him. As a physician and scientist, he eagerly assisted in the building of the young body from delicate babyhood to sturdy adulthood. He maintained that fighting disease and making the body develop physical fitness points the path to health. To all this, we find, he added the heart and soul of the arts, which delights in the sheer grace and beauty of youth, while with his skill as a sculptor, he was able to catch and hold for all time the fleeting pose in the life of an active boy. It seems most appropriate that the Boy Scout movement should appeal to such a man and equally certain that the alert, self-reliant type of boy in the picturesque Scout uniform would inspire his artistic mind with a desire to snatch and mold into natural form, that graceful pose of the strong young figure. There is something particularly appealing and inspiring in the human figure caught at that turning point of adolescence from youth to manhood. The soft curves of youth have given place to stronger lines, which yet have not settled and hardened into the form of maturity; but there is a promise of strength soon to come and the whole lithe young body seems full of the indefinite charm and mystery of a soul awakening to a knowledge of itself and to a dawning consciousness of mental and physical power hitherto unrealized. All this and much more express in the charming statuette of the Boy Scout modeled by the sure hand of Dr. McKenzie.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie became a member of the Philadelphia Council Executive Board in 1911 and remained a member until January 1938.

It was felt desirable to have some visible expression of the spirit of Scouting. Dr. McKenzie contributed the splendid statuette of the Boy Scout. At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on March 10, 1915,

the good doctor made bestowal of the original model of the statuette, an 18" bronze figure, with the certificate of copyright registration. In presenting it Dr. McKenzie said, "He (the statue) trusts that his uncovered head may betoken to them (troops), reverence, obedience to proper authority, and the well-ordered discipline so necessary to our well-being as a nation; that the hatchet, on which his hand rests, may serve as a symbol of the truthfulness that characterized him who first sat in the chair of state in this the birth-place of national freedom in America; that he may never unsheath it for grinding purposes; that he may never raise it in the cause of wanton destruction, but always for the defense of the weak and for hewing out new and nobler standards of conduct and progress; that he may apply it unceasingly to the neck of treachery, treason, cowardice, discourtesy, dishonesty and dirt."

Copies of the statuette have been presented to honor outstanding service on the part of many Scouters, not only in Philadelphia but throughout the country.

Ten people, each of whom contributed \$100 defraying the cost of making the mold and casting the same, received a bronze replica of the "Boy Scout." According to information in the papers of Dr. Charles D. Hart, Council President 1912-1941, no more of these bronze models were ever to be cast. Each copy was numbered and the name of the person to whom it was given stamped in the base. Among those receiving copies, then or later, were Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Connie Mack, George D. Porter and later Charles A. Lindberg. Plaster copies, in the 18" size in green, bronze, and ivory finish were made, starting in 1917, by Mazzoni and were distributed by the National Council. Since the Philadelphia Council held the copyright on them, it received a royalty on each statue sold. It was discovered, however, that these plaster models did not ship very well and the Philadelphia Council then arranged in 1934 with the National Council to have it make an 8" copy of the original one, casting this newer and smaller model out of "white metal." It was called "desk size" and finished in bronze or silver by the Medallic Art Company. When these were introduced, the Philadelphia Council, in agreement with the National Council, discontinued the making or the marketing of any of the 18" plaster models. Philadelphia Council

reserved the right, however, to have a person named by Dr. McKenzie check the model from time to time to see that copies continued to come from the mold up to standard. The demand grew, however, for a smaller model to be used as a presentation piece or to be attached to desk sets and book ends. In 1950, the 4" model made its appearance and the "Boy Scout" has become increasingly popular. These smaller statuettes are frequently used along with the 8" for special awards and special presentations to Scouters and non-Scouters who have merited special recognition. They are finished in bronze, oxidized copper and oxidized silver.

Many requests have been made for copies of the original 18" bronze, but unfortunately none are obtainable unless one finds someone who is willing to sell it. There are no plans to re-establish the 18" copy but rather to abide by the decision made some fifty years ago to retire the large 18" statuette permanently.

George D. Porter, Philadelphia's first Scout Commissioner (1912-1917) had one of the original statuettes and was prevailed upon to give his copy to Marshall Foch, hero of Verdun, when he visited America after World War I. Marshall Foch took this statuette back to France with him, but realizing how Mr. Porter valued this work of art, returned it after about two years. It stayed in the Porter family until 1948 when it was sold to Dr. George Fisher, then National Scout Commissioner. One may observe this particular statuette in the Johnston Historical Museum, soon to be relocated from its old home in New Brunswick, New Jersey. It is on a base made of wood from Independence Hall. This base was made in 1953 and given to Dr. Arthur A. Schuck with a 12" plaster of Paris replica of the statue when the Philadelphia Council promised to provide a life size statue to be placed in front of the National Council Office.

When the Philadelphia Council moved into its building on the Parkway, it was expected that Dr. McKenzie would provide a new statue, life size, for erection in front of the building. This required a more detailed study because it was on a larger scale. A few new insignia had been introduced such as community strips and patrol medallions and these were incorporated in the life size model.

Dr. McKenzie made the presentation address at the unveiling of the life size statue in front of the Philadelphia Council Headquarters, June 12, 1937, and related some of the early developments of the statue. The following excerpts are from his

remarks: "We are met here today, not so much to dedicate a statue, in bronze, as a symbol of one of the greatest impulses for good put into practical operation by a band of devoted men that has ever come to American boyhood. Perhaps it would interest you to know how all this came about? In 1914, the last year of peace which this distracted world was to know for nearly two decades, Dr. Charles D. Hart suggested that there should be something tangible which could be placed before the eyes to represent the product of this altruistic organization, something that would stand as a symbol for what Scouting stood for, in fact, a statuette of the "Ideal Boy Scout" and in saying this, he pointed his finger at me. Knowing Dr. Hart as I did, and with characteristic vigor that marks everything he does, he arranged for a series of parades to enable me to choose a suitable model. The competition narrowed to three; and finally the one, Asa Franklin Williamson Hooven, was selected as having the most points. The resulting statuette fixed for all time, his fine face and boyish figure at 12 years of age, although now at 35, he is approaching middle life."

Since the original Scout, Asa Franklin Williamson Hooven, model-in-chief, and G. Dunbar Shewell, an alternate, who posed for the statue had long since grown to manhood, new boy models had to be obtained so that a composite could be used. Dr. McKenzie selected such boys from some twenty candidates picked to appear before him, and as he was completing the model, he observed that an adolescent's head is always a bit larger than what normally might be anticipated. That resulted then, in obtaining another boy from the group, P. Douglas Shannon, whose head was used to pose for the life-size statue. It was required that high hiking shoes had to be used and another person, Scout Albert Frost, was selected to pose for that part. Eventually, the entire model was completed but it is difficult to say who it really is because four different boys, among them Douglas Shannon, Joseph Straub, and Albert Frost, had posed at some time in connection with its development. It is said that for the two modelings, some fifty boys were selected to appear before him and of these he narrowed his choice to only a few who seemed to have what he envisioned to be the ideal boy. As the model was being completed, the Scout Executive observed that the axe handle was not quite in accord with a Scout axe and Dr. McKenzie scraped off some of the clay to adjust the shape of the handle. In doing so, he finished with a ball of clay, and asked himself what could be done with it. Dr. McKenzie called the Scout Executive and

asked, "How about having a deer's hoof at the end of the axe handle?" He had seen such a decoration on a Canadian Guide's axe and he proceeded to put it on the model that we now have. Dr. McKenzie was told that this was not official and the Chief Scout Executive might so observe when he came over to dedicate the statue whereupon Dr. McKenzie asked, "Doesn't an artist have some privileges?"

"It was Dr. McKenzie's desire to make the statue available to any community that wished to buy one providing that it was properly erected, suitably landscaped, etc. A duplicate was made and shipped to Ottawa, Illinois, for erection facting the grave of W. B. Boyce, the man whose interest brought Scouting to America. Bedi Rasey, who did this casting shortly afterward, engaged in war work. No more life-size statues were cast until 1954 when the Philadelphia Scouts and Scouters presented a statue to the "National Council Headquarters, at New Brunswick, New Jersey. It has since been relocated to the new National Council Office near the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport in Texas. This, and succeeding statues have been cast by the Modern Art Foundry, Long Island City, New York. Joseph Brown of Princeton University and a student of McKenzie, is the person designated to approve all life-size statues before shipping.

A copy of the heroic size statue was unveiled in front of the National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of Canada in Ottawa, Ontario, June 29, 1963. The Scouts

and Scouters of the Philadelphia Council through contributions, provided the funds to make this gift possible, as a token of friendship and international good will.

Other locations of the statue are: Los Angeles Area Council, Los Angeles, California; Long Horn Council, Fort Worth, Texas; San Gabriel Valley Council, Pasadena, California; Greater Cleveland Council, Cleveland, Ohio; Theodore Roosevelt Council, Phoenix, Arizona; South West Michigan Council, St. Joseph, Michigan; Region Seven Office, Oak Brook, Illinois; Detroit Area Council, Detroit, Michigan; Allegheny Council, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; International Training Center for Scouters, Gilwell Park, England; Denver Area Council, Denver, Colorado (Peaceful Valley Boy Scout Ranch), Indianhead Council, St. Paul, Minnesota; Andrew Jackson Council, Jackson, Mississippi; Valley Forge Council, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania; Central Ohio Council, Columbus, Ohio; Resica Falls Scout Reservation, Marshalls Creek, Pennsylvania; Scout Service Center, Springfield, Mississippi; General Greene Council, Greensboro, North Carolina; Oconorehee Council, North Carolina; Alamo Area Council, San Antonio, Texas; Pacific Council, Portland, Oregon; Chichasain Council, Memphis, Tennessee; Chipewa Valley Council, Denver, Colorado; Baltimore Council, Baltimore, Maryland; Circle Ten Council, Dallas, Texas; Mobile Area Council, Mobile, Alabama; Minsi Trails Council, Allentown, Pennsylvania; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Keystone Area Council, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

ORDER OF THE ARROW

In 1915 was also born the Wimachtendienk under the leadership of E. Urner Goodman and Carroll Edson, directors at Treasure Island that summer. Investigations were made looking for an Indian background for a camp honor society, the purpose of which was to stimulate the interest of boys in the higher ideals of Scouting. Mr. Rolston was commissioned to visit the Pennsylvania Historical Society to get appropriate names. It was at the time of the World War abroad but before this country had entered it. He found in the historical library a Lenape Indian dictionary prepared by a German scholar. The appropriate Indian words that Mr. Rolston found had a decided German pronunciation, that when an attempt was made to telegraph them to Treasure Island there was some hesitancy lest it be a spy's message being sent during war days in code. However, the name Wimachtendienk W. W. was selected.

A natural amphitheater on the lower part of Treasure Island became the scene of a weekly Friday night ceremonial. The camp honors and awards were presented to the assembled campers, their last night in camp. During the day the members of the Wimachtendienk who had been elected by all of the boys in their several Troops were undergoing an ordeal leading up to their formal initiation with a specially prepared ritual. The group, which became known as a "lodge," selected the turtle as its totem and adopted the name "Unami Lodge." Hundreds of Scouts and Scouters have been inducted into the First Degree at Treasure Island and in the Second Degree which has been conferred at various places. It was in 1915 that the charter members were anxious to recognize the founders and accordingly they established a Third Degree in which he who was to be honored had to maintain a vigil on the Devil's Tea Table, a cliff a mile below the camp. Urner Goodman received this honor that summer, and Carroll

Edson during the winter that followed. These men then prepared a formal ritual for the Third Degree, following which manner other Philadelphia Scouts were given this honor.

When Camp Biddle was established as a summer camp a Wimachtendienk lodge was formed there. This was known as the Unalachtg or turkey lodge. With the discontinuance of Camp Biddle this group merged with the Unami Lodge and the present policy provides for having but one general lodge for the entire Council for all Philadelphia camps. In order to maintain interest, social programs were developed for the winter and there has been for lodge members an interesting series of dances, shows, skating parties, banquets and entertainments as well as camping trips back to Treasure Island. Under the leadership of Harry A. Yoder, one of the early members who later was Chief of the Lodge, funds were raised and a building known as the Lodge House was constructed on Treasure Island. This has become the scene of the Lodge's social meetings and has also provided attractive housing for week-end winter camping trips to Treasure Island.

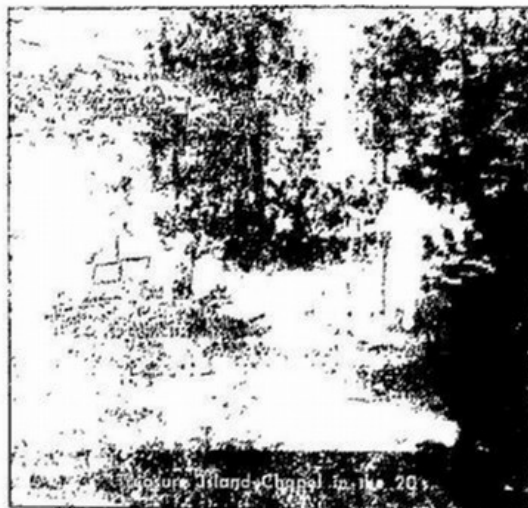
The success of the Wimachtendienk in Philadelphia caused other cities to adopt it, and eventually, to standardize its operation, a Grand Lodge was formed. All of the local lodges maintained the basic "arrow" emblem in combination with a suitable local totem. On the recommendation of several Councils the general name "Order of the Arrow" was adopted. Philadelphia regularly contributed its share of interest and assistance to the Grand Lodge. In 1933 the National Council indicated its interest in the program, which had been extended to so many Scout groups, and in conference with the Grand Lodge developed a plan by which the National Council formally recognized the Wimachtendienk as an official Scout program.



Order of the Arrow campers



Kwanis Lodge at T.I.



Treasure Island Chapel in the 20's



It was early in '15 at Treasure Island that Camp Director Goodman felt a need to recognize those campers who best exemplified the spirit of camping. Unami Lodge, Wimachtendienk W.W. came into existence as a "brotherhood of cheerful service." New members are elected by *all* members of the unit in which the candidate was a member. Ceremonies were developed from the legends of the Lenni Lenapes who roamed the region.

So successful was the work of the Lodge that it quickly spread to other councils and in '34, under the name of the Order of the Arrow, the organization was adopted by the National Council as an integral part of the program.



Getting there has always been fun!



Long a favorite... Teatable
over the years



Kwanis Lodge in the 1930's

CAMPING

At the time the Philadelphia Council was organized, consideration was given immediately to provision for the Scouts' outdoor program, for it was recognized that much of Scouting depended upon an opportunity for boys to hike and camp. The Fairmount Park Commission in 1911 was asked to permit fire-building, cooking, and camping within its jurisdiction. Then, as has been the case many times since, the Commission refused this request. A. W. Morton, of George W. Atlee and Company, offered to the Scouts a property along Pequea Creek near Lancaster, Pa. This property was accepted in 1911 and during that summer as well as 1912 Philadelphia's and Delaware and Montgomery Counties' Scouts camped there. In the fall of 1911 a mass meeting was held to award the many prizes that had been won at camp. In July 1911 there were 350 boys in the camp and in 1912 the records show 317 were in camp with a staff of five in charge. Troops came from many other areas than the counties indicated above and the Council appropriated \$250 toward the maintenance and operation of this camp. It was on a beautiful tract along the banks of the Susquehanna River, fourteen miles below Columbia. The only drawback was the distance from Philadelphia, and the matter of transportation was so serious that many boys who should have gone to camp had either to stay at home or find some place nearer.

Some Troops had organized their own camps, Troop 1 camping at Spring Mount, Pa., and Troop 46 on Marshall's Island in the Delaware River. It was proposed that the Council lease Marshall's Island used by Troop 46 which was owned by Oscar G. Worman, the Scoutmaster. A five-year lease was completed in January 1913, after it had been inspected by a committee of Council members and Scoutmasters, one of whom as he explored the attractive island commented that it was truly a "treasure" island. This was seized upon immediately as the name for the new camp of the Philadelphia Scouts. It is an island of fifty acres, twenty feet above water level, and well timbered. T. Truxtun Hare, Chairman of the Committee on Treasure Island, said that "it is going to be a true woodsman's camp. The real fun of camping is to buck up against the forces of nature and win out." During the following summer the boys had to learn to cook their own meals, with the exception of supper, which was served in the mess hall by the camp cook. The camp was under the supervision of J. W. Patton, who was assisted by

a physician. The Troops had to provide their own tents although the Council had a limited supply which were rented at \$1 per week. The camp which is located about twenty-eight miles north of Trenton in the Delaware River was reached in many ways. The railroad train from Broad Street Station stopped just across the river but was rather expensive, so most troops used trolley cars to Randt's Mills on the Easton Road, hiking five miles east to the camp and, as a rule, engaging a farmer to haul their duffel. A few went by boat to Trenton and after a trolley ride to New Hope hiked up the tow-path of the Delaware Canal or were given a ride on one of the canal boats which frequently traversed this section at that time.

Troop awards were planned--one for the Troop that had the highest standard of general efficiency, neatness, etc., and another the cooking prize awarded to the Troop that had the greatest number of competent cooks in proportion to its enrollment. During the first season at Treasure Island, in 1913, thirty-seven Troops were present, with a total of 351 boys. On August 2nd, what appeared to be a high water mark was reached, when 190 were in camp. The board rate was \$3.50 per week and the Council contributed \$1,663.30. In 1914 the board rate charged was but \$3 per week. Several improvements were made during this season. The artesian well was drilled, for it was discovered that the old dug well, which had served the preceding summer, was not at all satisfactory. A new mess hall, for which an appropriation of \$150 was made, was erected to take the place of the one that was blown down by the winter storms. The original building was to the north of the kitchen. It was rebuilt on the southern side, in which place it has been ever since. The number of meals to be cooked by the campers was reduced to but one per day, the others being provided by the Camp Cook. Mr. Patton was again in charge of the camp.

It had been proposed by the Scouts of Delaware and Montgomery Counties that they continue the joint camp with the Philadelphia Council as had been done at Pequea, but this, however, did not seem to be practical, and accordingly they established their camp on White's Island near Trenton.

The encampment of Scouts from the Service Troops at the Gettysburg Reunion of the Civil War Veterans, which is spoken of later, stimulated interest in camping in 1913, and was most helpful in encouraging Scouts to come to Treasure Island that summer. In 1915

the popularity of the camp had grown so that the attendance of more boys was anticipated. E. Urner Goodman, Field Commissioner, was appointed camp director, assisted by Carroll A. Edson in charge of commissary. During this year these two men developed an Indian society called "Wimachtendienk" and now known as the "Order of the Arrow," which was formed to further the Scout ideals in camp. This society, which has been continued since then, has proven to be so valuable that it has since been adopted by many other Councils and accorded National recognition.

In 1916 the camp was again under the direction of Urner Goodman and this time all of the meals were cooked for the Scouts although they still continued the practice of washing their own dishes in boilers of heated water that had been prepared adjacent to the camp sites. "Roses" was the cook and the mess line that prevailed in other years was replaced by a scheme of table service. The ceremonial fire held on Friday nights had become a tradition and Treasure Island began to acquire a National reputation. Toward the close of the season an epidemic of infantile paralysis threatened the entire East, and although there was no semblance of a case in the camp, it was felt best to terminate the camp season, thereby shortening it one week.

In 1917, Mr. Goodman was again in charge. The group of administrative tents for officers and staff members, located near the well, had been replaced partially by the construction of City Hall. Paths were developed to facilitate transportation of food. A real camp paper was printed on the Frenchtown press, bringing to the camp all the features of the week. The camp director observed that there was developing a real sense of responsibility and brotherhood which comes in the spirit of real camping. There were 508 boys and 70 officers there during 1917 with a average stay of ten days per boy. They came from fifty different Troops. A Scout instruction school was established to teach Scouting to the campers regularly every morning.

In 1918 during the war days Harvey A. Gordon was the camp director. The camp chores were done regularly every morning by a group of bureaus, as they were designated, the general plan having been established the previous season. It was found practical to elect a boy mayor each week, who appointed the superintendent of police and directors of various bureaus who would see that the camp was kept clean and in good shape. In this the five-year lease on the camp property expired. It was necessary to provide for the future but it was felt best that the

Council should own its camp site. Edward Bok volunteered a gift sufficient to purchase the camp. This was done and during the summer of 1919 he and Mrs. Bok honored it by a visit. He said, as he traversed the fields and woodlands, "Think of how many boys may continue to enjoy this camp year after year long into the future." The date of purchase was April 17, 1919. During this season the camp board was \$5 a week and for unattached boys \$5.50, and the capacity was 300 per week.

Upon Mr. Goodman's return as Scout Executive he directed the camp in 1919. Prior to the opening of the camp Mr. Kern, who was then Assistant Scout Executive, arranged a party for the Scout leaders which has since become the Annual Scouters' Trip to camp. On the first trip there were but sixty men, but what fun they had breaking in the rookie leaders. During this season 1,332 different boys and leaders camped there for a total of 2,355 individual weeks. The camp continued to grow in enrollment and improvements necessary to a camp, and especially did it grow in spirit and popularity. The Treasure Island song or alma mater composed by Mr. Goodman was introduced and made a part of the camp song book that was printed and sold to the campers.

Mr. Kern was the director in 1920. During the winter, which had been unusually cold, the ice had piled up and clipped off the poles supporting the cable upon which the cable ferry was operated, the scow or flat boat had been turned over and there was much pioneer work also to be done. Freight and express strikes, rain and poor truck service all delayed the start. The kitchen was being renovated, additional tables and shelves were erected, and the hospital, which had been built the previous year, needed windows. Seventy-five Scoutmasters came on the Scouters' Trip and on the following week a nine weeks' season was opened which provided for 1,350 different boys for 2,270 board weeks. Most of them came and camped as Troops. Sixty-eight Troops were thus represented. Three times during that season, although the well had ample water, the pump mechanism broke down. Several new activities were introduced, including a town fair, a camp circus and a carnival and many of the old games of Indian hunts as well as the canoe trip to Easton were continued. L. L. McDonald, National Camp Director, paid the camp his first visit and he reported that it more than measured up to the excellent accounts he had heard of it.

The following year when E. R. Carrick was director of the Camping Department, he engaged Byron J. Pickering, of Chester, as the

camp director, who also directed the camp during 1922. During these years a new cable ferry, much larger, was built, the ceremonial grounds in the south woods were improved and the log cabin that had been erected during 1918 as a quarters for the Nature Museum was remodeled.

Looking back over the years, it is interesting to recall the physical improvements that have been made that have been successful as well as the many devices that have been tried that did not work satisfactorily. Harvey A. Gordon's railroad to haul freight through the north woods was an interesting toy. The nature log cabin was crude but not large enough. The old wooden mess hall with its low roof had about fallen apart and had to be replaced with a sturdy steel and concrete structure. The tents that housed the permanent staff were replaced with shacks. The old hospital tent was replaced with a building which has been enlarged several times. The old City Hall no longer was large enough and an addition was made to it. The old wooden flag pole has been replaced by a steel pole donated by one of the Troops. The camp fire circle has been fenced in with bleacher seats in order to house the crowd. The dug pit latrines have been replaced by more modern septic tank systems. Heavy duty outboard motors now relieve old Jim Ridge of poling a lot of freight or coal up the river. Many row boats as well as canoes have been included in the fleet. The Wimahtendienk lodge house provides year 'round week-end camping. The Kiwanis lodge house the craft work classes as well as rainy-day gatherings. The many thousands of trees that have been planted have lent a charm and attractiveness to the Island. The new quartermaster's building provides adequate storage room for the tents which were standardized as to size several years ago. Electricity was brought to the Island to provide refrigeration, to wash the dishes and to light the principal buildings. It is also used to pump the water which has been piped to the hospital and to the latrines. The old water tank that was housed up in the air above the well has been replaced by a huge steel tank buried in the ground. New stairways on the shores and new freight shutes and slides, new Nature Museum and special nature trails have all been developed. It is unfortunate that the camp is no larger in area.

Among those who have made the camp what it is, in addition to those who have been directors as well as those who are members of the Camp Committee and members of the camp staff, are the following that seem to stand

out: Horace W. Rolston, Dr. F. B. Hitchcock, William Pollock, George Keller, Gardiner Bump, Ray Keating, Paul Keebler, Russell Gerhab and many others.

In 1922, our near Broomall, Pa., in Camp Herbert M. Biddle, there was operated a summer camp for boys whose Troops could not go to Treasure Island. Mr. Earle Blake was the director and he was succeeded the next year by Dr. Schenck. This provided for many boys but was not entirely satisfactory, for swimming facilities were limited and housing facilities for mess hall and cooking were poor. In 1928, after much searching, a property near Oaks, Pa., was given by J. Kearsley Mitchell to the Council. Laurence Danforth was appointed the director and Camp Kearsley, as it was named, continued under his leadership for two years. A local water company announced its plans for damming the stream and excluding the public from swimming in this area. This made the camp useless and accordingly it was sold back to the donor.

The Camp Committee and the director of the department inspected literally hundreds of potential camp sites, ranging from the Poconos to the Chesapeake Bay, and from the Atlantic to the Susquehanna River, and finally a property north of Sumneytown, Pa., came on the market and an option was immediately secured by the Council President and the property was purchased. By direction of the Council it has since been named "Charles D. Hart Scout Reservation." It includes nearly four hundred acres. A beautiful dam has been constructed, an old barn has been remodeled to accommodate sixty campers and this has been dedicated as the "Harry Maybin Hart Memorial Lodge" in honor of a pioneer member of the Council. Hart was first used by Troops for camping in 1930. During 1932 a summer camp was conducted there for boys whose Troops could not go to Treasure Island and the Memorial Lodge was used for their housing. This sort of housing does not prove satisfactory for summer camping and in 1933, when it was felt that camping would fall off because of industrial conditions, the camp was not operated except for one week.

In 1934 four mess hall kitchen units were erected for as many Troops. These are surrounded by tents and an artesian well and latrine were constructed on the east side of the Unami Creek flowing through this property and during 1934 under the leadership of Rufus T. Davis several Troops camped in tents on the property. They did their own cooking and provided their own program under the general supervision of the permanent camp staff and this scheme as well as the property

have proven to be most popular and it is anticipated that the camp will be expanded in the early future to accommodate many more boys. This development was named the "Pioneer Camp."

When one speaks of camping in the Philadelphia Council one thinks not only of the traditions and the various camps that have been, but of Treasure Island today, the Hart Reservation. Camp Kerodoki (the caddy camp at Eaglesmere), Camp Biddle (the week-end camp), Camp Morrell, as well as the many Troop cabins and individual Troop camps that are held from time to time. These facilities are what make Scouting interesting to boys and what help the boys to develop as Scouting intended. To paraphrase Phillips Brooks, we may say that those camps that help boys to become strong and good men make a contribution of the first order to the welfare of society.



Boys'Life
PEDRO

SAYS . . .

WE HAVE TWO
GREAT SUMMER
CAMPS FOR
1980 . . . HART
SCOUT CAMP
AND TREASURE
ISLAND SCOUT
CAMP . . . GET
YOUR RESER-
VATION IN
NOW! SEE
YOU IN CAMP

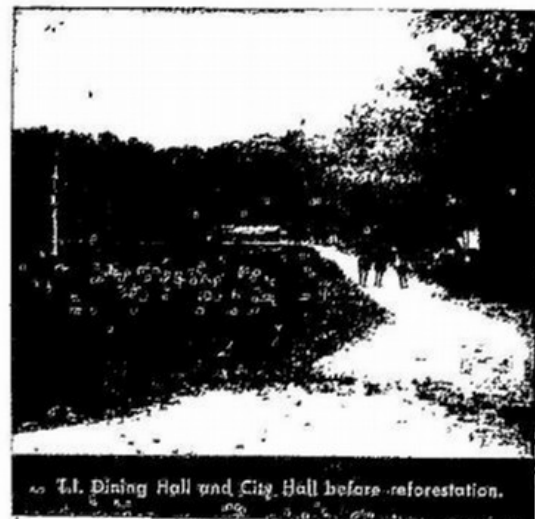
"Hey Skinny!", and the cry goes up as our boy with his everyday pals and with "Skip" gets into the real adventure of Scouting — CAMPING. Maybe we should tell you that "Skip" is that long-suffering Scoutmaster, the man who makes Scouting tick in the heart of a boy. Philadelphia Council believes in "Skip" and, from the start, its units have camped under their own home leadership.

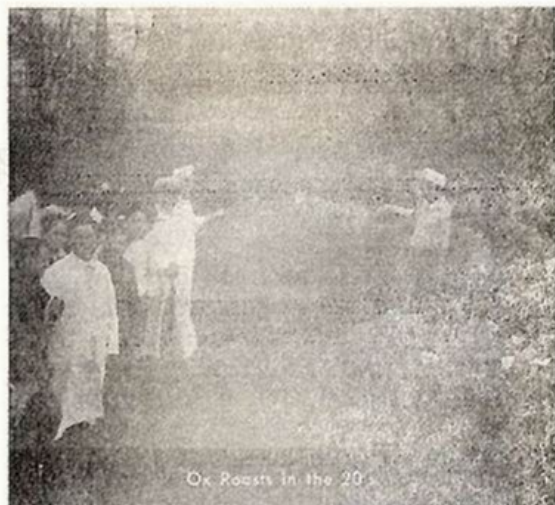
And what a start! Camp Pequea with 350 boys in '11 — Treasure Island leased in '13 and purchased by Edward Bok as a gift to the Council in '19.

Remember the train from the city to Kingwood, the trolley to Randt's Mill on the Easton Road with a 5-mile hike to the Island, the \$3.50 board rate, and the big tubs where everyone washed his own dishes? Remember Camp Kearsley at the mouth of the Perkiomen in '28 — presented by J. Kearsley Mitchell and later bought back by him to provide the initial funds for the acquisition by Dr. Hart and his friends of the Hart Scout Reservation in '29? Here the first camp in '30, the cook-your-own Pioneer sites in '34, the new Hart West in '54. Remember the caddy camps? — Buck Hill Falls from '18 to '28 and Kerodoki at Eagles Mere from '26 to the early 50's. And then came the Camp Development Fund in '55-'56 that resulted in the acquisition of Resica Falls Scout Reservation — owned and operated jointly with the Valley Forge Council. The purchase, in '58, of Marshall's Island with the causeway that joined our oldest camp — "TI" — with our newest, provides greater thrills for Scouts and Explorers.

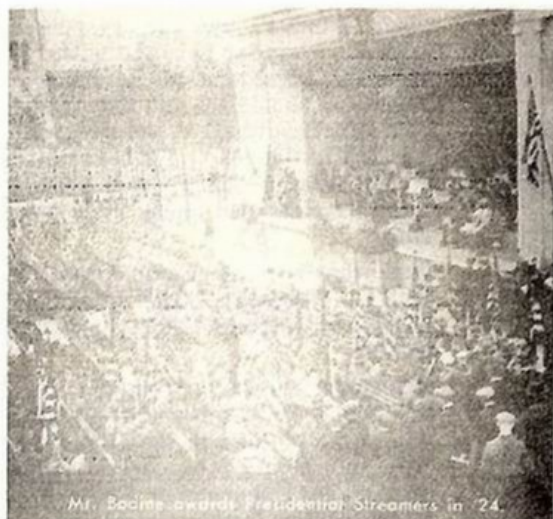
Early in our history there developed a need for weekend facilities that, at times, surpassed our summer camp needs. '14 saw the use of the first of these camps — Morrell, Van Rensselaer, Lafayette, Briar Hill, Wister, French Creek Park and a host of other sites. Today, everyone of our camps provide weekend facilities for year-round use — winterized cabins, and protected tent sites.

Yes — over the years — camping has been the thrill of Scouting — the look of wonder on the face of the inner-city boy as he relaxes in the tent that he put up — the small voice in the silent circle in the darkness of a Scout's Own that suddenly says "Gee 'Skip', I want to grow up to be a man just like you."





Ox Roasts in the 20's



Mr. Bodine awards Presidential Streamers in '24



81 Acres acquired in '44

The Council recognized early the things that spark the skill program. The first formal Scouting courses started in '15 - courses in nature, camping, aquatics - courses in unit operation, boy psychology, song leading. Impetus to this program came in '30 with formation of the Educational (now Training) Department and in '44 came the real spark plug with the acquisition of the Henry W. Breyer Training Area.



Exploring the road to manhood. THEN



Henry W. Breyer - an eternal goodness lives through trained boys and men.



57 Dedication of Korman Lodge for Jewish Chaplain at Mass



60 Golden Birthday Party for Boys

HONORS AND AWARDS

Shortly after the close of the World War the Golden Book of Scout Heroes was created. The inspiration of the book shows an underlying thought of chivalry, for it suggests the old legends of knighthood and other early heroes who after accomplishing some noble deed had their accomplishment enrolled in a "golden book." The Book is made of heavy leather with gold rolled into it, and the leaves are of parchment. The title page states what it is for: A permanent record of the Boy Scouts who have given their lives in the service of their country, who have risked their lives in saving the lives of others and who have thereby been awarded a Medal of Honor by the National Court of Honor. On the first page appears the statement that 407 Philadelphia Scouts served in the Army and Navy during the World War and then follows the Roll of Honor of the nineteen who made the supreme sacrifice. Then on each page, follows the citations of all of those since 1917 who have won the Medal of Honor. The procedure for the investiture of the Honor Medal is carefully recited in the book, following heraldic precedence. Those Scouts recorded there who have received Honor Medals are: Scout Lex Newman, Scout Fred Lange, Scout William J. Cassells, Scout Walter Frick, Scout Thomas Murray, Scout Albert Grow, Scout William J. Weaver, Scout August Pagel, Jr., Scout Karl Hartman, Scout Joseph Beaver, Scout Walter T. Lord, Scout Herman Boehringer, Scout Harry Berg and Scout Alexander MacFarland, Jr. The citations record their deeds in saving others from drowning, rescues from burning buildings and other heroic acts.

December 5, 1918, the Council Chairman presented a cup known as the "Chairman's Challenge Trophy" (later named the "President's Cup when the title of the office was changed) to be awarded annually to the Troop that won the inspection contest for best appearance in uniform. This cup was awarded annually for several years and was only discontinued after the competition became so keen it was difficult to determine a winner.

In 1918 several prizes were made available. First was the Fox Outdoor Cup presented by the Scout Commissioner for a camping contest demonstrating the ability of a Troop or a patrol to live satisfactorily out of doors. The Sea Scout Cup presented by Charles W. Churchman was awarded to that Sea Scout that had performed outstanding work during the year and the Gimbel Merit Badge Contest Cup was awarded to that Troop that earned the greatest number of merit badges. They were all competed for very keenly, but after a time, because the same Troops were winning them re-

peatedly or because of a change of interest, it was felt wise to discontinue the contests for which the cups were awarded.

In 1920 Harry C. Thayer offered a prize of twenty-four war savings stamps, valued at \$120, to be given to two boys for outstanding work demonstrating their thriftiness. This was a most difficult prize to award, and after a year or two it was discontinued. Mr. Thayer, instead, provided for awarding a Troop flag with a veteran emblem to those Troops that were fifteen years old. These flags were presented at Courts of Honor until it became necessary for the Philadelphia Council to take over this award, when its limited funds permitted presentation of only the veteran emblem, which the Troop might add to its own flag.

In 1921 two season tickets to the Philadelphia Orchestra Concerts were presented by Dr. Charles D. Hart for an award to those Scouts who had done outstanding work in the Music Merit Badge. These tickets thus were made available for several years. The practice was discontinued in 1934 because it was felt the competition was not sufficiently great to warrant the continuance of the contest.

Many have been surprised at time at how very attractive prizes have not induced boys to enter contests. The most unusual was the annual offer of a radio by A. Atwater Kent to the boys who had done the best work in the Radio Merit Badge. That there was not a single entry for this award is most surprising.

In 1918, through the work of George I. Bodine, Chairman of the District 8 Council, and Walter S. Cowing, former Scout Executive, a scheme was developed for a Scout scholarship at Wesleyan University. Two or three Philadelphia Scouts enjoyed the privileges of this scholarship. It was in 1925 that scholarships became available at the local universities. The University of Pennsylvania granted to the Philadelphia Scouts one of their loan scholarships, by which the winner would receive his education without charge while studying, but with the understanding that he would reimburse the University after his graduation, so that other boys might have a similar opportunity for college attendance. A Scholarship Committee of the Philadelphia Council was given the responsibility of selecting the recipients. Immediately after this was announced Temple University also made available a scholarship for a Scout. These scholarships have become increasingly popular and have aided young men to receive a college education.

Miss Mary M. Hart, who has been an unusually good friend of the Boy Scouts of Philadelphia,

offered a silver medal in 1923 to be known as the "Silver Medal for Service," to be awarded by the Executive Committee at a Court of Honor in any year when in its opinion "there shall have been some signal and meritorious" service performed by some individual. This medal has been awarded to the following: E. Erner Goodman, Samuel G. Friedman, M. Edmunds Dunlap, Alfred C. Nichols, Jr., Allan D. Wallis, Dr. Charles D. Hart, William L. Fisher, J. L. W. Birkinbine, and Thomas G. Cairns.

Various other awards have been made from time to time, including certificates of honor to those Troops that have recruited new boys or have had the required percentage in uniform. Pennants have been distributed for winning swimming contests or field days. Liberty Loan emblems were given to boys who secured the required number of subscriptions. Special emblems have been presented to campers for earning the required number of points or because of their election as Wimachtendienk members. Special streamers have been presented as awards to Troops for use on their flags, and the Red Star, referred to in the review of growth and Troop organization, has been an award worn by many boys.

The National Council established a National Award to recognize those men who had performed distinguished service for boyhood. This is known as the Silver Buffalo, and is awarded to only a few men each year at a Council meeting and presented with an appropriate

citation. In 1929 Dr. Charles D. Hart, President of the Philadelphia Council, was honored with the presentation of this decoration and the following citation: "Charles D. Hart, physician, active head of the Philadelphia Scout Organization since 1911; member of the Regional Committee of Region III. At the time of the Federal incorporation of the National Council, and for several years thereafter, a member of the Executive Board of the National Council. He was instrumental in developing the well-known McKenzie Boy Scout Statuette, The Sousa Boy Scout March, the Golden Book of Scout Heroes, The Philadelphia Boy Award. To his efforts are largely due the success of the Scout Movement in Philadelphia, the system of summer camping as developed at Treasure Island, which sets an example to the entire country of the practicality of camping on a Troop basis, and many other special activities of the Council.

In 1931 a similar award known as the "Silver Beaver" was made available by the National Council for local Councils to present to its members for outstanding work in Scouting locally. Silver Beavers were awarded at the Annual Leaders' Dinner in 1932 to the following men: Charles Edwin Fox, Louise M. Fleisher, George J. Baker, Horace W. Rolston, and Wlater Sailer.





1980
THE GOLDEN YEAR
FOR CUB SCOUTING



BELOW RIGHT IS THE WEBELOS
PATCH (NOW DELETED). BLUE ON
YELLOW TWILL.

WE'VE ONLY BRIEFLY SHOWN A FEW OF
THE CUB SCOUT INSIGNIA. IT IS
HOPE THAT IN DOING SO YOU HAVE
AN APPRECIATION OF WHATS AVAIL-
ABLE.



DENNER AND ASSISTAND DENNER
IS YELLOW ON BLUE TWILL.

TO THE RIGHT IS THE PACK
SCRIBE. YELLOW ON BLUE TWILL.



1980 - 50th ANNIVERSARY OF CUBBING IN USA

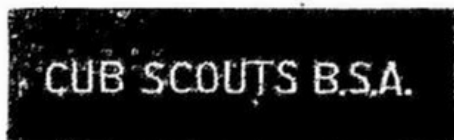


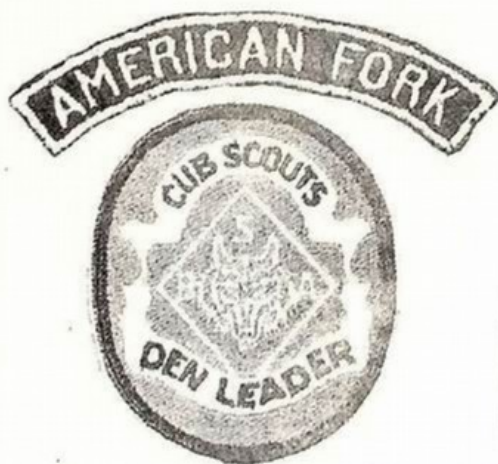
1930



1972

NOTICE VERY LITTLE CHANGE FROM 1930 TO 1972. THE DESIGN REMAINS UNCHANGED.
THE 8 AND 9 (ORIGINALLY 9 AND 10) YEAR OLDS HAD A DEN MOTHER AS THE DEN LEADER.
PRESENTLY ALL OFFICE BADGES ARE ROUND (NOT SHOWN).





THE DEN NUMBER IS YELLOW ON BLUE TWILL.



ORIGINALLY THE COMMUNITY STRIP WAS YELLOW ON BLUE TWILL. THE UNIT NUMBER WAS BLUE LETTERS ON YELLOW FELT. SOME OF THE EARLIER ONES WERE DIAMOND SHAPED. BEFORE ALL PACKS, TROOPS AND POST UNIVERSALLY USED THE RED AND WHITE STRIPS AND NUMBERS THE PACK USED INDIVIDUAL BLUE NUMBERS ON YELLOW BACKGROUND.



FIRST SERIES. 1930. ON RED FELT WITH CUT EDGES. THE LION WAS ORIGINALLY ONE OF THE CUB RANK BADGES. THE RANKS WERE WOLF, BEAR AND LION.



THE NEXT SERIES WAS ALSO CUT EDGE FELT BUT HAD LESS AREA OUT SIDE OF THE BORDER. THIRD SERIES WAS FELT WITH A ROLLED (MERROW) BORDER AS SEEN HERE WITH THE BEAR.



THE LAST SERIES BEFORE (THRU 1972) THE CURRENT BADGES (NOT SHOWN) WERE ON RED TWILL. THE LION RANK WAS DROPPED MANY YEARS AGO. THE THREE SHOWN HERE DO NOT NECESSARILY GO WITH THOSE SHOWN. THEY ARE PICTURED HERE TO SHOW THE VARIOUS CHANGES OF THE LION FACE.



SAMPLES OF OFFICE ARE SHOWN HERE. THERE HAVE BEEN MANY CHANGES FROM CUT EDGE TO ROLLED EDGE; FROM NO OFFICE NAME TO A SERIES WITH THE OFFICE NAME SPELLED OUT. GREEN TWILL WITH SILVER LETTERS FOR CUBMASTER; GREEN TWILL WITH GOLD LETTERS FOR ASSISTANTS; AND BLUE TWILL FOR OTHER OFFICES.

The immensely popular program for the younger members of the Boy Scouts of America --boys 8 to 11--is called CUB SCOUTING.

Why Cub Scouting? "Thereby," as the saying goes, "hangs a tale." And again it is necessary to turn to Baden-Powell to gain a full understanding of the development of Cub Scouting, its terminology and many of its games and ceremonies.

Almost immediately after the start of the Scout movement in 1907, boys who were not old enough for admission into the Boy Scouts showed up at troop meetings and Scout rallies. They could see no reason why they should not be permitted to join in the fun their older brothers were having.

It was quickly realized that to lower the Boy Scout age and permit the younger boys to join would inevitably mean the loss of many of the boys for whom the program was designed. But the eagerness which the younger boys exhibited made it equally evident that something had to be done to serve them.

Nevertheless, Lord Baden-Powell, the founder of Scouting, hesitated. He encouraged a few qualified Scoutmasters to experiment with ways of working with boys below Boy Scout age. From these experiments came a knowledge of the kinds of activities that appealed to younger boys. It became obvious that "Junior Scouting" wouldn't do; a different program was needed and a different name.

A first attempt at a plan for younger boys in Scouting was published in the Headquarters Gazette of the British Boy Scouts Association in January, 1914, and the announcement was made of a handbook "shortly to be published."

"The name 'Junior Scouts' will never do as a permanent one," Baden-Powell wrote at the time. "It does for preliminary use as explaining the movement--but we must invent a name that will appeal to the small boys."

All the while, Baden-Powell continued groping for the "gimmick" around which a program for the younger boys could be built.

He found it in a book written in America and first published in chapter form in the American *Saint Nicholas Magazine* for American children--but penned by a man who was probably the most British of British authors: Rudyard Kipling.

In retrospect it is hard to believe that one of the most famous of children's classics --*The Jungle Book*, dealing with the adventures of a boy among the animals of India--was

written among the hills of Vermont. But such is the case.

Kipling, born in India and educated in England, married an American girl and came with her to the United States for their honeymoon. For four years, from 1892-1896, the couple lived on young Mrs. Kipling's family estate to Brattleboro, Vermont. Here Kipling wrote some of the books that established his world fame and eventually led to the Nobel Prize in literature-- the two *Jungle Books* and *Captains Courageous*.

In the nine magic chapters of Kipling's first *Jungle Book*, Baden-Powell found not only an adventure tale to hold the interest of the younger boys, but also suggestions for activities and ideals for guiding young boys toward good citizenship through play and make-believe.

The Jungle Book tells the story of Mowgli, man-child lost in the jungle when his village is attacked by Shere Khan, the ruthless tiger. He is found by the kind Mother Wolf who persuades Akela, the old wolf and head of the pack to permit her to rear Mowgli with her own cubs. Baloo, the wise and easy-going bear, befriends Mowgli and teaches him the law of the jungle, and Bagheera, the proud and powerful black panther, trains the boy in the skills of hunting and jungle survival. When Mowgli is kidnapped by the Bandar-Log--the lazy, chattering monkey people---Baloo and Bagheera, joined by Kaa the python and Hathi the elephant, come to his rescue. In the Mowgli kill Shere Khan and becomes the acknowledged master of the jungle.

Kipling was an old friend of Baden-Powell's and had early shown his interest in Scouting by writing "The Scout's Patrol Song." He readily agreed to permit Baden-Powell to use his jungle tales and his jungle characters as the basis of a program for younger boys.

Baden-Powell's book setting forth his new scheme for a young branch of the Scout movement appeared in 1916 under the title *The Wolf Cub's Handbook*. The program was referred to as "The Wolf Cubs," and a boy who joined a pack became a Wolf Cub. The pack was in the charge of an adult Cubmaster known as Akela. The Wolf Cub pledged himself to the Wolf Cub Promise and followed the Law of the Pack and the Wolf Cub Motto, "Do Your Best." The young Cubs were encouraged to strive toward the jungle virtues of vigilance, endurance, strength, and co-operation,

as exemplified by Akela, Baloo, and Bagheera, and to despise the baseness of the Bandar-Log, Shere Khan, and his followers. Games suggested by Mowgli's adventures became regular features of pack meetings. The Grand Howl with which the young wolves greeted the real Akela when he took his place on the council rock became a beloved Wolf Cub ceremony. Among themselves, Wolf Cubs greeted each other by holding up two fingers of the right hand to imitate the alert ears of a real wolf cub--a greeting which, in the Winston Churchill version, became his famous "V-for-Victory" salute.

Although launched in England during the First World War, Baden-Powell's new program for younger boys met with immediate success. Because of the lack of manpower, with all able-bodied men at the front, many young women volunteered their services as Cubmasters. They proved highly efficient--not only in Britain but in other countries where the Baden-Powell program was adopted. For the first time, women became members of the Boy Scout movement--with telling effects.

The Boy Scouts of America showed an early interest in Baden-Powell's Wolf Cub program, and in 1919 the organization studied it thoroughly and considered the feasibility of transplanting it to American soil. There was some fear that Boy Scouting might be unfavorably affected if younger boys were brought into the movement; also, the program, as used in Britain (and in 32 other countries) did not seem quite right.

During the next few years, Wolf Cub packs patterned on Baden-Powell's English program sprang up in a number of communities throughout the country. Some of these caused embarrassment to local Scouting, while others helped to focus attention on the need of a program for the boy too young to become a Boy Scout. The latter was the case, for instance, in Seattle, Washington, where the proximity to a growing Wolf Cub program on the other side of the border, in Canada, had created an early interest in this new development.

In 1923, based on the reports of Scout officers in England and France Philadelphia attempted an experiment in Cubbing to learn whether those boys who had been Cubs would be more interested and would remain in Scouting longer as a result of their Cub training. A special Cub Handbook was developed from the English book and a Cub registration card was printed. The experiment was tried in many Troops but it was discovered that many of the Cubs quit before they had reached Scout age and with the thousands of boys who needed Scouting, it was felt that

attention would best be devoted to the boys of Scout age.

The demands for a younger boy program sponsored by the Boy Scouts of America grew. Parents and institutions wanted it. Scoutmasters recommended it to take care of the boy "hangers-on" below Scout age. Educational leaders expressed the opinion that the Scout movement, by virtue of its years of experience and its county-wide organization, had a definite obligation to undertake the task of providing such a program. Finally, it was obvious that something had to be done when little fellows of six began to ask, "Can't I be half a Scout until I am twelve?"

After careful consideration of all the aspects, the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America established a committee to study the younger boy problem and retained Dr. H. W. Hurt, well-known educator, to investigate the matter in 1925. The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Foundation made available a substantial grant for an investigation of the nature, interests, and needs of younger boys, and for the development of a program that would appeal to them while serving the purposes of Scouting, of citizenship training, and of character development. His recommendation that boys of 9, 10, and 11 responded even better to leadership and program efforts than older boys. (At that time, boys had to be 12 to enter Boy Scouting).

In the creation of a Cub program for the American boy the policy was established of following international usage whenever possible. Thus, the name "Cub" for the boy, and "Cubmaster" and "Akela" for the leader were kept. So were the sign and salute, and with minor modifications, the badge and the uniform.

But the program and the organization of American Cubbing became materially different from its British counterpart.

In Britain, many phase of Cubbing followed the pattern set by Scouting, but in America every effort was made to avoid the overlapping of Cubbing and Scouting. Where the emphasis in Scouting was "outing," the emphasis in Cubbing became "home-and-neighborhood"--using the natural neighborhood play unit and operating toward the home instead of away from it. Overseas, much of Cubbing was done on hikes with the Cubmaster. In America, whatever outdooring there was to be in Cubbing was concentrated on backyard fun and occasional family picnics. The family itself became the main focus of Cubbing, and parents joined in the activities of their boys.

It became evident from the start that the

jungle motif of India was too foreign to the American boy to form the basis of a program that would appeal to him. Mowgli was therefore turned from an East Indian boy into an American Indian boy and Akela became the chief of his tribe. Later, even this Indian motif was modified, and Akela became simply the Cub Scout name for a good leader. "Some of the people you may call Akela," the *Wolf Cub Scout Book* states, "are your father or mother, your teacher, your den chief, your Den Mother or Cubmaster, or anybody who is a good leader."

Recognizing the young boy's love of badges to show off, an advancement plan was included in American Cubbing--but this was radically different from Baden-Powell's system. The British Wolf Cub had a chance to earn a First Star by passing tests quite similar to the Boy Scout's Tenderfoot requirements, a Second Star by fulfilling requirements patterned on those for Scout Second Class, and proficiency badges by passing tests along the line of those for Boy Scout merit badges.. Instead of using this younger-boy version of Boy Scout advancement, an ingenious program was developed for American Cubbing in which the boy advances within his age span--having the opportunity to become a Wolf Cub during his first year, a Bear Cub during his second, a Lion Cub during his third--and culminating in the Webelos requirements in preparation for becoming a Boy Scout. The ambitious boy who quickly completes the "achievements" for his age is given the chance to earn further badges--arrowpoints--by passing tests in numerous "electives."

A major development in the American Cub Scout advancement plan was the idea of placing it squarely in the hands of the family in the home--away from any "examiner approved by the local association." Cub Scout advancement in the United States became a boy-and-father or boy-and-mother relationship. The boy was to pass his tests before one of his parents, and the parent's signature was to be sufficient for getting the boy credited with his achievement.

Another major innovation was the deliberate introduction of women leaders into Cubbing--in the beginning rather gingerly, but soon enthusiastically when the consequences of this step became evident in the added strength of the movement. But instead of following the overseas practice of using the woman leader in place of a male Cubmaster, in America the mother of a Cub was to take charge of the home-centered work unit of the pack--as Den Mother for a small group of Cub Scouts in a "den." The den was

further to be served by a den chief--a Boy Scout from a nearby troop who would help the Den Mother plan the program and lead the activities.

The American version of the Wolf Cubs emerged slowly under the guidance of the committee of the Executive Board and a picked advisory group of twenty-two outstanding specialists in the youth field. The proposals were further studied by a committee of 13,500 "corresponding censor and advisors"--educators, social workers, and Scouters from all over the United States. No other such complete pooling of judgment and experience had ever been made in the building of a youth program--but the results amply repaid the work involved.

On August 1, 1929, the first official Cub packs were organized in a limited number of communities to test the new program. In 1930 the Cub Scout program was formally launched with 5,102 boys registered at the end of the year.

On March 10, 1930, the Philadelphia Council made the following announcement in its bi-weekly bulletin called *Service*: "Contrary to newspaper announcements, the Philadelphia Council is not making any plans at present for the organization of Cubs. National Headquarters has, after considerable study, authorized several Councils to experiment with their program, which is very attractive. Philadelphia experimented with a younger boys' program a few years ago, but without much success. Therefore, it prefers to be assured that the present program is satisfactory before undertaking this sort of work again. Furthermore, it will require additional staff and finances to fully promote it, both of which are lacking at the present time. Should the Philadelphia Council decide to try the program it will, in all probability, be made available to only a few Troops to further test it out."

Later, however, an announcement was made that the Philadelphia Council would again experiment with the Cub program, and since its facilities were limited by its available budget, but a few Cub Packs would be organized.

The first Cub Pack in the Philadelphia Council was organized in late 1930. The following announcement was printed in the *Service Bulletin*: "Congratulation to the Unitarian Church of Germantown, the home of Troop 188. The first official Cub Pack is being sponsored by this institution. Our very best wishes go to Mr. James Gillespie, a member of the Scout Troop Committee, who has consented to lead this Pack through the pioneer days of the newest branch of Scouting."

Based on the experience throughout the

country, the Cub program was made generally available to all Scout Councils in 1933. In 1935 William C. Wessel was appointed the first Director of Cub Scouting. In that same year, only 15 Cub Packs had been organized in the Philadelphia Council. These were under the leadership of Mr. Green, Field Director and Joseph N. Pattison, 3rd. The Cubs felt that they were not given sufficient attention and in 1933 Alexander Gucker was appointed Field Commissioner for Cubbing in order that he might visit and advise with Packs. The "Cubber" a mimeographed bulletin for Cub leaders, was published by the Philadelphia Council.

The new program was received with enthusiasm by boys and their parents. Its popularity has increased year after year, and Cub Scouting--to which the original term "Cubbing" was changed in 1945--is now generally recognized as being of great value in the development and training of the younger boys.

In the early days, packs had their own numbers, not corresponding at all to troop numbers.

Pack Number One was part of the First Unitarian Church on Lincoln Drive in Germantown. James S. Gillespie was Cubmaster, and Bengt O. Halbergson was Assistant Cubmaster. They had 17 cubs in their pack when they organized on December 17, 1930.

Pack Two was part of Saint Philip's Methodist Episcopal Church at F and Tioga Streets. William C. Mann was Cubmaster with 21 lads in the Pack. Troop 105 was also affiliated with the church. The Pack came into being on April 21, 1931.

The Woodland Baptist Church at 65th & Woodland Avenue was the third church to incorporate a Pack into its program on May 12, 1931. It was called Pack Number Three in those days. It is now called Pack 115 like the Troop at Woodland Baptist Church. Pack 115 has the distinction of being the oldest Cub Pack in the Philadelphia Council with continuous service through the years, and still meeting! Edward L. Lover, a former Assistant Scoutmaster in Troop 115 became the first Cubmaster with 39 boys in the pack.

Pack Number Four was a unit of the Christ Lutheran Church in Chestnut Hill. William Hade was the Cubmaster, and Roger W. Taylor, Scoutmaster of Troop 177, was on the Pack Committee. They had 19 Cubs in the group when they started in 1931.

Gerges Memorial Church at 26th Street and Lehigh Avenue was organized Pack Number Five on February 8, 1931. Cubmaster was Rudolph Kilbert, and 13 boys were on the

roll in 1931.

Pack Number 6 was under the guidance of Rev. John Clark Finney, Associate Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown. Troop 38 was also affiliated with the church when the pack came into being on January 11, 1932. The Pack Committee was a particularly distinguished one, including Samuel E. Osbourne, Headmaster of the Germantown Academy; Robert J. Carson, Vice-President and Treasure of the Thomas Lawton Company; Milton C. Cooper, District Superintendent of Schools; Leslie B. Sealy, Principal of the Germantown High School, and William Woods, Head of the English Department in the same school. The pack started with 21 Cubs.

Other packs organized in the early days were: Pack 7 sponsored by Northwestern Presbyterian Church was organized on May 2, 1932 with Alex Gucker serving as Cubmaster. Northwestern also sponsored Troop 113.

Pack 8 had Walter Young as its Cubmaster and was organized February 15, 1933 at Simpson Memorial M.E. Church where Troop 282 also met.

Oaklane-Elkins Park Parents sponsored Pack 9 along with Troop 104. They were organized February 17, 1933 with Charles Erwin Fox as Cubmaster.

Earl DuBois was the first Cubmaster of Pack 10, which was sponsored by the Henry B. Huston Public School and founded February 16, 1933. Troop 410 was also affiliated with the School.

On May 12, 1934 the Fletcher M E Church sponsored Pack 11 under the leadership of George Crawford. Troop 145 was also sponsored by Fletcher.

Under the guidance of George Blankley, Pack 12 was organized on April 6, 1936. Sherwood U. P. Church sponsored this pack as well as Troop 296.

On February 8, 1935 St. Martin's P.E. in the Fields sponsored Pack 13 in conjunction with Troop 177. Joseph Higgins, Jr. was the first Cubmaster.

Pack 14 and Troop 258 were sponsored by the Hebrew Educational Soc. The pack was organized on June 20, 1935 under the direction of Max Simpson.

St. Ambrose's Episcopal Mission on November 11, 1935 organized Pack 15 under the leadership of Rev. Robert Hubs. Troop 205 was also sponsored by St. Ambrose.

January 16, 1937 under the direction of Albert G. Mueller and sponsored by the Calvin Presbyterian Church Pack 16 was organized. Troop 350 was also sponsored by Calvin.

Then as some of the early packs dropped, their numbers were re-issued, and the following packs were organized with the old numbers:

On May 11, 1934 Immanuel Lutheran Church

organized Pack 6 RE under the leadership of William Hinckley. They also sponsored Troop 272.

Pack 8 was re-issued to the Lehigh Avenue Baptist Church on September 16, 1935. Mr. George Jones was their Cubmaster. Lehigh also sponsored Troop 289.

On February 6, 1934 Pack 2 was re-issued to the Logan M.E. Church with Claude Mengel as the Cubmaster. Logan was also the sponsor for Troop 70.

George Snyder was the Cubmaster of Pack 4 (also a re-issued number) that was organized on November 20, 1933. The sponsor of this Pack, as well as Troop 306, was Southwestern Presbyterian Church.

In 1938, the old numbering system for packs was discontinued, and they were assigned the same numbers as the troops within the Sponsoring Institution.

For more than a decade the English Wolf Cub plan had been tried in America along with a score of other programs. Quite uniformly, there was difficulty in keeping activities different from those of the Scout troop, thus taking the edge off the boy's later experience as a Scout.

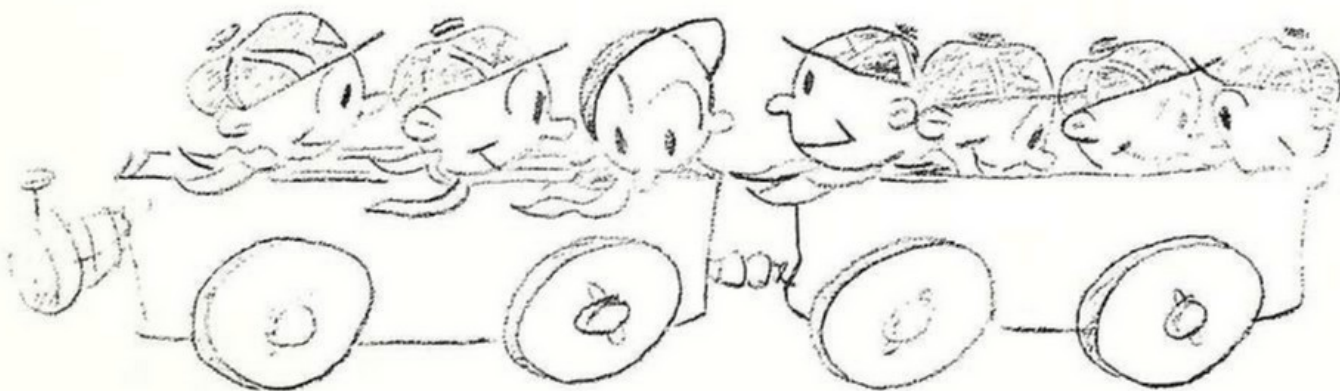
Our Cub Scout program corrected this. It is different from the younger-boy programs of any other country in the world because it is home--and neighborhood-centered and is built around between-meeting activities. The program suggests a wide range of attractive things for the Cub Scout and his play group to do with the encouragement of parents and neighbors. It suggests things that youngsters enjoy doing on their own when not under adult direction. These activities are particularly suited to the boy of Cub Scout age and must be kept quite different from those he will encounter at 11 years of age.

Cub Scouting in our country has drawn upon the dramatic lore and lure of the American Indian for program background. Its Promise and Law were drafted with the advice of educators who were specialists in dealing with boys of these ages. Many handicrafts were developed in recognition that this period is an opportune time to develop skills.

The system of electives was instituted to force practice in making decisions as well as to take into account individual differences among boys. Cub Scouting's objective is, through its advancement plan and program, to deliver a graduating Cub Scout, stimulated and prepared to participate in the Boy Scout program.

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation and the Boy Scouts of America were determined that this new Cub Scout program meet the needs of the American family. In this, as a half-century of experience has shown, they succeeded!

A HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO CUB SCOUTING AS IT CELEBRATES ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY.

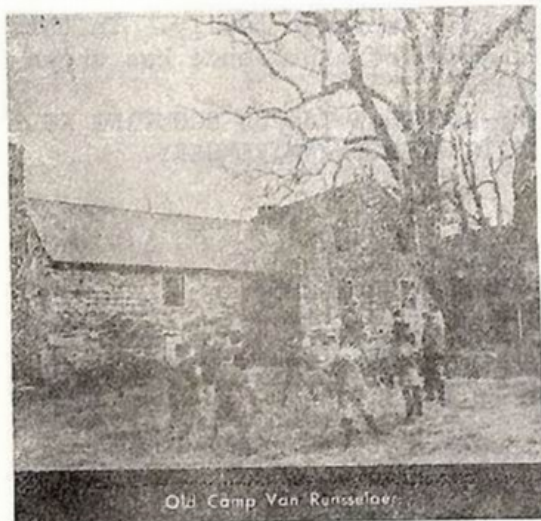




Cobb's Creek, 1904



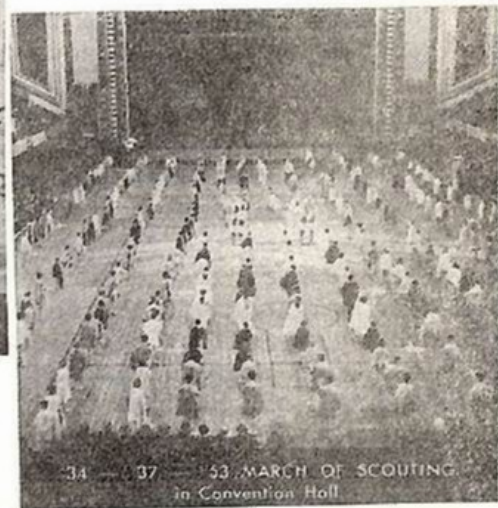
Early Council Executive Board



Old Camp Van Rensselaer

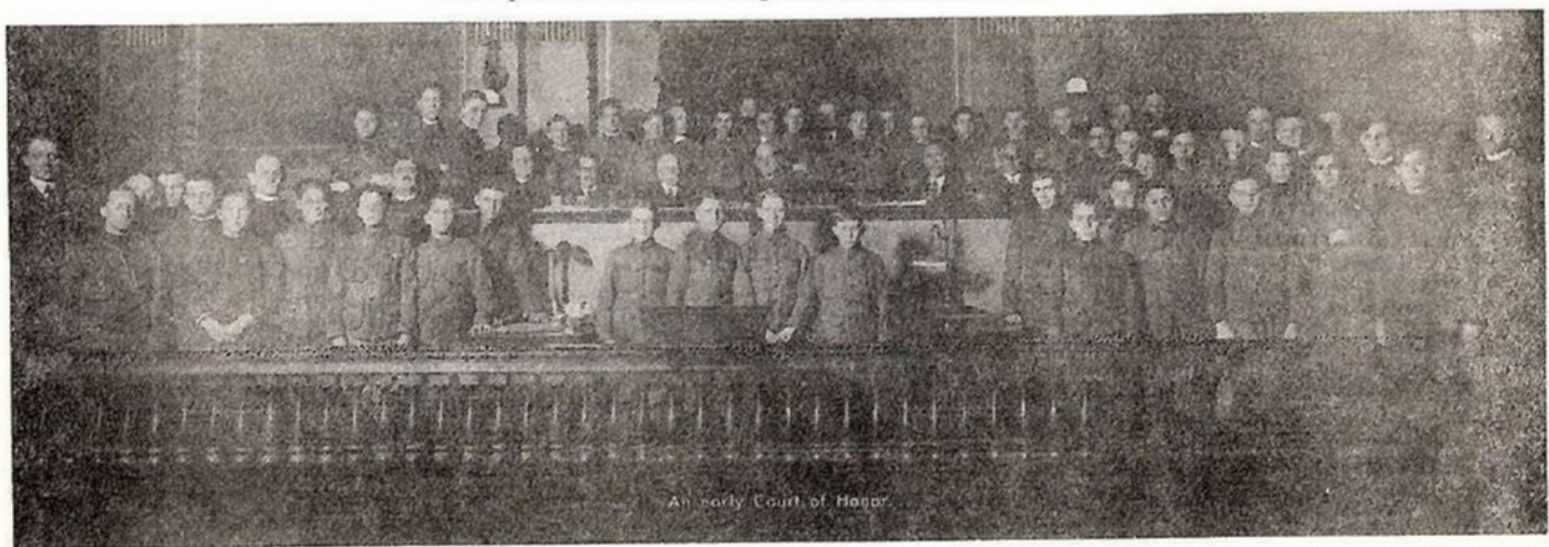


Swimming Instruction in '25



'34 — '37 — '53 MARCH OF SCOUTING
in Convention Hall

Six Hundred boys in 25 units in '11 —
the first "nautical" patrol in '12 —
the first troop for blind boys in '18 —
the experiment with the English Cub Program in '23



An Early Court of Honor

